



FPM Funds

Sales Prospectus

An Investment Company with Variable Capital

September 8, 2009



: The DWS/DB Group is the largest German mutual fund company according to assets under management.
Source: BVI. As of: July 31, 2009



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Legal structure:

SICAV according to Part I of the Law of December 20, 2002, on Undertakings for Collective Investment.

General points

The investment company described in this sales prospectus is an open-ended investment company with variable capital ("société d'investissement à capital variable" or "SICAV") established in Luxembourg in accordance with Part I of the Luxembourg law on Undertakings for Collective Investment of December 20, 2002 ("Law of December 20, 2002"), and in compliance with the provisions of Directives 2001/108/EC and 2001/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of January 21, 2002 (UCITS as defined by Directive 85/611/EEC), as well as the provisions of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008, relating to certain definitions of the Law of December 20, 2002, on Undertakings for Collective Investment, as amended ("Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008"), and implementing Commission Directive 2007/16/EC ("Directive 2007/16/EC") in Luxembourg law.

With regard to the provisions contained in Directive 2007/16/EC and in the Grand-Ducal

Regulation of February 8, 2008, the guidelines of the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) set out in the document "CESR's guidelines concerning eligible assets for investment by UCITS," as amended, provide a set of additional explanations that are to be observed in relation to the financial instruments that are applicable for UCITS falling under Directive 85/611/EEC, as amended².

The Company may offer the investor one or more sub-funds (umbrella structure) at its own discretion. The aggregate of the sub-funds produces the umbrella fund. In relation to third parties, the assets of a sub-fund are only liable for the liabilities and payment obligations involving such sub-fund. Additional sub-funds may be established and/or one or more existing sub-funds may be dissolved or merged at any time. One or more share classes can be offered to the investor within each sub-fund (multi-share-class construction). The aggregate of the share classes produces the

sub-fund. Additional classes of shares may be established and/or one or more existing share classes may be dissolved or merged at any time. Share classes may be consolidated into categories of shares.

The following provisions apply to all of the sub-funds set up under DWS FlexProfit, SICAV. The respective special regulations for each of the individual sub-funds are contained in the special section of the sales prospectus.

¹ Directive 2007/16/EC adopted by the Commission on March 19, 2007 for the purposes of implementing Council Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) in regard to the explanation of specific definitions ("Directive 2007/16/EC").

² See CSSF newsletter 08-339 as amended: CESR's guidelines concerning eligible assets for investment by UCITS – March 2007, ref.: CESR/07-044; CESR's guidelines concerning eligible assets for investment by UCITS – The classification of hedge fund indices as financial indices – July 2007, ref.: CESR/07-434.

Sales Prospectus – General Section

Investment Company

FPM Funds
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer
1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Investment Company

Chairperson
Doris Marx
Member of the Management of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Jochen Wiesbach
Managing Director of
DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Executive Member of the Board of Directors
Manfred Piontke
Member of the Management Board of
FPM Frankfurt Performance Management AG,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Thomas Seppi
Member of the Management Board of
FPM Frankfurt Performance Management AG,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Management

Manfred Piontke
Member of the Management Board of
FPM Frankfurt Performance Management AG,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Fund manager

DWS Investment GmbH
Mainzer Landstr. 178–190
60327 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Investment Advisor

FPM Frankfurt Performance Management AG
Freiherr-vom-Stein-Str. 11
60323 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Custodian

State Street Bank Luxembourg S.A.
49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Management Company

DWS Investment S.A.
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer
1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company

Klaus Kaldemorgen (from July 1, 2009)
Chairman
Managing Director of DWS Investment GmbH
Frankfurt/Main

Dr. Stephan Kunze (until June 30, 2009)
Chairman
Managing Director of DWS Investment GmbH
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Udo Behrenwaldt (until October 30, 2008)
Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board of
Deutsche Asset Management
Investmentgesellschaft mbH
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Ernst Wilhelm Contzen
Executive Member of the Board of Directors of
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg

Heinz Wilhelm Fesser (from March 1, 2009)
Member of the Board of Directors of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Frank Kuhnke (from May 1, 2009)
Member of the Board of Directors of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Klaus-Michael Vogel
Executive Member of the Board of Directors of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg
Executive Member of the Board of Directors of
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg

Jochen Wiesbach
Managing Director of DWS Investment GmbH
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Management Company Management

Klaus-Michael Vogel
Executive Member of the Board of Directors of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg
Executive Member of the Board of Directors of
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg

Günter Graw (until April 1, 2009)
Member of the Management of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Manfred Bauer (from April 1, 2009)
Member of the Management of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Doris Marx
Member of the Management of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Management Company Management (continued)

Ralf Rauch (from May 1, 2009)
Member of the Management of
DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

Auditor

KPMG Audit S.à r.l.
9, Allée Scheffer
2520 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Sales, Information and Paying Agents**Luxembourg**

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.
2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer,
1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Germany

Deutsche Bank AG
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70
60486 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
and its branches

Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 72
60486 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
and its branches

Austria

Deutsche Bank AG
Vienna Branch
Hohenstaufengasse 4
1013 Wien, Austria

Spain

Deutsche Bank S.A.E.
Ronda General Mitre 72–74
08006 Barcelona, Spain

Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Articles of Incorporation, the full Sales Prospectus, the simplified Sales Prospectus, the annual and semiannual reports, the issue and redemption prices may be obtained free of charge from the Management Company and from the paying and information agents.

The Management Company agreement, the Custodian agreement, the fund management agreement and investment advisory agreements may be inspected on any bank business day in Frankfurt/Main, Germany, during customary business hours at the offices of the paying and information agent indicated below. Also available from the paying and information agent are the current net asset values per share and the issue and redemption prices of the shares.

Redemption and exchange requests may be submitted to the German paying agents. All payments (redemption proceeds, possible distributions and any other payments) are paid to shareholders through the German paying agents.

The issue and redemption prices of the shares are published on the Internet at www.dws.com. Any announcements to shareholders are published in the eBundesanzeiger.

The sales, information and paying agents for Germany are:

Deutsche Bank AG
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70
60486 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
and its branches

Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 72
60486 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
and its branches

Right of revocation as per Article 126 of the German Investment Act (InvG):

If a purchase of investment fund shares has been induced by verbal agreement off the regular business premises of the party selling the shares or brokering their sale, the purchaser may revoke his declaration to purchase said shares in a written instrument directed to the foreign investment company within a period of two weeks (right of revocation). The same applies if the party selling the shares or brokering their sale has no regular business premises. If this involves a distance selling transaction as defined by Article 312b of the German Civil Code (BGB), then a revocation is precluded when purchasing financial services whose price is subject to fluctuations on the financial market (Article 312d (4) No. 6 BGB). Compliance with the deadline requires only that the declaration of revocation be sent by this deadline. The revocation shall be declared in writing to DWS Investment S.A., 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg, with the printed name and signature of the individual making the declaration; no reason for the revocation is required. The revocation period shall not commence until the copy of the application to buy fund shares or an invoice for the purchase has been delivered to the purchaser including a disclosure of the right of revocation such as presented here. If there is a dispute regarding the start of the period, the burden of proof shall be borne by the vendor. The right of revocation is not in force if the vendor can prove that either the purchaser acquired the shares within the scope of his business operations or that he made a visit to the purchaser which led to the sale of the shares as a result of a previously-made appointment (Article 55 (1) of the Code of Trade and Commerce (Gewerbeordnung)). If the purchase is revoked and the purchaser has already made payments, the foreign investment company is obliged to pay to the purchaser, if necessary matching payment with delivery, the costs paid and an amount equivalent to the value of the shares paid for on the day after the receipt of the declaration of revocation. The right of revocation may not be waived.

Summary of tax regulations of importance to the investor

(applicable law as of January 1, 2009)

Investment funds organized under Luxembourg law

General points

The statements on tax regulations only apply to investors who are subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany. We recommend that, prior to acquiring units of the investment fund described in this sales prospectus, the foreign investor individually discuss with his tax adviser any possible tax consequences in his country of residence arising from the acquisition of units.

This foreign investment asset is not subject to corporate income tax or trade tax in Germany. However, the taxable income of the investment fund is taxable for the individual investor as income from capital assets, which is subject to income tax, provided that it exceeds the saver's flat allowance of EUR 801 p.a. (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses assessed jointly) when added to any other capital gains.

Income from capital assets is generally subject to a 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax). Income from capital assets also includes income distributed by the investment fund, income equivalent to distributions, the interim profits, as well as any gains from the sale or purchase of fund units, provided the units were or are acquired after December 31, 2008.

In general, for the individual investor, the withholding tax acts as a final payment (so-called "final withholding tax"), so that, as a rule, income from capital assets is not to be declared in the income tax return. For the individual investor, the domestic institution maintaining the custody account usually offsets income subject to withholding against losses and deductible foreign withholding taxes.

The withholding tax does not act as a final payment, however, if the investor's personal tax rate is lower than the final withholding tax of 25%. In this case, income from capital assets may be declared in the income tax return. The tax office then applies the lower personal tax rate and offsets the tax withheld against the personal tax liability (so-called reduced rate test).

If income from capital assets was not subject to any withholding (as in the case of the reinvested income of a foreign investment asset, for example, or because a capital gain from the sale of fund units was realized in a foreign custody account), such income must be declared in the tax return. Within the tax assessment, any income from capital assets is then also subject to the final withholding tax of 25%, or else to the lower personal tax rate.

Despite tax withholding and a higher personal tax rate, income from capital assets may still have to be declared if deductions for unusual costs or special expenses (e.g., charitable donations) are claimed in the income tax return.

If units are held as business assets, the income is considered taxable as operating income.

In this case, the withholding tax does not act as a final payment; the institution maintaining the custody account does not offset against any losses. In determining taxable income and income subject to investment income tax, tax legislation requires that certain distinctions be made with regard to the income components.

I Units held as personal assets (German tax residents)

1. Gains from the sale of securities, gains from forward transactions and income from option writer premiums

Gains from the sale of equities, dividend rights similar to equities and investment fund units, as well as gains from forward transactions and income from option writer premiums that are realized at the level of the investment fund do not affect the investor as long as they are not distributed. Nor shall any gains from the sale of the debt instruments listed in article 1 (3), sentence 3, no. 1 (a) through (f), of the Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz; InvStG) affect the investor if they are not distributed.

They include the following debt instruments:

- a) debt instruments that have an issuing yield,
- b) debt instruments with fixed or variable coupons in which repayment of the principal is agreed or effected in the amount in which it was made available (e.g., normal bonds, floaters, reverse floaters or down-rating bonds),
- c) risk certificates representing an individual stock or a published index for multiple equities at a 1:1 ratio,
- d) reverse convertible bonds, exchangeable bonds and convertible bonds,
- e) income bonds traded flat, i. e., without a separate recording of the accrued interest, and debt dividend rights, and
- f) cum-warrant bonds.

If gains from the sale of the securities and debt instruments listed above, gains from forward transactions, as well as income from option writer premiums are distributed, they are generally taxable and usually subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax). However, distributed gains from the sale of securities and gains from forward transactions are tax-exempt if the securities were purchased at the level of the investment fund before January 1, 2009, or the forward transactions were executed before January 1, 2009, respectively. Investors acquiring units of an investment fund after December 31, 2008, receive a notional allocation of these untaxed distributed gains when capital gains are determined (see I 5 below).

Gains from the sale of debt instruments not contained in the above list shall be treated as interest for tax purposes (see I 2 below).

2. Interest and income equivalent to interest, domestic and foreign dividends

Interest, income equivalent to interest and foreign dividends are generally taxable for the inves-

tor. This applies irrespective of whether such income is reinvested or distributed.

Distributed interest and income equivalent to interest, as well as domestic and foreign dividends of the investment fund are usually subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax).

In the case of a reinvesting investment fund according to tax law, the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge) is not applied at the time of the reinvestment. However, the income subject to withholding is accrued and withholding will be applied on the total so-called "accrued income equivalent to distributions" by a domestic institution maintaining the custody account when the investment fund units are redeemed or sold.

3. Negative income for tax purposes

If negative income remains after offsetting with similar positive income at the level of the investment fund, that negative income is carried forward for tax purposes at the level of the investment fund. It may be offset at the level of the investment fund against future similar positive taxable income in subsequent years. Direct allocation of negative taxable income to the investor is not possible. In this way, these negative amounts only affect the investor for income tax or corporation tax purposes in the tax year in which the fiscal year of the investment fund ends or in which the distribution for the fiscal year of the investment fund occurred for which the negative taxable income is offset at the level of the investment fund. Earlier consideration in the investor's income tax is not possible.

