iShares
by BlackRock

iShares **eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr** UCITS ETF (DE)

Bond-ETF

Full prospectus including Investment Conditions

BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG

April 2021

Names and addresses

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

can be checked under www.boerse-frankfurt.de

Market Maker for listing on the Borsa Italiana.

can be checked under www.borsaitliana.it

Sales Prospectus including Investment Conditions

German Securities Code (WKN):

Name	WKN
iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE)	**A0Q4RZ**

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

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

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

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

To exercise their rights, investors can take legal action in the ordinary courts or, where available, can also attempt a procedure for alternative dispute resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restrictions on the issue of units:

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

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

Contents

Sales Prospectus

1. General provisions

The investment fund iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE) (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") is an investment fund pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (hereinafter "UCITS Directive") within the meaning of the German Investment Code ("**KAGB**"). It is managed by BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG (hereinafter referred to as the "Company").

Management of the Fund consists primarily of investing the capital that investors have deposited with the Company in their own name for the collective account of the investors in various assets permitted under the KAGB, separated from the assets of the Company in the form of investment funds and in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The business purpose of the Fund is limited to investment in accordance with a defined investment policy as part of a collective asset management approach using the funds deposited in it; operational functions and the active entrepreneurial management of assets held are excluded.

The Fund does not form part of the bankruptcy estate of the Company.

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

1.1. Sales documents and information disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2. Investment Conditions and their amendments

The Investment Conditions are appended to this Sales Prospectus.

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

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

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

2. Management Company

2.1. Company, legal form and registered office

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

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

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

Since the entry into force of the KAGB the Company may therefore manage investment funds, including externally managed investment stock corporations in accordance with the UCITS Directive. The Company has not applied for a licence as an Alternative Investment Funds Manager ("AIFM") in accordance with the KAGB.

2.2. Shareholders' equity, Supervisory Board and Management Board

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

Liable equity amounts to EUR 46.9 million. No payments on subscribed shares are outstanding.

The Supervisory Board comprises three members:

– Stephen Cohen,

BlackRock, Managing Director, Head of EMEA iShares

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

  as an independent member of the Supervisory Board in accordance with Section 18 Paragraph 3 Sentence 1 KAGB
- Michael Rüdiger (Chairman),

  independent member of supervisory boards and boards of foundations, Utting am Ammersee.

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

- Dirk Schmitz, born 1971, Chair of the Management Board of BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Chair of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, previously Head of Global Markets for Germany at Deutsche Bank AG,
- Harald Klug, born 1977, BlackRock Managing Director, member of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, Head of Institutional Business for Germany, Austria & Eastern Europe, previously Senior Vice President, Executive Office, PIMCO LLC, Newport Beach, CA, USA; and
- Peter Scharl (CFA), born 1977, BlackRock Managing Director, member of the Management Board of iShares (DE) I Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen, Head of the Index Products and Wealth (Retail) Division for Germany, Austria & Eastern Europe, previously Strategy Consultant at UniCredit and Allianz Global Investors.

3. Licensor and licence agreement

3.1. Licensor and licence agreement

The eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1 (hereinafter referred to as the "Underlying Index") is a registered trademark of Deutsche Börse AG (hereinafter referred to as the "Licensor") and is thus protected against unauthorised use. The Licensor grants licences for the use of the Underlying Index as a benchmark for capital market products.

The Company has the right to use the index underlying the Fund.

3.2. Disclaimer of liability by the Licensor

The Fund is not sponsored, promoted, sold or distributed by the Licensor. Aside from the licensing of the Underlying Index and the permitted use of the trademark in connection with naming the Fund, the Licensor has no connection whatsoever with the Company.

The Licensor gives no guarantee of the accuracy or the completeness of the Underlying Index and the data contained therein. It assumes no liability for errors, omissions or interruptions to the Underlying Index. The Licensor gives no direct or indirect guarantee concerning the results achieved by the Company through the use of the Underlying Index or of the other data contained therein. The Licensor provides no direct or indirect guarantee and assumes no liability as regards the marketability, suitability or use for a specific purpose of the Underlying Index or the data contained therein.

Unless provided for by the law and notwithstanding any of the above, the Licensor shall under no circumstances accept responsibility for any damages caused by or in connection with the Underlying Index or the Fund it underlies. This disclaimer of liability also applies to indirect losses, special damages or consequential losses (including loss of profits) in relation to the Underlying Index or the Fund it underlies, even if the Licensor has been made aware of the assertion of such a claim.

