



iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE)

Swap-ETF

Full prospectus including Investment Conditions

BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG

September 2022

Distribution Denmark

Names and addresses

Investment Management Company
BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG
Lenbachplatz 1
80333 Munich, Germany
Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 89 42729 - 5858
Fax: +49 (0) 89 42729 - 5958
info@iShares.de
www.iShares.de
AG Munich, HRB 134 527

Legal Representatives

Dirk Schmitz
Harald Klug
Birgit Ludwig
Peter Scharl

Custodian Bank (Paying Agent and Depository)

State Street Bank International GmbH
Brienner Str. 59
80333 Munich, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 89 55 878 100

Auditor of the Fund

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Audit company
Munich Branch
Bernhard-Wicki-Straße 8
80636 Munich, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 89 5790 - 50

Designated Sponsor(s) for listing on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

can be checked under www.boerse-frankfurt.de

Market Maker bzgl. Listing an der BX Swiss .

can be checked under www.bxswiss.com

Market Maker for listing on the Borsa Italiana.

can be checked under www.borsaitaliana.it

Sales Prospectus including Investment Conditions

German Securities Code (WKN):

Name	WKN (GER- MAN SECURITIES CODE):
iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE)	A0H072

The most recent Sales Prospectus, the Key Investor Information and the "General Investment Conditions" in conjunction with the "Special Investment Conditions" form the basis for the purchase or sale of fund units. The Investment Conditions are appended to this Sales Prospectus.

This Sales Prospectus is a legally prescribed sales document and is to be provided to those interested in acquiring a fund unit free of charge upon request along with the most recently published annual report and any semi-annual reports published since the annual report. In addition, the Key Investor Information must be provided free of charge in good time before conclusion of the contract.

No information or statements deviating from this Sales Prospectus may be issued. Any purchase of units based on information or statements not contained in the Sales Prospectus or in the Key Investor Information is at the sole risk of the investor. This Sales Prospectus is supplemented by the relevant latest annual report and any semi-annual reports published after the annual report.

All publications and promotional literature must be drawn up in German or must include a German translation. The Investment Management Company shall furthermore conduct all communication with its investors in German. Both the legal relationship between the investment management company and the investor and pre-contractual relationships are governed by German law. The Company's registered office is the place of jurisdiction for any legal actions by the investor against the investment management company. Investors who are Consumers (see the definition below) and live in another EU country may also bring legal action in the competent court of their place of residence. The enforcement of legal judgements is governed by the German Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozessordnung), or where applicable, the German Law on Foreclosures and Compulsory Administration (Gesetz über die Zwangsversteigerung und die Zwangsverwaltung), or the German Insolvency Regulation (Insolvenzordnung). Since the investment management company is subject to German law, rulings of German courts do not need to be recognised before they are enforced.

To exercise their rights, investors can take legal action in the ordinary courts or, where available,

can also attempt a procedure for alternative dispute resolution.

The investment management company has committed to participating in any dispute resolution procedures brought before a Consumer Arbitration Board. In the event of disputes, consumers can call upon the "Ombudsman for Investment Funds" of the Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V. (BVI) as the competent Consumer Arbitration Board. BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG participates in dispute resolution procedures regarding its Funds before this Arbitration Board.

The contact details for the "Ombudsman for Investment Funds" are:

Büro der Ombudsstelle
BVI Bundesverband Investment und Asset Management e.V.
Unter den Linden 42
10117 Berlin
Telephone: +030 6449046-0
Fax: +030 6449046-29
Email: info@ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de
www.ombudsstelle-investmentfonds.de

Consumers are natural persons who invest in the Fund for a purpose that is primarily associated with neither their commercial nor individual professional activity and who are therefore trading for private purposes.

In the event of any dispute arising from implementation of the provisions in the German Civil Code (BGB) concerning distance-selling contracts for financial services, the parties involved may contact the Arbitration Board of the Deutsche Bundesbank, P.O. Box 11 12 32 in 60047 Frankfurt/Main, tel.: 069 2388-1907 or -1906, fax: 069 2388-1919, schlichtung@bundesbank.de.

The European Commission has established an Online Dispute Resolution Platform. In the event of disputes connected with sales contracts or service contracts that came about through electronic means, Consumers can also use the EU's Online Dispute Resolution Platform (www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr). The following e-mail may be given as the contact address of the investment management company: info@ishares.de. The platform is not itself a dispute resolution body, but rather only serves to put the parties in contact with a competent national arbitration board.

Participation in a dispute resolution procedure does not affect the right to resort to the courts.

The Sales Prospectus was drawn up in German and translated into several languages. Only the German version is legally binding.

Unless regulated differently in individual cases, all terms used in this Sales Prospectus correspond to those used in the German Investment Code (KAGB).

Restrictions on the issue of units:

The distribution of the information contained in this Sales Prospectus and the offer of the units described in this Sales Prospectus as part of a public sale are only permissible in countries in which a distribution licence has been granted.

In particular, units may not be distributed in the United States of America or to U.S. citizens. The

Investment Management Company and/or the fund(s) described in this Sales Prospectus are not and will not be registered in accordance with the *United States Investment Company Act* of 1940, as amended. The units of the fund(s) have not been, and will not be, registered under the *United States Securities Act* of 1933, as amended, or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States. Units of the fund (s) may not be offered or sold within the United States nor to a U.S. person or for their account. Those interested in acquiring units may be required to declare that they are not a U.S. person and that they are neither acquiring units on behalf of U.S. persons nor for resale to U.S. persons. U.S. persons include natural persons if their place of residence is in the United States. U.S. persons may also be persons or corporations if they are, for example, incorporated under the laws of the U.S.A. or a U.S. state, territory or U.S. possession.

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Sales Prospectus

1. General provisions

The investment fund iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE) (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") is an investment fund pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (hereinafter "UCITS Directive") within the meaning of the German Investment Code ("KAGB"). It is managed by BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG (hereinafter referred to as the "Company").

Management of the Fund consists primarily of investing the capital that investors have deposited with the Company on their own behalf for the collective account of investors in various assets permitted under the KAGB, separated from the assets of the Company in the form of investment funds and in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The business purpose of the Fund is limited to investment in accordance with a defined investment policy as part of a collective asset management approach using the funds deposited in it; operational functions and the active entrepreneurial management of assets held are excluded. The Fund does not form part of the bankruptcy estate of the Company.

The KAGB, its ordinances, the German Investment Tax Act ("InvStG") and the Investment Conditions, which govern the legal relationship between the investors and the Company, stipulate the kind of assets the Company may invest the investors' funds in and which provisions it must follow in making such investments. The Investment Conditions comprise a General and a Special part ("**General Investment Conditions**" and "**Special Investment Conditions**"). The application of the Investment Conditions to an investment fund is subject to the prior approval of the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – **BaFin**).

1.1. Sales documents and information disclosure

The Sales Prospectus, the Key Investor Information, the Investment Conditions, and the current annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Lenbachplatz 1, 80333 Munich, Germany.

Additional information on the investment restrictions of this Fund, risk management methods and the latest developments concerning risks and returns of the most important categories of assets may be obtained in electronic form from the Company.

In addition, further information on the composition of the Fund portfolio or its performance can be found on the Company's website at www.ishares.com.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investing, is often conflated or used interchangeably with the term "sustainable investing". BlackRock has identified sustainable investing as being the overall framework and ESG as a data toolkit for identifying and informing our solutions. The Company has defined ESG Integration as the practice of incorporating material ESG information and sustainability risks into investment decisions in order to enhance risk-adjusted returns. BlackRock recognises the relevance of material ESG information across all asset classes and styles of portfolio management. The Company may incorporate sustainability considerations in its investment processes across all investment platforms. ESG information and sustainability risks are included as a consideration in index selection, portfolio review and investment stewardship processes.

The Fund is managed with a focus on minimizing the performance tracking difference versus the Underlying Index. The Company offers Funds with sustainability objectives, which have either the objective to avoid certain issuers or gain exposure to issuers with better ESG ratings, an ESG theme, or to generate positive environmental or social impact (Sustainable Suite). The Company considers the suitability characteristics and risk assessments of the index provider and may adapt its investment approach appropriately in line with the Fund's investment objective and policy. The Company also manages Funds that do not have these explicit sustainability objectives. Across all index Funds, ESG integration includes:

- € Engagement with index providers on matters of index design and broader industry participation on ESG considerations
- € Transparency and reporting, including methodology criteria and reporting on sustainability-related information
- € Investment stewardship activities that are undertaken across all investment strategies invested in corporate equity issuers to advocate for sound corporate governance and business practices in relation to the material ESG factors that are likely to impact long-term financial performance.

Unless otherwise stated in Fund documentation and included within the Fund's investment objective and investment policy, ESG integration does not change the Fund's investment objective or constrain the Company's investable universe, and there is no indication that an ESG or impact focused investment strategy or any exclusionary screens will be adopted by the Fund. Impact investments are investments made with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and /or environmental impact alongside a financial return. Similarly, ESG integration does not determine the extent to which the Fund may be impacted by sustainability risks. Please refer to "Sustainability risks" in the section risk warnings of this prospectus. For funds managed in reference to indices which explicitly include sustainability objectives, the Risk and Quantitative Analysis group (RQA) conducts regular reviews with portfolio managers to ensure that both benchmark performance tracking and adherence to the sustainability objectives embedded in the benchmark's methodology are appropriately pursued.

The Company discloses portfolio-level ESG and sustainability related data that is publicly available on product pages for retail funds where permitted by law/regulation so current and prospective investors and investment advisors can view sustainability-related information for a Fund.

BlackRock undertakes investment stewardship engagements and proxy voting with the goal of protecting and enhancing the long-term value of the Funds' assets for relevant asset classes. Experience shows that sustainable financial performance and value creation are enhanced by sound governance practices, including risk management oversight, board accountability, and compliance with regulations. We focus on board composition, effectiveness and accountability as a top priority. In our experience, high standards of corporate governance are the foundations of board leadership and oversight. BlackRock engages to better understand how boards assess their effectiveness and performance, as well as their position on director responsibilities and commitments, turnover and succession planning, crisis management and diversity.

BlackRock takes a long-term perspective in its investment stewardship work informed by two key characteristics of its business: the majority of its investors are saving for long-term goals, so it presume they are long-term investors; and the offered strategies vary in respect of investment horizons, which means BlackRock has long-term relationships with its investee companies.

For further detail regarding BlackRock's approach to sustainable investing and investment stewardship are available on the website at www.blackrock.com/corporate/sustainability and <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment-stewardship#our-responsibility>.

BlackRock currently intends to comply with transparency requirements relating to principal adverse sustainability impacts of the fund within the timeframe set out in the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.2. Investment Conditions and their amendments

The Investment Conditions are appended to this Sales Prospectus.

The Company may amend the Investment Conditions. Amendments to the Investment Conditions require the approval of BaFin. Amendments to the investment principles of the Fund also require the approval of the Supervisory Board of the Company.

All planned amendments shall be published in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) and at www.iShares.de. Investors will additionally be informed via the institution maintaining their custody account by means of a durable medium (e.g. in hard copy or electronically) of any amendments that concern fees and the reimbursement of expenses that may be withdrawn from the Fund, or the Fund's investment principles or significant investor rights. This information includes the essential content of the proposed amendments, their background, the rights of investors in connection

with the amendment and an indication about where and how additional information can be obtained.

The amendments shall take effect no earlier than the day after their publication in the Bundesanzeiger. Amendments to rules for fees and reimbursement of expenses shall take effect no earlier than four weeks after their publication in the Bundesanzeiger, unless an earlier date was specified with the consent of BaFin. Amendments to the current investment policies of the Fund also take effect no earlier than four weeks after their publication in the Bundesanzeiger and are only permitted under the condition that the Company offers investors the opportunity to exchange their units free of charge for units in other investment funds with comparable investment principles, insofar as such investment funds are managed by the Company or by another company that is part of the same Group, or the Company offers investors the opportunity to redeem their units without further costs.

2. Management Company

2.1. Company, legal form and registered office

The Fund is managed by BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, whose registered office is in Munich, Germany. The Company was incorporated on 23 October 2000.

BaFin has licensed BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG as a management company as defined in the German Investment Act ("**InvG**"). As such, the licence as a UCITS investment management company within the meaning of the KAGB is considered to have been granted. BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG was established in the legal form of a German public limited company (AG).

BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG has been authorised to manage Security Index Investment Funds since 22 December 2000. Since 30 July 2004, following its conformance with the German Investment Act, the Company has been authorised to manage UCITS-compliant investment funds and Mixed Investment Funds (non-UCITS-compliant security index investment funds) as well as externally managed investment stock corporations within the meaning of Section 94 Paragraph 4 InvG.

Since the entry into force of the KAGB the Company may therefore manage investment funds, including externally-managed investment stock corporations in accordance with the UCITS Directive. The Company has not applied for authorisation to act as an AIF investment management company in accordance with the KAGB.

2.2. Shareholders' equity, Supervisory Board and Management Board

The share capital of the Company is EUR 5 million and is fully paid up.

Liable equity amounts to EUR 67 million. No payments on subscribed shares are outstanding.

The Supervisory Board comprises three members:

- Jane Sloan,
BlackRock, Managing Director, Head of EMEA iShares
- Justine Anderson,

BlackRock, Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer (COO) EMEA and

as an independent member of the Supervisory Board in accordance with Section 18 Paragraph 3 Sentence 1 KAGB

- Michael Rüdiger (Chairman), independent member of supervisory boards and boards of foundations, Utting am Ammersee.

The members of the Supervisory Board have unanimously appointed the following persons as members of the Management Board:

- Dirk Schmitz, born 1971, Chair of the Management Board of BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Chair of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, previously Head of Global Markets for Germany at Deutsche Bank AG,
- Harald Klug, born 1977, BlackRock Managing Director, member of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, Head of the Institutional Business Customers for Germany, Austria & Eastern Europe, previously Senior Vice President, Executive Office, PIMCO LLC, Newport Beach, CA, USA,
- Birgit Ludwig, born 1977, BlackRock Managing Director, member of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, Chief Operating Officer (COO) for the Company and for Germany, Austria & Eastern Europe, previously COO for the business area Client Portfolio Solutions at BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd., London, and
- Peter Scharl (CFA), born 1977, BlackRock Managing Director, member of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, Head of the Index Products and Wealth (Retail) Division for Germany, Austria & Eastern Europe, previously Strategy Consultant at UniCredit and Allianz Global Investors.

3. Licensor and licence agreement

3.1. Licensor and licence agreement

Bloomberg® and the Bloomberg Commodity SM Euro Total Return Index (hereafter referred to as the “Underlying Index”) are registered trademarks of Bloomberg Finance L.P. (hereafter referred to as the “Licensor”) and are thus protected against unauthorised use. The Licensor grants licences for the use of the Underlying Index as a benchmark for capital market products.

The Company has the right to use the Underlying Index of the Fund.

3.2. Disclaimer of liability by the Licensor

The Fund is not sponsored, promoted, sold or distributed by the Licensor, UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or their group companies. The Licensor, UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or their group companies, provide no guarantee, expressly or implied, to the owners, the contracting parties to the Fund or the

public with respect to the suitability of the investments in securities and commodities in general and the Fund specifically. Aside from the licensing of the Underlying Index and the permitted use of the trademark in connection with naming the Fund, the Licensor, UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or their companies, have no connection whatsoever with the Company. The Underlying Index is determined, compiled and calculated by the Licensor in cooperation with UBS Securities LLC without taking into account the Company or the Fund. The Licensor has no obligation to take into account the needs of the Company or of the Fund when establishing, compiling or calculating the Underlying Index.

The Licensor, UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or their group companies do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the Underlying Index and the data contained therein. It assumes no liability for errors, omissions or interruptions to the Underlying Index. The Licensor, UBS AG, UBS Securities LLC or their group companies, give no direct or indirect guarantee concerning the results achieved by the Company through the use of the Underlying Index or of the other data contained therein. They provide no direct or indirect guarantee and assumes no liability as regards the marketability, suitability or use for a specific purpose of the Underlying Index or the data contained therein.

4. Depository

4.1. General information

The KAGB provides for the segregation of duties between the management and the custody of the Investment Fund. The Company has commissioned a credit institution as Custodian Bank of the assets of the Fund.

The Custodian Bank holds the assets in custody in blocked investment accounts or in blocked accounts. For assets that cannot be held in custody, the Custodian Bank will assess whether the Company has acquired ownership of these assets. It monitors whether the rights of the Company over the assets comply with the provisions of the KAGB and the investment conditions. The investment in bank deposits with another credit institution is permitted only with the consent of the Custodian Bank. The Custodian Bank must give its consent if the investment is compatible with the Investment Conditions and the provisions of the KAGB. The Custodian Bank assumes in particular the issue and redemption of units of the Fund, it ensures that the issue and redemption of units and the calculation of the unit value meet the requirements of the KAGB and the Investment Conditions of the Fund, it ensures that the equivalent value for transactions executed for the joint account of the investors is placed in their custody within the usual period, it ensures that the income of the Fund is used in accordance with the provisions of the KAGB and the Investment Conditions, it monitors them or gives its consent to the taking up of loans on behalf of the Fund.

4.2. Company, Legal Form, Registered Office and Main Activities of the Custodian Bank

State Street Bank International GmbH, which has its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 Munich, Germany, shall act as the Custodian Bank

for the Fund. The Custodian Bank is a credit institution under German law. Its main activities are deposits and securities transactions.

The Company is neither directly nor indirectly connected with the Custodian Bank under corporate law. In the view of the Company, there are therefore no conflicts of interest between the Custodian Bank and the Company.

4.3. Sub-custody

The Custodian Bank has delegated custody tasks in individual countries to another company (sub-custodian). The sub-custodians for the various countries are currently as follows:

Country	Name of Sub-Custodian
Australia	HSBC Bank, Sydney
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB, Copenhagen
Germany (CBF)	State Street Bank International GmbH, Munich
Euroclear/United States of America	State Street Bank & Trust Company, Boston
Finland	SEB Merchant Banking, Helsinki
France/Netherlands/Belgium/Portugal	Deutsche Bank, Amsterdam
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Athens
Hong Kong	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M., Tel Aviv
Italy	Deutsche Bank S.p.A., Milan
Japan	HSBC Corporation, Tokyo
Canada	State Street Bank & Trust Company, Toronto
New Zealand	HSBC Bank, Auckland
Norway	SEB Merchant Banking, Oslo
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG, Vienna
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., Warsaw
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Bucharest
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG, Zurich
Singapore	Citibank N.A., Singapore
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija, Ljubljana
Spain	Deutsche Bank S.A.E., Madrid

Czech Republic	Československá Obchodní Banka, A.S., Prague
Hungary	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt., Budapest
United Kingdom	State Street Bank & Trust Company, London

Other sub-custodians in other countries may be requested free of charge at the Company or the Custodian Bank.

As part of its management function for the Fund, it may decide on the Fund's behalf to distribute the Fund across one or more sub-custodians. The Company itself is not connected to the sub-custodians under corporate law. There are no conflicts of interest between the Custodian Bank and the above sub-custodians.

4.4. Liability of the Custodian Bank

The Custodian Bank is, in principle, responsible for all assets that it holds in custody or that are held in custody by another institution with its consent. In case of loss of such an asset, the Custodian Bank is liable to the Fund and its investors, unless the loss is due to events beyond the control of the Custodian Bank. For damages that do not involve the loss of an asset, the Custodian Bank is liable only if it has been at least negligent in failing to comply with its obligations under the provisions of KAGB.