4. Distributions of non-income assets

Distributions of non-income assets are not subject to tax. However, distributions of non-income assets received by the investor during his holding period must be added to the taxable gain from the sale of the fund units; the total taxable gain is thus increased.

5. Capital gains at investor level

If units of an investment fund that were purchased after December 31, 2008, are sold by an individual investor, the capital gains are subject to the final withholding tax of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax).

If units of an investment fund that were purchased prior to January 1, 2009, are sold again by an individual investor within one year of acquisition (speculative period), capital gains are generally taxable as income from personal sales transactions. For this type of capital gains, the personal tax rate of the individual investor is to be applied. There is no withholding on such capital gains. The total gain generated from personal sales transactions in a calendar year is tax-exempt if it is less than EUR 600.00 (exemption limit). If the exemption limit is exceeded, personal capital gains are taxable to the full amount.

The gains are not taxed for individual investors if

the sale of the units purchased before January 1, 2009, takes place outside the speculative period.

When determining the capital gains for final withholding tax purposes, the interim profits at the time of purchase must be subtracted from the cost of purchasing the units, and the interim profits and sales proceeds at the time of selling the units must be subtracted from the selling price to prevent double income taxation of interim profits (see below). The sales proceeds must further be reduced by the amount of reinvested income the investor has already reported for taxes, so that double taxation is prevented in that respect also. An addition to the sales proceeds takes place in the amount of the income equivalent to distributions generated in the fiscal years before the holding period and distributed during the holding period. If the investor acquired units of an investment fund after December 31, 2008, untaxed distributions of gains from forward transactions after January 1, 2009, as well as gains from the sale of securities, must be added to the gain from the sale.

The gain from the sale of fund units acquired after December 31, 2008, is tax-exempt insofar as it is attributable to income deemed tax-exempt under the DTC that was generated in the fund during the holding period but not yet recognized at investor level (so-called "pro-rata real property gain").

If a minimum investment of EUR 100,000 or more is required in order to participate in the fund (or in a share class, in the case of particular share classes), or if the participation of natural persons is dependent on the knowledge of investors, the following applies to the sale or redemption of units acquired after November 9, 2007, and before January 1, 2009: The gain from the sale or redemption of such units is generally subject to the final withholding tax of 25%. However, in this case the taxable capital gain from the sale or redemption of the units is limited to the amount of the gains reinvested at fund level from the sale of securities acquired after December 31, 2008, and the gains reinvested at fund level from forward transactions executed after December 31, 2008. Such limitation of taxable capital gain requires the documentation of the corresponding amount.

In the opinion of the German Federal Ministry of Finance (ministerial letter of October 22, 2008), it can be assumed, for investors whose investment does in fact amount to at least EUR 100,000, that the EUR 100,000 minimum investment is a prerequisite and that particular investor knowledge is required whenever the major portion of the assets of an investment fund is held by a small number of up to ten investors.

II Units held as business assets (German tax residents)

1. Gains from the sale of securities, gains from forward transactions and income from option writer premiums

Gains from the sale of equities, dividend rights similar to equities and investment fund units, as well as gains from forward transactions and income from option writer premiums that are realized at the level of the investment fund do

not affect the investor as long as they are not distributed. Nor shall any gains from the sale of the debt instruments listed in article 1 (3), sentence 3, no. 1 (a) through (f), of the Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz; InvStG) affect the investor if they are not distributed.

They include the following debt instruments:

- a) debt instruments that have an issuing yield,
- b) debt instruments with fixed or variable coupons in which repayment of the principal is agreed or effected in the amount in which it was made available (e.g., normal bonds, floaters, reverse floaters or down-rating bonds),
- c) risk certificates representing an individual stock or a published index for multiple equities at a 1:1 ratio,
- d) reverse convertible bonds, exchangeable bonds and convertible bonds,
- e) income bonds traded flat, i.e., without a separate recording of the accrued interest, and debt dividend rights, and
- f) cum-warrant bonds.

If these gains are distributed, they have to be considered at investor level for tax purposes. For investors that are corporate entities, capital gains on equities are generally tax-exempt, but 5% constitute non-deductible operating expenses. In the case of other business investors (e.g., sole proprietorships), 40% of capital gains on equities are tax-exempt (partial-income procedure). Capital gains from bonds and debt instruments, as well as gains from forward transactions and option writer premiums, on the other hand, are fully taxable.

Gains from the sale of debt instruments not contained in the above list shall be treated as interest for tax purposes (see II 2 below).

2. Interest and income equivalent to interest

Interest and income equivalent to interest is generally taxable for the investor. This applies irrespective of whether such income is reinvested or distributed. According to article 2 (2a) InvStG, taxable interest arising from interest income as defined by article 4h (3), sentence 3, of the Income Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz; EStG) is subject to the interest deduction ceiling of article 4h EStG.

Distributed interest and income equivalent to interest is usually subject to the 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge).

In the case of a reinvesting investment fund according to tax law, the 25% withholding (plus solidarity surcharge) is not applied at the time of the reinvestment. However, the income subject to withholding is accrued and withholding will be applied on the total so-called "accrued income equivalent to distributions" by a domestic institution maintaining the custody account when the investment fund units are redeemed or sold.

3. Domestic and foreign dividends

Except for those governed by the German REIT Act, dividends from domestic and foreign corporations that are distributed on or reinvested in units held as business assets are generally tax-exempt for corporate entities (5% of these dividends, however, constitute non-deductible operating expenses). In the case of other business

investors (e.g., sole proprietorships), 40% of this income is tax-exempt (partial-income procedure).

Distributed domestic and foreign dividends are generally subject to the 25% withholding tax plus solidarity surcharge.

In the case of a reinvesting investment fund according to tax law, the 25% withholding (plus solidarity surcharge) is not applied at the time of the reinvestment. However, the income subject to withholding is accrued and withholding will be applied on the total so-called "accrued income equivalent to distributions" by a domestic institution maintaining the custody account when the investment fund units are redeemed or sold.

4. Negative income for tax purposes

If negative income remains after offsetting with similar positive income at the level of the investment fund, that negative income is carried forward for tax purposes at the level of the investment fund. It may be offset at the level of the investment fund against future similar positive taxable income in subsequent years. Direct allocation of negative taxable income to the investor is not possible. In this way, these negative amounts only affect the investor for (corporate) income tax purposes in the tax year in which the fiscal year of the investment fund ends or in which the distribution for the fiscal year of the investment fund occurred for which the negative taxable income is offset at the level of the investment fund. Earlier consideration in the investor's (corporate) income tax is not possible.

5. Distributions of non-income assets

Distributions of non-income assets are not subject to tax. For an investor who keeps a tax account, this means that the distributions of non-income assets are to be collected related to income in the commercial balance sheet; in the tax balance sheet, an adjustment item on the liabilities side is to be formed related to expenses, and thus technically the historic acquisition costs are reduced in a tax-neutral manner.

6. Capital gains at investor level

Gains from the sale of units held as business assets are generally tax-exempt for corporate entities, provided the gains emanate from dividends that have not yet accrued or are deemed to have not yet accrued and from realized and unrealized capital gains of the investment fund from domestic and foreign equities (so-called equity gain). However, 5% of the equity gain constitutes non-deductible operating expenses. In the case of other business investors (e.g., sole proprietorships), 40% of this income is tax-exempt (partial-income procedure).

The gain from the sale of fund units is also tax-exempt insofar as it is attributable to income deemed tax-exempt under the DTC that was generated in the fund during the holding period but not yet recognized at investor level (so-called "pro-rata real property gain").

III Exemption from withholding and refund of investment income tax withheld

1. German tax residents

If a resident individual investor has units of an investment fund held in domestic custody by the investment company or by another credit institution (custody arrangement), and if the individual

investor submits an exemption form conforming to the official sample document and covering an adequate amount, or a non-assessment certificate, in sufficient time, the following applies:

– In the case of a (partially) distributing investment fund, the credit institution maintaining the custody account will refrain, as paying agent, from withholding tax. In this case, the investor will be credited the full amount of the distribution.

– The credit institution maintaining the custody account will refrain from withholding tax on the interim profits, the accrued income equivalent to distributions, and on gains from the sale of the investment fund units contained in the sales proceeds / redemption price.

If a resident investor holding units of an investment fund as business assets has them held in domestic custody by the investment company or by another credit institution (custody arrangement), the credit institution maintaining the custody account will refrain, as paying agent, from withholding

– if the investor submits an appropriate non-assessment certificate in sufficient time (total or partial exemption from withholding / refund of tax withheld will depend on the type of the respective non-assessment certificate) or,

– for gains from the sale of securities, gains from forward transactions, income from option writer premiums, as well as gains from the sale of the investment fund units, even without a non-assessment certificate if the investor is a corporate entity subject, without limitation, to taxation in Germany or if the investment income constitutes the operating income of a domestic business and the creditor informs the paying agent accordingly, using the official form.

If the exemption form or non-assessment certificate is not submitted, or not submitted in time, the investor will upon request receive from the institution maintaining the custody account a tax statement on the tax and solidarity surcharge withheld and not refunded. The investor may then offset the tax withheld against his personal/corporate tax liability in his (corporate) income tax assessment.

2. Non-resident taxpayers

If a non-resident taxpayer has units of distributing investment funds held in custody by a domestic credit institution, no tax will be withheld on interest and income equivalent to interest, on gains from the sale of securities, on gains from forward transactions and on dividends, as well as on the interim profits and on the gains from the sale of the investment fund units contained in the sales proceeds / redemption price, provided that the taxpayer submits proof of non-resident status.

If a non-resident taxpayer has units of reinvesting investment funds held in custody by a domestic credit institution, no tax will be withheld on the interim profits contained in the sales proceeds/redemption price, on the accrued income equivalent to distributions, as well as on the gains from the sale of the investment fund units, provided that the taxpayer submits proof of non-resident status.

If the institution maintaining the custody account is not aware of the investor's non-resident status, or if such status is not verified in time, the foreign investor must use the reimbursement procedure defined in article 37 (2) of the German Fiscal Code (Abgabenordnung; AO) to apply for a refund of the tax withheld. The tax office having jurisdiction over the business operations of the institution maintaining the custody account will be responsible for processing such a refund application.

IV Solidarity surcharge

A solidarity surcharge of 5.5% is levied on the amount of tax to be withheld in the case of distributions or reinvestment. The solidarity surcharge can be offset against income tax and corporate income tax.

If no tax is withheld, e. g., in the case of a sufficient exemption form, submission of a non-assessment certificate, or proof of non-resident status, no solidarity surcharge shall be withheld.

V Church tax

Provided that income tax is already being withheld by a domestic institution maintaining the custody account (withholding agent), the church tax attributable will be withheld as a surcharge on the tax withheld at the church tax rate of the religious group to which the church tax payer belongs. For this purpose, the church tax payer may declare his religious affiliation to the withholding agent in a written application. Spouses must also declare in the application the proportion of the investment income attributable to each spouse as related to the total investment income of the spouses, so that the church tax can be apportioned, retained and paid accordingly. If such a proportion is not declared, apportionment will be on a per-capita basis.

The deductibility of the church tax as a special expense is taken into account and used to reduce withholding.

VI Foreign withholding tax

Local withholding tax is in some cases levied on investment fund income generated abroad.

The investment company can deduct such creditable withholding tax as income-related expenses at the level of the investment fund. In such a case, foreign withholding tax is neither creditable nor deductible at investor level.

If the investment company chooses not to exercise its option to deduct foreign withholding tax at fund level, the creditable foreign withholding tax will be used by the domestic institution maintaining the custody account to reduce German withholding on the distributions of foreign investment funds. In all other cases, the creditable withholding tax is disclosed, allowing it to be considered for tax assessment purposes.

VII Providing documentation for taxation bases

If the Federal Tax Office (Bundeszentralamt für Steuern) requires it to do so, a foreign investment company must, within three months after

receiving the request, provide the Federal Tax Office with documentation about the bases of taxation in the case of (partial) distribution or reinvestment, as well as about the income deemed to have accrued but on which no taxes have yet been withheld.