No third party shall benefit from any contracts or agreements between the Licensor and the Company.

4. Custodian Bank

4.1. General information

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

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

4.2. Company, legal form, registered office and main activities of the Custodian bank

State Street Bank International GmbH, which has its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 Munich, Germany, shall act as the Custodian Bank for the Fund. The Custodian Bank is a credit institution under German law. Its main activities are deposits and securities transactions.

Under corporate law, the Company is not directly or indirectly affiliated with the Custodian Bank. From the Company's perspective, there are therefore no conflicts of interest between the Custodian Bank and the Company.

4.3. Sub-custody

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

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

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

Due to the management activities they carry out for the Fund, the Fund may acquire an interest in one or more sub-custodians. Under corporate law, the Company itself is not affiliated with the sub-custodians.

There are no conflicts of interest between the Custodian Bank and the above sub-custodians.

4.4. Liability of the Custodian Bank

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

4.5. Currency Hedging

State Street Bank International GmbH has been appointed by the Company to provide currency hedging services for all the Currency Hedged Unit Classes pursuant to a currency hedging agreement. This agreement, as may be amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the KAGB, respectively the BaFin, sets out the provision of currency hedging services for all Currency Hedged Unit Classes. State Street Bank International GmbH will be responsible for carrying out foreign exchange transactions for the Currency Hedged Unit Classes according to guidelines determined by the Company. State Street Bank International GmbH will employ a hedging methodology which reflects the methodology of the relevant Unit Classes (see "Methodology for currency hedging" in the section "Fair treatment of investors and unit classes").

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company incorporated in Germany in 1970 and is ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of the State Street Corporation.

State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing sophisticated global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street Corporation is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "STT".

4.6. Additional information

Upon request, the Company shall send investors up-to-date information on the Custodian Bank and its duties, information on the sub-custodians and information on any possible conflicts of interest associated with the activities of the Custodian or sub-custodians.

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

5.1. Launch date and term

The Fund was launched on 29/07/2008 and is of unlimited duration.

The investors own an equity interest in the assets of the Fund as co-owners in proportion to the number of units held. Investors may not access

Fund assets. Units are not associated with voting rights.

5.2. Investment objective

The objective of the Fund is to achieve the same investment performance as the Underlying Index. For this purpose, it shall track the Underlying Index as closely and as completely as possible.

The Investment Fund shall adopt a passive management strategy to achieve these objectives. In contrast to the active management approach, the Underlying Index is used as the basis for making decisions on the purchase and sale of assets and their respective weightings in the Fund. The passive management strategy and the trading of units on an exchange have the effect of limiting management fees and transaction costs charged to the Fund.

The description of investment objective, investment policy and the Underlying Index applies to all Currency Hedged Unit Classes (as applicable). Currency Hedged Unit Classes aim to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the underlying portfolio currency exposures of the Fund and the valuation currency of the respective Currency Hedged Unit Class on returns of the relevant Underlying Index to investors in the relevant Unit Class, through entering into foreign exchange contracts for currency hedging.

5.3. Achievability of the investment objective

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

One obstacle to replicating the performance of the Underlying Index is the fact that the Underlying Index is a statistical model based on certain assumptions. It is assumed, for example, that no transaction costs will be incurred when securities are purchased or sold. In addition, management fees and some tax payments are deducted from the fund unit prices, whereas they are ignored completely in the Underlying Index.

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

6. Investment principles

6.1. General information

1. The Company may only acquire the following assets on behalf of the Fund:
   a) Securities pursuant to Section 193 KAGB,
   b) Money market instruments pursuant to Section 194 KAGB,
   c) Bank accounts pursuant to Section 195 KAGB,
   d) Derivatives pursuant to Section 197 KAGB,

   Any restrictions on the eligibility result from the "General Investment Conditions" and the "Special Investment Conditions".
2. Investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 and other investment instruments pursuant to Section 198 KAGB shall not be acquired.
3. The assets listed above may be acquired for the account of the Fund if they are oriented towards replicating the Underlying Index, while maintaining an appropriate risk diversification.
4. In addition, the Company may invest up to 10 percent of the value of the Fund in securities not included in the index and in bank accounts. The securities and bank accounts held for the Fund and the amounts paid by the Company as lender shall be counted together.
5. The Underlying Index is recognised by BaFin and meets the following requirements of the KAGB:
   - The composition of the index is sufficiently diversified.
   - The index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates.
   - The index is published in an appropriate manner.