4.5. Additional information

The Company provides investors on request with information on the latest position of the Custodian Bank and its obligations, on the sub-custodians and on any possible conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of the Custodian Bank or the sub-custodians.

5. Launch date, term and investment objective of the Fund

5.1. Launch date and term

The Fund was launched on 07/08/2007 and is of unlimited duration.

The investors own an equity interest in the assets of the Fund as co-owners in proportion to the number of units held. The investors have no authority over the assets. The units carry no voting rights.

5.2. Investment objective

The objective of the Fund is to achieve the same investment performance as the Underlying Index. For this purpose, the Fund shall track the performance of the Underlying Index in the form of an indirect representation via one or more swap agreements.

The investment objective is based on the passive management strategy and is implemented for the Fund through the use of one or more swap agreements. In contrast to the active management strategy, the passive management strategy entirely uses the composition and weighting of the Underlying Index to determine the opportunities and risks of the performance of the Fund. No transac-

tions are undertaken for the purpose of hedging a specific performance of the Underlying Index.

5.3. Achievability of the investment objective

No assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved.

One obstacle to exactly replicating the performance of the Underlying Index is the fact that the Underlying Index is a statistical model based on certain calculation assumptions by the Licensor. Accordingly, when calculating the Underlying Index, it is not taken into account that rounding differences occur when securities are purchased and sold or when the performance of the index is replicated via one or more swap agreements and transaction costs may be incurred. Moreover, when calculating the Underlying Index, the Licensor does not take into account any management and miscellaneous fees which are charged to the Fund. Finally, (withholding) taxes may be incurred on income from investments of the Fund, which are deducted from the fund unit price, whereas they are ignored completely in calculating the Underlying Index.

Detailed information about the Underlying Index may be obtained in printed or electronic form from the Company or from the Licensor.

6. Investment principles

6.1. General information

1. The Company may only acquire the following assets on behalf of the Fund:
 - a) Securities pursuant to Section 193 KAGB,
 - b) Money market instruments pursuant to Section 194 KAGB,
 - c) Bank accounts pursuant to Section 195 KAGB,
 - d) Derivatives pursuant to Section 197 KAGB.
2. Interest-bearing securities, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, warrants pursuant to Section 193 InvG as well as investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB and other investment instruments pursuant to Section 198 KAGB shall not be acquired.
3. The Company may invest, subject to a suitable risk management system, in any derivatives that may be acquired for the Fund from assets pursuant to Section 1 Paragraph 1 a) or b) or that are derived from recognised financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, this includes options, futures contracts and swaps as well as combinations thereof.
4. The Company will purchase equities for the Fund which are components of the STOXX® Global 1800 Index. The purchase of these equities does not serve to replicate the Underlying Index. Under one or more swap agreements, the overall performance of the equities purchased for the Fund is exchanged for the performance of the Underlying Index, i.e. it is neutralised, so that the performance of the Underlying Index is always reflected financially in the Fund in the result through the corresponding swap agreements.

6.2. Index

The Underlying Index is recognised by BaFin and meets the following requirements of the KAGB:

- The composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
- The index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates,
- The index is published in an appropriate manner.

In addition, and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Licensor may file by 31 December 2023 a request with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to be entered in a public register of administrators and benchmarks.

When this prospectus was most recently revised, the Licensor was not yet entered in the public register of administrators and benchmarks with the ESMA.

The ESMA public register of administrators and benchmarks can be consulted at www.esma.europa.eu.

In addition, the Company has drawn up a contingency plan in which it sets out measures it would take if the underlying index were to change significantly or cease to be provided.

Details of the equities included in the Underlying Index are also contained in the most recent annual report or semi-annual report published for the Fund.

6.3. Replication of the index

The performance of the Underlying Index is replicated indirectly through the conclusion of one or more swap agreements in the Fund. The Company therefore does not intend to acquire for the Investment Fund assets underlying the index in the respective composition and weighting.

The equities held by the Fund serve to meet the obligations arising from the corresponding swap agreements.

If one or more swap agreements are terminated or the market environment for such off-market swap agreements changes, the Company will undertake to track the performance of the Underlying Index indirectly through comparable derivative financial instruments.

Currently, UBS AG and Citigroup Global Markets Limited act as contractual counterparties to the swap agreements entered into for the Fund. The Company is free to enter into additional swap agreements with other counterparties in the future.

6.4. Description of the Index

The Bloomberg CommoditySM Euro Total Return Index measures the performance of broadly diversified raw materials markets representing the energy, agriculture, industrial metals, precious metals and live cattle sectors. The index reflects the total return from a fully hedged position in futures contracts on physical commodities. The index is re-weighted annually. Its weighting is based on the liquidity of the futures and the production of the underlying commodities and is subject to limitations in order to maintain diversification. Further details on the Underlying Index (including its com-

ponents) are available on the website of the index provider at <http://www.bloombergindeces.com/bloomberg-commodity-index-family/>.

6.5. Expected tracking error

The tracking error is defined as the annualised standard deviation of the difference between the returns of a fund and the underlying index. The expected tracking error of the Fund refers to the net monthly total returns of the Fund and the Underlying Index over a period of three years.

This figure is often of particular interest to investors who trade regularly with index investment assets and hold shares in investment funds only a few days or weeks. For long-term investors with a longer investment horizon the tracking difference between the fund and the underlying index over the intended investment horizon is usually more important. The tracking difference measures the actual difference between the returns of a fund and the returns of the index (i.e., how accurately a fund replicates its underlying index). The tracking error, however, measures the increase and decrease of the tracking difference (i.e. the volatility of the tracking difference). Investors should take both figures into consideration when evaluating an index investment fund.

The tracking error may depend on the sampling methodology selected by the index investment fund. In general, historical data provide evidence that synthetic replication generates a lower tracking error than physical replication, but the same data also often suggest that physical replication generates a lower tracking difference than synthetic replication.

The expected tracking error is based on the expected volatility of the deviations between the returns of the Fund and the returns of the Underlying Index. Liquidity management, transaction costs for index adjustments as well as differences between the Fund and the Underlying Index in the valuation methodology and the valuation date may also have an effect on the tracking error and the difference between the returns of the Fund and the Underlying Index. The effects can be positive or negative depending on the underlying circumstances.

The Fund may also have a tracking error as a result of withholding taxes payable by the Fund on investment income. The extent of the tracking error resulting from withholding taxes depends on various factors such as refund requests made by the Fund to different tax authorities or tax relief for the Fund under a double taxation agreement.

The expected tracking error for the Fund is: 0.30%

Investors should note that these are only estimated values for the tracking error under normal market conditions and are therefore not to be understood as fixed limits.

The Fund is rated on the basis of prices of the securities held in the Fund at 17:45 CET, while the underlying index was valued based on closing prices. A large proportion of the expected tracking error specified is thus due to the time difference between the valuation dates.

7. Fair treatment of investors and unit classes

The Fund may comprise different unit classes, i.e. the issued units have different characteristics depending on the class to which they belong. The existing unit classes are listed in the "Overview of existing unit classes" before the "General Investment Conditions" in this Sales Prospectus.

The unit classes may particularly differ with respect to appropriation of income, issue premiums, redemption fees, management fees, minimum investment amount, currency of account, or a combination of these characteristics.

Due to the different setups, the economic result obtained by an investor with his investment in the Fund may vary, depending on the unit class of the units he has acquired.

This applies both to the returns obtained by the investor before income tax and to the returns after income tax. The purchase of assets is permissible only en bloc for the Fund as a whole, and not for a single unit class or groups of unit classes.

Nevertheless, the formation of additional unit classes does not affect the rights of investors who have acquired units in existing unit classes. The costs incurred in introducing a unit class may only be charged to the investors in this new unit class.

The Company shall treat the investors in the fund fairly. In managing its liquidity risk and in the redemption of units it may not prioritise the interests of one investor or group of investors over the interests of another investors or group of investors.

Please see "Settlement of issue and redemption of units" and "Liquidity management" on the methods by which the Company ensures the fair treatment of investors.

8. Investment instruments in detail

8.1. Securities

1. Provided that the "Special Investment Conditions" do not include any additional restrictions, the Company may, subject to Section 198 KAGB, only acquire securities if:

- a) they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union ("EU") or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA"), or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in one of these states,
- b) are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the EU or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the EEA, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in one of these states, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).¹

¹ The list of stock exchanges is published on the BaFin website. www.bafin.de

New issues of securities may be acquired provided that their issue conditions require that admission to or inclusion in one of the stock exchanges or regulated markets mentioned in a) and b) above be applied for, and that the admission or inclusion takes place within one year after their issue.

2. In this context, the following are also considered securities

a) Units in closed funds in contractual or legal form, subject to control by the unitholders (so-called corporate control), i.e. the unitholder must have voting rights in relation to the key decisions, as well as the right to control the investment policy through the appropriate mechanisms. The Fund must also be administered and managed by an entity that is subject to the regulations for the protection of investors, unless the fund is established in the form of a company and the asset management activity is not carried out by another legal entity.

b) Financial instruments that are secured by other assets or linked to the performance of other assets. To the extent that components of derivatives are embedded in such financial instruments, further requirements apply before the Company may acquire these as securities.

3. The securities may only be acquired under the following conditions:

a) The potential loss that the Fund could incur may not exceed the purchase price of the security. No additional payment may be required.

b) A lack of liquidity of the securities acquired by the Fund must not result in the Fund no longer being able to meet the legal requirements for the redemption of units. This takes into account the legal option of suspending redemptions in certain cases (see section "Suspension of redemption of units" (Point 19.4)).

c) A reliable valuation of the security through accurate, reliable and consistent prices must be available; these must be either market prices or have been provided by a valuation system that is independent of the issuer of the security.

d) Adequate information on the security through regular, accurate and comprehensive market information on the security or, where applicable, the portfolio that belongs to it – as documented in the security – is available.

e) The security is negotiable.

f) The purchase of the security is consistent with the investment objectives and the investment strategy of the Fund.

g) The risks of the security are appropriately captured by the risk management of the Fund.

4. Securities may also be purchased in the following form:

a) Equities to which the Fund is entitled in a capital increase from Company assets,

b) Securities that are acquired in the exercise of subscription rights belonging to the Fund.

5. Subscription rights are also considered to be securities in this context, provided the securities from which the subscription rights are derived could be included in the Fund.

8.2. Money market instruments

1. The Company may invest in money market instruments for the account of the Fund. Money market instruments are instruments normally traded on the money market as well as interest-bearing securities with a term or residual term of no more than 397 days at the time of their acquisition for the Fund. If their term is more than 397 days, their interest rate must be regularly adjusted to reflect current market conditions, at least once in each 397-day period. Money market instruments include instruments whose risk profile corresponds to the risk profile of this type of securities. Money market instruments may be acquired for the Fund:

a) if they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market there,

b) if they are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the EU or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the EEA, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market there, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin,

c) if they are issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German Federal Government, an investment fund of the German Federal Government, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or by the central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU member state or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU member states belong,

d) if they are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets referred to in a) and b),

e) if they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to supervision that meets the criteria defined by EU law, or a credit institution that is subject to the prudential rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, and which complies with such rules,

f) if they are issued by other bodies and the respective issuer is

i) a company with equity capital of at least 10 million euros, which prepares and publishes its financial statements according to the EU Directive on the annual accounts of limited liability companies,

- ii) a legal entity which, within a group of companies comprising one or more listed companies, is responsible for financing this group, or
 - iii) an entity which issues money market instruments that are backed by liabilities through a line of credit granted by a bank. They are products in which loans from banks are securitised (asset-backed securities).
2. All the above money market instruments may only be acquired if they are liquid and their value can be determined accurately at any time. Money market instruments are considered liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short time with limited costs. In doing so, the Company's obligation to redeem units in the Fund at the request of investors and to be able to sell such money market instruments on short notice must be taken into account. An accurate and reliable valuation system must also exist for money market instruments which allows the determination of the net asset value of the money market instrument and that is based on market data or valuation models (including systems that are based on acquisition costs carried forward). The liquidity aspect of money market instruments is considered to be met if they are listed on a regulated market within the EEA or included in or listed on such a market or on a regulated market outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the selection of this market. This does not apply, if the Company has evidence that argues against the sufficient liquidity of the money market instruments.
3. For money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange or admitted to a regulated market for trading (see above under c) to f)), the issue or issuer of such instruments must additionally be subject to regulations concerning deposit and investor protection. For example, information must exist for these money market instruments that is sufficient to allow a proper assessment of the credit risks associated with the instruments and the money market instruments must be freely transferable. Credit risks may be assessed via a credit assessment by a rating agency, for example. The following additional requirements apply to these money market instruments, unless they are issued or guaranteed by the European Central Bank or the central bank of a Member State of the EU:
- a) If they are issued or guaranteed by one of the bodies listed under c) (with the exception of the European Central Bank), there must be adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument.
 - b) If they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to supervision in the EEA (see above under e)), there must be adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument; this information must be updated regularly and whenever a significant event occurs. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) on the issue or issuance programme must be available

which allows the adequate assessment of the credit risks associated with the investment.

- c) If they are issued by a credit institution that is subject to prudential regulations outside the EEA that are considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those laid down in EU law, one of the following conditions must be met:
 - The credit institution maintains an office in an OECD country that belongs to the so-called Group of 10 (the group of the most important major industrial countries - G10). The credit institution has at least an investment-grade rating. "Investment grade" is deemed to be a rating of "BBB" or "Baa" or better as part of a credit check by a rating agency.
 - An in-depth analysis of the issuer can establish that the supervisory regulations applicable to the credit institution are at least as stringent as those of EU law.
- d) For other money market instruments not listed on an exchange or admitted to a regulated market for trading (see above under c), d) and f)), adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument must be available, which is updated regularly and whenever a significant event occurs, and which is reviewed by a qualified, independent third party. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) on the issue or issuance programme must be available which allows the adequate assessment of the credit risks associated with the investment.

8.3. Bank accounts

The Company may hold on behalf of the Fund bank accounts containing deposits with a term not exceeding 12 months. These bank accounts must be held on blocked accounts at a credit institution that has its registered office in a member state of the EU or another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA, or at a credit institution that has its registered office in a non-member state, provided that it is subject to the prudential rules considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those laid down in EU law. Unless specified otherwise in the "Special Investment Conditions", these bank accounts may be denominated in foreign currencies.

8.4. Swap agreements

The Company may conduct transactions with derivatives for the Fund as part of the investment strategy. In particular, for purposes of efficient replication of the Underlying Index, the Company may enter into derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund. This may on occasion increase the risk of loss for the Fund.

A derivative is an instrument whose price is linked to fluctuations in prices or the price expectations for other assets (underlying). The following details relate to both derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative element (hereinafter, referred to collectively as the derivatives).

8.4.1 General information

Based on the investment principles described in Section 6 and subject to a suitable risk management system, the Company will conclude swap agreements as defined in Section 6 exclusively on behalf of the Fund. In swap agreements, the performance or risks underlying the transaction are swapped.

The Company will use swap agreements in order to replicate the Underlying Index more efficiently. Transactions for hedging the performance of the Underlying Index are not authorised.

8.4.2 Limitation of market risk

It is permitted to no more than double the market risk of the Fund through the use of derivatives (market risk limit).

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the market value of assets held in the fund that are attributable to changes in variable prices and rates prevailing in the market such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices or to changes in the credit quality of an issuer. The Company shall monitor the market risk limit on an ongoing basis. It must determine the utilisation of market risk limit every day in accordance with the statutory provisions, which are based on the regulation on risk management and risk measurement for the use of derivatives, securities lending and repurchasing agreements in investment funds pursuant to KAGB (hereinafter referred to as "DerivateV").

To calculate the utilisation of the market risk limit, the Company applies the "simple" approach as defined in DerivateV. They add up the total applicable amounts of all derivatives that lead to the increase of the investment level. The market value of the underlying will be taken as a basis for the total applicable amounts of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components. The total applicable amounts for market risk through the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components cannot exceed the value of the Fund's assets.

The Company may only regularly purchase derivatives if they can, on behalf of the Fund, acquire the underlying assets of such derivatives or if the risks represented by the underlying assets could have occurred through assets in the investment fund that the Company may acquire on behalf of the Fund. On behalf of the Fund, the Company may purchase:

- € Basic forms of derivatives pursuant to Section 9 of the General Investment Conditions
- € Combinations of these derivatives
- € Combinations of these derivatives with other assets that may be acquired for the Fund

The Company can adequately and accurately detect and measure all market risks in the Fund which are based on the use of derivatives.

A negligible proportion of the investment strategy may be based on a "complex" strategy. The Company may also invest a negligible proportion in complex derivatives. A negligible proportion is assumed not to exceed 1% of the value of the fund based on the maximum loss.

8.4.3 Over-the-counter (OTC) transactions

The Company may enter into derivative transactions for the account of the Fund that are either admitted for trading on a stock exchange or that are admitted to and included in another regulated market as well as over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Derivatives that are not admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market may only be transacted by the Company with suitable banks and financial institutions on the basis of standardised master agreements.

9. Investment and issuer limits

9.1. Investment restrictions for securities, money market instruments and bank accounts

The Company may invest up to 10 percent of the value of the Fund in securities and money market instruments from a single issuer (debtor). At the same time, the total value of the securities and money market instruments of these issuers (debtors) may not exceed 40 percent of the value of the Fund. In addition, only 5 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in securities and money market instruments, respectively, from a single issuer (debtor).

The Company may invest no more than 5 percent of the value of the Fund in money market instruments where the same company is the issuer or has undertaken to guarantee payments. Overall, no more than 20 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in such money market instruments. If the shareholders' equity of the company is less than 25 million euros, or the company does not satisfy the requirements of Section 194 KAGB, no more than 2 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in money market instruments.

Up to 20 percent of the assets of the Fund may be invested in bank accounts at each credit institution.

9.2. Combination limit for investments

The Company may invest for account of the Fund no more than 20 percent of the value of the assets of the Fund in a combination of the following assets with a single institution:

- a) securities or money market instruments issued by this institution;
- b) bank accounts at this institution;
- c) derivatives acquired by this institution that are not admitted for trading on an exchange or included in another regulated market.

The respective individual upper limits remain unaffected.

9.3. Counterparty risk for OTC derivatives

For derivatives not traded on an exchange, the counterparty risk of a contractual party is limited to 5 percent of the value of the Fund. If the counterparty is a credit institution that has its registered office in the EU, in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or in a state that is not a member of either of those organisations but has

a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may total 10 percent of the value of the Fund. Derivative transactions traded other than on an exchange that are concluded with a central clearinghouse of a stock exchange or another regulated market are not included when determining the counterparty limit if the derivatives are valued daily at market prices with a daily margin settlement. Claims of the Fund against an intermediary are counted against the limits, however, even if the derivative is traded on an exchange or on another organised market.

10. Collateral strategy

In derivatives transactions, the Company receives collateral on behalf of the Fund. The collateral is used to reduce the risk of default of the counterparty of such transactions in whole or in part.