Should this require corrections to the amounts in the income statement, the correction amount must be included in the announcement notice for the fiscal year in which the disclosure request was received. Error corrections thus have a financial impact on those investors who are invested in the investment fund at the time the errors are corrected. The tax effects may be either positive or negative.

VIII Taxation of interim profits

Interim profits consist of income from interest received or accrued and of gains from the sale of debt instruments not listed in article 1 (3), sentence 3, no. 1 (a) through (f), InvStG that are included in the sale or redemption price but have not yet been distributed or reinvested by the fund and have therefore not yet become taxable for the investor (somewhat comparable to accrued interest from fixed-rate securities). The interim profits earned from the investment fund are subject to income tax if the units are redeemed or sold by German tax residents. The withholding tax on interim profits is 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and, where applicable, church tax).

Interim profits paid during the purchase of units may be deducted by the individual investor in the year of payment for income tax purposes as negative income. It is taken into account to reduce withholding for the individual investor. If actual interim profits are not published, 6% (pro rata temporis) of the amount paid for the redemption or sale of the investment fund unit must be assessed each year as interim profits.

IX Results of merging investment funds

If investment funds are transferred to a different investment fund within the scope of a tax-neutral transfer as defined by article 17a InvStG in combination with article 14 InvStG, a distributing fund is, in its final fiscal year before the amalgamation, to be treated for tax purposes like a reinvesting investment fund. For the investors, the amalgamation does not result in the disclosure and taxation of the unrealized gains residing in the units of the transferred investment fund. These provisions do not apply to foreign incorporated investment funds (e. g., SICAV-type funds). In this case, for the individual investor, a merger has the effect of a sale of units with a corresponding purchase of units.

X Transparent, semi-transparent and non-transparent taxation

The above taxation principles (so-called transparent taxation) apply only if all taxation bases are made known as defined by article 5 (1) InvStG (so-called tax notification requirement). This also applies if the investment fund has acquired units of other domestic investment funds, EC investment fund units and foreign investment fund units that are not EC investment fund units (target fund as defined in article 10 InvStG) and these meet their tax notification obligations.

If the information pursuant to article 5 (1), no. 1 (c) or (f), InvStG is not provided, all income is taxable in its entirety (so-called semi-transparent taxation).

If the notification requirement pursuant to article 5 (1) InvStG is violated and there is no instance of semi-transparent taxation, all distributions and the interim profit as well as 70% of the positive difference between the first and the last redemption price of the investment fund unit determined in the calendar year shall be assessed for taxation at investor level; at least 6% of the last redemption price determined in the calendar year shall be assessed (so-called non-transparent taxation). If a target fund does not comply with its tax notification obligations pursuant to article 5 (1) InvStG, a taxable income amount, to be determined according to the principles described in the preceding, must be assessed for the respective target fund at the level of the investment fund.

XI EU Savings Tax Directive/Interest Information Regulation

The Interest Information Regulation (abbreviated IIR) via which Council Directive 2003/48/EC of June 3, 2003, Official Journal EU No. L 157, p. 38, is implemented in Germany, is intended to ensure effective cross-border taxation of interest payments to natural persons within the territory of the EU. The EU has agreements in place with certain third countries (most notably Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Channel Islands, Monaco and Andorra) that are largely consistent with the EU Savings Tax Directive.

The general process is that interest payments credited to a natural person resident in another European country or in certain third countries by a German credit institution (acting as the paying agent in this respect) are reported by the German credit institution to the Federal Tax Office and by that office ultimately to the respective foreign tax office of the recipient's country of residence.

Conversely, interest payments credited to a natural person resident in Germany by a foreign credit institution in another European country or in certain third countries are ultimately reported by the foreign bank to the tax office of the recipient's German residence. Alternatively, some foreign countries retain withholding taxes that are creditable in Germany.

Specifically affected therefore are individual investors resident within the European Union and in the associated third countries that maintain their cash or securities accounts and earn interest in another EU country.

Among others, Luxembourg and Switzerland have undertaken to retain a 20% withholding tax (35% from July 1, 2011) on interest payments. As part of his tax documentation, the investor receives a tax certificate enabling him to have that withholding tax credited in his income tax return.

Alternatively, the individual investor can avoid foreign withholding by authorizing the foreign bank to make voluntary disclosures of his interest payments, allowing the institution to refrain from withholding and instead report the payments to

the tax authorities designated in the respective statutes.

If the assets of a fund consist of no more than 15% in claims as defined by the IIR, the paying agents need not file reports with the Federal Tax Office. Crossing the 15% threshold obligates the paying agents to report to the Federal Tax Office the EU interest portion contained in the distribution.

If the 40% threshold (25% threshold from January 1, 2011) is crossed, the sales proceeds must be reported when fund units are redeemed or sold. In the case of a distributing fund, the EU interest portion contained in any distribution must additionally be reported to the Federal Tax Office. In the case of a reinvesting fund, reports are naturally only filed when fund units are redeemed or sold.

Note:

The information included here is based on our understanding of current tax laws. It is addressed to persons subject, without limitation, to income tax or corporate income tax in Germany. However, no responsibility can be assumed for potential changes in the tax structure through legislation, court decisions or the orders of the tax authorities.

Information for investors in Austria

The sales and paying agent in Austria is

Deutsche Bank AG
Vienna Branch
Hohenstaufengasse 4
1013 Wien, Austria

At this office,

- shares may be redeemed and redemption requests may be submitted,
- investors can obtain all the information, such as Sales Prospectuses together with Terms and Conditions, annual reports and semiannual reports, as well as the offering and redemption prices, and request or inspect other information and documentation,
- payments to shareholders may be forwarded.

Annual reports and semiannual reports are also available in electronic form on the Internet pages at www.dws.com and www.ebundesanzeiger.de.

General information

The legal basis for the purchase of sub-fund shares is the current Sales Prospectus.

It is prohibited to provide any information or deliver any statements other than those of this Sales Prospectus. The Company shall not be liable if such divergent information or explanations are supplied.

General risk warnings

Investing in the shares of the Company involves risks. These can encompass or involve equity or bond market risks, interest rate, credit, default, liquidity and counterparty risks as well as exchange rate, volatility, or political risks. Any of these risks may also occur in conjunction with other risks. Some of these risks are addressed briefly below. Potential investors should possess experience of investing in instruments that are employed within the scope of the proposed investment policy. Investors should also have a clear picture of the risks involved in investing in the shares and should not make a decision to invest until they have fully consulted their legal, tax and financial advisors, auditors or other advisors about (i) the suitability of investing in the shares, taking into account their personal financial and tax situation and other circumstances, (ii) the information contained in this Sales Prospectus, and (iii) the respective sub-fund's investment strategy.

It must be noted that investments made by a fund also contain risks in addition to the opportunities for price increases. The fund's shares are securities, the value of which is determined by the price fluctuations of the assets contained in the fund. Accordingly, the value of the shares may rise or fall in comparison with the purchase price.

No assurance can therefore be given that the investment objectives will be achieved.

Market risk

The price or market performance of financial products depends, in particular, on the performance of the capital markets, which in turn are affected by the overall economic situation and the general economic and political framework in individual countries. Irrational factors such as sentiment, opinions and rumors have an effect on general price performance, particularly on an exchange.

Country or transfer risk

A country risk exists when a foreign borrower, despite ability to pay, cannot make payments at all, or not on time, because of the inability or unwillingness of its country of domicile to execute transfers. This means that, for example, payments to which the fund is entitled may not occur, or be in a currency that is no longer convertible due to restrictions on currency exchange.

Settlement risk

Especially when investing in unlisted securities, there is a risk that settlement via a transfer system is not executed as expected because a payment or delivery did not take place in time or as agreed.

Legal and tax risk

The legal and tax treatment of funds may change in ways that cannot be predicted or influenced. In the case of a correction with tax consequences that are essentially unfavorable for the investor, changes to the fund's taxation bases for preceding fiscal years made because these bases are found to be incorrect can result in the investor having to bear the tax burden resulting from the correction for preceding fiscal years, even though he may not have held an investment in the investment fund at the time. Conversely, the investor may fail to benefit from an essentially favorable correction for the current or preceding fiscal years during which he held an investment in the investment fund if the shares are redeemed or sold before the correction takes place.

In addition, a correction of tax data can result in a situation where taxable income or tax benefits are actually assessed for tax in a different assessment period to the applicable one and that this has a negative effect for the individual investor.

Currency risk

To the extent that the Company's assets are invested in currencies other than the respective sub-fund currency, the respective sub-fund will receive income, repayments and proceeds from such investments in these other currencies. If the value of this currency falls in relation to the sub-fund currency, the value of the sub-fund's assets is reduced.

Custody risk

The custody risk describes the risk resulting from the basic possibility that, in the event of insolvency, violation of due diligence or improper conduct on the part of the Custodian or any sub-custodian, the fund may, in whole or in part and to its detriment, be deprived of access to the investments held in custody.

Concentration risk

Additional risks may arise from a concentration of investments in particular assets or markets. The Company's assets then become particularly heavily dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

Risk of changes in interest rates

Investors should be aware that investing in shares may involve interest rate risks. These risks may occur in the event of interest rate fluctuations in the denomination currency of the securities or the respective sub-fund.

Political risk / Regulatory risk

The Company may invest its assets abroad. This involves the risk of detrimental international political developments, changes in government policy, taxation and other changes in the legal status.

Inflation risk

All assets are subject to a risk of devaluation through inflation.

Key individual risk

The exceptionally positive performance of certain

sub-funds during a particular period is also attributable to the abilities of the individuals acting on behalf of such sub-funds, and therefore to the correct decisions made by their respective fund management. Fund management personnel can change, however. New decision-makers might not be as successful.

Change in the investment policy

The risk associated with the sub-fund's assets may change in terms of content due to a change in the investment strategy within the range of investments permitted for the respective sub-fund's assets.

Changes to the Sales Prospectus; liquidation or merger

The Company reserves the right to change the Sales Prospectus for the respective sub-fund. In addition, the Company may, in accordance with the provisions of its by-laws and Sales Prospectus, liquidate the sub-fund entirely or merge it with another fund's assets. For the investor, this entails the risk that the holding period planned by the investor will not be realized.

Credit risk

Investors should be absolutely clear that an investment of this type may involve credit risks. Bonds or debt instruments involve a credit risk with regard to the issuers, for which the issuer's credit rating can be used as a benchmark. Bonds or debt instruments floated by issuers with a lower rating are generally viewed as securities with a higher credit risk and greater risk of default on the part of the issuer than those instruments that are floated by issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt instruments runs into financial or economic difficulties, this can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (this value could drop to zero) and the payments made on the basis of these bonds or debt instruments (these payments could drop to zero).

Risk of default

In addition to the general trends on capital markets, the particular performance of each individual issuer also affects the price of an investment. The risk of a decline in the assets of issuers, for example, cannot be eliminated even by the most careful selection of the securities.

Risks connected to derivative transactions

Buying and selling options, as well as the conclusion of futures contracts or swaps, involves the following risks:

- Price changes in the underlying instrument can cause a decrease in the value of the option or future contract, and even result in a total loss. Changes in the value of the asset underlying a swap can also result in losses for the fund assets.
- Any necessary back-to-back transactions (closing of position) incur costs.
- The leverage effect of options may alter the value of the fund assets more strongly than the direct purchase of the underlying instruments would.

- The purchase of options entails the risk that the options are not exercised because the prices of the underlying instruments do not change as expected, meaning that the fund assets lose the option premium they paid. If options are sold, there is the risk that the fund may be obliged to buy assets at a price that is higher than the current market price, or obliged to deliver assets at a price which is lower than the current market price. In that case, the fund will incur a loss amounting to the price difference minus the option premium collected.
- Futures contracts also entail the risk that the fund assets may make losses due to market prices not having developed as expected at maturity.

Risk connected to the acquisition of shares of investment funds

When investing in shares of target funds, it must be taken into consideration that the fund managers of the individual target funds act independently of one another and that therefore multiple target funds may follow investment strategies which are identical or contrary to one another. This can result in a cumulative effect of existing risks, and any opportunities might be offset.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks arise when a particular security is difficult to dispose of. In principle, acquisitions for a sub-fund must only consist of securities that can be sold again at any time. Nevertheless, it may be difficult to sell particular securities at the desired time during certain phases or in particular exchange segments. There is also the risk that securities traded in a rather narrow market segment will be subject to considerable price volatility.