In addition and in accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Licensor is entered with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in a public register of administrators and benchmarks.

The public register of benchmark administrators and benchmarks issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) can be found at *www.esma.europa.eu*.

In addition, the Company has established a contingency procedure in which it has adopted measures that it would take if the underlying index changes significantly or is no longer provided.

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

Because of the relationship between the Fund and the Underlying Index and because certain issuer and investment limits may be exceeded as a result, the principle of risk diversification finds only limited application.

6.2. Description of the Index

The eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1 Index measures the performance of German government bonds that are traded on the Eurex Bonds® platform and have a residual maturity of between one month and one year. The index exclusively includes bonds denominated in Euro with an outstanding volume of at least EUR 4 billion. Bonds are weighted in accordance with their market value, with a maximum of 30 percent per bond. The composition of the index is reviewed on a monthly basis and adjusted on the last trading day of the month. Further details on the Underlying Index (including its components) are available on the website of the index provider at http://www.dax-indices.com.

6.3. Effects of index adjustments

In order to replicate the Underlying Index as closely as possible, the aim is that fund management shall replicate all changes in the composition and weighting of the Underlying Index for the Investment Fund.

Fund management may, at its discretion, determine the timeframes in which funds should be adjusted and whether an adjustment is appropriate in view of the investment objective.

6.4. Expected tracking error

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

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

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

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

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

The expected tracking error for the Fund is: 0.05%

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

7. Fair treatment of investors and unit classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Currency Hedged Unit Classes

The Company may issue Currency Hedged Unit Classes in the Fund which allow the use of hedging transactions to reduce the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations. For details regarding the hedging methodology please refer to the section below entitled "Methodology for currency hedging".

The Company may use derivatives (for example, currency forwards, futures, options and swaps) to hedge the rate of exchange between the currency of all or some of the currencies in which the assets of a Fund (including cash and income) are denominated and the unit class valuation currency.

The transactions, costs and related liabilities and benefits arising from instruments entered into for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure for the benefit of any particular Currency Hedged Unit Classes shall be attributed only to the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Classes. Currency exposures of different unit classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of the assets of a Fund may not be allocated to separate unit classes.

Methodology for currency hedging

Currency hedging is undertaken for each Currency Hedged Unit Class by hedging its underlying portfolio currency exposures that are different from its valuation currency to keep the difference between such underlying portfolio currency exposures and the valuation currency within a pre-determined tolerance. The Company will monitor the currency exposure of each Currency Hedged Unit Class against the pre-determined tolerances daily and will determine when a currency hedge should be reset and the gain or loss arising from the currency hedge reinvested or settled, while taking into consideration the frequency and associated transaction and reinvestment costs of resetting the currency hedge. Currency hedging is carried out on a best efforts basis and there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in fully hedging the currency risks. This could result in mismatches between the currency position of the relevant Fund and the Currency Hedged Unit Class.

In the event that, the over-hedged or under-hedged position on any single underlying portfolio currency exposure of a Currency Hedged Unit Class exceeds the pre-determined tolerance as at the close of a business day (for example, due to market movement), the hedge in respect of that underlying currency will be reset on the next business day (on which the relevant currency markets are open). Over-hedged positions shall not exceed 105% of the net asset value of the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class that is to be hedged against currency risk. In addition, if the aggregate gain or loss arising from the currency forwards for hedging all the underlying currencies of a Currency Hedged Unit Class exceeds the pre-determined tolerance as at the close of a business day, the Company will determine on the next business day (on which the relevant currency markets are open) whether some or all of the currency hedges held by that Unit Class are required to be reset to reduce the gain or loss if the gain or loss remains outside the tolerance. Applying the above tolerance thresholds will enable the Company to better manage the frequency and associated costs arising from FX transactions to effect the hedge for Currency Hedged Unit Classes. The pre-determined tolerance threshold for each Currency Hedged Unit Class is reviewed by the risk management team.

In relation to the foreign currency hedging component of the Currency Hedged Unit Classes, in the event that there is a gain on the foreign currency hedge, no leverage will result from such gain. In the event that there is a loss on the foreign currency hedge, leverage will result in the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Classes from such loss. Any leverage will be removed or reduced when the relevant currency hedge is adjusted or reset as required for the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class. The Company does not intend to leverage the Currency Hedged Unit Classes beyond the tolerance threshold at which point a reset of some or all of the currency hedges for that Currency Hedged Unit Class will be triggered. In extreme market circumstances the tolerance threshold may be temporarily breached.