10.1. Types of eligible collateral

If derivative transactions may be concluded for the Fund, the Company only accepts collateral that satisfies the following criteria set out in Section 27 Paragraph 7 DerivateV:

- € Assets that may be acquired for the Fund in accordance with the KAGB,
- € are highly liquid,
- € are subject to valuation at least each exchange trading day,
- € are issued by issuers with high credit ratings,
- € are not issued by issuers who are themselves a party to the contract or a company belonging to the group within the meaning of Section 290 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch),
- € they are reasonably risk-diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers,
- € are subject to no significant operational or legal risks in terms of their management and custody,
- € will be deposited with a Custodian Bank that is subject to effective public supervision and that is independent of the guarantor or is legally protected in the event of the default of a party, if they are not transferred,
- € can be reviewed by the Company without the consent of the guarantor,
- € can be immediately sold for the Fund, and
- € the guarantor is subject to legal provisions in the event of insolvency.

10.2. Level of collateral

Derivatives transactions must be sufficiently secured to ensure that the capital requirement for the default risk of each counterparty does not exceed 5 percent of the value of the Fund. If the counterparty is a credit institution that has its registered office in the EU, in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or in another state which has a comparable level of prudential regulation, the default risk may total 10 percent of the value of the Fund.

10.3. Strategy for discounting valuations (haircut strategy)

The Company has introduced a "haircut" strategy for each asset that it accepts as collateral. A haircut is a discount to the value of collateral which takes into account the deterioration of the valuation or the liquidity profile of the collateral over

time. The haircut strategy takes into account the characteristics of each asset, including the credit-worthiness of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of stress tests that can be performed as part of collateral management. Subject to the existing agreements with the counterparties, which may include minimum amounts for the transfer of collateral, it is the Company's intention that any collateral obtained be adjusted in accordance with the haircut strategy by a valuation discount at least equal to the counterparty risk.

The haircuts applied to collateral accepted follow the guidelines of the internal policies of the Company for the treatment of collateral.

10.4. Investment of cash collateral

Cash collateral in the form of bank deposits may be held in blocked accounts with the Custodian Bank of the Fund or, with its consent, at another financial institution. The reinvestment may only be made in high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short maturity structures.

10.5. Custody of securities as collateral

The Company may on behalf of the Fund accept securities as collateral for transactions in derivatives. If these securities are provided as collateral, they must be held by the Custodian Bank. If the Company has received the securities as collateral for derivative transactions, they can also be held in custody at another location, one that is under effective public supervision and independent of the guarantor. Reuse of the securities is not permitted.

11. Leverage

Leverage describes any method by which the Company increases the level of investment of the Fund (leverage effect). Such methods include, in particular, the acquisition of derivatives, and borrowing. The option to use derivatives and engage in borrowing is presented in the sections Swap agreements (Point 8.4) and Borrowing (Point 12).

The Company may use the methods described above to no more than double the market risk of the Fund. (See Section Swap agreements (Point 8.4)). Short-term borrowing is not taken into account when calculating this limit. It limits the use of leverage in the Fund.

12. Borrowing

On behalf of all the investors, the Company may subscribe to short-term loans for amounts of up to 10 percent of the Fund, if the terms of the loan are at market rates and subject to approval of the conditions of the loan by the Custodian Bank.

13. Valuation

13.1. General rules for asset valuation

13.1.1 Assets admitted for trading on a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market

Assets admitted for trading on stock exchanges or admitted to another regulated market or included in such market as well as subscription rights for the Fund are valued at the last available traded price

which ensures a reliable valuation, unless otherwise indicated under "Special valuation rules".

13.1.2 Assets not listed on stock exchanges or traded on regulated markets or assets without a tradable value

Assets not admitted for trading on stock exchanges nor admitted to another regulated market or included in such market, or for which no tradable value is available, are valued at current market values, which shall be assessed with due care using appropriate valuation models and taking into consideration current market conditions, unless otherwise indicated under "Special valuation rules".

13.2. Special valuation rules for individual assets

13.2.1 Unlisted bonds and borrowers' notes

For the valuation of bonds not admitted for trading on an exchange or admitted to or included on another official market (e.g. unlisted bonds, commercial paper and certificates of deposit) and for the valuation of borrowers' notes the prices will be based on the prices agreed for comparable bonds and borrowers' notes and, where applicable, the prices of bonds from comparable issuers with a corresponding term and interest rate with, if necessary, a deduction to take into account the reduced saleability.

13.2.2 Money market instruments

In the case of the money market instruments in the Fund, interest and related income as well as expenses (e.g. management fees, custodian bank fees, auditors' fees, publication costs, etc.) shall be taken into account up to and including the day prior to the value date.

13.2.3 Option rights and futures contracts

The option rights belonging to the fund and the liabilities resulting from option rights granted to a third party which are admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market are valued at the last available traded price which ensures a reliable valuation.

The same applies to claims and liabilities resulting from futures contracts sold on behalf of the Fund. The initial margins charged to the Fund shall be added to the value of the Fund, including the valuation gains and valuation losses determined on the exchange trading day.

13.2.4 Bank accounts and time deposits

Bank deposits are, in principle, valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.

Time deposits are valued at the market price if the time deposit can be terminated at any time and repayment upon termination does not take place at the nominal value plus interest.

13.2.5 Assets denominated in foreign currencies

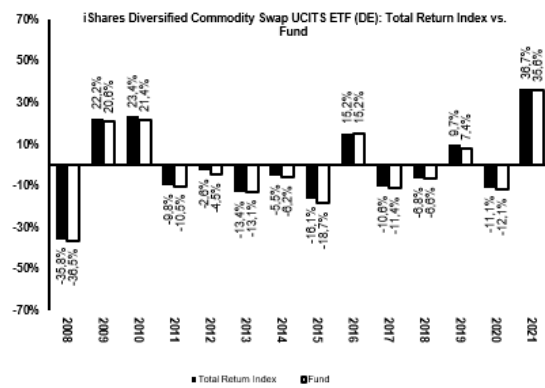
Assets denominated in foreign currencies, where the fund has an alternative reference currency shall be converted to euros on a same-day basis, currently using the afternoon fix (17:00 CET) for the reference currency from "The WM Company".

13.2.6 Valuation of swap agreements

A verifiable valuation is provided for swap agreements on a daily basis.

14. Performance

The chart shows the performance of the Underlying Index and the Fund over the last 14 years from 1 January 2008.



Source: Bloomberg/BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG

Past performance of the Fund is not a predictor of the Fund's future performance.

15. Risk warnings

Before taking a decision on the purchase of units in the Fund, investors should read the following risk warnings along with the other information contained in this Sales Prospectus carefully and take this into account when making their investment decision. The occurrence of one or more of these risks taken by itself or together with other circumstances may adversely affect the performance of the Fund or the assets held in the Fund and thus also adversely affect the unit value.

If the investor sells units in the Fund at a point in time at which the value of the assets owned by the Fund has decreased in relation to the purchase price, the investor may receive only part of the capital invested in the Fund or none of it. The investor could even lose part or, in some cases, all of the capital invested in the Fund. No guarantee can be given that the Fund will increase in value. However, investor risk is limited to the amount invested. The investor will not be required to make any payments beyond the capital invested.

In addition to the risks and uncertainties described below or elsewhere in this Sales Prospectus, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by various other risks and uncertainties that are not presently known. The order in which the following risks are listed is not a statement about the probability of occurrence nor the extent or significance of the occurrence of individual risks.

15.1. General risks of investment in the Fund

The risks below may adversely affect the unit value, the capital invested by the investor, and the length of time the investor planned to hold the investment in the Fund.

15.1.1 **Fluctuation of the unit value of the Fund**

The net asset value is calculated on the basis of the value of the Fund divided by the number of units in circulation. The value of the fund corresponds to the sum of the market values of all assets in the Fund less the sum of the market values of all of the Fund's liabilities. The net asset value is therefore dependent on the value of the assets held in the Fund and the amount of the Fund's liabilities. If the value of these assets falls or the value of the liabilities increases, the Fund's unit value decreases.

15.1.2 **The influence of tax aspects on individual performance**

The tax treatment of capital gains depends on the individual circumstances of each investor and may be subject to changes in the future. Investors should contact their personal tax advisor if they have specific questions, especially regarding their individual tax situation.

15.1.3 **Suspension of redemption**

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in exceptional circumstances when suspension appears necessary to protect the interests of the investors. Exceptional circumstances in this context could be economic or political crises, an unusually high number of redemption requests and the closure of the stock exchanges or markets, trading restrictions or other factors that affect the determination of the share value. BaFin may also order the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is required to protect the interests of investors or the public. This creates the risk that investors may not be able to liquidate their units at the time they wish to because of limited redemption opportunities. The unit price may also fall in the event of the suspension of redemptions; e.g. if the company is forced to sell assets below market value during the suspension of redemptions. This unit price after unit redemptions are resumed may be lower than the price before suspension of redemption. Suspension may be directly followed by the liquidation of the Fund without renewed resumption of unit redemption, e.g. if the Company terminates the management of the Fund in order to liquidate it. For investors, there is therefore the risk that their planned holding period may not be realised and that significant parts of the invested capital may be unavailable to them for an indefinite period or may be entirely lost.

15.1.4 **Changes to the Investment Conditions**

The Company is entitled to amend the Investment Conditions with the approval of BaFin. This may also affect the rights of the investor. For example, the Company may change the investment policy by amending the Investment Conditions or it can increase the expenses to be borne by the Fund.

15.1.5 **Liquidation of the Fund**

The Company has the right to terminate the management of the Fund. The Company may fully liquidate the Fund after terminating the management. The right of disposal of the Fund is transferred to the Custodian Bank after a notice period of six months. For the investor, this entails the risk that the holding period planned by the investor will not be realised. In the transition of the Fund to the

Custodian Bank the Fund may be charged other taxes than German income taxes. When units are derecognised from the account of the investor after the liquidation process, the investor may be charged income taxes.

15.1.6 **Merger**

The Company may transfer all assets of the Fund to another UCITS. In this event, investors may (i) return their units, (ii) retain their units, with the result that they become investors of the receiving UCITS, (iii) or exchange their units for units of another open-end mutual investment fund with comparable investment principles, provided that the Company or a company affiliated with it administers such funds with comparable investment principles. This also applies when the Company transfers all of the assets of another investment fund to the Fund. Investors are thus required to make another investment decision prior to the transfer. Income taxes may apply when units are redeemed. When units are exchanged for units of another investment fund with comparable investment principles, investors may be charged taxes, such as when the value of the units received is higher than the value of the old units on the date of acquisition.

15.1.7 **Transfer to another investment management company**

The Company may transfer the Fund to another investment management company. In this case, the Fund remains unchanged as does the position of the investors. Investors must, however, decide in the context of the transfer whether they consider the new investment management company to be as suitable as the previous one. If they no longer wish to remain invested in the Fund under the new management, they must redeem their units. This may incur income taxes.

15.1.8 **Profitability and meeting the investment objectives**

It cannot be guaranteed that the performance desired by the investor will be achieved. The unit value of the fund may fall and result in losses for the investor. No guarantees are made by the Company or third parties regarding a specific minimum payment commitment upon redemption or a specific performance of the Fund. Investors may, therefore, receive back less than they originally invested. An issue premium levied when units are acquired may reduce or completely offset performance gains, particularly on short-term investments.

15.1.9 **Specific risks of securities index UCITS**

If the Underlying Index decreases in value, investors are fully exposed to the risk of falling market prices of their units. The Company will not use hedging transactions to limit losses (no active management).

Temporary unavailability of certain equities on the market or other exceptional circumstances may lead to a deviation from the exact index performance. Furthermore, the Fund incurs transaction costs and other costs, fees or taxes and duties when tracking the Underlying Index, which are not reflected in calculating the index. As a result, the Fund may not be able to replicate completely the performance of the Underlying Index. Exceptional

circumstances also include restrictions on buying and selling related to compliance with statutory limits resulting from membership of the BlackRock Group. Furthermore, the composition of the Underlying Index may change over time. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in this Sales Prospectus or that no material changes will be made to it.

Although the Fund aims to match the performance of the Underlying Index, it cannot be guaranteed that the Fund will achieve an exact match. The Fund may be exposed to the risk of a tracking error, which is the risk that the return may differ slightly from that of the Underlying Index. This tracking error emerges if it is not possible to match the exact composition of the Underlying Index, for example if local market trading restrictions exist, if smaller components are illiquid, if the trade in certain securities that form part of the Underlying Index is temporarily unavailable or interrupted, and/or if legal requirements restrict the acquisition of certain components of the Underlying Index. In addition, the Company is dependent on the Licensor licensing the Index for the purposes of using and replicating the Underlying Index. If the Licensor ends or alters an index licence, this will impact the Fund's ability to continue using and replicating the Underlying Index and to achieve its investment objective. Regardless of the market conditions, the Fund aims to replicate the performance of the Underlying Index, however the Fund does not aim to exceed the Underlying Index.

It cannot be guaranteed that the Licensor structures the Underlying Index correctly or that the Underlying Index is accurately determined, composed or calculated. Although the Licensor provides descriptions of what the Underlying Index aims to achieve, it provides neither guarantee nor liability for the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data that forms the basis of the Underlying Index, nor does it guarantee that the Underlying Index will follow the Index Methodology described. The Company's task as set out in this Sales Prospectus is to manage the Fund in line with the relevant Underlying Index made available to the Company. Therefore, the Company assumes no warranty or guarantee for error of the Licensor. Errors may occasionally be made with regard to the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data. These may not be noticed or corrected for a certain period of time, particularly if the indices concerned are less frequently used. Therefore, the gains, losses or costs connected with errors by the Licensor are to be borne by the Fund and its unitholders. Thus, for example, a period in which the Underlying Index contained incorrect components, the Fund, which replicates this published Underlying Index, would hold a market risk position in these components, and a lower marketing risk position in the components that the Underlying Index should contain. Errors may therefore have positive or negative impacts on the performance of the Fund and on its unitholders. Unitholders should be fully aware that all gains from errors of the Licensor are retained by the Fund and its unitholders and that all losses from errors of the Licensor are borne by the Fund and its unitholders.

In addition to planned reweightings and reconstitutions, the Licensor can also carry out additional ad

hoc reweightings and reconstitutions of the Underlying Index in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of the index components. If the Underlying Index is reweighted and reconstituted and the Fund reweights and reconstitutes its portfolio in order to replicate the Underlying Index, any transaction costs arising from the reweighting and reconstituting of the portfolio (including capital gains tax and transaction taxes) and any market risk positions are borne directly by the Fund and its unitholders. Unplanned reweightings and reconstitutions of the Underlying Index may also mean that the Fund is exposed to the risk of a tracking error. Errors in the Underlying Index and additional ad hoc reweightings and reconstitutions carried out to the Underlying Index by the Licensor may therefore increase the costs and the market risk of the Fund.

15.2. Risk of negative price performance (market risk)

The risks below may have a negative effect on the performance of the Fund or the assets held in the Fund and thus also adversely affect the unit value and investors' return on invested capital.

15.2.1 Risk of change in value

The assets in which the Company invests on behalf of the Fund are subject to risks. Losses may be incurred if the market value of the assets decreases in relation to the purchase price, or spot and forward prices development differently.

15.2.2 Capital market risk

The price or market value performance of financial products is especially dependent on the performance of the capital markets, which in turn are influenced by the general state of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions in the respective countries. Irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumours have an effect on general price performance, particularly on a stock exchange. Fluctuations in prices and market values may also be due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or the credit quality of an issuer.

15.2.3 Risk of price changes in equities

Equities are usually subject to strong price fluctuations and thus the risk of price declines. These fluctuations are particularly influenced by the development of the profits of the issuing company as well as the developments in the industry and the overall economic development. The confidence of market participants in a company may also affect the price performance. This is especially true for companies whose shares are admitted only for a shorter period on the stock exchange or other regulated markets; for such shares even slight changes in forecasts may lead to strong price movements. If the portion of freely tradable shares owned by many shareholders (so-called free float) is low, even smaller buy and sell orders of this share can have a major impact on the market price and thus lead to higher price fluctuations.

15.2.4 Risk of changes in interest rates

Investing in fixed-rate securities is associated with the possibility that market interest rates at the time a security is issued may change. If market interest rates rise in comparison with the interest rates at the time of issue, the prices of fixed-rate securities will generally fall. Conversely, if market interest rates fall, the price of fixed-income securi-

ties will rise. This price trend means that the current return on a fixed-income security is roughly equivalent to the current market interest rate. The price fluctuations vary significantly, however, depending on the (residual) maturity of the fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities with shorter maturities generally have lower price risks than fixed-income securities with longer maturities. However, fixed-income securities with shorter maturities generally have lower returns in comparison with fixed-income securities with longer maturities. Money market instruments tend to have lower price risks due to their short maturity not exceeding 397 days. In addition, the interest rates of different interest-rate related financial instruments with similar residual maturities and which are denominated in the same currency may develop differently.

15.2.5 Risk of negative interest on deposits

The Company invests the liquid assets of the Fund in the Custodian Bank or other banks on behalf of the Fund. In some cases, an interest rate is agreed for these deposits that is typically based on the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor) less a certain margin. If the Euribor falls below the agreed margin, this will cause negative interest on the corresponding account. Depending on developments in the interest rate policy of the European Central Bank, short-, medium- and long-term bank deposits may have a negative interest.

15.2.6 Risks in connection with derivative Transactions

The Company may enter into derivative transactions for the Fund. The purchase and sale of options and the conclusion of futures contracts, including swap agreements, is associated with the following risks:

- € Price changes of the underlying instrument can reduce the value of an option right or futures contract (including a swap agreement). If the value decreases until it becomes worthless, the Company may be forced to forfeit the acquired rights. The change in value of the asset underlying a swap may also lead to losses in the Fund.
- € The leverage effect of options can influence the value of the fund assets more strongly than is the case with a direct purchase of the underlying assets. The risk of loss cannot be determined when the transaction is concluded.
- € There may not be a liquid secondary market for a particular instrument at a given time. It may not be possible to economically neutralise (close) a position in derivatives in certain circumstances.
- € The purchase of options is associated with the risk that the option is not exercised because the prices of the underlying assets do not develop as expected, causing the option premium paid by the Fund to be forfeited. The sale of options entails the risk that the Fund may be obligated to accept assets at a price higher than the current market price or deliver assets at a price lower than the current market price. The Fund will then incur a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.

- € Futures contracts also entail the risk that the Fund (including swap agreements) will endure losses upon maturity due to an unanticipated development of the market price. The risk of loss cannot be determined when the futures contract is concluded.
- € The possible necessity of an offsetting transaction (settlement) is associated with costs.
- € The Company's forecasts of the future performance of underlying assets, interest rates, exchange rates and foreign exchange markets may prove to be incorrect.
- € It may not be possible to buy or sell the assets underlying the derivatives at a favourable time or they may have to be bought or sold at an unfavourable time.
- € The use of derivatives could result in losses that are not predictable and could even exceed the margin deposits.

Over-the-counter (OTC) transactions can involve the following risks:

- € A regulated market may not exist, making it difficult or impossible for the Company to sell financial instruments acquired on the OTC market on behalf of the Fund.
- € The individual agreement may make it difficult or impossible to conclude an offsetting transaction (settlement) or considerable costs may be associated with such settlement.
- € Liquidity risks arise when a specific asset is difficult to obtain or sell. In the case of high volume derivative transactions or OTC derivatives, the execution of the transaction or the settlement of the position may only be possible with a single counterparty at a price set by this counterparty. In the case of OTC derivatives, it may be difficult to enter into follow-up transactions at comparable contractual terms and conditions.