Counterparty risk

When the respective sub-fund conducts over-the-counter (OTC) transactions, it may be exposed to risks relating to the credit standing of its counterparties and to their ability to fulfill the conditions of the contracts it enters into with them. The sub-fund may consequently enter into futures, options and swap transactions or use other derivative techniques that will subject the sub-fund to the risk of a counterparty not fulfilling its obligations under a particular contract.

Investment policy

The respective sub-fund's assets shall be invested in compliance with the principle of risk-spreading and within the general investment policy guidelines specified in the respective special section of the Sales Prospectus and in accordance with the investment options and restrictions of Article 2 of the Sales Prospectus – general section.

Use of derivatives

The respective sub-fund may – provided an appropriate risk management system is in place – invest in any type of derivative that is derived from assets that may be purchased for the respective sub-fund or from recognized financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, this includes options, financial futures contracts and swaps, as well as combinations thereof. Their use

need not be limited to hedging the fund's assets; they may also be part of the investment strategy.

Trading in derivatives is conducted within the confines of the investment limits and provides for the efficient management of the sub-fund's assets, while also regulating investment maturities and risks.

Swaps

The Management Company may conduct the following swap transactions for the account of the respective sub-fund within the scope of the investment principles:

- interest-rate swaps,
- currency swaps,
- equity swaps and
- credit default swaps.

Swap transactions are exchange contracts in which the parties swap the assets or risks underlying the respective transaction.

Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to conduct a swap transaction, the terms of which are precisely specified, at a certain point in time or within a certain period.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable the transfer of a volume of potential credit defaults to other parties. As compensation for accepting the credit default risk, the seller of the risk (the protection buyer) pays a premium to its counterparty.

In all other aspects, the information for swaps applies accordingly.

Securitized financial instruments

The Management Company may also acquire the financial instruments described above if they are securitized. The transactions pertaining to financial instruments may also be just partially contained in such securities (e.g., warrant-linked bonds). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such securitized financial instruments, but with the condition that the risk of loss in the case of securitized instruments is limited to the value of the security.

OTC derivative transactions

The Management Company may conduct both those derivative transactions admitted for trading on an exchange or included in another organized market and over-the-counter (OTC) transactions.

Synthetic securities lending

In addition to the regulations on securities lending contained in the Management Regulations – general section, securities lending may also be conducted synthetically ("synthetic securities lending"). In a synthetic securities loan, a security contained in the fund is sold to a counterparty at the current market price. This sale is, however, subject to the condition that the fund simultaneously

receives from the counterparty a securitized unleveraged option giving the fund the right to demand delivery at a later date of securities of the same kind, quality and quantity as the sold securities. The price of the option (the "option price") is equal to the current market price received from the sale of the securities less (a) the securities lending fee, (b) the income (e.g., dividends, interest payments, corporate actions) from the securities that can be demanded back upon exercise of the option and (c) the exercise price associated with the option. The option will be exercised at the exercise price during the term of the option. If the security underlying the synthetic securities loan is to be sold during the term of the option in order to implement the investment strategy, such a sale may also be executed by selling the option at the then prevailing market price less the exercise price.

Risk management

The fund shall include a risk management process that enables the Management Company to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio. It shall include a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments.

The Management Company monitors the fund as specified in circular no. 07/308, dated August 2, 2007, of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") in accordance with the complex approach requirements and guarantees for the fund that the overall risk associated with derivative financial instruments does not exceed 100% of the net assets of the fund and that the risk of the fund therefore does not persistently exceed 200% of the net assets of the fund.

In addition, the option to borrow 10% of net assets is available for the fund, provided that this borrowing is temporary and the borrowing proceeds may not be used for investment purposes.

An overall commitment thus increased up to 210% can significantly increase both the opportunities and the risks associated with an investment (see in particular the risk warnings in the "Risks connected to derivative transactions" section).

Potential conflicts of interest

The Directors of the Investment Company, the Management Company, the fund manager, the designated sales agents and persons authorized to carry out the distribution, the Custodian, the transfer agent, the investment advisor, the shareholders, as well as all subsidiaries, affiliated companies, representatives or agents of the aforementioned entities and persons ("**Associated Persons**") may:

- conduct among themselves any and all kinds of financial and banking transactions or other transactions or enter into the corresponding contracts, including those that are directed at investments in securities or at investments by an Associated Person in a company or undertaking, such investment being a constituent part of the respective sub-fund's assets, or be involved in such contracts or transactions; and/or
- for their own accounts or for the accounts of third parties, invest in shares, securities or as-

sets of the same type as the components of the respective sub-fund's assets and trade in them; and/or

- c) in their own names or in the names of third parties, participate in the purchase or sale of securities or other investments from or to the Investment Company, through or jointly with the fund manager, the designated sales agents and persons appointed to carry out sales activities, the Custodian, the investment advisor, or a subsidiary, an affiliated company, representative or agent of these;

Assets of the respective sub-fund in the form of liquid assets or securities may be deposited with an Associated Person in accordance with the legal provisions governing the Custodian. Liquid assets of the respective sub-fund may be invested in certificates of deposit issued by an Associated Person or in bank deposits offered by an Associated Person. Banking or comparable transactions may also be conducted with or through an Associated Person. Companies in the Deutsche Bank Group and/or employees, representatives, affiliated companies or subsidiaries of companies in the Deutsche Bank Group ("DB Group Members") may be counterparties in the Investment Company's derivatives transactions or derivatives contracts ("Counterparty"). Furthermore, in some cases a Counterparty may be required to evaluate such derivatives transactions or derivatives contracts. Such evaluations may constitute the basis for calculating the value of particular assets of the respective sub-fund. The Board of Directors of the Investment Company is aware that DB Group Members may possibly be involved in a conflict of interest if they act as Counterparty and/or perform evaluations of this type. The evaluation will be adjusted and carried out in a manner that is verifiable. However, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company believes that such conflicts can be handled appropriately and assumes that the Counterparty possesses the aptitude and competence to perform such evaluations.

In accordance with the respective terms agreed, DB Group Members may act as directors, sales agents and sub-agents, custodians, fund managers or investment advisors, and may offer to provide sub-custodian services to the Investment Company. The Board of Directors of the Investment Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the functions that DB Group Members perform in relation to the Investment Company. In respect of such eventualities, each DB Group Member has undertaken to endeavor, to a reasonable extent, to resolve such conflicts of interest equitably (with regard to the Members' respective duties and responsibilities), and to ensure that the interests of the Investment Company and of the shareholders are not adversely affected. The Board of Directors of the Investment Company believes that DB Group Members possess the required aptitude and competence to perform such duties.

The Board of Directors of the Investment Company believes that the interests of the Investment Company might conflict with those of the entities mentioned above. The Investment Company has taken reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest. In the event of unavoidable conflicts of interest, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company will endeavor to resolve such conflicts in favor of the fund.

For each sub-fund, transactions involving the respective sub-fund's assets may be conducted with or between Associated Persons, provided that such transactions are in the best interests of the investors.

Combating money laundering

The transfer agent may demand such proof of identity as it deems necessary in order to comply with the laws applicable in Luxembourg for combating money laundering. If there is doubt regarding the identity of the investor or if the transfer agent does not have sufficient details to establish the identity, the transfer agent may demand further information and/or documentation in order to be able to unequivocally establish the identity of the investor. If the investor refuses or fails to submit the requested information and/or documentation, the transfer agent may refuse or delay the transfer to the Company's register of shareholders of the investor's data. The information submitted to the transfer agent is obtained solely to comply with the laws for combating money laundering.

The transfer agent is, in addition, obligated to examine the origin of money collected from a financial institution unless the financial institution in question is subject to a mandatory proof-of-identity procedure that is the equivalent of the proof-of-identity procedure provided for under Luxembourg law. The processing of subscription applications can be suspended until such a time as the transfer agent has properly established the origin of the money.

Initial or subsequent subscription applications for shares can also be made indirectly, i.e., via the sales agents. In this case, the transfer agent may dispense with the aforementioned required proof of identity under the following circumstances or under the circumstances deemed to be sufficient in accordance with the money laundering laws applicable in Luxembourg:

- if a subscription application is being processed via a sales agent that is under the supervision of the responsible authorities whose regulations provide for a proof-of-identity procedure for customers that is equivalent to the proof-of-identity procedure provided for under Luxembourg law for combating money laundering, and the sales agent is subject to these regulations;
- if a subscription application is being processed via a sales agent whose parent company is under the supervision of the responsible authorities whose regulations provide for a proof-of-identity procedure for customers that is equivalent to the proof of identity procedure in accordance with Luxembourg law and serves to combat money laundering, and if the corporate policy or the law applicable to the parent company also imposes the equivalent obligations on its subsidiaries or branches.

In the case of countries that have ratified the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), it is assumed that the respective responsible supervisory authorities in these countries have imposed regulations for implementing proof-of-identity procedures for customers on physical persons or legal entities operating in the financial sector and that these regulations are the equivalent of the proof of identity procedure required in accordance with Luxembourg law.

The sales agents can provide a nominee service to investors that acquire shares through them. Investors may decide at their own discretion whether or not to take up this service, which involves the nominee holding the shares in its name for and on behalf of investors; the latter are entitled to demand direct ownership of the shares at any time. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions, the investors are free to make investments directly with the Company without taking up the nominee service.

Data protection

The personal data of investors provided in the application forms, as well as the other information collected within the scope of the business relationship with the Company and/or the transfer agent are recorded, stored, compared, transmitted and otherwise processed and used ("processed") by the Company, the transfer agent, other entities of DWS Investments, the Custodian and the financial intermediaries of the investors. The data are used for the purposes of account management, examination of money-laundering activities, determination of taxes pursuant to EU Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of interest payments and for the development of business relationships.

For these purposes, the data may also be forwarded to businesses appointed by the Company or the transfer agent in order to support the activities of the Company (for example, client communication agents and paying agents).

Acceptance of orders

All subscription, redemption and exchange orders are placed on the basis of an unknown net asset value per share. Details are listed for each sub-fund in the "At a glance" summaries below.

Market timing

The Investment Company prohibits all practices connected with market timing and reserves the right to refuse subscription and exchange orders if it suspects that such practices are being applied. In such cases, the Investment Company will take all measures necessary to protect the other investors in the respective sub-fund.

Late trading

Late trading occurs when an order is accepted after the close of the relevant acceptance deadlines on the respective valuation date, but is executed at that same day's price based on the net asset value. Late trading is strictly prohibited.

Total expense ratio

The total expense ratio (TER) is defined as the proportion of the respective sub-fund's expenditures to the average assets of the fund, excluding accrued transaction costs. The effective TER is calculated annually and published in the annual report.

Repayment to certain investors of management fees collected

The Investment Company may, at its discretion, agree with individual investors the partial repayment to them of the management fees collected. This can be a consideration especially in the case of institutional investors who directly invest large

amounts for the long term. The “Institutional Sales” division at DWS Investment S.A. is responsible for these matters.

Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments

The Management Company submits buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments directly to brokers and traders for the account of the fund. The Management Company concludes agreements with these brokers and traders under customary market conditions that comply with first-rate execution standards. When selecting the broker or trader, the Management Company takes into account all relevant factors, such as the credit rating of the broker or trader and the quality of the market information, the analyses, as well as the execution capacities provided.

Moreover, the Management Company currently accepts and concludes agreements in which it can take advantage of and utilize valuable benefits offered by brokers and traders. The Management Company has the right to retain these services, which include services provided by brokers and traders directly (for more information, see Article 12 of the Sales Prospectus, which deals with the reimbursement of the fees and expenses). These direct services include particular advice regarding the advisability of trading an asset or its valuation, analyses and consultation services, economic and political analyses, portfolio analyses (including valuation and performance measurement), market analyses as well as indirect services, such as market and price information systems, information services, computer hardware and software or any other options for gathering information in the scope in which these are used to support the investment decision process, consultation or execution of research or analysis activities as well as custodial services regarding the investment fund’s assets. That means brokerage services may not be limited to general analysis, but may also include special services such as Reuters and Bloomberg. Agreements with brokers and traders may include the condition that traders and brokers are to transfer to third parties immediately or later a portion of the commissions paid for the purchase or sale of assets; said commissions shall be provided by the Management Company for the services previously specified.