Upon receipt of a subscription in a Currency Hedged Unit Class, the Company will allocate monies representing the subscription in proportion to the weightings between the securities held by the Fund that are attributable to that Unit Class and the value of the hedge of that Unit Class.

8. Investment instruments in detail

8.1. Money market instruments

1. The Company may invest in money market instruments for the account of the Fund. Money market instruments are instruments normally traded on the money market as well as interest-bearing securities with a term or residual term of no more than 397 days at the time of their acquisition for the Fund. If their term is more than 397 days, their interest rate must be regularly adjusted to reflect current market conditions, at least once in each 397-day period. Money market instruments include instruments whose risk profile corresponds to the risk profile of this type of securities. Money market instruments may be acquired for the Fund, if they:
   a) are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union ("EU") or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area ("EEA"), or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,
   b) are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the EU or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the EEA, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market there, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin,
   c) are issued or guaranteed by the EU, the German Federal Government, a special-purpose fund of the German Federal Government, a German federal state, another member state or another central, regional or local authority or by the central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU member state or, in case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU member states belong,
   d) are issued by a company whose securities are traded on the markets referred to in a) and b),
   e) are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution that is subject to supervision that meets the criteria defined by EU law, or a credit institution that is subject to the prudential rules considered by BaFin as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, and which complies with such rules,
   f) are issued by other bodies and the issuer is
      i) a company with equity capital of at least 10 million euros, which prepares and publishes its financial statements according to the EU Directive on the annual accounts of limited liability companies,
      ii) a legal entity which, within a group of companies comprising one or more listed companies, is responsible for financing this group, or
      iii) an entity which issues money market instruments that are backed by liabilities through a line of credit granted by a bank. They are products in which loans from banks are securitised (asset-backed securities).
2. All the above money market instruments may only be acquired if they are liquid and their value can be determined accurately at any time. Money market instruments are considered liquid if they can be sold within a sufficiently short time with limited costs. In doing so, the Company's obligation to redeem units in the Fund at

the request of investors and to be able to sell such money market instruments on short notice must be taken into account. An accurate and reliable valuation system must also exist for money market instruments which allows the determination of the net asset value of the money market instrument and that is based on market data or on valuation models (including systems that are based on carrying acquisition costs forward). The liquidity aspect of money market instruments is considered to be met if they are listed on a regulated market within the EEA or included in or listed on such a market or on a regulated market outside the EEA, provided that BaFin has approved the selection of this market. This does not apply if the Company is advised that the money market instruments are not sufficiently liquid.

3. For money market instruments not listed on a stock exchange or admitted to a regulated market for trading (see above under c) to f)), the issue or issuer of such instruments must additionally be subject to regulations concerning deposit and investor protection. For example, information must exist for these money market instruments that is sufficient to allow a proper assessment of the credit risks associated with the instruments and the money market instruments must be freely transferable. Credit risks may be assessed via a credit assessment by a rating agency, for example. The following additional requirements apply to these money market instruments, unless they are issued or guaranteed by the European Central Bank or the central bank of a Member State of the EU:
   a) If they are issued or guaranteed by one of the bodies listed under c) (with the exception of the European Central Bank), there must be adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument.
   b) If they are issued or guaranteed by a credit institution subject to supervision in the EEA (see above under e)), there must be adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument; this information must be updated regularly and whenever a significant event occurs. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) on the issue or issuance programme must be available which allows the adequate assessment of the credit risks associated with the investment.
   c) If they are issued by a credit institution that is subject to prudential regulations outside the EEA that are considered by BaFin to be equivalent to those laid down in EU law, one of the following conditions must be met:

      The credit institution maintains an office in an OECD country that belongs to the so-called Group of 10 (the group of the most important major industrial countries - G10).
      The credit institution has at least an investment-grade rating. "Investment grade" is deemed to be a rating of "BBB" or "Baa" or better as part of a credit check by a rating agency.

      An in-depth analysis of the issuer can establish that the supervisory regulations applicable to the credit institution are at least as stringent as those of EU law.
   d) For other money market instruments not listed on an exchange or admitted to a regulated market for trading (see above under c), d) and f)), adequate information on the issue or the issuance programme and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the money market instrument must be available, which is updated regularly and whenever a significant event occurs, and which is reviewed by a qualified, independent third party. In addition, data (e.g. statistics) on the issue or issuance programme must be available which allows the adequate assessment of the credit risks associated with the investment.