15.2.7 Risk of price changes of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants

Convertible bonds and bonds with warrants represent the right to convert the bond into shares or to acquire shares. The development of the value of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants is therefore dependent on the performance of the underlying shares. The risks associated with the performance of the underlying shares may therefore also affect the performance of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants. Bonds with warrants, which give the issuer the right to grant the investor a fixed number of shares in lieu of repayment of the nominal amount (*reverse convertibles*), are dependent to a considerable extent on the corresponding share price.

15.2.8 Risks associated with the receipt of collateral

The Company receives collateral for derivative transactions. Derivatives may increase in value. In this case, the collateral received might be insufficient to cover the full amount of the delivery or retransfer claims of the Company against the counterparty.

The Company may invest cash collateral in blocked accounts, high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short maturity structures. However, the bank at which the accounts are

kept may fail. Government bonds or money market funds may decline in value. When the transaction is concluded, the full amount of the collateral provided might no longer be available, but the Company is still required to repay it at its original amount for the Fund. The Fund would then have to bear the losses sustained from the collateral.

15.2.9 Inflation risk

All assets are subject to devaluation through inflation. This applies to the assets held in the Fund. The inflation rate may be higher than the increase in value of the Fund.

15.2.10 Currency risk

The Fund's assets may be invested in currencies other than the fund currency. The Fund receives income, repayments and proceeds from such investments in the respective currency. If the value of this currency falls in relation to the fund currency, this reduces the value of such investments and thus the value of the Fund's assets.

15.2.11 Concentration risk

The Underlying Index of the Fund concentrates the investment on selected commodity futures of multinational markets as well as US government bonds with short residual terms to maturity. This makes the Fund entirely dependent on the performance of the markets concerned.

15.2.12 Risks arising from the investment spectrum

With respect to the investment principles and limits stipulated by law and by the Investment Conditions, which provide for a relatively wide investment range for the Fund, the actual investment strategy may be focused primarily on acquiring assets in e.g. only a few industries, markets or regions/countries. This focus on a few specific investment sectors may be associated with risks (e.g. narrow market, high degree of fluctuation in certain economic cycles). The annual report provides retrospective information about the investment strategy for the previous reporting year.

15.3. Risks of restricted or increased liquidity of the Fund (liquidity risk)

The risks below may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund. This could result in the Fund being temporarily or permanently unable to meet its payment obligations or in the Company temporarily or permanently being unable to fulfil redemption requests from investors. Investors might not be able to meet their planned holding period and the invested capital or part thereof might be unavailable to them for an indefinite period. If liquidity risks occur, the value of the Fund assets and thus the unit value could decline, for example, if the company is forced, where legally permissible, to sell assets for the Fund below market value. If the Company is not able to fulfil investors' redemption requests, this may also lead to suspension of redemption and, in extreme cases, to the subsequent liquidation of the Fund.

15.3.1 Risk arising from investing in assets

Assets which are not admitted for official trading on a stock exchange or listed on another regulated market may also be acquired for the Fund. It cannot be guaranteed that these assets can be resold

without a discount or delay or that they cannot be resold at all. Depending on the market situation, the volume, the timing and budgeted costs, it may only be possible to sell even assets admitted to the stock market at heavy discounts or it may not be possible to sell them at all. Although only assets which can in principle be liquidated at any time may be acquired for the Fund, it cannot be ruled out that it might only be possible, temporarily or permanently, to sell them at a loss.

15.3.2 Risk through borrowing

The Company may take out loans on behalf of the Fund in accordance with Point 12. "Borrowing". In addition loans with variable interest rates can have a negative effect on the Fund assets if interest rates rise. If the Company is required to repay a loan and cannot do so through follow-up financing or using the liquidity available to the Fund, it may be forced to realise assets prematurely or in less favourable conditions than intended.

15.3.3 Risks posed by increased redemptions or subscriptions

Subscriptions and redemptions made by investors entering and exiting the Fund result in the increased or decreased liquidity of the Fund's assets. The inflows and outflows can lead to a net inflow or net outflow of the Fund's liquid assets. This net inflow or outflow may cause the Fund Manager to buy or sell assets, which involves transaction costs. This is especially true when the inflows or outflows result in the liquid assets exceeding or falling below the ratio established by the Company for the Fund. The resulting additional transaction costs are charged to the Fund and may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

15.3.4 Risk associated with holidays in certain regions/countries

Depending on the investment strategy, investments for the Fund may be made particularly in certain regions/countries. Local holidays in these regions/countries may cause divergences between the trading days on stock exchanges in these regions/countries and the Fund's valuation dates. On a day that is not a valuation date, the Fund might not react to market developments in the regions/countries on the same day, or on a valuation date that is not a trading day in these regions/countries, it might not trade on the market there. This may prevent the Fund from realising assets in the required time. This may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to fulfil redemption requests or meet other payment obligations.

15.4. Counterparty risks including credit and collection risk

The risks below may have a negative effect on the performance of the Fund and thus also adversely affect the unit value and investors' return on invested capital. If the investor sells units in the Fund at a point in time at which a counterparty or central counterparty has defaulted, thus negatively affecting the value of the Fund's assets, the investor may receive only part of the capital invested in the Fund or none of it.

15.4.1 **Risk of settlement default/ counterparty risk (except central counterparties)**

The default of an issuer or of a contracting party (counterparty) against which the Fund has claims may result in losses for the Fund. Issuer risk describes the effect of the particular developments concerning an issuer which, in addition to the general trends on the capital markets, have an effect on the price of a security. Even if securities are carefully selected, losses may result if issuers become insolvent. The party to an agreement concluded on behalf of the Fund may default partially or completely (counterparty risk). This applies to all agreements that are entered into on behalf of the Fund.

15.4.2 **Risk arising from central counterparties**

A central counterparty (CCP) acts as an intermediary institution in certain transactions for the Fund, particularly in transactions involving derivative financial instruments. In this case, it acts as a buyer to the seller and the seller to the buyer. A CCP hedges against the risk that its business partners may not be able to provide the agreed services through a series of protection mechanisms that enable it at any time to offset losses from the transactions entered into (e.g. through collateralisation). Despite these protections, the possibility that a CCP may itself become overindebted and fail cannot be ruled out, which could also affect the claims of the Company for the Fund. This can result in losses to the Fund.

15.5. Operational and other risks of the Fund

The risks below may have a negative effect on the performance of the Fund and thus also adversely affect the unit value and investors' return on invested capital.

15.5.1 **Risks posed by criminal actions, irregularities or natural disasters**

The Fund may become a victim of fraud or other criminal acts. It may suffer losses due to errors by employees of the Company or third parties or be damaged by external events such as natural disasters or pandemics.

15.5.2 **Country or transfer risk**

There is the risk that, in spite of the ability to pay, a foreign debtor cannot make payments when due or at all or only in another currency because the country in which his registered offices are located lacks the ability to make transfers or the willingness to make transfers, or for similar reasons. For example, payments to which the Company has a claim on behalf of the Fund might not be made at all or might be made in a currency that is not (or is no longer) convertible owing to currency restrictions, or might be made in another currency. If the debtor pays in another currency, this position is subject to the currency risk presented above.

15.5.3 **Legal and political risks**

Investments may be made on behalf of the Fund in jurisdictions in which German law does not apply, or in case of dispute, the place of jurisdiction is outside Germany. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Company for the account of the Fund may differ from those in Germany to disadvantage

of the Fund or the investor. The Company may recognise political or legal developments, including the amendments to the legal framework, in these jurisdictions too late or not at all, or they may lead to restrictions on assets that can be purchased or that have already been purchased. These consequences may also arise when the legal framework for the Company and/or the management of the Fund in Germany changes.

15.5.4 **Change in the tax environment**

The summary of tax regulations in this Sales Prospectus is based on current knowledge of the legal situation. The information is directed towards individuals who have unlimited liability for income tax or corporation tax in Germany. However, we accept no responsibility for any changes in tax treatment as a result of legislative or judicial actions or decrees issued by the tax authorities.

The Company files claims on behalf of the Fund to recover withholding tax on dividend income received from issuers in certain countries based upon the tax treaty between each such country and Germany. Whether or when the Fund will receive a withholding tax refund in the future is within the control of the tax authorities in such countries. The Fund's net asset value generally includes accruals for certain tax refunds that the Company expects to recover for the Fund based on a continuous assessment of probability of recovery. The Company continues to evaluate tax developments for potential impact to the probability of recovery for the Fund. If the likelihood of receiving refunds materially decreases, for example due to a change in tax regulation or approach, accruals in the Fund's net asset value for such refunds may need to be written down partially or in full, which will adversely affect the Fund's net asset value. Investors in the Fund at the time an accrual is written down will bear the impact of any resulting reduction in net asset value regardless of whether they were investors during the accrual period. Conversely, if the Fund receives a tax refund that has not been previously accrued, investors in the Fund at the time the claim is successful will benefit from any resulting increase in the Fund's net asset value. Investors who sold their units prior to such time will not benefit from such net asset value increase.

15.5.5 **FATCA and other international reporting systems**

Investors should also read the information in the section "FATCA and other international reporting systems" under Point 30.9, particularly in relation to the consequences if the Company does not meet the conditions of such reporting systems.

15.5.6 **Key personnel risk**

If the Fund's investments perform very well over a certain period of time, this success may be partly due to the aptitude of the traders and so to the correct decisions of its management. However, the composition of the Fund's management may change. New decision-makers may be less successful in their activities.

15.5.7 **Custodial risk**

When assets are held in custody, especially in foreign countries, there is a risk of loss resulting from the insolvency, or violation of due diligence by the Custodian or force majeure.

15.5.8 Risks of trading and clearing mechanisms (settlement risk)

In the settlement of securities transactions there is the risk that one of the parties fails to pay on time or in accordance with the agreement or does not deliver the securities on time. This settlement risk also exists when trading in other assets for the Fund.

15.5.9 Risk of investment restrictions

As a result of the investments of the BlackRock Group, the possible investment strategies of the Fund may be subject to investment restrictions. In this connection, the investments of the BlackRock Group are also considered to be investments on behalf of accounts managed by the BlackRock Group.

For example, there may be overall investment limits that may not be exceeded arising from the definition under corporate or supervisory law of the ownership of regulated companies in regulated markets.

Violation of these investment limits without the issue of a corresponding authorisation or other regulatory or corporate approval may have disadvantages or transaction restrictions for the BlackRock Group and the Fund.

Reaching any such overall investment limits may have as a result that the Fund will no longer be in a position, for regulatory or other reasons, to make or sell investments or to exercise the rights of such investments.

In view of possible regulatory restrictions of ownership rights or other restrictions that result from reaching the investment limits, the Company is therefore entitled to restrict the acquisition of investments, the disposal of existing investments or the exercise of rights (including voting rights) in any other way.

15.5.10 Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is an inclusive term to designate investment risk (probability or uncertainty of occurrence of material losses relative to the expected return of an investment) that relates to environmental, social or governance issues.

Sustainability risk around environmental issues includes, but is not limited to, climate risk, both physical and transition risk. Physical risk arises from the physical effects of climate change, acute or chronic. For example, frequent and severe climate-related events can impact products and services and supply chains. Transition risk whether policy, technology, market or reputation risk arises from the adjustment to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate climate change. Risks related to social issues can include but are not limited to labour rights and community relations. Governance related risks can include but are not limited to risks around board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management. These risks can impact an issuer's operational effectiveness and resilience as well as its public perception, and reputation affecting its profitability and in turn, its capital growth, and ultimately impacting the value of holdings in a Fund.

These are only examples of sustainability risk factors and sustainability risk factors do not solely determine the risk profile of the investment. The relevance, severity, materiality and time horizon of

sustainability risk factors and other risks can differ significantly by Funds.

Sustainability risk can manifest itself through different existing risk types (including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, concentration, credit, asset-liability mismatches etc.). By way of example, a Fund may invest in the equity or debt of an issuer that could face potentially reduced revenues or increased expenditures from physical climate risk (e.g. decreased production capacity due to supply chain perturbations, lower sales due to demand shocks or higher operating or capital costs) or transition risk (e.g. decreased demand for carbon-intensive products and services or increased production costs due to changing input prices). As a result, sustainability risk factors may have a material impact on an investment, may increase the volatility, affect liquidity and may result in a loss to the value of units in a Fund.

The impact of those risks may be higher for Funds with particular sectoral or geographic concentrations e.g., Funds with geographical concentration in locations susceptible to adverse weather conditions where the value of the investments in the Funds may be more susceptible to adverse physical climate events or Funds with specific sectoral concentrations such as investing in industries or issuers with high carbon intensity or high switching costs associated with the transition to low carbon alternatives, may be more impacted by climate transition risks.

All or a combination of these factors may have an unpredictable impact on the relevant Fund's investments. Under normal market conditions such events could have a material impact on the value of units of the Fund.

Assessments of sustainability risk are specific to the asset class and to the fund's objective. Different asset classes require different data and tools to apply heightened scrutiny, assess materiality, and make meaningful differentiation among issuers and assets. Risks are considered and risk managed concurrently, by prioritizing based on materiality and on the Fund's objective.

While index providers do provide descriptions of what each Underlying Index is designed to achieve, index providers do not generally provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of their benchmark indices, nor any guarantee that the published indices will be in line with their described benchmark index methodologies. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time, in particular where the indices are less commonly used

The impacts of sustainability risk are likely to develop over time and new sustainability risks may be identified as further data and information regarding sustainability factors and impacts becomes available.

16. Explanation of the risk profile of the Fund

The risk profile is based on a return and risk scale of 1 to 7, where 1 indicates a fairly low risk, but also typically lower returns, and 7 indicates a fairly high risk, but also typically higher returns.

The Fund is currently in category 5 because of the nature of its investments, which include the risks listed below.

The indicator is based on historical data and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may change over time. The relevant current categorisation can be found in the Key Investor Information. The lowest category cannot be equated with a risk-free investment. These factors may affect the value of investments or result in losses.

The value of equities and equity-related securities can be affected by daily stock market movements. Other influential factors include political, economic news, company earnings and significant corporate events.

Derivatives may be highly sensitive to changes in the value of the asset on which they are based and can increase the size of losses and gains, resulting in greater fluctuations in the value of the Fund. The impact to the Fund can be greater where derivatives are used in an extensive or complex way.

The prices of commodities tend to experience greater variations than other asset classes (e.g. equities or fixed income securities). Investments in commodities are therefore potentially riskier than other types of investments.

The ability of the Fund to track the performance of the Underlying Index depends on whether the counterparties consistently deliver the performance of the Underlying Index under the swap agreements (i.e. counterparty risk). It would also be affected by a difference in the price movements of the swaps and the Underlying Index. If a counterparty cannot provide sufficient assets as collateral for liabilities to the Fund, there is an increased counterparty risk at a certain point in time.

Specific risks that are not captured in an appropriate manner by the risk indicator include counterparty and credit risk.

17. Profile of a typical investor

The Fund is aimed at all types of investors seeking to improve or optimise their assets. The investor must be willing and able to accept significant fluctuations in the value of the units and the possibility of a significant loss of capital. The Fund is suitable for medium- and long-term investment, though the Fund may also be suitable for shorter term exposure to the Underlying Index.

18. Units

The rights of investors are documented exclusively in global certificates. These global certificates are stored in a central securities depository. No claim can be made by an investor for the delivery of individual unit certificates. The acquisition of units is only possible in conjunction with depository custody. The units are bearer fund units and certify the claims of the owner vis-à-vis the Company.

19. Issue and redemption of units

19.1. Issue of units

In principle, the number of units issued is not restricted. Units may be acquired from the Designat-

ed Sponsors listed on the inside cover. Units are issued by the Custodian Bank at the issue price, which corresponds to the net asset value per unit plus any issue premium due. The calculation of the net asset value is explained in the section entitled "Issue and redemption prices". The Company reserves the right to temporarily suspend or terminate the issue of units.

When purchasing units directly through the Company or the Custodian Bank – i.e. on the primary market – the issue premiums stipulated in "Overview of existing unit classes" immediately preceding the "General Investment Conditions" are charged.

19.2. Redemption of units

Investors may demand the redemption of their units on any exchange trading day. Redemption orders must be submitted to the Custodian Bank or the Company or to an intermediary third party (e.g. custodian). The Company is obliged to redeem the units at the currently valid redemption price that corresponds to the unit value calculated on this day less a redemption fee, if applicable. Additional charges may be incurred when units are redeemed via a third party (e.g. custodian).

Units repurchased by an investor are redeemed for cash. The payment is subject to the condition that investors have previously undergone all necessary checks to establish their identity and prevent money laundering. Redemptions in return for contributions in kind may be offered at the discretion of the Company upon request from an investor.

Repurchase orders are executed by the deadline for trading requests on the trading day on which the units are returned to the Transfer Agent's account, after deduction of all applicable charges and fees and other reasonable administrative expenses, provided that the completed redemption order has also been received.

When selling units directly to the Company or the Custodian Bank – i.e. on the primary market – the redemption fees stipulated in "Overview of existing unit classes" immediately preceding the "General Investment Conditions" are charged.

19.3. Settlement of issue and redemption of units

The Company respects the principle of the equal treatment of investors by guaranteeing that no investor can create advantages for itself by purchasing or selling investments in the funds of the company at already known unit values. It therefore sets a daily order acceptance deadline. In principle, purchase and redemption orders received by the order acceptance deadline set by the Company or the Custodian Bank will be settled at the issue or redemption price announced on the following trading day. Orders received by the Custodian Bank or the Company after the deadline are settled on the following valuation day as described in Sentence 2 at the unit value calculated on that day. The order acceptance deadline for this Fund is published on the Company's website at www.ishares.de. The Company may change the deadline at any time.

In addition, third parties, such as the Custodian Bank of the investor, may act as brokers in the issue and redemption of units. This can lead to longer settlement times. The Company has no

control over the various settlement methods of the custodians.

19.4. Suspension of redemption of units

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in exceptional circumstances when suspension appears necessary to protect the interests of the investors. Exceptional circumstances include, for example, if there is an unscheduled closing of a stock exchange on which a significant portion of the securities of the Fund is traded or if the assets of the Fund cannot be valued. BaFin may also order the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is required to protect the interests of investors or the public.

The Company reserves the right to redeem or exchange the units at the current price only after it has promptly sold assets held by the Fund with due consideration of the interests of all investors. A temporary suspension may be directly followed by the liquidation of the Fund without renewed resumption of redemption of units (see Section "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund" for further details).

The Company shall inform investors of the suspension and resumption of redemption of units through publication in the Bundesanzeiger and on the Internet at www.ishares.de. Information will also be provided to investors by their Custodians via a durable medium, such as hard copy or electronically.

20. Liquidity management

1. The Company has established written policies and procedures for the Fund that enable it to monitor the liquidity risk of the Fund and to ensure that the liquidity profile of the Fund's investments covers the Fund's underlying liabilities. The policies and procedures are as follows:
 - a) The Company monitors the liquidity risks which may arise at the level of the Fund or the assets. In doing so, it assesses the liquidity of the assets held in the Fund in relation to the Fund assets. The liquidity assessment includes an analysis of the trading volume, the complexity of the asset and the number of trading days that are required to dispose of the asset. The Company also monitors investments in target funds and their redemption policies and the resulting potential impact on the liquidity of the Fund.
 - b) The Company monitors the liquidity risks that may arise due to increased redemption requests by investors.