The Management Company shall comply with all

valid regulatory and industry standards when taking advantage of these benefits (generally called “soft dollars”). In particular, the Management Company shall not accept nor conclude any agreements on obtaining such benefits if these agreements do not support the Management Company in its investment decision process according to reasonably prudent discretion. The prerequisite is that the Management Company shall always ensure that the transactions are executed while taking into account the appropriate market at the appropriate time for transactions of the appropriate type and size at the best possible conditions and that no unnecessary business transactions are concluded to acquire the right to such benefits.

The goods and services received within the scope of soft-dollar agreements shall exclude travel, accommodations, entertainment, general administrative goods and services, general office equipment and office space, membership fees, employee salaries and direct cash payments.

Commission sharing

The Management Company may conclude agreements with select brokers under which the respective broker transfers, either immediately or after a time delay, portions of the payments it receives under the relevant agreement from the Management Company for the purchase or sale of assets to third parties that will then provide research or analytical services to the Management Company. These agreements (called “commission-sharing agreements”) are used by the Management Company for the purpose of managing the investment fund. To clarify: the Management Company shall use these services as specified in and only in accordance with the conditions set out in the “Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments” section.

Regular savings or withdrawal plans

Regular savings or withdrawal plans are offered in certain countries in which the respective sub-fund has been authorized. Additional information about these plans is available from the Management Company and from the respective sales agents in the distribution countries of the respective sub-fund.

Selling restrictions

The shares of this investment fund that have been

issued may be offered for sale or sold to the public only in countries where such an offer or such a sale is permissible. Unless the Management Company, or a third party authorized by it, has obtained permission to do so from the local regulatory authorities and such permission can be presented by the Management Company, this prospectus does not constitute a solicitation to purchase investment fund shares, nor may the prospectus be used for the purpose of soliciting the purchase of investment fund shares.

The information contained herein and the shares of the investment fund are not intended for distribution in the United States of America or to U.S. persons (individuals who are U.S. citizens or whose permanent place of residence is in the United States of America and partnerships or corporations established in accordance with the laws of the United States of America or of any state, territory or possession of the United States). Accordingly, shares will not be offered or sold in the United States or to or for the account of U.S. persons. Subsequent transfers of shares in or into the United States or to U.S. persons are prohibited.

This prospectus may not be distributed in the United States of America. The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of the shares may also be restricted in other jurisdictions.

Investors that are considered “restricted persons” as defined in Rule 2790 of the National Association of Securities Dealers in the United States (NASD Rule 2790) must report their holdings in the investment fund to the Management Company without delay.

This prospectus may be used for sales purposes only by persons who have express written authorization from the Management Company (granted directly or indirectly via authorized sales agents) to do so. Declarations or representations by third parties that are not contained in this Sales Prospectus or in the documentation have not been authorized by the Management Company.

The Management Company may, on behalf of itself and the fund, declare translations into particular languages as legally binding versions with respect to those shares of the fund sold to investors in countries where the fund’s shares may be offered for sale to the public.

Investor Profiles

The definitions of the following investor profiles were created based on the premise of normally functioning markets. Further risks may arise in each case in the event of unforeseeable market situations and market disturbances due to non-functioning markets.

“Risk-averse” Investor Profile

The fund is intended for the risk-averse investor seeking steady performance at comparatively low interest rates. Moderate short-term fluctuations are possible, but no loss of capital is to be expected in the medium to long term.

“Income-oriented” Investor Profile

The fund is intended for the income-oriented investor seeking higher returns through interest income and from possible capital gains. Return expectations are offset by only moderate equity, interest-rate and currency risks, as well as minor default risks. Loss of capital is thus improbable in the medium to long term.

“Growth-oriented” Investor Profile

The fund is intended for the growth-oriented investor seeking returns higher than those from capital-market interest rates, with capital growth generated primarily through opportunities in the equity and currency markets. Security and liquidity are subordinate

to potential high returns. This entails higher equity, interest-rate and currency risks, as well as default risks, all of which can result in loss of capital.

“Risk-tolerant” Investor Profile

The fund is intended for the risk-tolerant investor who, in seeking investments that offer targeted opportunities to maximize returns, can tolerate the unavoidable, and occasionally substantial, fluctuations in the values of speculative investments. The high risks from volatility, as well as high credit risks, make it probable that the fund will lose value from time to time, and expectations of high returns and tolerance of risk are offset by the possibility of incurring significant losses of capital invested.

Performance

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results for the fund. The returns and the prin-

cipal value of an investment may rise or fall, so investors must take into account the pos-

sibility that they will not get back the original amount invested.

FPM Funds at a glance

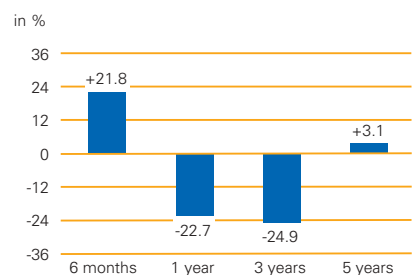
The FPM Funds Investment Company currently comprises the sub-funds FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany All Cap, FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Small/Mid Cap and FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Large Cap.

FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY ALL CAP AT A GLANCE

ISIN	LU0124167924
Security code	603 328
Sub-fund currency	EUR
Inception date	January 29, 2001
Initial issue price	EUR 104.00 (incl. 4% initial sales charge)
Calculation of the NAV per share	Each bank business day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main
Initial sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	4%
Deferred sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	0%
Distribution policy	Reinvestment
All-in fee (payable by the sub-fund)	0.90% p.a. (plus performance-based fee)
Order acceptance	1:30 PM CET on the same day
Investor Profile	Growth-oriented
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.

Due to its focus on a limited number of sectors/equities from a certain country, the fund is subject to **increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **considerable** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY ALL CAP Performance at a glance



FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany All Cap
All data on euro basis

"BVI method" performance, i.e., excluding the initial sales charge. Past performance is no guide to future results.

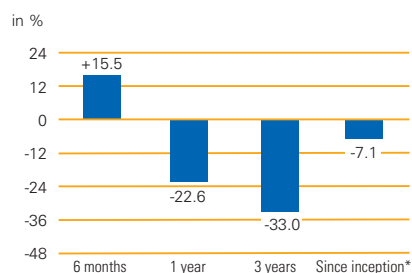
As of June 30, 2009

FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY SMALL/MID CAP AT A GLANCE

ISIN	LU0207947044
Security code	AODN1Q
Sub-fund currency	EUR
Inception date	December 20, 2004
Initial issue price	EUR 104.00 (incl. 4% initial sales charge)
Calculation of the NAV per share	Each bank business day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main
Initial sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	4%
Deferred sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	0%
Distribution policy	Reinvestment
All-in fee (payable by the sub-fund)	1.25% p.a. (plus performance-based fee)
Order acceptance	1:30 PM CET on the same day
Investor Profile	Risk-tolerant
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.

Due to its focus on just one or a limited number of sectors/equities from a certain country, the fund is subject to **markedly increased volatility**, which means that the price per share may be subject to **substantial** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time. **The fund is therefore only suitable for experienced investors who are familiar with the opportunities and risks of volatile investments and who are in a position to temporarily bear substantial losses.**

FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY SMALL/MID CAP Performance at a glance

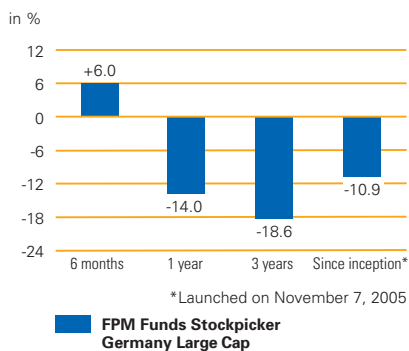


FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Small/Mid Cap
All data on euro basis

"BVI method" performance, i.e., excluding the initial sales charge. Past performance is no guide to future results.

As of June 6, 2009

**FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY
LARGE CAP**
Performance at a glance



All data on euro basis

"BVI method" performance, i.e., excluding the initial sales charge. Past performance is no guide to future results.

As of June 6, 2009

FPM FUNDS STOCKPICKER GERMANY LARGE CAP AT A GLANCE

ISIN	LU0232955988
Security code	A0HGEX
Sub-fund currency	EUR
Inception date	November 7, 2005
Initial issue price	EUR 104.00 (incl. 4% initial sales charge)
Calculation of the NAV per share	Each bank business day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main
Initial sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	4%
Deferred sales charge (payable by the shareholder)	0%
Distribution policy	Reinvestment
All-in fee (payable by the sub-fund)	0.90% p.a. (plus performance-based fee)
Order acceptance	1:30 PM CET on the same day
Investor Profile	Growth-oriented
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.

Due to its focus on a limited number of sectors/equities from a certain country, the fund is subject to **increased** volatility, which means that the price per share may be subject to **considerable** downward or upward **fluctuation**, even within short periods of time.

The following provisions apply to all of the sub-funds set up under FPM Funds. The special regulations for each of the individual sub-funds are listed in the respective special section of the Sales Prospectus.

1. The Company

FPM Funds is an investment company founded on 10 January 2001 with variable capital incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg on the basis of the Law of March 30, 1988, on Undertakings for Collective Investment and the Law on Trading Companies of August 10, 1915, as a société d'investissement à capital variable ("SICAV"), hereinafter referred to as the "Company". It was adapted in accordance with the requirements of the Law of December 20 2002 with effect from 28 November 2005, since when it has been organized under Part I of the Law of December 20, 2002, and conforms to the requirements of the European Directive on Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.

The Company is what is known as an umbrella fund; that is, the investor can be offered one or more sub-funds at the sole discretion of the Company. The aggregate of the sub-funds produces the umbrella fund. As regards the legal relationships of the shareholders among themselves, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity. The Company as a whole may be liable to third parties for obligations, unless an agreement to the contrary has been concluded with the creditors. Additional sub-funds may be established and/or one or more existing sub-funds may be dissolved or merged at any time. If applicable, this shall entail an appropriate update to the sales documentation.

The by-laws of the Company were most recently published in the official gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations, the "Mémorial") on January 19, 2006. The by-laws were filed with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce under the number B 80 070 and can be inspected there. Upon request, copies can be obtained for a fee. The registered office of the Company is Luxembourg.

The capital of the Company is the sum of the total net asset values of the individual sub-funds. Changes in capital are not governed by the general rules of commercial law on publication and registration in the Register of Commerce in regard to increasing and reducing share capital.

The minimum capital of the Company is EUR 1,250,000.00, which was reached within six months after the establishment of the Company.

If the Company's capital falls below two thirds of the minimum capital, its board of directors must propose to the shareholders' meeting that the Company be dissolved; the shareholders' meeting will meet without attendance required and will make its resolutions by simple majority of the shares represented. The same applies if the Company's capital falls below one quarter of the minimum capital, except that in this case the dissolution of the Company can be passed by one quarter of the shares represented at the shareholders' meeting.

2. Investment limits

The following investment limits and investment guidelines apply to the investment of the fund's assets held in the individual sub-funds. Differing investment limits may be set for individual sub-funds. In this respect we refer to the information in the special section of the Sales Prospectus below.