8.2. Bank accounts

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

8.3. Securities

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

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

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

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

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

    a) Units in closed funds in contractual or legal form, subject to control by the unitholders (so-called corporate control), i.e. the unitholder must have voting rights in relation to the key decisions, as well as the right to control the investment policy through the appropriate mechanisms. The Fund must also be administered and managed by an entity that is subject to the regulations for the protection of investors, unless the fund is established in the form of a company and the asset management activity is not carried out by another legal entity.
    b) Financial instruments that are secured by other assets or linked to the performance of other assets. To the extent that components of derivatives are embedded in such financial instruments, further requirements apply before the Company may acquire these as securities.

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

    a) The potential loss that the Fund could incur may not exceed the purchase price of the security. No additional payment may be required.
    b) A lack of liquidity of the securities acquired by the Fund may not result in the Fund no longer being able to meet the legal requirements for the redemption of units. This takes into account the legal option of suspending redemptions in certain cases (see section "Suspension of redemption of units" (Point 19.4)).
    c) A reliable valuation of the security through accurate, reliable and consistent prices must be available; these must be either market prices or have been provided by a valuation system that is independent of the issuer of the security.
    d) Adequate information on the security through regular, accurate and comprehensive market information on the security or, where relevant, on the securitised portfolio it belongs to is available.
    e) The security is negotiable.
    f) The purchase of the security is consistent with the investment objectives and the investment strategy of the Fund.
    g) The risks of the security are appropriately captured by the risk management of the Fund.

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

    a) Equities to which the Fund is entitled in a capital increase from Company assets,
    b) Securities that are acquired in the exercise of subscription rights belonging to the Fund.

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

8.4. Derivatives

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

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

To calculate the utilisation of the market risk limit, the Company applies the "simple" approach as defined in the regulation on risk management and risk measurement for the use of derivatives, securities lending and repurchasing agreements in investment funds pursuant to KAGB (hereinafter referred to as "**DerivateV**"). It adds up the total applicable amounts of all derivatives that lead to the increase of the investment level. The market value of the underlying will be taken as a basis for the total applicable amounts of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components. The total applicable amounts for market risk through the use of derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components cannot exceed the value of the Fund's assets.

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

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

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

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

8.4.1. Futures contracts

For account of the Investment Fund, the Company may, in the framework of the investment principles, enter into futures contracts based on the Underlying Index or on individual securities of the Underlying Index.

Futures contracts are agreements which unconditionally bind both contracting partners to buy or sell a certain volume of a given underlying security at a previously agreed price on a specified date (maturity date), or within a specified period.

8.4.2. Option contracts

For account of the Investment Fund, the Company may enter into option contracts in the form of warrants based on the Underlying Index or on individual securities of the Underlying Index.

In option contracts, a third party is granted the right, in exchange for consideration (option premium), to request the delivery or acceptance of assets or the payment of a balancing adjustment at a previously agreed price (underlying price) on a specified date or at the end of a specified period, or to acquire the corresponding option rights. The options or warrants must provide for their exercising during the entire term or at the end of the term. In addition, the option value at the time of being exercised must be a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the underlying price and the market price of the underlying value and becomes nil if the difference has the other leading sign.

8.4.3. Swaps

Within the scope of the investment principles, the Company may enter into interest-rate swaps, currency swaps or interest-rate/currency swaps.

Swaps are agreements whereby the payment flows or risks underlying the transaction are swapped between the contracting parties.

8.4.4. Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap with precisely specified terms and conditions at a specified point in time or within a specified period. In all other respects the principles described in relation to option contracts apply. Only those swaptions consisting of the options and swaps as described above may be acquired for the account of this Fund.

8.4.5. Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives enabling a potential volume of credit defaults to be transferred to other parties. In return for transfer of the credit default risk, the seller of the risk pays a premium to its contracting partner. The Company may only acquire on behalf of the Fund simple standardised credit default swaps which are used to hedge particular credit risks in the Fund. In all other respects the comments on swaps apply accordingly.