The Company reviews these policies periodically and updates them accordingly.

2. The Company regularly (at least annually) conducts stress tests with which they can assess the liquidity risk of the Fund. The Company conducts the stress tests on the basis of reliable and current quantitative or, if this is not adequate, qualitative information. If appropriate, the stress tests simulate a lack of liquidity of the assets in the Fund. They cover market risks and their effects. The take into account valuation sensitivities under stress conditions. They are carried out taking into account the investment strategy and the liquidity profile of the

assets at the frequency appropriate to the type of fund.

3. The return rights both in normal and exceptional circumstances as well as the suspension of redemption are shown in the section "Units - Issue and redemption of units - Suspension of redemption of units". The risks associated herewith are described under "Risk warnings - General risks of investment in the Fund - Suspension of redemption" and under "- Risks of restricted or increased liquidity of the Fund (liquidity risk)".

21. Exchanges and markets

21.1. General information

The units of the Fund are admitted for trading on the following stock exchanges:

Frankfurt Stock Exchange

Deutsche Börse AG
Börsenplatz 4
60485 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
Telephone: +49 (0) 69 - 211 - 0
Fax: +49 (0) 69 - 211 - 12005

Borsa Italiana

Borsa Italiana
Piazza degli Affari 6
20123 Milan, Italy
Telephone: +39 (0) 2 724261
Fax: +39 (0) 2 72004333

Euronext Amsterdam

Euronext Amsterdam N.V.
Postbus 19163
1000 GD Amsterdam
Telephone: +31 (0) 20 721 4444

BX Swiss

BX Swiss AG
Talstrasse 70
8001 Zurich, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 (0)31 - 329 - 4040

The possibility of units being traded on other markets cannot be excluded.

21.2. Function of the Designated Sponsors

The Designated Sponsors, also known as Market Makers or Permanent Liquidity Providers, ensure sufficient liquidity for both buyers and sellers. A Designated Sponsor provides a purchase (bid) price and a sales (ask) price at which investors can purchase or sell fund units at any time.

21.3. Description of the Authorised Participants

The Authorised Participant is a market maker, Designated Sponsor or market participant or broker which is registered with the Company as an authorised participant and therefore able to sub-

scribe directly to, or redeem directly from, the Company for Fund units (i.e. the Primary Market).

21.4. Risks of exchange trading

The obligation of the Designated Sponsors to maintain liquidity is limited to certain volumes (minimum quotation volumes) at maximum spreads. The minimum quotation periods of bid and offer prices do not usually extend to the entire effective trading period. This may lead to a brief interruption in the setting of the price. This can result in the execution of orders that do not meet the quality criteria established for that stock exchange.

21.5. Dealing in units on the secondary market

Units may be purchased or sold by all investors on the secondary market either via a recognised stock exchange in which the units are admitted for trading, or over the counter.

Fund units will be listed on one or more recognised stock exchanges. Units are listed on recognised stock exchanges with a view to allowing investors to buy and sell units on the secondary market in any amount above a minimum of one unit. This is usually done through a broker/dealer. Market makers (who may be, but are not required to be, authorised participants) will provide liquidity and bid and offer prices in accordance with the requirements of the relevant recognised stock exchange in order to encourage the trading of units on the secondary market.

All investors seeking to buy or sell units in a fund on the secondary market should submit their orders through their respective broker. Orders for the purchase of units on the secondary market via the recognised stock exchanges or over the counter may incur brokerage and/or other costs that are not charged by the Company and over which the Company has no control. Information about such fees is publicly available or may be requested from stock brokers via the recognised stock exchanges on which the units are listed.

No issue premiums or redemption fees apply to units purchased or sold on an exchange - i.e. in secondary market trade. The price of units traded on the secondary market is determined by the market and the prevailing economic conditions that may affect the value of the underlying assets. The market price of a unit listed or traded on a stock exchange may not reflect the net asset value per unit of a Fund.

The secondary market trading schedule depends on the rules of the stock exchange on which the units are traded or on the terms and conditions of the respective over-the-counter transaction. Further information on the applicable trading schedule, is available from specialist advisors or brokers.

Investors may redeem their units through an Authorised Participant by selling their units (directly or via a broker) to the Authorised Participant.

Investors requesting a repurchase of their units may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes or transaction taxes, where applicable. It is therefore recommended that investors seek professional advice prior to requesting redemption with regard to the tax implications of the redemption under the law of the country in which they may be subject to taxation.

Investors may also redeem their units directly through the Company or the Custodian Bank i.e. on the primary market (see Section 19.2 "Redemption of units" for further details).

22. Portfolio transparency strategy and indicative net asset value

22.1. Portfolio transparency strategy

Investors and prospective investors can view a list of the securities held by the Fund at the official iShares website (www.iShares.com). This is subject to any applicable restrictions under the license the Company has received from the licensor of the underlying index.

22.2. Indicative Net Asset Value

Deutsche Börse AG or one of its affiliates calculates the indicative net asset value of the Investment Fund continuously during trading hours. The indicative net asset value (iNAV[®]) is the net asset value of a fund calculated in real time (every 15 seconds) during trading hours. The values are intended to provide the investors and market participants a continuous indication of the value of a fund. The values are usually calculated on the basis of an assessment of the actual fund portfolio using real-time prices from all relevant stock exchanges.

The Deutsche Börse Group was tasked by the Company with determining and publishing the iNAV[®] values of the funds. iNAV[®] values are distributed via the CEF Datafeed of the Deutsche Börse and on the terminals of the major market data providers as well as on a wide range of websites with stock market data including the site of the Deutsche Börse at <http://deutsche-boerse.com>.

The iNAV[®] does not correspond to the value of a unit or the price at which the unit can be subscribed or redeemed or bought or sold on an exchange, and must not be understood in this way. In particular, the iNAV[®] may be used for a fund in which the components of the underlying index or the investments are not actively traded during the period of publication of this iNAV[®], may not correspond to the true value of the unit or be misleading, and should not be relied upon. The lack of provision of iNAV[®] during the trading period does not in itself result in the suspension of trading of the units on an exchange. Instead, the regulations of the exchange govern the suspension of trading. The calculation and publication of the iNAV[®] can include delays in obtaining the prices of the key components which are based on the same components of, for example, the underlying index or the assets themselves, the iNAV[®] of other exchange-traded funds with the same benchmark index or the same assets. Investors wishing to subscribe or sell units on an exchange should make their investment decisions not only on the basis of the iNAV[®] provided, but should also consider other market data, economic and other factors (possibly including information about the Underlying Index or the assets, the key components and financial instruments on which the Underlying Index is based or the assets that the Fund is permitted to acquire). The Company, or persons appointed by it, the Custodian Bank, designated sponsors and the

other service providers are not liable to any person who relies on the iNAV®.

23. Issue and redemption prices and expenses

23.1. Issue and redemption prices

On each valuation day, the Custodian Bank shall determine the value of the assets of the Fund less liabilities (the net asset value) for the purpose of calculating the issue and redemption prices for the units.

The unit value is calculated by dividing the net asset value by the number of units in circulation.

The unit value is calculated separately for each unit class by allocating the costs of launching new unit classes and the management fee incurred by a particular unit class, including income adjustment if applicable, exclusively to this unit class.

The issue and redemption prices are determined for each stock exchange trading day, i.e. the valuation dates fall in principle on all stock exchange trading dates. On public holidays under the KAGB that are stock exchange days and 24 and 31 December each year, the Company and the Custodian Bank may interrupt their daily price calculation. At present, unit prices are not calculated on 1 January, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May, 24 December, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Eve. The Company reserves the right to decide whether to calculate a net asset value on Easter Monday and New Year's Eve and whether therefore a redemption of units takes place on these days or not.

23.2. Suspension of calculation of issue and redemption prices

The Company may temporarily suspend calculation of the issue and redemption prices under the same conditions as for redemption of units. These are detailed further in Point 19.4. (Suspension of redemption of units).

23.3. Issue premium

When the issue price is determined, an issue premium shall be added to the unit value. The issue premium is up to 2 percent of the unit value. The issue premiums for the respective unit classes are listed in the "Overview of existing unit classes" directly before the "General Investment Conditions". This issue premium may reduce or completely offset performance gains, particularly on short-term investments. The issue premium is basically a fee for the distribution of the units of the Fund. The Company may pass on the issue premium as compensation for services provided by intermediaries.

23.4. Redemption fee

When a redemption price is determined, a redemption fee is deducted from the unit value. The redemption fee is up to 1 percent of the unit value. The redemption fees for the respective unit classes are listed in the "Overview of existing unit classes" directly before the "General Investment Conditions". This redemption fee may reduce or completely offset performance gains, particularly on short-term investments. The Company shall receive the redemption fee.

23.5. Publication of issue and redemption prices

The issue and redemption prices and, where applicable, the net asset value per unit are published regularly on www.iShares.de.

23.6. Costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units

No additional charges shall be levied for the issue and redemption of units by the Company or the Custodian Bank. Issue and redemption shall take place at the issue price (unit value plus any issue premium) and the redemption price (unit value less any redemption fee), respectively.

If units are redeemed via third parties, there may be charges associated with the redemption of units. If units are purchased via third parties, there may also be additional costs beyond the issue price.

24. Management and miscellaneous expenses

24.1. Fixed fee

The Company receives a fixed fee from the Fund, the amount of which depends on the respective unit class.

The actual amount of the fixed fee is listed in the "Overview of existing unit classes" directly before the "General Investment Conditions".

This fixed fee covers the following fees and expenses:

- Fee for the management of the Fund (fund management, administrative activities);
- custodian bank fee;
- expenses for the publication and mailing of the certain sales documents (sales prospectus, key investor information, annual and semi-annual reports) prepared for investors;
- expenses for publication of the annual and semi-annual reports, issue and redemption prices and, if applicable, distributions or reinvestments, and the liquidation report;
- fees for the audit of the Fund by the Company's auditor;
- expenses for the publication of the bases of taxation and of certification that the tax information was determined in accordance with German tax law;
- fees payable for the licence agreement;
- distribution costs.

The fixed fee is paid in advance in monthly instalments out of the Fund.

24.2. Other expenses

In addition to the fixed fee, the following expenses may also be charged to the Fund:

- expenses resulting from the purchase and sale of assets;
- customary bank custody fees, including customary bank charges for the custody of foreign securities abroad;
- any taxes that may arise in connection with the costs for administration and custody;
- customary expenses related to day-to-day account management,

- expenses incurred in the assertion and enforcement of the legal claims of the Fund.
- Expenses incurred in providing information to investors in the Investment Fund by means of a durable medium, with the exception of information on expenses for fund mergers and with the exception of information on measures connected with violations of investment limits or errors in calculating the net asset value per unit.

24.3. Composition of the total expense ratio

The management costs incurred by the Fund (excluding transaction costs) in the financial year are disclosed in the annual report and are expressed as the total expense ratio (TER). The TER is composed of:

- Operating expenses charged at a flat rate for management of the Fund in accordance with Point 24.1,
- delivery fees for index adjustments;
- customary bank custody fees, including the customary bank charges for the custody of foreign securities abroad and related taxes, if applicable;
- expenses related to day to day account management.

Not included are costs resulting from the purchase and sale of assets. The total expense ratio is published in the key investor information document as “ongoing costs”.

24.4. Alternative statement of costs by third parties

If the investor is advised by third parties when acquiring units, or these third parties carry out the purchase, they will inform him of any possible costs or expense ratios which are not congruent with the expenses in this Prospectus and Key Investor Information and which may exceed the total expense ratio described here. The reason for this may in particular be that the third party includes additional costs relating to their own activities (e.g. brokerage, advice or portfolio management). In addition, they may also take into account one-off costs, such as issuing premiums and normally use alternative calculation or estimation methods for the costs on the Fund’s side, particularly the Fund’s transaction costs.

Deviations in the cost statement may arise in both information provided before conclusion of the contract and in regular cost information on the existing Fund investments in the context of a long-term customer relationship.

24.5. Remuneration Policy

The Company has established a Remuneration Policy that is compatible with and encourages robust and effective risk management. The Remuneration Policy includes a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and identifies the relevant person to whom the corresponding remuneration and benefits are allocated. The Remuneration Policy therefore does not encourage any risk tolerance that is not in line with risk profiles, investment conditions or the Company’s Articles of Incorporation and does not compromise the Manager’s duty to act in the best interests of the

investors. The Remuneration Policy includes fixed and variable components to the salaries and voluntary retirement benefits. The Remuneration Policy applies to employees, whose activities have a significant impact on the Company’s risk profile, including the Management Board, risk takers, control functions, and those employees who receive a total remuneration that corresponds to that of the Management Board or risk takers. The Remuneration Policy is available from www.blackrock.com and on request at the Company in hard copy.

25. Sub-funds

The Fund is not a sub-fund of an umbrella fund.

26. Rules for the calculation and appropriation of income

The Fund earns income in the form of interest and dividends generated during the financial year which are not used to cover costs. Further income can result from the disposal of assets held on behalf of the Fund.

The Company applies a so-called income netting procedure for the Fund. This means that the proportional income accruing during the financial year which the acquirer of the fund units must pay as part of the issue price and which the seller of the units receives as payment as part of the redemption price is continuously netted. The expenses incurred are accounted for in the calculation of the income netting procedure.

The income netting procedure serves to adjust for fluctuations in the relationship between income and other assets which are caused by net inflows or outflows resulting from the sale or redemption of units. Otherwise, every net inflow of funds would reduce the return on net asset value of the Fund and every outflow would increase those returns.

The overall effect of the income netting procedure is that the amount of the distribution per unit is not influenced by the unpredictable performance of the Fund or the number of units in circulation. In income netting, it is accepted that investors who buy units shortly before the dividend reinvestment date are liable to pay taxes on the portion of the issue price attributed to income, despite the fact that the capital paid in by them did not contribute to the returns.

27. Financial year and reinvestment

27.1. Financial year

The financial year of the Fund begins on 1 April and ends on 31 March.

27.2. Reinvestment.

The Fund’s income is not distributed; instead it is reinvested in the Fund (accumulation).

28. Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund

28.1. General information

Investors are not entitled to demand the liquidation of the Fund. However, the Company may, upon six

months' notice, cease management of the Fund through publication in the Bundesanzeiger and in the annual report or semi-annual report. Investors will also be informed of the termination by their Custodians via a durable medium, such as in hard copy or electronically. A corresponding procedure may also be followed in respect of a unit class of the Fund.

Moreover, the right of the Company to manage the Fund shall expire if insolvency proceedings concerning the assets of the Company are opened, or with the entering into legal force of the court decision by which a petition to open insolvency proceedings is rejected for lack of assets in accordance with Section 26 of the Insolvency Statute (Insolvenzordnung – InsO). In these cases, the right of disposal of the Fund will be transferred to the Custodian Bank, which will liquidate the Fund and distribute the proceeds to the investors or, with the authorisation of BaFin, transfer the management of the Fund to another company.

28.2. Procedure for the liquidation of the Fund

With the transfer of the right to disposal over the Fund to the Custodian Bank, the issue and redemption of units will cease and the Fund will be liquidated.

Proceeds from the sale of fund assets less the Fund's liabilities and liquidation costs will be distributed to the investors, whereupon investors shall be entitled to claim their share of the proceeds on sale of the Fund's assets in proportion to Fund units owned.

On the day on which its right to manage lapses, the Company shall prepare a liquidation report that meets the requirements of an annual report. No later than three months after the date of liquidation of the Fund, the liquidation report shall be published in the Bundesanzeiger. While the Custodian Bank liquidates the Fund, it shall prepare a report annually, and on the date on which the liquidation is completed, that meets the requirements of an annual report. These reports are to be published in the Bundesanzeiger no later than three months after the reporting date.

28.3. Transfer of the Fund

The Company may transfer the management and disposal rights over the Fund to another investment management company. The transfer is subject to the prior approval of BaFin. The approved transfer shall be published in the Bundesanzeiger and in the annual report or the semi-annual report of the Fund as well as in the electronic publication media described in this prospectus. The point at which the transfer is effective is determined by the contractual agreement between the Company and the receiving investment management company. The transfer may not, however, take effect any earlier than three months after its publication in the Bundesanzeiger. All rights and obligations of the Company in relation to the Fund are then transferred to the receiving investment management company.

28.4. Merger

With the approval of BaFin, all assets of this Fund may be transferred to another existing Fund or a Fund newly created by the merger, which must

meet the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS) and be launched in Germany or in another member state of the EU or another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA. In addition, all the assets may be transferred to the sub-fund of a UCITS (joint-stock investment company with variable capital). Such sub-fund may be either an existing domestic sub-fund or a domestic sub-fund newly created by the merger.

The transfer is effective at the end of the financial year of the transferring fund, unless a different transfer date is determined.

28.5. Rights of investors in the event of a merger

No fewer than 37 days before the planned transfer date, investors shall receive from their custodians information in hard copy or electronically on the reasons for the merger, its potential impact on investors, their rights in connection with the merger and significant aspects of the procedure to the investors. Investors will also receive the key investor information of the receiving investment fund.

Investors have until five working days before the scheduled transfer date to redeem their units with no additional costs, in particular a redemption fee, with the exception of the costs to cover the Fund's liquidation, or to exchange their units for units or shares of another investment fund or a foreign investment fund that is also managed by the Company or a company from the same Group and which has a similar investment policy to that of the Fund.

On the transfer date, the net asset values of the receiving and the transferring investment funds are calculated, the exchange ratio is established, and the entire procedure is reviewed by an auditor. The exchange ratio is determined based on the ratio between the net asset value per unit of the transferring investment fund and that of the receiving investment fund as of the date of the transfer. The investor receives the number of units in the new investment fund whose value corresponds to the value of the units in the transferring investment fund.

If the investors do not exercise their redemption or exchange rights, they will become investors of the acquiring investment fund on the transfer date. Investors in the transferring investment fund also have the option of having up to 10 percent of the value of their units paid out in cash. If the merger takes place during the current financial year of the transferring investment fund, the company managing that fund on the transfer date must draw up a report that meets the requirements of an annual report. The Company shall announce in the Bundesanzeiger and at www.iShares.de when the Fund has absorbed another investment fund and the merger comes into force. If the Fund is absorbed in a merger, the company that manages the absorbing fund or the newly created fund makes this announcement.

All the assets of this Fund may only be transferred to another investment fund or to another foreign investment fund with the authorisation of BaFin.

29. Summary of tax regulations applying to investors

All statements regarding tax regulations apply exclusively to investors who are fully taxable in Germany. Investors with unlimited tax liability are hereinafter also referred to as German tax residents. We recommend that, before acquiring units in the Fund described in this Sales Prospectus, foreign investors consult their tax advisors in order to clarify possible tax implications arising in his own country of residence as a result of the acquisition of units. Foreign investors are investors who are not subject to unlimited taxation. In the following, these are also referred to as non-residents for tax purposes.

As a special-purpose fund (Zweckvermögen), the Fund is generally exempt from German corporation tax and trade tax. However, it is partially subject to corporation tax through its German income from investments and other German income in the context of limited income tax liability, with the exception of gains from the sale of units to corporate entities. The tax rate is 15%. If the taxable income is taxed by deducting capital gains tax, the tax rate of 15% already includes the solidarity surcharge.