A. Investments

- a) The sub-fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a regulated market.
- b) The sub-fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are traded on another market in a member state of the European Union that operates in an orderly manner and is recognized, regulated and open to the public.
- c) The sub-fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are admitted for official trading on an exchange in a state that is not a member state of the European Union or traded on another regulated market in that state that operates in an orderly manner, is recognized and open to the public, and is located primarily in Europe, Asia, the Americas or Africa.
 - d) The sub-fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are new issues, provided that
 - the terms of issue include the obligation to apply for admission for trading on an exchange or on another regulated market that operates in an orderly manner, is recognized and open to the public, and is located primarily in Europe, Asia, the Americas or Africa, and
 - such admission is procured no later than one year after the issue.
- e) The sub-fund may invest in units of Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities within the meaning of Council Directive 85/611/EEC and/or other collective investment undertakings within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 (2), should they be situated in a member state of the European Union or not, provided that
 - such other collective investment undertakings have been authorized under laws that provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law (at present the United States of America, Switzerland, Japan, Hong Kong and Canada), and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for unit holders in the other collective investment undertakings is equivalent to that provided for unit holders in an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities,

and in particular that the rules on fund asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and short sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Council Directive 85/611/EEC;

- the business of the other collective investment undertakings is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions over the reporting period;
- no more than 10% of the assets of the Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities or of the other collective investment undertaking whose acquisition is being contemplated can, according to its contract terms or corporate by-laws, be invested in aggregate in units of other Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities or other collective investment undertakings.
- f) The sub-fund may invest in deposits with financial institutions that are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and mature within twelve months or less, provided that the financial institution has its registered office in a member state of the European Union or, if the registered office of the financial institution is situated in a state that is not a member state of the European Union, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier as equivalent to those laid down in Community law.
- g) The sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, that are traded on a market referred to in (a), (b) and (c) and/or financial derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that
 - the underlying instruments are instruments covered by this paragraph or financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies in which the fund may invest according to its investment policy;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the fund's initiative.
- h) The sub-fund may invest in money market instruments not traded on a regulated market that are usually traded on the money market, are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time,

if the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these instruments are

– issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a member state of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a state that is not a member state of the European Union or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body of which one or more member states of the European Union are members; or

– issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in the preceding subparagraphs (a), (b) or (c); or

– issued or guaranteed by an establishment that is subject to prudential supervision in accordance with the criteria defined by Community law, or by an establishment that is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or

– issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third preceding indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 million and which presents and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity that, within a group of companies that includes one or more exchange-listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity that is dedicated to the financing of securitization vehicles that benefit from credit lines to assure liquidity.

i) Notwithstanding the principle of risk-spreading, the sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities and money market instruments stemming from different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Union, its local authorities, an OECD member country, or by a public international body of which one or more member states of the European Union are members, provided that the fund holds securities that originated from at least six different issues and the securities stemming from any one issue must not exceed 30% of the assets of the fund.

j) The sub-fund may not invest in precious metals or precious-metal certificates.

B. Investment limits

a) No more than 10% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments from any one issuer.

b) No more than 20% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in deposits made with any one institution.

c) The risk exposure to a counterparty in OTC derivative transactions may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in the paragraph A. (f) above. In all other cases, the exposure limit is 5% of the sub-fund's net assets.

d) No more than 40% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in securities and money market instruments of issuers in which over 5% of the sub-fund's net assets are invested.

This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions conducted with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual upper limits specified in B. (a), (b) and (c) above, the sub-fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a combination of

– securities or money market instruments, and/or

– deposits made with, and/or

– OTC derivative transactions undertaken with any one institution.

e) The limit of 10% set in B. (a) rises to 35%, and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by

– a member state of the European Union or its local authorities; or

– a state that is not a member state of the European Union; or

– public international bodies of which one or more member states of the European Union are members.

f) The limit of 10% specified in B. d) rises to 25%, and the limit set in B. (d) does not apply to bonds if

– they are issued by a credit institution that has its registered office in a member state of the European Union and which is legally subject to special public supervision intended to protect the holders of such bonds; and

– 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 claims attaching to the bonds; and

– such assets, 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 sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets in bonds of this type issued by any one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the sub-fund.

g) The limits provided for in paragraphs B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) may not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by any one institution or in deposits made with this institution or in this institution's derivative instruments shall under no circumstances exceed in total 35% of the sub-fund's net assets.

The sub-fund may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its assets in securities and money market instruments of any one group of companies.

Companies that are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated financial statements, as defined in accordance with the Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognized international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this Article.

h) The sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in A.

i) The fund may acquire no more than 10% of its net assets in units of other Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities and/or other collective investment undertakings as defined in A. (e).

In the case of investments in units of another Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities and/or other collective investment undertakings, the investments held by that Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities and/or by other collective investment undertakings are not taken into consideration for the purposes of the limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

j) If admission to one of the markets defined under A. (a), (b) or (c) is not obtained within the one-year deadline, new issues shall be considered unlisted securities and money market instruments and counted towards the investment limit stated there.

k) The Investment Company or the Management Company may not, for any of the investment funds governed by Part 1 of the Law of December 20, 2002, under its management, acquire equities with voting rights that would enable it to exert a significant influence on the management of the issuer.

The sub-fund may acquire no more than

- 10% of the non-voting shares of any one issuer,
- 10% of the bonds of any one issuer,
- 25% of the units of any one fund and
- 10% of the money market instruments of any one issuer.

The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the bonds or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of outstanding fund units, cannot be calculated.

l) The investment limits specified in k) shall not be applied to:

- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state of the European Union or its local authorities;

- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a state that is not a member state of the European Union;

- securities and money-market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the European Union are members;

- shares held by the fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a state that is not a member state of the European Union, investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that state, where under the legislation of that state such a holding represents the only way in which the fund can invest in the securities of issuers from that state. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the state that is not a member state of the European Union complies with the limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i) and (k). Where these limits are exceeded, Article 49 of the Law of December 20, 2002, on Undertakings for Collective Investment shall apply;

- shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies that only conduct certain management, advisory or marketing activities with regard to the repurchase of shares at the request of shareholders in the country where the subsidiary is located, and do so exclusively on behalf of the investment company or investment companies.

m) Notwithstanding the limits specified in B. (k) and (l), the maximum limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) for investments in shares and/or debt securities of any one issuer are 20% when the objec-

tive of the investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain index. This is subject to the condition that

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

The maximum limit is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. An investment up to this limit is only permitted for one single issuer.

n) The fund's global exposure relating to derivative instruments must not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The fund may invest in derivatives as part of its investment strategy and within the limits specified in B. (g), provided that the global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

If the sub-fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments are not taken into consideration with reference to the investment limits specified in B. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

When a security or money-market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into consideration when complying with the requirements of the investment limits.

o) In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 49% of its assets in liquid assets. In particular exceptional cases it is permitted to temporarily have more than 49% invested in liquid assets, if and to the extent that this appears to be justified with regard to the interests of shareholders.

C. Exceptions to the investment limits

a) The sub-fund need not comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights attaching to securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets.

b) While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, the sub-fund may derogate from the specified investment limits for a period of six months following the date of its authorization.

D. Credit restrictions

No borrowing may be undertaken by the Company for the account of the sub-fund. The fund

may, however, acquire foreign currency by means of a "back-to-back" loan.

By way of derogation from the preceding paragraph, the sub-fund may borrow

- up to 10% of the sub-fund's net assets, provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis;

- up to the equivalent of 10% of the sub-fund's assets, provided that the borrowing is to make possible the acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of its business; in this case the borrowing and that referred to in the preceding subparagraph may not in any case in total exceed 15% of the sub-fund's net assets.

The Company may not grant loans for the account of the sub-fund, nor may it act as guarantor on behalf of third parties

This shall not prevent the Company from acquiring securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments that are not yet fully paid in.

E. Short sales

The Company may not engage in short sales of securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments as specified in A. (e), (g) and (h) for the account of the sub-fund.

F. Encumbrance

A sub-fund's assets may only be pledged as collateral, transferred, assigned or otherwise encumbered to the extent that such transactions are required by an exchange or regulated market or imposed by contractual or other terms and conditions.

G. Securities lending and repurchase agreements

a) In a standardized securities lending system, up to 50% of the sub-fund's securities may be lent for a maximum of 30 days. The securities lending system must be organized by a recognized clearing organization or a top-rated financial institution specializing in such transactions.

The securities lending may comprise more than 50% of the securities held by the sub-fund or have a term of more than 30 days, provided that the sub-fund has the right to terminate the securities loan at any time and demand the return of the lent securities.

When lending securities, each respective sub-fund must generally receive collateral in the amount of at least the total value of the lent securities at the time the contract was entered into. This collateral may consist of liquid assets or securities issued or guaranteed by OECD member countries, their local authorities, or international organizations. These liquid assets or securities must be restricted in favor of the respective sub-fund for the duration of the securities loan.

- b) The sub-fund may from time to time buy or sell securities in repurchase agreements. The counterparty must be a top-rated financial institution specializing in such transactions. During the period of the securities repurchase agreement, the sub-fund may not sell the securities involved. The scope of securities repurchase transactions will always be kept at a level that allows the sub-fund to meet its redemption obligations at any time.

H. Regulations for the Company

The Company will not acquire equities with voting rights where such an acquisition would give it a significant potential influence on the management policies of the issuer.

The Company may acquire movable and immovable property that is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

3. Shares of the Company

- a) The Company's capital is represented by global certificates, unless specified otherwise for individual sub-funds in the special section of the Sales Prospectus below.
- b) All shares have the same rights. Shares are issued by the Company immediately after the net asset value per share has been received for the benefit of the Company.
- c) Each shareholder has the right to vote at the shareholders' meeting. The voting right may be exercised in person or by proxy. Each share is entitled to one vote.

4. Restriction of the issue of shares

The Company may at any time and at its discretion reject a subscription application or temporarily limit, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of shares, or may buy back shares at the redemption price, if such action should appear necessary in consideration of the interests of the shareholders or the public, or to protect the Company or the shareholders.

In this case, the Management Company or the branch will promptly refund payments on subscription applications that have not yet been executed.

5. Issue and redemption of shares of the Company

- a) Shares of the individual sub-fund are issued and redeemed on any bank business day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
- b) Shares of the Company are issued on the basis of subscription applications received by the Company, the Management Company or a branch authorized by the Company to issue and redeem shares of the Company.
- c) The issue price is the net asset value per share plus a front-end load, the amount of which is set for each sub-fund in the special section of the Sales Prospectus below. The issue price may be increased by fees and other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.

- d) Shareholders have the right to request the redemption or exchange of their shares at the net asset value through one of the branches, the Management Company or the Company at any time. Redemption will be effected only on a valuation date and at the redemption price. If the special section of the Sales Prospectus so stipulates for individual sub-funds, the redemption price may be reduced by a redemption fee. Any other payments to shareholders are also made through the offices mentioned above.

- e) The Company has the right, with the previous authorization of the Custodian, to carry out substantial redemptions only after the corresponding assets of the sub-fund have been sold without delay.

- f) The Management Company or the branch is obligated to transfer the redemption price to the country of the applicant only if this is not prohibited by law – for example by foreign exchange regulations – or by other circumstances beyond the control of the Management Company or the branch.

6. Calculation of the net asset value per share

- a) The total NAV (net asset value) of the Company is denominated in euros.

When information about the total net asset value situation of the Company must be given in the annual and semi-annual reports and other financial statistics due to legal regulations, or according to the rules in the Sales Prospectus, the asset values of each respective sub-fund are converted to euros. The value of a share of the respective sub-fund is denominated in the currency specified for the particular sub-fund. The net asset value of each sub-fund is calculated on each banking day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt/Main ("valuation date"). The NAV per share is calculated by dividing the net assets of the particular sub-fund by the number of shares of the Company of the particular sub-fund in circulation on the valuation date.

- b) The value of the Company's net assets held in each respective sub-fund is determined according to the following principles:

- (1) Securities and money market instruments listed on an exchange are valued at the most recent available price paid.
- (2) Securities and money market instruments not listed on an exchange but traded on another regulated market are valued at a price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price at the time of the valuation, and which the Company considers the best possible price at which the securities can be sold.
- (3) In the event that such prices are not in line with market conditions, or for securities and money market instruments other than those covered in (1) and (2) above for which there are no fixed prices, these securities and money market instruments, as well as all other assets, will be valued at the current market value as determined

in good faith by the Management Company, following generally accepted valuation principles verifiable by auditors.

- (4) The liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus interest.

- (5) Time deposits may be valued at their yield value if a contract exists between the Company and the Custodian stipulating that these time deposits can be withdrawn at any time and that their yield value is equal to the realized value.

- (6) All assets denominated in a foreign currency are converted into the currency of the sub-fund at the latest mean rate of exchange.

- (7) The prices of the derivatives employed by the fund will be set in the usual manner, which is verifiable by the auditor and subject to systematic examination. The intended criteria for pricing the derivatives shall remain in effect for the term of each individual derivative.

- (8) Credit default swaps are valued according to standard market practice at the current value of future cash flows, where the cash flows are adjusted to take into account the risk of default. Interest rate swaps are valued at their market value, which is determined based on the interest-rate curve for each swap. Other swaps are valued at an appropriate market value, determined in good faith in accordance with recognized valuation methods that have been specified by the Management Company and approved by the fund's auditor.

- (9) The target fund shares included in the fund are valued at the most recent available redemption price that has been determined.

- c) An income equalization account is maintained.

- d) For large-scale redemption requests that cannot be met from the liquid assets and allowable credit facilities, the Company may determine the NAV per share of the respective sub-fund based on the price on the valuation date on which it sells the necessary assets; this price then also applies to subscription applications submitted at the same time.