However, investment income is regarded as capital income (Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen) for income tax purposes at the level of private investors to the extent that this income, together with other capital income, exceeds the annual saver's allowance of EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses who file their tax returns individually) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses who file their tax returns jointly).

Capital income is generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge and any applicable church tax). Capital income also includes any income from investment funds (investment income), i.e. distributions from the fund, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units. Under certain conditions, investors can receive a flat-rate portion of this investment income tax-free (so-called partial exemption).

The tax deducted generally has a compensatory effect (so-called Abgeltungssteuer (withholding tax)) on individual investors and as a result investment income does not normally have to be declared on the income tax return. When the tax is withheld, the Custodian Bank will generally already have offset losses and taken foreign withholding taxes originating from direct investment into account.

However, the tax deducted does not have a compensatory effect if the personal income tax rate is lower than the withholding rate of 25 percent. In this case, investment income may be declared on the income tax return. The tax authorities then apply the lower personal income tax rate and offset the tax withheld against the personal tax debt (so-called "assessment on the basis of the most favourable provision for the taxpayer").

If investment income is not subject to the withholding tax (e.g. because profit from the sale of a stock was generated at a foreign Custodian Bank), this should be indicated in the tax return. The investment income is then also subject to the withholding tax rate of 25 percent or the lower personal tax rate.

If the units are included in operating assets (Betriebsvermögen), the income will be taxable as operating income (Betriebseinnahmen).

29.1. Units held in personal assets (taxpayers resident in Germany)

29.1.1 Distributions

The Fund's distributions are generally subject to tax.

The taxable distributions are generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge and any applicable church tax).

The withholding tax will not apply if the investor is resident in Germany for tax purposes and submits an application for a tax allowance (Freistellungsauftrag), provided that the taxable income concerned does not exceed EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses assessed jointly).

The same applies to those who submit a tax exemption certificate for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax.

If a German investor's units are held in a German securities account, the Custodian Bank maintaining the account will not, in its capacity as the paying agent, withhold tax if it is presented, before the specified distribution date, with an exemption application (completed using official forms) for a sufficient amount, or with a non-assessment certificate that has been issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. In this case, the gross amount of the distribution will be credited to the investor.

29.1.2 Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount by which the distributions made by the Fund within a calendar year fall below the base income for that calendar year. The base income is calculated by multiplying the unit redemption price at the start of a calendar year by 70 percent of the base interest rate as derived from the yield on public-sector bonds that can be obtained over the long term. The base income is limited to the excess amount: this is calculated as the redemption price between the first and last price established in the calendar year, plus distributions within the calendar year. In the year in which the units are acquired, the advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump sum is considered to have been received on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump sums are generally subject to tax.

The taxable advance lump sums are generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge and any applicable church tax).

The withholding tax will not apply if the investor is resident in Germany for tax purposes and submits an application for a tax allowance (Freistellungsauftrag), provided that the taxable income concerned does not exceed EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses assessed jointly).

The same applies to those who submit a tax exemption certificate for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax.

If a German investor's units are held in a German securities account, the Custodian Bank maintaining

the account will not, in its capacity as the paying agent, withhold tax if it is presented, before the specified date of receipt, with an exemption application (completed using official forms) for a sufficient amount, or with a non-assessment certificate that has been issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. Tax is not payable in this case. Otherwise, the investor must make the amount of tax payable available to the German Custodian Bank. In order to do so, the Custodian Bank may collect the amount of tax payable from an account that it maintains in the name of the investor, without the investor's consent being required. Unless the investor raises an objection before receipt of the advance lump sum, the Custodian Bank may collect the amount of tax payable from an account held in the name of the investor insofar as any overdraft facility agreed with the investor has not been used for this account. If investors fail to comply with their obligation to make the amount of tax payable available to the German Custodian Bank, the Custodian Bank must notify the competent tax office in this respect. In these circumstances, investors must declare the advance lump sum in their income tax return.

29.1.3 Capital gains at investor level

If an investor sells Fund units, any capital gains will be subject to withholding tax of 25 percent.

If the units are held in a German securities account, the Custodian Bank maintaining the account will withhold the withholding tax, taking any partial exemptions into account. The 25 percent withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax) can be avoided upon submission of an application for tax allowance made out in a sufficiently high amount or a tax exemption certificate. If such units are sold by a private investor at a loss, then the loss is netted with other positive investment income. If the units are held in a German custody account and positive investment income was generated at the same Custodian Bank in the same calendar year, the Custodian Bank shall offset the loss.

When calculating the amount of the capital gain, the advance lump sums applied during the investment period shall be deducted from the gain.

29.2. Units held in operating assets (taxpayers resident in Germany)

29.2.1 Reimbursement of the Fund's corporation tax

Any corporation tax accrued at the Fund level may be reimbursed to the Fund for forwarding to a single investor, if the investor is a German corporation, association of persons or asset pool which, under the articles of incorporation, the foundation deed or other constitution and on the basis of the actual management, solely and directly serves non-profit, charitable or church purposes, or a foundation under public law which solely and directly serves non-profit or charitable purposes, or a legal entity under public law which solely and directly serves church purposes; this does not apply if the units are held in a business operation. This also applies to comparable non-German investors with their domicile or registered office and management in a foreign state providing administrative and debt enforcement assistance.

A prerequisite for this is that such investors file a corresponding application and calculate the corporation tax accrued on a pro rata basis for the investment period. In addition, the investor must be a beneficial owner of the units under civil law for at least three months before accrual of the Fund's income that is subject to corporation tax, without there being any obligation to transfer the units to another person. Another basic requirement for reimbursement is that, with regard to the corporation tax on German dividends and income from German participation rights that are similar to share capital payable at the Fund level, German equities and German participation rights that are similar to share capital were held by the Fund as the beneficial owner continuously for 45 days within a period ranging from 45 days before the maturity date for the capital yield income to 45 days after this date and, during these 45 days, there were continuous risks of a change in minimum values of 70 percent (so-called 45-day rule).

Proof of tax exemption and a document issued by the Custodian Bank maintaining the securities account as confirmation of the investment unit holdings must be enclosed with the application. The confirmation of the investment unit holdings is a certificate (completed using official forms) specifying the number of units held continuously by the investor during the calendar year. It must also include the date and volume of purchases and sales of units during the calendar year.

Any corporation tax accrued at the Fund level may also be reimbursed to the Fund for forwarding to an investor, if the Fund units are held within the framework of retirement provision or basic pension agreements, which are certified in accordance with the German Retirement Provision Agreements Certification Act (Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz). This requires the provider of a retirement provision or basic pension agreement to disclose to the Fund within a month after their financial year-end when and to what extent units were acquired or sold. The above 45-day rule must also be taken into account.

The Fund or the Company is under no obligation to obtain a reimbursement of the corresponding corporation tax for forwarding to investors.

It may be worthwhile engaging the services of a tax advisor due to the highly complex nature of the regulations.

29.2.2 Distributions

The Fund's distributions are generally subject to income or corporation tax and trade tax.

The distributions are generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge).

29.2.3 Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount by which the distributions made by the Fund within a calendar year fall below the base income for that calendar year. The base income is calculated by multiplying the unit redemption price at the start of a calendar year by 70 percent of the base interest rate as derived from the yield on public-sector bonds that can be obtained over the long term. The base income is limited to the excess amount: this is calculated as the redemption price between the first and last price established in the calendar year, plus distributions within the calendar year. In the year

in which the units are acquired, the advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump sum is considered to have been received on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump sums are generally subject to income or corporation tax and trade tax.

The advance lump sums are generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge).

29.2.4 Capital gains at investor level

Gains from the sale of units are generally subject to income or corporation tax and trade tax. When calculating the amount of the capital gain, the advance lump sums applied during the investment period shall be deducted from the gain.

29.2.5 Negative taxable income

It is not possible to allocate negative taxable income of the Fund to the investor.

29.2.6 Taxation during winding-up process

During the winding-up of the Fund, distributions in a calendar year shall be deemed to be a tax-free repayment of capital to the extent that the last redemption price fixed in that calendar year is lower than the amortised cost.

29.2.7 Summary table for typical business investor groups

	Distributions	Advance lump sums	Capital gains
German investors			
Sole traders	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> 25%		<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Income tax and trade tax, if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account		
Corporations subject to regular taxation (typically industrial companies; banks, unless units are held in the trading portfolio; property insurance companies)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption in the case of banks, otherwise 25%		<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption
	<u>Material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account		
Life and health insurance companies and pension funds in which the Fund units belong to the investment scheme	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption		
	<u>material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, unless a reserve for premium refunds is included on the commercial balance sheet, which must also be recognised for tax purposes, if applicable taking partial exemptions into account		
Banks holding the Fund units in the trading portfolio	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption		
	<u>material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account		
Tax-exempt non-profit, charitable or church investors (in particular churches, not-for-profit foundations)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption		
	<u>material taxation:</u> Tax-free – additionally, the corporation tax incurred at the Fund level may be under certain requirements refunded upon request		
Other tax-exempt investors (in particular pension funds, funeral expenses funds and relief funds, provided the requirements stipulated in the German Corporation Tax Act (Körperschaftsteuergesetz) have been met)	<u>Capital gains tax:</u> Exemption		
	<u>material taxation:</u> Tax-exempt		

German safe custody is assumed. A solidarity surcharge is levied as a supplementary tax on the capital gains tax, income tax and corporation tax. Creditable foreign withholding tax may be deducted as income-related expenses at the investment fund level; in this case, withholding by the investor is not possible. For the exemption from capital gains tax, it may be required that non-assessment certificates be submitted to the Custodian Bank in good time.

29.3. Non-resident taxpayers

If a non-resident taxpayer holds Fund units at a German Custodian Bank, no tax is deducted from distributions, advance lump sums and gains from

the sale of units, provided investors can present evidence of their non-residency. If the Custodian Bank has no knowledge of the investor's status as a non-resident or if proof of such non-resident status is not provided on time, the foreign investor

must apply for a tax rebate in accordance with the German Fiscal Code (Abgabenordnung – AO)². The competent tax office is the tax office of the credit institution maintaining the custody account.

29.4. Solidarity surcharge

A solidarity surcharge of 5.5 percent is levied on the withholding tax payable on distributions, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units.

29.5. Church tax

If the income tax is already paid by means of the withholding tax deducted by the German Custodian Bank (withholding agent), the applicable church tax will be levied regularly in addition to the withholding tax, pursuant to the church tax rate for the religious community to which the church tax payer belongs. The church tax is taken into account as a special expense at the time of the deduction of the withholding tax.

29.6. Foreign withholding tax

Some foreign income earned by the Fund is subject to withholding taxes retained in the country of origin. Investors may not take this withholding tax into account to reduce their tax liability.

29.7. Consequences of the merger of investment funds

If a German investment fund is merged with another German investment fund, this does not result in the disclosure of unrealised gains either for the investors or for the investment funds concerned, i.e. such a transaction is not relevant for tax purposes. If the investors of the transferring investment fund receive a cash payment in a merger plan,³ it is treated as a distribution.

29.8. Automatic exchange of information in tax matters

The significance of the automatic exchange of information to combat cross-border tax fraud and tax evasion has greatly increased at international level in recent years. The OECD has, among other things, published a global standard for the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts in tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, hereinafter "CRS").

The CRS was integrated into Directive 2011/16/EU at the end of 2014 with Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 on the obligation to exchange information automatically in tax matters. The participating states (all member states of the EU as well as several third states) now apply the CRS. Germany transposed the CRS into German law with the Financial Account Information Exchange Act of 21 December 2015.

The CRS requires the relevant financial institutions (mainly credit institutions) to obtain certain information about their clients. If the clients (natural persons or legal entities) are persons subject to reporting requirements who are resident in other participating countries (this does not include, for example, listed corporations or financial institu-

tions), their accounts and securities accounts are classified as subject to mandatory reporting. The reporting financial institutions will then provide certain information to their home tax authorities for each reportable account. The latter will then transmit the information to the customer's home tax authority.

The information to be transmitted essentially consists of the personal data of the reporting client (name, address, tax identification number, date and place of birth (for individuals), country of residence) as well as information on the accounts and securities accounts (e.g. account number, account balance or account value, total gross amount of income such as interest, dividends or distributions from investment funds, total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets (including fund units)).

Specifically, this applies to reportable investors who have an account and/or custody account with a credit institution domiciled in a participating state. Therefore, German credit institutions will report information about investors resident in other participating states to the Federal Central Tax Office, which will forward the information to the respective tax authorities of the investor's country of residence. Accordingly, credit institutions in other participating countries will report information about investors resident in Germany to their respective home tax authorities, which will forward the information to the Federal Central Tax Office. Finally, it is possible that credit institutions domiciled in other participating states may report information about investors domiciled in other participating states to their respective home tax authorities, which will forward the information to the respective tax authorities of the investor's domicile states.

29.9. FATCA and other international reporting systems

The agreement between the USA and the Federal Republic of Germany to promote tax honesty in international circumstances and to implement FATCA (the "USA-Germany Agreement") was agreed with the objective of implementing the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act ("FATCA") in Germany. FATCA stipulates a reporting system and potential withholding tax of 30 per cent on certain payments that are carried out by US sources or sources attributable to it or in relation to US assets to be paid to certain categories of recipients, including a financial institution not domiciled in the USA (a "Foreign Financial Institution" or "FFI") that does not meet FATCA provisions and is not otherwise tax-exempt. Certain financial institutions ("Reporting Financial Institutions") must in accordance with the USA-Germany Agreement report certain information on their US account holders to the German Federal Tax Office (which in turn forwards the information to the US tax authority). However, it is not currently assumed that the Company represents a "Reporting Financial Institution" according to this definition, as it is expected that the Fund represents an FFI and therefore meets the FATCA provisions. If the Fund does not meet any of the FATCA provisions for an FFI, the Company intends to arrange for the Fund to be handled in an FATCA-compliant

² Section 37 Paragraph 2 of the German Fiscal Code (Abgabenordnung – AO).

³ Section 190 Paragraph 2 No. 2 of the German Investment Code (KAGB).

manner by meeting the requirements of the reporting system that is the subject of the USA-Germany Agreement. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the Fund will be able to meet the FATCA provisions, and if the Fund is not able to do so, a 30% withholding tax may be charged on payments that the Fund receives from US sources or sources attributable to the US or in relation to US assets, which may reduce the amounts available for the Fund to pay the investors.

A number of countries have concluded multilateral agreements which are based on the Common Reporting Standard for the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, which was published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Following their implementation in German law, certain financial institutions (also known as "Reporting Financial Institutions") are obliged to provide German tax authorities with certain information on investors from those countries that are the parties to these agreements. (The German tax authorities will forward this information to the relevant tax authorities in turn). Currently, it is not expected that the Fund will be classified as a Reporting Financial Institution.

In view of the above, investors in the Fund are obliged to make available to the Company certain information necessary to meet the requirements of the reporting system. Please note that the Company has mandated that US persons may not hold any units in the Fund.

29.10. Notice

The information on taxes is based on current tax law and regulations. The information is directed towards individuals who have unlimited liability for income tax or corporation tax in Germany. However, we accept no responsibility for any changes in tax treatment as a result of legislative or judicial actions or decrees issued by the tax authorities.

30. Outsourcing

The Company has outsourced the following activities in full or in part to other companies:

- Swap collateral management, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- IT support, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Internal audit, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Compliance monitoring, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Counterparty risk, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- CMC accounting and finance, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Middle office (including trade operations, corporate actions), BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Fund administration, State Street Bank International GmbH,
- Collateral management (securities lending), State Street Bank International GmbH,
- Control function for Fund administration / collateral management (securities lending), BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,

- Securities lending, BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.,
- EMIR Reporting, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Trading and collateral management for futures transactions, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Portfolio management of the pension funds, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Index licensing, BlackRock Fund Advisors,
- Management of securities master data, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Management of information security processes, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Management of risks within the field of IT, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Currency hedging transactions for currency hedged unit classes, State Street Bank International GmbH,
- Management of Fund registrations and listings, BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Ltd.

31. Annual and semi-annual reports; auditors

The annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained from the Company and the Custodian Bank.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Munich, has been appointed to audit the Fund and its annual reports.

32. Payments to unitholders; distribution of reports and other information

The contract with the Custodian Bank ensures that investors receive distributions, if the distribution of dividends or other income is provided for by the Fund, and that units can be redeemed. The investor information mentioned in this Sales Prospectus may be obtained as described under 1.1.

33. Other investment funds managed by the Company

The Company also manages the following investment funds not included in this Sales Prospectus:

a) UCITS investment funds

- iShares Core DAX® UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares DAX® ESG UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares DivDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares MDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares TecDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares Core EURO STOXX 50 UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares EURO STOXX Select Dividend 30 UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares EURO STOXX UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares Dow Jones Eurozone Sustainability Screened UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares STOXX Europe 50 UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares STOXX Europe Select Dividend 30 UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares STOXX Europe 600 UCITS ETF (DE)
- iShares STOXX Europe Large 200 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe Mid 200 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe Small 200 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares ATX UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares NASDAQ-100® UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Nikkei 225® UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Dow Jones Global Titans 50 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Dow Jones China Offshore 50 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Dow Jones Asia Pacific Select Dividend 50 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Dow Jones Industrial Average UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 1.5-2.5yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 2.5-5.5yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 5.5-10.5yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 10.5+ yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Pfandbriefe UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares Euro Government Bond Capped 1.5-10.5yr UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares EURO STOXX Banks 30-15 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares SLI UCITS ETF (DE)

b) UCITS Sub-Funds of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft

iShares STOXX Global Select Dividend 100 UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Banks UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Basic Resources UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Chemicals UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Construction & Materials UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Financial Services UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Food & Beverage UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Health Care UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Industrial Goods & Services UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Insurance UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Media UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Oil & Gas UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Personal & Household Goods UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe 600 Real Estate UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Retail UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Technology UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Telecommunications UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Travel & Leisure UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares STOXX Europe 600 Utilities UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF (DE)
 iShares MSCI Brazil ESG Screened UCITS ETF (DE)

34. Instruction on the right of revocation under Section 305 KAGB (door-to-door sales)

If the purchase of units in open-ended investment funds is transacted on the basis of verbal negotiations outside of the permanent business premises of the party selling the units or brokering their sale, then the purchaser has the right to revoke his purchase agreement by written notice and without stating reasons within a period of two weeks. The purchaser is informed of the right of revocation in the copy or purchase invoice. The right of revocation applies even if the party selling the units or brokering their sale does not have any permanent business premises. No right of revocation exists if the seller proves that either (i) the purchaser is not a natural person carrying out the transaction with an aim that cannot be associated with their professional activity (a Consumer) or (ii) the negotiations were entered into on the initiative of the purchaser, i.e. if the seller sought to conduct negotiations on the grounds of a previous request by the purchaser. For contracts that are concluded exclusively via distance communication (e.g. letters, phone calls, e-mails) there is no right of revocation (distance selling).

35. Conflicts of interest

Relationships within the BlackRock Group.

Parent holding company of the Company is BlackRock, Inc., a company incorporated in Delaware, U.S.

It is possible that the Company or any other company in the BlackRock Group and the managing directors of the companies listed participate in the Fund or in transaction for or with the Fund, or that any other relationship with other people, leading to a potential conflict with their obligations to the Company.