- e) The assets are allocated as follows:

- (1) the proceeds from the issue of shares of a sub-fund are assigned in the books of the Company to the appropriate sub-fund, and the corresponding amount will increase the share in the net assets of the sub-fund accordingly, and assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses are allocated to the respective sub-fund according to the provisions of this section;

- (2) assets that are also derived from other assets are allocated in the books of the Company to the same sub-fund as the assets from which they are derived, and at each revaluation of an asset the increase or decrease in value is allocated to the corresponding sub-fund;

(3) if the Company enters into an obligation that is connected to a particular asset of a particular sub-fund or to an action relating to an asset of a particular sub-fund, this liability is allocated to the corresponding sub-fund;

(4) if an asset or a liability of the Company cannot be allocated to a particular sub-fund, that asset or liability will be allocated to all sub-funds in proportion to the net assets of the respective sub-fund or in such other manner as the board of directors determines in good faith; all liabilities, irrespective of their allocation to a sub-fund, are binding on the Company as a whole, unless other provisions have been agreed to with the creditors;

(5) after distribution of dividends to the shareholders of a sub-fund, the net asset value of that sub-fund is decreased by the amount of the distribution.

7. Suspension of the issue or redemption of shares and their exchange, and of calculation of the net asset value per share

The Company has the right to suspend the issue or redemption of shares and their exchange, as well as calculation of the NAV per share of the respective sub-fund if and while circumstances exist that make this suspension necessary and if the suspension is justified when taking into consideration the interests of the shareholders, in particular:

- a) while an exchange or other regulated market on which a substantial portion of the securities of the particular sub-fund are traded is closed (excluding normal weekends and holidays) or when trading on that exchange has been suspended or limited;
- b) in an emergency, if the sub-fund is unable to access its assets or cannot freely transfer the transaction value of the fund's purchases or sales or calculate the net asset value per share in an orderly manner;
- c) if the assets available for acquisition on the market or the possibilities of disposing of assets of the sub-fund are limited because of the limited investment horizon of the sub-fund.

Investors who have applied for redemption of shares will be informed promptly of the suspension and will then be notified immediately once the calculation of the net asset value per share is resumed.

The suspension of the issue or redemption of shares and their exchange, and of calculation of the net asset value per share, does not have any effect on any other sub-fund.

8. Exchange of shares

Shareholders may exchange part or all of their shares for shares of a different sub-fund upon payment of an exchange commission of 0.5 percentage points less than the front-end load plus any applicable issue taxes and levies. The exchange commission, which is collected for the benefit of DWS Investment S.A., is calculated on the amount

to be invested in the new sub-fund. Any residual amount that may result from an exchange will be converted to euros if necessary and paid out to shareholders if the amount exceeds EUR 10 or 1% of the exchange value. An exchange may only take place on a valuation date.

9. Allocation of income

The board of directors decides whether a distribution will be made and in what amount. No distribution will reduce the Company's capital to a level below its minimum capital.

10. Management Company, investment management, administration, registrar and transfer agent, distribution

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed DWS Investment S.A. as Management Company.

The Company has entered into an investment management agreement with DWS Investment S.A. Performance of investment management duties is subject to the Law of December 20, 2002, on Undertakings for Collective Investment. DWS Investment S.A. is a public limited company under Luxembourg law and a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. and DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. It has been established for an indefinite period. The contract may be terminated by any of the parties on three months' notice. Administration covers all the tasks pertaining to joint investment management as specified in Appendix II to the Luxembourg law of December 20, 2002 (investment management, administration, distribution).

The Company's Board of Directors retains overall responsibility for investing the Company's assets held in each sub-fund.

The Management Company may, in compliance with the regulations of the Luxembourg law of December 20, 2002, and circular no. 03/108 of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, delegate one or more tasks to third parties under its supervision and control.

(i) Investment management

The Management Company can appoint, on its own responsibility and under its own control, one or more fund managers for the day-to-day implementation of the investment strategy. In this respect, fund management shall encompass the day-to-day implementation of the investment policy and direct investment decisions. The fund manager shall implement the investment strategy, make investment decisions and continuously adapt them to market developments as appropriate, taking into account the interests of the respective sub-fund.

For the Company, the Management Company, on its own responsibility and under its own control as well as at its own expense, has entered into a fund management agreement with DWS Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main. DWS Investment GmbH is an investment company under German law. The contract may be terminated by any of the parties on three months' notice. The designated fund manager may delegate fund management services in whole or in part, under its supervision, control and responsibility, and at its own expense.

(ii) Administration, registrar and transfer agent

The first responsibility of the Management Company, DWS Investment S.A., is to perform central administration functions, in particular fund book-keeping and net asset value calculation. In addition, DWS Investment S.A. is responsible for the remaining administrative tasks. These include, among other things, the retrospective monitoring of investment limits and restrictions as well as the functions of domiciliary agent and registrar and transfer agent.

With regard to the function as registrar and transfer agent, DWS Investment S.A. has entered into a sub-transfer agent agreement with State Street Bank GmbH in Munich, Germany. Within the scope of this agreement, State Street Bank GmbH in particular assumes the duties of managing the global certificate, which is deposited with Clearstream Banking AG in Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

(iii) Distribution

DWS Investment S.A. acts as the main distributor.

11. The Custodian

- a) The Custodian is State Street Bank Luxembourg S.A. It is a public limited company under Luxembourg law and conducts banking activities. The function of the Custodian is governed by law and the by-laws. The Custodian acts in the interest of the shareholders.
- b) Both the Custodian and the Company may terminate the custody agreement at any time by giving three months' written notice. Such termination will be effective when the Company, with the authorization of the responsible supervisory authority, appoints another bank as Custodian and that bank assumes the responsibilities and functions as Custodian; until then the previous Custodian shall continue to fulfill its responsibilities and functions as Custodian to the fullest extent in order to protect the interests of the shareholders.
- c) All securities and other assets of the Company will be held in safe-keeping by the Custodian in separated accounts and deposits, authority over which may only be exercised in compliance with the provisions contained in the by-laws. The Custodian may, on its own responsibility and with the consent of the Company, entrust other banks with the custody of the securities held by the Company.

12. Costs

The sub-funds shall pay an all-in fee, the amount of which is specified in each respective special section of the Sales Prospectus. Furthermore, the sub-funds shall pay other expenses as set forth in each respective special section of the Sales Prospectus.

In addition, a performance-based fee may be paid whose amount is also specified in each respective special section of the Sales Prospectus.

The costs are allocated to the individual sub-fund. If such costs relate to several or all sub-funds, the costs are allocated in proportion with their net asset values.

The specified costs are listed in the annual reports.

The Management Company usually passes on some of its management fee to intermediaries. Such payments are in compensation for sales services performed on an agency basis and may constitute a substantial share of the management fee. The annual report contains additional information on this. The Management Company does not receive any reimbursement of the fees and expense reimbursements payable to the Custodian and third parties out of the fund's assets. Valuable benefits offered by brokers and traders, which the Company uses in the interests of investors, shall not be affected (see the sections entitled "Buy and sell orders for securities and financial instruments" and "Commission sharing").

In addition to the aforementioned costs, the investor may incur additional costs that are connected to the tasks and services of local sales agents, paying agents or similar agents. These costs shall not be borne by the fund's assets, but directly by the investor.

13. Taxes

Pursuant to Article 129 of the Law of December 20, 2002, the assets of each respective sub-fund are generally subject to a tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the *taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% or 0.01% p.a. at present, payable quarterly on the net assets of each sub-fund reported at the end of each quarter. If a sub-fund fulfils certain requirements, its assets may also be fully exempt from the *taxe d'abonnement*. The tax rate applicable to a sub-fund can be found in the respective sub-fund overview.

The income of each respective sub-fund may be subject to withholding tax in the countries where the sub-fund's assets are invested. In such cases neither the Custodian nor the Company is required to obtain tax certificates.

EU taxation of interest payments (withholding tax)

In accordance with the provisions of the EU Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of interest payments within the EU (the "Directive"), which entered into force on July 1, 2005, the possibility can not be excluded that a withholding tax might be levied in certain cases if a Luxembourg branch effects certain distributions or redemptions of fund shares and the recipient of these funds is an individual who is a resident of another EU member state. The withholding tax on such payments and redemptions will be as follows:

from July 1, 2005 until June 30, 2008	15%,
from July 1, 2008 until June 30, 2011	20%,
and after June 30, 2011	35%.

The individual affected can instead explicitly authorize the Luxembourg branch to disclose the necessary tax information according to the information exchange system provided for in the Directive to the tax authority for the respective domicile.

Alternatively, he can present to the Luxembourg branch a certificate issued by the tax authority for

the respective tax domicile for the exemption from the above withholding tax.

Income and capital gains from the sub-fund may be taxable for the shareholder. Shareholders should always inform themselves about the current laws and regulations that apply to acquiring, holding and redeeming shares and obtain advice as appropriate.

14. Shareholders' meetings

Shareholders' meetings take place annually at the registered office of the Company or any other place designated in the invitation. They are generally held at 10 a.m. on April 15 of each year. In years when April 15 falls on a bank holiday, the shareholders' meetings will be held on the next bank business day.

The shareholders of a sub-fund can also hold a shareholders' meeting at any time in order to decide on actions pertaining exclusively to that sub-fund.

Invitations to shareholders' meetings are published in the *Mémorial*, in the *Luxemburger Wort* and in newspapers considered appropriate by the board of directors in each distribution country.

15. Establishment, closing and merger of sub-funds

a) The establishment of sub-funds is decided by the board of directors.

b) The board of directors can resolve to dissolve Company assets of a sub-fund and to pay out to the shareholders the net asset value of their shares on the valuation date on which the decision takes effect. Furthermore, the board of directors can declare the cancellation of the issued shares in such a sub-fund and the allocation of shares in another sub-fund, subject to approval by the shareholders' meeting of the shareholders of that other sub-fund, provided that for the period of one month after publication according to the provision below the shareholders of the corresponding sub-fund shall have the right to demand the redemption or exchange of all or part of their shares at the applicable net asset value without additional cost.

c) The board of directors can decide to transfer the assets of a sub-fund to a different sub-fund that exists within the Company or to a different undertaking for collective investment established according to Part I of the Law of December 20, 2002, or a different sub-fund within such different undertaking for collective investment ("new sub-fund") and redefine the shares. Such a decision shall be published in order to enable the shareholders for a period of one month to apply for no-cost redemption or no-cost exchange of their shares. In the event of merger with a unit trust (*fonds commun de placement*), such a resolution is binding only on those shareholders who gave their approval for the merger.

d) The execution of the merger involves the dissolution of the sub-fund and a simultaneous takeover of all of the assets by the receiving sub-fund. However, in contrast to a dissolu-

tion, the investors in the sub-fund receive units of the receiving fund or sub-fund, the number of which is based on the ratio of the net asset values per unit of the funds involved at the time of the absorption, with a provision for settlement of fractions if necessary. The execution of the merger will be monitored by the auditors of the sub-fund.

16. Dissolution of the Company

a) The Company can be dissolved at any time by the shareholders' meeting.

b) As required by law, dissolution of the Company shall be announced by the Company in the *Mémorial* and in at least three national daily newspapers, one of which must be a Luxembourg newspaper.

c) If a situation arises resulting in dissolution of the Company, the issue and redemption of shares will be halted. On the instructions of the Company, the Custodian in agreement with the supervisory authority or the liquidators appointed by the shareholders' meeting, the Custodian will divide the proceeds of the liquidation less the costs of liquidation and fees among the shareholders of the respective sub-funds according to their entitlement. The net proceeds of liquidation not collected by shareholders upon completion of the liquidation proceedings will at that time be deposited by the Custodian with the *Caisse des Consignations* in Luxembourg for the account of shareholders entitled to them, where such amounts will be forfeited if not claimed by the statutory deadline.

17. Publication

a) Issue and redemption prices may be obtained from the Management Company and all paying agents. In addition, the issue and redemption prices are published in every country of distribution through appropriate media (such as the Internet, electronic information systems, newspapers, etc.).

b) The Company produces an audited annual report and a semiannual report according to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

c) The Sales Prospectus, simplified Sales Prospectus, the by-laws, and the annual and semiannual reports are available free of charge to shareholders at the registered office of the Company and at all sales and paying agents. Copies of the following documents may also be inspected free of charge on any bank business day in Luxembourg during customary business hours at the registered office of the company at 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 1115 Luxembourg, Luxembourg:

- (i) the Management Company agreement,
- (ii) the Custodian agreement,
- (iii) the fund management agreement and
- (iv) Investment advisory agreement.

18. Incorporation, fiscal year, term

The Company was established on January 10, 2001, for an indeterminate period. Its fiscal year ends on December 31 of each year.

19. Exchanges and markets

The Management Company may have the funds' shares admitted for listing on an exchange or traded on regulated markets; currently the Management Company is not availing itself of this option.

The Management Company is aware that – without its consent – as of the date of creation of this Sales Prospectus, the shares of the following funds are being traded or are listed on the following exchanges and markets:

FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany All Cap,
FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Small/Mid Cap

- Berlin–Bremen Stock Exchange
(Börse Berlin–Bremen)

- Düsseldorf Stock Exchange
(Börse Düsseldorf)
- German Fund Exchange
(Fondsbörse Deutschland)
- Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Börse Frankfurt)
- Munich Stock Exchange (Börse München)
- Hamburg Stock Exchange (Börse Hamburg)
- Stuttgart Stock Exchange (Börse Stuttgart)

FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Large Cap

- Berlin–Bremen Stock Exchange
(Börse Berlin–Bremen)
- Düsseldorf Stock Exchange
(Börse Düsseldorf)
- German Fund Exchange
(Fondsbörse Deutschland)
- Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Börse Frankfurt)

- Munich Stock Exchange (Börse München)
- Hamburg Stock Exchange (Börse Hamburg)

The possibility that such trading might be discontinued at short notice, or that the shares of the funds may be trading or introduced for trading on other markets – including at short notice, where applicable – cannot be excluded. The Management Company has no knowledge of this. The market price underlying exchange trading or trading on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the fund. Supply and demand are also contributing factors. The market price may therefore deviate from the calculated net asset value per share.

Sales Prospectus – special section

FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany All Cap

For the sub-fund with the name FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany All Cap, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

19. Investment policy

The objective of the investment policy is to gain the greatest possible return on investments in euros. The sub-fund's assets are invested primarily in shares, share certificates, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and warrant-linked bonds, participation and dividend-right certificates, warrants for securities, as well as in variable and fixed-interest securities of issuers registered in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, the sub-fund's assets may be invested in all other permissible assets.

20. Currency of sub-fund, issue and redemption prices

- a) The currency of the sub-fund is the euro.
- b) The issue price is the net asset value per share plus a front-end load of up to 4%. The issue price may be increased by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.
- c) The redemption price is the net asset value per share less a redemption fee of up to 2.5%. The redemption price may be reduced by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.

21. Costs and services received

The sub-fund shall pay an all-in fee of 0.90% p.a. of the net assets of the sub-fund based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for the Management Company and the fund manager, as well as for the distribution of the fund and the services of the Custodian. The all-in fee shall generally be withdrawn from the sub-fund at the end of each month. Aside from the all-in fee, the following costs may be charged to the sub-fund:

- all of the taxes charged to the assets of the sub-fund and to the sub-funds themselves (especially the *taxe d'abonnement*), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs;
- costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g. court costs) that may be incurred in the order to protect the interests of shareholders of the sub-fund; the board of directors shall decide in each individual case whether or not to assume such costs and will report these separately in the annual report.

The fund management company may additionally receive out of the assets of the sub-fund a performance-related fee, provided that the performance of the shares exceeds 4% per half-year (accounting period). The performance-related fee shall be up to 15% of the performance achieved. No performance-related fee is due if performance does not exceed 4% in a half-year; performance of 4% or better results in the specified fee of up to 15%, which is assessed on the entire performance recorded during the accounting period. In cases where the performance recorded is only slightly higher than the fixed threshold, withdrawal of the performance-related fee may not result in a net performance of less than 4%. There is no requirement to make up for a negative performance in a subsequent accounting period. The performance-related fee is generally calculated daily and assessed semi-annually on the basis of reporting dates. Any performance-related fee incurred in this manner is deferred daily in the fund. If recorded performance is below the 4% threshold on the reporting date at the end of the six-month period, any performance-related fee already deferred during the period shall be dissolved accordingly. If recorded performance exceeds the 4% threshold, the amount of deferred performance-related fee existing at the end of the six-month reporting period may be withdrawn.

In addition, the Management Company may receive up to one half of the income from the conclusion of securities lending transactions (including synthetic securities lending transactions) for the account of the fund as a flat fee in relation to the expenses incurred in the preparation and execution of such securities lending transactions.

With regard to trading activity for the investment fund, the Management Company is entitled to make use of valuable benefits that are offered by brokers and traders and that are used by the Management Company to make investment decisions in the interests of the shareholders. These services include direct services offered by brokers and traders themselves, such as research and financial analyses, and indirect services such as market and price information systems.

22. Term of the fund

The sub-fund is established for an indeterminate time.

FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Small/Mid Cap

For the sub-fund with the name FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Small / Mid Cap, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

19. Investment policy

The objective of the investment policy is to achieve the greatest possible capital growth. The sub-fund's assets may be invested in shares, share certificates, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and warrant-linked bonds, participation and dividend-right certificates, warrants for securities, and variable- and fixed-interest securities. In the process, at least 50% of the assets are invested in the securities of German issuers.

The sub-fund's assets are invested mainly in small- and mid-cap shares of German issuers. In selecting investments, account shall be taken of the following aspects in particular:

- market capitalization of up to EUR 3 billion, where up to 20% of the fund's assets may be invested in companies with a market capitalization of over EUR 3 billion;
- companies with promising business models.

In addition to these criteria, a company's fundamental data, such as balance sheet quality, management skills, profitability, competitive position and valuation, is also analyzed in the course of the stock-picking process. These criteria may be weighted differently and do not always have to be present at the same time.

In addition, the sub-fund's assets may be invested in all other permissible assets.

20. Currency of sub-fund, issue and redemption prices

- The currency of the sub-fund is the euro.
- The issue price is the net asset value per share plus a front-end load of up to 4%. The issue price may be increased by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.
- The redemption price is the net asset value per share less a redemption fee of up to 2.5%. The redemption price may be reduced by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.

21. Costs and services received

The sub-fund shall pay an all-in fee of 1.25% p.a. of the net assets of the sub-fund based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for the Management Company and the fund manager, as well as for the distribution of the fund and the services of the Custodian. The all-in fee shall generally be withdrawn from the sub-fund at the end of each month. Aside from the all-in fee, the following costs may be charged to the sub-fund:

- all of the taxes charged to the assets of the sub-fund and to the sub-funds themselves (especially the *taxe d'abonnement*), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs;
- costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g. court costs) that may be incurred in the order to protect the interests of shareholders of the sub-fund; the board of directors shall decide in each individual case whether or not to assume such costs and will report these separately in the annual report.

The fund management company may additionally receive out of the assets of the sub-fund a performance-related fee, provided that the performance of the shares exceeds 4% per half-year (accounting period). The performance-related fee shall be up to 15% of the performance achieved. No performance-related fee is due if performance does not exceed 4% in a half-year; performance of 4% or better results in the specified fee of up to 15%, which is assessed on the entire performance recorded during the accounting period. In cases where the performance recorded is only slightly higher than the fixed threshold, withdrawal of the performance-related fee may not result in a net performance of less than 4%. There is no requirement to make up for a negative performance in a subsequent accounting period. The performance-related fee is generally calculated daily and assessed semi-annually on the basis of reporting dates. Any performance-related fee incurred in this manner is deferred daily in the fund. If recorded performance is below the 4% threshold on the reporting date at the end of the six-month period, any performance-related fee already deferred during the period shall be dissolved accordingly. If recorded performance exceeds the 4% threshold, the amount of deferred performance-related fee existing at the end of the six-month reporting period may be withdrawn.

In addition, the Management Company may receive up to one half of the income from the conclusion of securities lending transactions (including synthetic securities lending transactions) for the account of the fund as a flat fee in relation to the expenses incurred in the preparation and execution of such securities lending transactions.

With regard to trading activity for the investment fund, the Management Company is entitled to make use of valuable benefits that are offered by brokers and traders and that are used by the Management Company to make investment decisions in the interests of the shareholders. These services include direct services offered by brokers and traders themselves, such as research and financial analyses, and indirect services such as market and price information systems.

22. Term of the fund

The sub-fund is established for an indeterminate time.

FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Large Cap

For the sub-fund with the name FPM Funds Stockpicker Germany Large Cap, the following provisions shall apply in addition to the terms contained in the general section of the Sales Prospectus.

19. Investment policy

The objective of the investment policy is to achieve the greatest possible capital growth. The sub-fund's assets may be invested in shares, convertible debentures and warrant-linked bonds, participation and dividend-right certificates, warrants for securities, and variable- and fixed-interest securities. In so doing, at least two thirds of the sub-funds overall assets (after deduction of the liquid assets) are invested in shares issued by companies registered in Germany, or in companies that conduct their principal business activity in Germany or which primarily hold participations in businesses registered in Germany as a holding company and qualify as a company with considerable market capitalization. "Large Caps" are companies with a market capitalization above EUR 3 billion.

A maximum of one third of the sub-fund's total assets can be invested in shares of companies of any size from around the world which do not fulfill the abovementioned requirements, or in convertible debentures and warrant-linked bonds, as well as in variable and fixed-interest securities issued worldwide and denominated in any freely available currency.

When selecting the investments, a company's fundamental data, such as balance sheet quality, management skills, profitability, competitive position and valuation, is also analyzed in the course of a stock-picking process. These criteria may be weighted differently and do not always have to be present at the same time.

In addition, the sub-fund's assets may be invested in all other permissible assets.

20. Currency of sub-fund, issue and redemption prices

- a) The currency of the sub-fund is the euro.
- b) The issue price is the net asset value per share plus a front-end load of up to 4%. The issue price may be increased by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.
- c) The redemption price is the net asset value per share less a redemption fee of up to 2.5%. The redemption price may be reduced by fees or other costs that are charged in the respective distribution countries.

21. Costs and services received

The sub-fund shall pay an all-in fee of 0.90% p.a. of the net assets of the sub-fund based on the net asset value calculated on the valuation date. This all-in fee shall in particular serve as compensation for the Management Company and the fund manager, as well as for the distribution of the fund and the services of the Custodian. The all-in fee shall generally be withdrawn from the sub-fund at the end of each month. Aside from the all-in fee, the following costs may be charged to the sub-fund:

- all of the taxes charged to the assets of the sub-fund and to the sub-funds themselves (especially the *taxe d'abonnement*), as well as any taxes that may arise in connection with administrative and custodial costs;
- costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of assets;
- extraordinary costs (e.g. court costs) that may be incurred in the order to protect the interests of shareholders of the sub-fund; the board of directors shall decide in each individual case whether or not to assume such costs and will report these separately in the annual report.

The fund management company may additionally receive out of the assets of the sub-fund a performance-related fee, provided that the performance of the shares exceeds 4% per half-year (accounting period). The performance-related fee shall be up to 15% of the performance achieved. No performance-related fee is due if performance does not exceed 4% in a half-year; performance of 4% or better results in the specified fee of up to 15%, which is assessed on the entire performance recorded during the accounting period. In cases where the performance recorded is only slightly higher than the fixed threshold, withdrawal of the performance-related fee may not result in a net performance of less than 4%. There is no requirement to make up for a negative performance in a subsequent accounting period. The performance-related fee is generally calculated daily and assessed semi-annually on the basis of reporting dates. Any performance-related fee incurred in this manner is deferred daily in the fund. If recorded performance is below the 4% threshold on the reporting date at the end of the six-month period, any performance-related fee already deferred during the period shall be dissolved accordingly. If recorded performance exceeds the 4% threshold, the amount of deferred performance-related fee existing at the end of the six-month reporting period may be withdrawn.

In addition, the Management Company may receive up to one half of the income from the conclusion of securities lending transactions (including synthetic securities lending transactions) for the account of the fund as a flat fee in relation to the expenses incurred in the preparation and execution of such securities lending transactions.

With regard to trading activity for the investment fund, the Management Company is entitled to make use of valuable benefits that are offered by brokers and traders and that are used by the Management Company to make investment decisions in the interests of the shareholders. These services include direct services offered by brokers and traders themselves, such as research and financial analyses, and indirect services such as market and price information systems.

22. Term of the fund

The sub-fund is established for an indeterminate time.

FPM Funds

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