Conflicts of interest may arise, for example, because the relevant company of the BlackRock Group:

- (a) enters into transactions for other customers;
- (b) has directors or employees who are the directors or shareholders of a company, or deal in securities of that company or are otherwise involved in that company, the securities of which are held or traded by the Company in its own name or in the name of a third party;

(c) profits, under certain circumstances, from a commission, a fee, a price premium or price discount that is not paid by the Company in connection with an investment transaction;

(d) is active as an agent for the company with respect to transactions in which it occurs simultaneously as an agent for their other own customers;

(e) acts as principal for its own account with investments and/or currencies with the Company or its shareholders;

(f) enters into transactions in units of an undertaking for collective investment or of another company for which one of the companies of the BlackRock Group acts as a manager, operator, bank, consultant or trustee;

(g) also settles transactions for the Company that are in connection with placements and/or new issues through one of its other affiliates acting as principal for its own account or receiving a broker commission.

Certain securities may be – as described above – considered suitable as actual or potential investments both for the Fund and for other investment funds of the Company as well as the Fund and customers of other companies in the BlackRock Group.

Because of different investment objectives and other factors, a particular security may be purchased for one or one or more of these investment funds or customers but sold for others.

If the purchases or sales of securities on behalf of the Fund or those customers are pending valuation at about the same time, such transactions, to the extent practicable, will be settled in a way that is appropriate for all participating investment funds or customers. There may be cases in which the purchase or sale of securities on behalf of one or more funds or customers of the BlackRock Group are disadvantageous for other funds or customers of the BlackRock Group.

The following should be considered with regard to BlackRock Funds, even though the information is not necessarily relevant to the investment funds managed by the Company.

If opposing positions (i.e. long and short) are established, held or settled for the same securities at the same time for different funds or customers, this could damage the interests of the funds and/or customers on one side or the other. For BlackRock, this could represent a conflict of interest, especially if BlackRock or the participating portfolio manager receives a higher fee for one activity compared to another. This activity may result from the fact that the securities of different portfolio management teams will be assessed differently, or that risk management strategies are implemented and certain guidelines and procedures do not generally apply in these situations.

This conflict can also arise if within the same portfolio management teams there are long-only mandates and long-short mandates or short-only mandates or in the implementation of risk management strategies. If there are mandates of this type within the same portfolio management team, short positions for a security in some portfolios for which there are long-positions in other portfolios, or long

positions for a security in some portfolios for which there are short positions in other portfolios, may only be settled in accordance with established guidelines and procedures.

This is to ensure that an appropriate fiduciary principle prevails and that counteracting transactions are carried out in such a way that no particular customer group is systematically given preference to or put at a disadvantage. The BlackRock Compliance Group monitors these guidelines and procedures and can require changes or the discontinuation of certain activities in order to keep conflicts to a minimum. Exceptions to these guidelines and procedures are subject to approval by the Compliance Group.

Different views regarding the short and long-term performance of a security that would justify entering into different positions for the same securities at the same time would, for example, fall under the fiduciary principle. For long-only accounts in this sense, it might be inappropriate to sell the security, while it might be useful for short-term oriented accounts with a short mandate to take a short-term short position in the security. The attempt to neutralise the impact of the performance of a specific line of a company by establishing an opposing position in another company whose business is essentially comparable with the relevant segment can also be based on this principle.

Due to the efforts of BlackRock to handle such conflicts effectively, clients may not be able to take advantage of certain investment options, or it may be that BlackRock settles transactions in a different way than if these conflicts did not exist. This in turn can affect investment performance.

The companies of the BlackRock Group may, with respect to the BlackRock Funds (or parts of a BlackRock Fund) for which they provide investment management and advisory services, contract with brokers (including, but not restricted to brokers that are associated with BlackRock), that directly or through a third party or comparable relations provide research or execution services for BlackRock. The requirement is that in the view of the BlackRock Group they represent a legally defensible and appropriate support for the relevant companies in the BlackRock Group in investment decision processes or execution of orders and it can reasonably be expected that the Company as a whole benefits from the provision of these services and this benefits the performance of the BlackRock Funds. These research or execution services include – where authorised under the applicable laws – research on companies, industries and securities, economic and financial information and analysis, and software for quantitative analysis. The results received through these research or execution services may be used not only for the account whose commissions have been used to pay for these services, but also for other customer accounts of the BlackRock Group. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, computer hardware, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments. If BlackRock uses the money from commission payments from their customers for the provision of research or execution services, the companies of

the BlackRock Group do not have to pay for those products and services themselves. Companies of the BlackRock Group may make use of research or execution services that fall within the scope of order execution, clearing and/or settlement services of a specific broker/dealer. If a company of the BlackRock Group uses research or execution services on this basis, the same conflicts may exist as those in connection with the provision of such services through agreements with third parties. For example, the research is effectively paid for by the customer commissions, which are also used to pay for the execution, clearing and execution services provided by the broker/dealer. They are therefore not paid by that company of the BlackRock Group.

Each company of the BlackRock Group may, subject to the best execution principle, endeavour to implement these orders through brokers that provide research or execution services within the scope of such agreements. This ensures the continuous provision of research or execution services that the company of the BlackRock Group is certain are useful for their investment decision and order fulfilment processes. A company in the BlackRock Group may pay higher fees or apparently higher fees than it would otherwise have paid to obtain research or execution services, if this company in the BlackRock Group determines in good faith that the commission paid is appropriate in relation to value of the research or execution services provided. BlackRock Group believes that its investment research and order execution processes will be improved if commission money is used for the provision of research or execution services. At the same time, this improves the prospects for higher investment returns.

BlackRock Group, without prior notice to customers of the BlackRock Group, may decide to change the agreements described above, or decide to be bound by them to varying degrees to the extent allowed by the applicable laws.

Definitions for the following terms mentioned in this number:

“BlackRock Funds”: Funds managed by the BlackRock Group but not by BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG.

“BlackRock Group”: Companies of BlackRock, Inc. and its subsidiaries and persons affiliated with the Company.

Overview of existing unit classes.

36. Overview of existing unit classes of the iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE) Investment Fund

Name of unit class	iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE)
German Securities Code/ISIN	A0H072 / ISIN DE000A0H0728
Listed on a stock exchange	yes
Level of management fee	0.45 %
Level of issue premium	2%; no issue premium if purchased via stock exchange
Level of redemption fee	1%; no redemption fee if sold via stock exchange
Minimum investment amount	none
Transactions in securities lending and repurchase agreements	No
Currency	EUR
Appropriation of income	Accumulating

General Investment Conditions.

General Investment Conditions governing the legal relationship between the investors and BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Munich, Germany (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), for the Directive-Compliant Investment Funds (hereinafter referred to as the "UCITS Investment Funds") are valid only in combination with the Special Conditions established for each respective individual UCITS Investment Fund.

§ 1 General Provisions.

1. The Company is an Investment Management Company subject to the provisions of the German Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch – KAGB).
2. The Company shall invest the funds placed by the unitholders in its own name for the collective account of the investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in assets permitted by the KAGB and separated from its own assets in the form of UCITS investment funds. Global certificates will be issued by the Company regarding the rights of the investors resulting therefrom. The business purpose of the UCITS fund is limited to investment in accordance with a defined investment policy within the framework of collective asset management using the assets deposited with it; operational activity and active entrepreneurial management of the assets held are excluded.
3. The legal relationship between the Company and the investor is determined by the provisions of the General Investment Conditions (General Terms and Conditions) and the Special Conditions (SC) of the UCITS Investment Fund and the KAGB.

§ 2 Custodian Bank.

1. The Company shall appoint a credit institution as Custodian Bank; the Custodian Bank shall act independently of the Company and exclusively in the interests of the investors.
2. The tasks and duties of the Custodian Bank are governed by the custodian agreement concluded with the Company, in accordance with the KAGB and the Investment Conditions.
3. The Custodian Bank may outsource custodial tasks to another company (sub-custodian) pursuant to Section 73 KAGB. Please refer to the Sales Prospectus for details.
4. The Custodian Bank shall be liable to the UCITS Fund or to the investors for the loss of a financial instrument as defined in Section 72 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 KAGB held in custody by the Custodian Bank or by a sub-custodian to whom the custody of financial instruments has been transferred according to Section 73 Paragraph 1 KAGB. The Custodian Bank is not liable if it can prove that the loss is due to external events whose consequences were unavoidable

despite all reasonable countermeasures. Further claims arising out of the provisions of civil law on the basis of contracts or torts are not affected. The Custodian Bank shall also be liable to the UCITS fund or to the investors for all other losses that they incur if the Custodian Bank fails to meet its obligations under the provisions of the KAGB, whether negligently or intentionally. The liability of the Custodian Bank remains unaffected by any transfer of custody tasks referred to in Paragraph 3, Sentence 1.

§ 3 Fund management.

1. The Company shall acquire and manage the assets in its own name for the collective account of the investors with the necessary expertise, diligence, care and conscientiousness. In performing its duties, it acts independently of the Custodian Bank and exclusively in the interests of the investors.
2. The Company has the right to use the money deposited with it by the investors to acquire assets, resell these assets and invest the proceeds in other assets; the Company is furthermore authorised to undertake all other legal actions arising out of management of the assets.
3. The Company may not grant loans for the collective account of the investors, nor may it enter into guarantees or surety obligations; it may not sell assets as defined in Sections 193, 194 and 196 KAGB that are not part of the UCITS Fund at the time the transaction is concluded. Section 197 KAGB remains unaffected.

§ 4 Investment principles.

The Company shall specify in the SIC which assets may be acquired for the UCITS fund. The UCITS Fund assets will be invested directly or indirectly based on the principle of risk diversification.

§ 5 Securities.

Provided that the SIC do not include any additional restrictions, the Company may, subject to Section 198 KAGB, only acquire securities on behalf of the UCITS Fund if:

- a) they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,
- b) they are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by the German

Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)⁴;

- c) their terms of issue require application for admission to trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or admission to trading or inclusion in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within one year after their issue,
- d) their terms of issue require application for admission to trading on a stock exchange or admission to trading or inclusion in another regulated market outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin and admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within one year after their issue,
- e) they are equities to which the UCITS Fund is entitled in a capital increase from Company assets,
- f) they are acquired in exercising subscription rights belonging to the UCITS Fund,
- g) they are financial instruments that meet the criteria listed in Section 193 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 No. 8 KAGB.

Securities may only be acquired in accordance with Sentence 1 letters a) to d) if additionally the requirements of Section 193 Paragraph 1 Sentence 2 KAGB are met. Subscription rights arising from securities which may be acquired under this Section, Section 5, may also be acquired.

§ 6 Money market instruments.

1. Provided that the SIC do not include any additional restrictions, the Company may acquire on behalf of the UCITS Fund, subject to Section 198 KAGB, instruments normally dealt in on the money market and interest-bearing securities with a residual term of no more than 397 days at the time of their acquisition or whose interest rate, in accordance with the issue conditions, is regularly – and at least once each 397-day period – adjusted to reflect current market conditions or whose risk profile corresponds to the risk profile of this type of security (money market instruments). Money market instruments may only be acquired for the UCITS Fund if they:
 - a) are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in

another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,

- b) are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market there, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin⁵,
 - c) are issued or guaranteed by the European Union, the German Federal Government, a special-purpose fund of the German Federal Government, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or by the central bank of a European Union member state, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU member state or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU member states belong,
 - d) are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets referred to in a) and b);
 - e) if they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to supervision that meets the criteria defined by European Union law, or a credit institution that is subject to the prudential rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in European Union law, and which complies with such rules, or
 - f) are issued by other bodies which comply with the requirements of Section 194 Paragraph 1 No. 6 KAGB.
2. Money market instruments as defined in Paragraph 1 may only be acquired if they comply with the requirements of Section 194 Paragraphs 2 and 3 KAGB.

§ 7 Bank accounts.

The Company may also hold, on behalf of the UCITS Fund, bank accounts containing deposits with a maturity not exceeding twelve months. The accounts, which must be in the form of blocked accounts, may be held by a credit institution that has its registered office in a member state of the European Union or another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or by a credit institution that has its registered office in a non-member state, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in the European Union Law. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, these bank accounts may be denominated in foreign currencies.

§ 8 Investment fund units.

1. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, the company may, on behalf of the UCITS fund, acquire units in investment funds pursuant to Directive

⁴ The “list of approved stock exchanges and other organised markets according to Section 193 para. 1 no. 2 and 4 KAGB” is published on the BaFin website. www.bafin.de

⁵ The “list of approved stock exchanges and other organised markets according to Section 193 para. 1 no. 2 and 4 KAGB” is published on the BaFin website. www.bafin.de

2009/65/EC (UCITS). Units in other domestic investment funds and joint-stock investment companies with variable capital and units in open-ended EU alternative investment funds (AIFs) and foreign open-ended alternative investment funds may be acquired if they meet the requirements of § 196 Para. 1 sentence 2 KAGB.

2. The company may only acquire units of domestic investment funds and joint-stock investment companies with variable capital, EU UCITS, open-ended EU AIFs and foreign open-ended AIFs if, in accordance with the investment conditions or the Articles of Association of the investment management company, the joint-stock investment company with variable capital, the EU investment fund, the EU management company, the foreign AIF or the foreign AIF management company, a total not exceeding 10 percent of the value of their assets may be invested in units of other domestic investment funds, joint-stock investment companies with variable capital, open-ended EU investment funds or foreign open-ended AIFs.

§ 9 Derivatives.

1. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, in managing the UCITS Fund, the Company may acquire derivatives in accordance with Section 197 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 KAGB and financial instruments with derivative components in accordance with Section 197 Paragraph 1 Sentence 2 KAGB. When calculating the market risk limits established under Section 197 Paragraph 2 KAGB on the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components, it may – depending on the type and extent of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components used – employ either the simple or qualified approach pursuant to the “ordinance on risk management and risk measurement with the use of derivatives, securities lending and repurchase transactions in investment funds in compliance with the Investment Code” (DerivateV) as specified under Section 197 Paragraph 3 KAGB; details are specified in the Sales Prospectus.
2. If the Company uses the simple approach, it may only make regular use of the following basic forms of derivatives, financial instruments with a derivative component or combinations of these derivatives, financial instruments with a derivative component and underlying securities permitted under Section 197 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 KAGB in the UCITS Fund. Complex derivatives with permitted underlying securities pursuant to Section 197 Paragraph 1 sentence 1 KAGB may only be used for a negligible proportion. The weighted market risk attributable to the Investment Fund, to be calculated as provided for in Section 16 DerivateV, may at no time exceed the value of the Investment Fund.

The basic forms of derivatives are:

- a) Forward contracts on the underlying values pursuant to Section 197 Paragraph 1 KAGB with the exception of investment units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB;
- b) Options or warrants on the underlying securities pursuant to Section 197 Paragraph 1

KAGB with the exception of investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB and on futures contracts as defined in letter a), if they have the following characteristics:

- aa) exercising is possible either during the entire term or at the end of the term and
 - bb) at the time of being exercised, the option value is linearly based on the positive or negative difference between the underlying price and the market price of the underlying security and becomes nil if the difference has the other leading sign;
 - c) Interest rate swaps, currency swaps or interest rate/currency swaps;
 - d) Options on swaps according to letter c), to the extent that they display the characteristics described in letter b) under letters aa) and bb) (swaptions);
 - e) Credit default swaps related to single underlying instruments (Single Name Credit Default Swaps).
3. If the Company uses the qualified approach, it may invest, subject to a suitable risk management system, in any financial instruments with a derivative component or derivatives that are derived from an underlying security that is permitted under Section 197 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 KAGB.

The potential risk amount for the market risk (“risk exposure”) attributable to the UCITS Fund may at no time exceed two times the potential risk amount for the market risk of the associated benchmark assets pursuant to Section 9 DerivateV. Alternatively, the risk exposure may at no time exceed 20 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund.

4. In these transactions, the Company may under no circumstances deviate from the investment principles and limits listed in the Investment Conditions or in the Sales Prospectus.
5. The Company will use the derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management and to produce additional returns, when and to the extent that it considers this to be in the interests of the investors.
6. In calculating the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component, the company may at any time switch between the simple and the qualified approach pursuant to § 6 Sentence 3 DerivateV. The change does not require the approval of BaFin. However, the company must report the change to BaFin without delay and announce it in the next semi-annual or annual report.
7. The Company will observe the guidelines of DerivateV when derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components are used.

§ 10 Other investment instruments.

Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, the Company may invest up to 10% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund in other investment instruments

pursuant to Section 198 KAGB on behalf of the UCITS Investment Fund.

§ 11 Issuer and investment limits.

1. In its management of assets, the Company must comply with the limitations and restrictions specified in the KAGB, DerivateV and in the Investment Conditions.
2. Securities and money market instruments, including securities purchased and money market instruments of the same issuer may be acquired up to 5 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund; however, up to 10 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund's assets may be invested in these securities if the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments of such issuers does not exceed 40 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund.
3. The Company may invest no more than 35% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund in bonds, borrowers' notes or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the German Federal Government, a German state, the European Communities, a member state of the European Union or its local authorities, another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or another state or an international organisation to which at least one member state of the European Union belongs.
4. The Company may invest no more than 25% of the value of the assets of the UCITS Investment Fund in covered bonds and municipal bonds, as well as in bonds issued by credit institutions having their registered offices in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, if those credit institutions are legally subject to special public supervision intended to protect the holders of such bonds, and if the sums deriving from the issue of such bonds are invested in conformity with the law in assets that, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering liabilities resulting from them and that, in the event of default of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. If the Company invests more than 5% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund in bonds of the same issuer as defined in Sentence 1, the total value of these bonds may not exceed 80% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund.
5. The limit in Paragraph 3, for securities and money market instruments of the same issuer in accordance with Section 206(2) KAGB, can be exceeded, provided that the Special Conditions provide for the respective issuer. In these cases, the securities and money market instruments held on behalf of the UCITS Investment Fund must be attributable to at least six different issues, whereby no more than 30% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund may be held in one issue.
6. The Company may invest no more than 20% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund in bank accounts as defined in Section 195 KAGB by the same credit institution.

7. The Company must ensure that a combination of:
 - a) Transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single institution,
 - b) deposits at this institution, and
 - c) the weighted counterparty risk of the transactions entered into with this institution,does not exceed 20% of the value of the UCITS Investment Fund. Sentence 1 applies to the issuers and guarantors indicated in Paragraph 3 and 4, with the proviso that the Company must ensure that a combination of the assets indicated in Sentence 1 and weighted amounts does not exceed 35% of the value of the respective Investment Fund. The respective individual upper limits remain unaffected in both cases.
8. The bonds, borrowers' notes and money market instruments specified in Paragraph 3 and 4 are not taken into consideration when applying the 40% limits specified in Paragraph 2. Notwithstanding the provision in Paragraph 7, the limits specified in Paragraphs 2-4 and Paragraphs 6 to 7 may not be combined.
9. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, the Company may invest no more than 10 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund in units of investment funds pursuant to Section 8. When doing so, the Company may acquire on behalf of the UCITS Fund no more than 25 percent of issued units of another open-ended domestic, EU or foreign investment fund that invests in assets in accordance with the principle of risk diversification as defined in Sections 192 to 198 KAGB.

§ 12 Merger.

1. In accordance with Sections 181 to 191 KAGB, the Company may
 - a) transfer all the assets and liabilities of this Investment Fund to another existing domestic Investment Fund, an EU UCITS or UCITS investment stock corporation with variable capital (another one or a new one); or
 - b) absorb all the assets and liabilities of another available public investment fund into this UCITS Investment Fund.
2. The merger requires the approval of the competent supervisory authority. The details of the procedure arise from the Sections 181-191 KAGB.
3. The UCITS Fund may only be merged with a public investment fund that is not a UCITS if the acquiring or newly formed investment fund becomes a UCITS. In addition, the merger of an EU UCITS into the UCITS Fund may take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 Paragraph 1p (iii) of Directive 2009/65/EC.

§ 13 Borrowing.

Short-term borrowing by the Company on behalf of all the investors of amounts of up to 10 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund is permissible if the terms of the borrowing are at market rates and the Custodian Bank approves the borrowing.

§ 14 Units.

1. Units in the UCITS Fund are issued in the name of the holder and are documented in a global

certificate; the issue of individual certificates is excluded. By acquiring a unit in the UCITS Fund, the investor acquires a co-ownership interest in the global certificate. This interest is transferable, unless otherwise provided for in the SIC.

2. The units may differ, in particular, with respect to appropriation of income, issue premiums, redemption fees, management fees, minimum investment amount, currency, unit value, or a combination of these characteristics (unit classes). The details are specified in the SIC.

§ 15 Issue and redemption of units, suspension of redemption

1. In principle, the number of units issued is not restricted. The Company reserves the right to temporarily suspend or terminate the issue of units.
2. Units may be acquired from the Company, the Custodian Bank, or from or through third parties. The SIC may stipulate that units may only be acquired and held by certain investors.
3. Investors may request the redemption of their units by the Company. The Company is obligated to redeem the units on behalf of the UCITS Fund at the currently valid redemption price. The Custodian Bank is the redemption agent.
4. The Company nevertheless retains the right to suspend the redemption of units pursuant to Section 98 Paragraph 2 KAGB in exceptional circumstances when suspension appears necessary to protect the interests of the investors.
5. The Company shall inform investors of the suspension in accordance with Paragraph 4 and the resumption of the redemption of units by way of notice in the Bundesanzeiger and, in addition, in a financial or daily newspaper with sufficient circulation or in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. Investors shall be informed of the suspension and the resumption of redemption of units immediately after the announcement in the Bundesanzeiger by means of a durable medium.

§ 16 Issue and redemption prices.

1. For the calculation of the issue and redemption price of the units, the current market values of the assets belonging to the UCITS Fund minus the recorded loans and other liabilities (net asset value) are determined and divided by the number of units (unit value). If special unit classes for the Investment Fund are introduced in accordance with Section 14(2), then the unit value and the issue and redemption prices shall be determined separately. The assets are valued in accordance with Sections 168 and 169 KAGB and the German Capital Investment Accounting and Valuation Ordinance ("KARBV").
2. The issue price is the unit value of the UCITS Fund plus any issue premium established in the SIC pursuant to Section 165, Paragraph 2 (8) KAGB. The redemption price corresponds to the unit value of the UCITS Investment Fund, pos-

sibly decreased by a redemption reduction defined by Section 165, Paragraph 2, Number 8 KAGB.

3. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders is no later than the next valuation date following the receipt of the purchase or redemption order, unless specified otherwise in the SIC.
4. Issue and redemption prices will be determined on each exchange trading day. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, on public holidays that are stock exchange trading days, as well as on 24 and 31 December of each year, the Company and the Custodian Bank may refrain from determining the value; details are discussed in the Sales Prospectus.

§ 17 Expenses.

Fees and other expenses payable to the Company, the Custodian Bank and third parties, which can be charged to the UCITS Fund, are specified in the SIC. The SIC detail the manner, the amount, and the calculation basis for any fees in excess of those specified in the preceding sentence.

§ 18 Accounting.

1. At the latest four months after the end of the financial year of the UCITS fund, the company shall publish an annual report, including a profit and loss account, according to § 101 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 KAGB.
2. The Company publishes a semi-annual report no later than two months after the end of the first half of the financial year in accordance with Section 103 KAGB.
3. If the right to manage the UCITS Fund is transferred to another investment management company during the financial year or the UCITS Fund is merged into another UCITS fund, a UCITS investment fund with variable capital or an EU investment fund, the Company must prepare an interim report for the period ending on the transfer date that meets the requirements of an annual report in accordance with Paragraph 1.
4. If a UCITS Fund is liquidated, the Custodian Bank shall prepare a liquidation report annually, and on the date on which the liquidation is completed, that meets the requirements of an annual report in accordance with Paragraph 1.
5. The reports can be obtained from the Company and the Custodian Bank and other locations to be listed in the Sales Prospectus and the Key Investor Information; they will also be published in the Bundesanzeiger.

§ 19 Termination and winding-up of the UCITS Fund.

1. The Company may, with six months' notice, cease management of the UCITS Fund through publication of this intention in the Bundesanzeiger and in the annual report or semi-annual report. Investors must be informed immediately by means of a durable medium of the announcement of a termination in accordance with sentence 1.
2. The right of the Company to manage the UCITS Fund lapses when the termination becomes ef-

fective. In this case, the UCITS Fund or the right of disposal of the UCITS Fund is transferred to the Custodian Bank, which will wind it down and distribute it to investors. During the winding-up period, the Custodian Bank may claim fees due for its settlement activities and the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the winding-up. With the approval of BaFin, the Custodian Bank can refrain from this assignment, in which case management of the UCITS Fund shall be transferred to another investment management company in accordance with the existing Investment Conditions.

3. The Company must prepare a liquidation report for the period ending on the date on which its right to manage lapses pursuant to Section 99 KAGB; this liquidation report must fulfil the requirements of an annual report in accordance with Section 18 Paragraph 1.

§ 20 Change of the investment management company and the Custodian Bank

1. The Company may transfer the management and disposal rights over the UCITS Fund to another investment management company. The transfer is subject to the prior approval of BaFin.
2. The approved transfer shall be published in the Bundesanzeiger and in the annual report or the semi-annual report. Investors must be informed immediately by means of a durable medium of the announcement of a transfer in accordance with sentence 1. The transfer shall take effect no earlier than three months after its publication in the Bundesanzeiger.
3. The Company may change the Custodian Bank for the UCITS Fund. The change must be approved by BaFin.

§ 21 Changes to the Investment Conditions.

1. The Company is entitled to change the Investment Conditions.

2. Amendments to the Investment Conditions require the prior approval of BaFin. To the extent that the changes set forth in Sentence 1 above affect the UCITS Fund's investment principles, they require the prior approval of the Supervisory Board of the Company.
3. All planned amendments shall be published in the Bundesanzeiger and, in addition, in a financial or daily newspaper with sufficient circulation or in the electronic information media designated in the Sales Prospectus. The planned changes and their effective dates must be stated in any publication made in accordance with Sentence 1 above. In the event of amendments to costs as defined in Section 162 Paragraph 2 (11) KAGB, amendments to the investment principles of the UCITS Fund as defined in Section 163 Paragraph 3 KAGB or amendments related to significant investor rights, investors must be informed simultaneously with the publication pursuant to Sentence 1 of the significant contents of the proposed amendments to the Investment Conditions and the background thereto, as well as information on their rights pursuant to Section 163 Paragraph 3 KAGB by means of a durable medium and in an understandable way in accordance with Section 163 Paragraph 4 KAGB.
4. The amendments enter into force at the earliest on the day after their publication in the Bundesanzeiger; amendments to costs and to the investment principles, however, do not enter into force until three months after the corresponding publication.

§ 22 Place of performance.

The place of performance is the registered office of the Company.

Special Investment Conditions for the iShares Diversified Commodity Swap (DE) UCITS ETF Investment Fund.

Special Investment Conditions governing the legal relationship between the investors and BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Munich, Germany (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), for the Directive-Compliant Investment Fund **iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE)** (hereinafter referred to as the "UCITS Fund") set up by the Company. These "Special Investment Conditions" are valid only in combination with the "General Investment Conditions" (hereinafter referred to as "GIC") that have been established by the Company for each investment fund.

Investment policies and restrictions.

§ 1 Assets.

1. The Company may acquire the following assets for the UCITS Fund:
 - a) securities pursuant to Section 5 of the GIC,
 - b) Money market instruments pursuant to Section 6 of the GIC,
 - c) Bank accounts pursuant to Section 7 of the GIC,
 - d) Derivatives pursuant to Section 9 GIC,
2. Interest-bearing securities, convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, warrants pursuant to Section 193 InvG as well as investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB and other investment instruments pursuant to Section 198 KAGB shall not be acquired.
3. The Company may invest, subject to a suitable risk management system, in any derivatives that may be acquired for the UCITS Fund that are derived from assets pursuant to Section 1 Paragraph 1 a) or b) or from recognised financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, this includes options, futures contracts and swaps as well as combinations thereof.
4. If the Company uses derivative instruments derived from the Bloomberg Commodity (Total Return Index), the underlying assets may not be delivered physically and the Company will have no corresponding duty of acceptance.

§ 2 Investment restrictions.

1. The UCITS Fund must predominantly consist of equities of the STOXX® Global 1800 universe.
2. The securities and other assets purchased under repurchase agreements shall be counted towards the investment restrictions in accordance with Section 206 Paragraphs 1 to 3 KAGB.
3. No more than 20 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund may be invested in money market instruments as defined by Section 6 of the GIC. Bank accounts held for the UCITS Investment Fund shall be included in this amount. Money market instruments purchased under repurchase agreements shall be attributed to the investment restrictions in accordance with Section 206 Paragraphs 1 and 3 KAGB.
4. No more than 20 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund may be held in bank accounts as defined by Section 7 Sentence 1 of the GIC. The money market instruments held for the UCITS Investment Fund and the amounts paid by the Company as lender shall be included.
5. The Company will use the derivatives listed in Section 1 Paragraph 3 for purposes of efficient portfolio management and to produce additional returns, in particular for purposes of achieving a performance comparable to the performance of the **Bloomberg CommoditySM** (Total Return Index). In addition, derivatives may be used for hedging purposes.

Unit classes.

§ 3 Unit classes.

1. Unit classes as defined in Section 14 Paragraph 2 of the GIC may be formed for the UCITS Fund; these differ with respect to appropriation of income, issue premiums, redemption fees, management fees, minimum investment amount, currency, unit value, or a combination of these characteristics. The creation of unit classes is permitted at any time and is at the discretion of the Company.
2. The unit value is calculated separately for each unit class by allocating the costs of launching new unit classes, the distributions (including any taxes that may be payable from the fund's assets), the management fee including income adjustment if applicable, exclusively to this unit class.
3. The existing unit classes are listed individually in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports. The structural characteristics defining the unit classes (appropriation of income, issue premiums, redemption fees, management fees, minimum investment amount, currency, or a combination of these characteristics) are described in detail in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports.

Units, issue price, redemption price, redemption of units and expenses.

§ 4 Units.

The investors own an equity interest in the assets of the UCITS Fund as co-owners in proportion to the number of units held.

§ 5 Issue and redemption price.

1. The Company indicates the issue premiums and redemption fees charged for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus, the Key Investor Information and in the annual and semi-annual reports.
2. Depending on the unit class, the issue premium is up to 2 percent of the unit value. The Company is free to charge a lower issue premium for one or more unit classes, or all of them.
3. Depending on the unit class, the redemption fee is up to 1 percent of the unit value. The Company is free to charge a lower redemption fee for one or more unit classes, or all of them. The Company shall receive the redemption fee.

§ 6 Expenses.

1. For managing the UCITS Fund, the Company receives from the assets of the Investment Fund a fee of up to 1.00 percent per annum of the net asset value, depending on the unit class determined each exchange trading day in accordance with Section 16 Paragraph 1 of the GIC. The Company is free to charge a lower management fee for one or more unit classes, or all of them. The Company indicates the management fee charged for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports. The management fee will be paid in advance in monthly instalments out of the UCITS Fund.
2. The management fee specified in Paragraph 1 shall cover services rendered by the Company for the UCITS Fund, including the expenses of the Custodian Bank, legally required printing, mailings, and publications associated with the UCITS Fund, and for annual report audits conducted by auditors of the Company.
3. The following expenses are not covered by Paragraph 1:
 - a) Expenses resulting from the purchase and sale of assets (transaction costs),
 - b) Customary bank custody fees, including the customary bank charges for the custody of foreign securities abroad and related taxes, if applicable,
 - c) Customary expenses related to day-to-day account management,
 - d) Expenses incurred in the assertion and enforcement of the legal claims of the UCITS Fund,
 - e) Expenses for providing information to investors of the UCITS Fund by means of a durable medium, with the exception of expenses for providing information in the case of fund mergers and with the exception of information on measures connected with violations of investment limits or errors in calculating the net asset value per unit.

Such expenses may be charged to the UCITS Fund in addition to the management fee charged in accordance with Paragraph 1.

Appropriation of income and financial year.

§ 7 Distribution.

1. In the case of the distributing unit classes, the Company generally distributes, net of costs, the proportionate interest, dividends and income from investment fund units received on behalf of the UCITS Fund during the financial year, taking into account the appropriate income netting. Capital gains and other income - taking into account the appropriate income equalisation - can also be used proportionally for distributions.
2. The final distribution takes place within four months of the financial year-end. In addition, the Company may carry out interim distributions during the year.
3. The interim distribution amount is at the discretion of the Company. The Company is not obliged to distribute all distributable income pursuant to Paragraph 1 accumulated up to the date of the interim distribution; it may carry ordinary income forward to the next distribution date.
4. Interim distributions are intended to minimise any discrepancy between the performance of the UCITS Fund and that of the Underlying Index.
5. Distributable pro rata income pursuant to Paragraph 1 may be carried forward for distribution in subsequent financial years if the amount of the income carried forward does not exceed 15 percent of the respective value of the UCITS Fund at the end of the financial year. Income from short financial years may be carried forward in its entirety.
6. In the interests of maintaining equity, some pro rata income, or in exceptional cases, all income, may be set aside for accumulation in the UCITS Fund.

§ 8 Reinvestment.

In the case of accumulating unit classes, the Company reinvests in the UCITS Fund the interest, dividends and other income obtained on behalf of the UCITS Fund during the financial year and not used to cover costs, taking into account the appropriate income netting, as well as the realised capital gains from the accumulating unit classes on a pro rata basis.

If no unit classes are formed, the income is accumulated.

§ 9 Financial year.

The financial year of the UCITS Fund begins on 1 April and ends on 31 March.

§ 10 Name.

The rights of unitholders who acquired units originally named "Dow Jones-AIG CommoditySM Swap^{EX}", "iShares Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Swap (DE)" or "iShares Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE)" remain unaffected.

Additional information for investors in Denmark

1. Facilities Agent

BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG (the "Company") as the management company of iShares Diversified Commodity Swap UCITS ETF (DE) (the "Fund") has appointed the following company as its facilities agent in accordance with Section 5 of the Danish Executive Order on Foreign UCITS' Marketing in Denmark (Executive Order no. 924 of 07 May 2021):

BlackRock Copenhagen Branch, filial af BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V., the Netherlands with registered address at Harbour House, Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

2. Taxation regulation applicable to Danish investors

2.1 General

The following statements are by way of a general guide to potential investors and shareholders only and do not constitute legal or taxation advice. Shareholders and potential investors are therefore advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of the shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

Shareholders and potential investors should note that the following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Company regarding the law and practice in force in Denmark at the date of this prospectus and are not exhaustive. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the Fund will endure indefinitely.

2.2 Taxation of Danish Investors

Gains and losses on the shares in the Company's various funds are assumed to be comprised by the provisions of Section 19A-C of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act (Consolidation Act No. 172 of 29 January 2021, as amended), which means that investors are taxed in accordance with the mark-to-market principle. This means that an investor is subject to current taxation of both

realised and unrealised gains and losses.

Individuals must pay tax on gains, losses and distributions as either capital income or share income, depending on inter alia the characteristics of the shares in the Company's various funds in each given income year. Capital income is taxed at a rate between 37.8% and 42% (2021) depending on the individual investor's situation whereas negative capital income (on an annual net basis) is deductible at a rate between approximately 25.7% and 33.7% (2021) again depending on the individual investor's situation. Share income is taxed at a rate of 27% for amounts up to and including DKK 56,500 (2021) and at a rate of 42% for amounts exceeding DKK 56,500 (2021). If the investor is a professional trader, the investor must pay tax on gains and deduct losses as personal income. In accordance with Section 19 D of the Capital Gains Tax Act, in order to be able to claim a deduction for losses, it is a requirement that the taxpayer has reported the value of the investments in their tax return. This requirement only applies to individuals.

In case of pension funds, the taxation will be in accordance with the Danish Act on Taxation of Pension Yields (Consolidation Act No. 185 of 03 March 2020, as amended), which means that the yields and dividends from shares are taxed in accordance with the market value principle at an annual tax rate of 15.3%.

As for corporate investors, including banks, capital gains/losses are also taxed in accordance with the mark-to-market principle, but the general provisions of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act do not apply. As a consequence, capital gains/losses and distributions will be fully included in the investor's taxable corporate income and is taxable by 22%.

For investors in a contractual fund as the one contained in this prospectus, should be taxed as if they had invested in an investment fund. i.e. the default position is that a UCITS fund should be regarded as an investment company and therefore should be opaque regardless of whether it is in contractual form.

3. Documents which are generally available

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection at any time during normal business hours on any day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays), free of charge, at the registered office of the Company in Munich and may be obtained on request free of charge from the Danish representative in Copenhagen, BlackRock Copenhagen Branch, filial af BlackRock Netherlands B.V., the Netherlands:

- (a) the Prospectus, any Supplement and the KIID;
- (b) the latest annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund.

These documents will also be made available to Danish investors at the following website: <http://www.blackrock.com/dk>

4. Cessation of marketing

in Denmark

If marketing in Denmark ceases for the Fund any investors trading at primary market level will be notified by the Company in writing and informed about the termination. The redemption procedures will continue unchanged, in case the Fund ceases marketing in Denmark.

5. Danish rules on risk-labelling of investment products

The Danish FSA has adopted Executive Order No. 553 of 1 June 2016 that sets out rules on risk labelling of investment products pursuant to which various categories of investment products have been assigned a risk label. The shares of the Fund have the yellow risk label pursuant to the Danish FSA's rules on risk labelling. The risk labelling is based on the possibility of losing the invested amount based on the product type and not the actual likelihood of this happening.

The risk labelling system is based on the colours of a traffic light.

Green: Investment products labelled green refer to those where the risk of losing the invested amount is considered very limited and where the product type is not difficult to understand. Examples include Danish government bonds, EU government bonds and Danish mortgage bonds.

Yellow: Investment products labelled yellow refer to those where there is considered to be a risk of losing the entire or a part of the invested amount and where the product type is not difficult to understand. Examples include listed shares, corporate bonds and shares of non-structured UCITS funds.

Red: Investment products labelled red refer to those where there is considered to be a risk of losing more than the invested amount or the product type is difficult to understand. Examples include unlisted shares, options, futures, swaps and structured bonds.

iShares[®]
by BlackRock

BlackRockAsset Management Deutschland AG

Lenbachplatz 1 80333 Munich

Tel: +49 (0)89 42729 5858

Fax: +49 (0)89 42729 5958

Email: info@iShares.de