8.4.6. Securitised financial instruments

The Company may also acquire the financial instruments described above for the account of the Fund if these instruments are securitised. Contracts on only partially securitised financial instruments (e.g. bonds with warrants) may also be included. The statements concerning opportunities and risks also apply to such securitised financial instruments; however it should be noted that the risk of loss with securitised financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

8.4.7. Over-the-counter (OTC) transactions

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

Derivatives that are not admitted for trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another regulated market may only be transacted by the Company with suitable banks and financial institutions on the basis of standardised master agreements. For derivatives not traded on an exchange, the counterparty risk of a contractual party is limited to 5 percent of the value of the Fund. If the counterparty is a credit institution that has its registered office in the EU, in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA or in a state that is not a member of either of those organisations but has a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may total 10 percent of the value of the Fund. Derivative transactions traded other than on an exchange that are concluded with a central clearinghouse of a stock exchange or another regulated market are not included when determining these limits if the derivatives are valued daily at market prices with a daily margin settlement. Claims of the Fund against an intermediary are counted against the limits, however, even if the derivative is traded on an exchange or on another organised market.

9. Issuer and investment limits

9.1. Issuer limits

Unless specified otherwise in the Investment Conditions, the following issuer limits apply to the Fund.

1. The Company may invest up to 10 percent of the value of the Fund in securities and money market instruments from a single issuer (debtor). At the same time, the total value of the securities and money market instruments of these issuers (debtors) may not exceed 40 percent of the value of the Fund. In addition, only 5 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in securities and money market instruments from a single issuer (debtor).
2. The Company may invest no more than 35 percent of the value of the Fund each in bonds, borrowers' notes and money market instruments of particular public issuers as defined in Section 206 Paragraph 2 KAGB.
3. The Company may invest up to 25 percent of the value of the Fund in mortgage bonds, municipal bonds and debentures issued by any bank domiciled in an EU member state or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the EEA. A prerequisite is that the assets assumed with the bonds are structured so that they cover the liabilities of the bonds for their entire term and are designated mainly for repayments and interest payments if the issuer of the bond defaults. If more than 5 percent of the value of the Fund is invested in such bonds from the same issuer, the total value of these bonds may not exceed 80 percent of the value of the Fund.
4. The Company may invest no more than 20 percent of the value of the Fund in a combination of the following assets:
   a) securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same institution,
   b) deposits at this institution,
   c) the weighted counterparty risk of the transactions entered into with this institution in derivatives.

   In the case of particular public issuers as defined in Section 206 Paragraph 2 KAGB, a combination of the assets specified in Sentence 1 may not exceed 35 percent of the value of the Fund.

The respective individual upper limits remain unaffected in both cases.

5. The Company may invest more than 35 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund in bonds, borrowers' notes and money market instruments of the Federal Republic of Germany.

   Insofar as use is made of this possibility, the securities/money market instruments held in the Fund must originate from at least six different issues, whereby no more than 30 percent of the value of the Fund may be held in a single issue. The Fund may also be invested fully in bonds from one of the specified issuers.

   Securities purchased under repurchase agreements shall be counted towards this investment limit.

9.2. Special investment limit for securities

No more than 10 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in securities as defined by Section 5 of the General Investment Conditions. Bank accounts held for the Fund shall be included in this amount.

9.3. Special investment limits for bank accounts

No more than 10 percent of the value of the Fund may be invested in bank accounts with a maturity not exceeding 12 months. The Company may only invest up to 20 percent of the assets of the Fund in bank accounts at each credit institution.

10. Collateral strategy

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

10.1. Types of eligible collateral

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

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

10.2. Level of collateral

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

10.3. Strategy for discounting valuations (haircut strategy)

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

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

10.4. Investment of cash collateral

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

10.5. Holding securities as collateral

The Company may receive collateral on behalf of the Fund as part of derivatives transactions. If these securities are transferred as collateral, they must be held at the Custodian Bank. If the Company receives pledged securities as part of derivatives transactions, they may be held at another institution that is subject to public supervision and independent of the guarantor. The securities may not be reused.

11. Leverage

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

The Company may maximally double the market risk of the Fund by the methods described above. Short-term borrowings are not taken into account when calculating this limit. This restriction limits the use of leverage in the fund.

12. Borrowing

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

13. Valuation

13.1. General rules for asset valuation

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

Assets admitted for trading on stock exchanges or admitted to another regulated market or included in such market as well as subscription rights for the Fund are valued at the last available traded price which ensures a reliable valuation, unless otherwise indicated under "Special valuation rules".

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

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

13.2. Special valuation rules for individual assets

13.2.1. Unlisted bonds and borrowers' notes

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

13.2.2. Money market instruments

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

13.2.3. Option rights and futures contracts

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

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

13.2.4. Bank accounts and time deposits

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

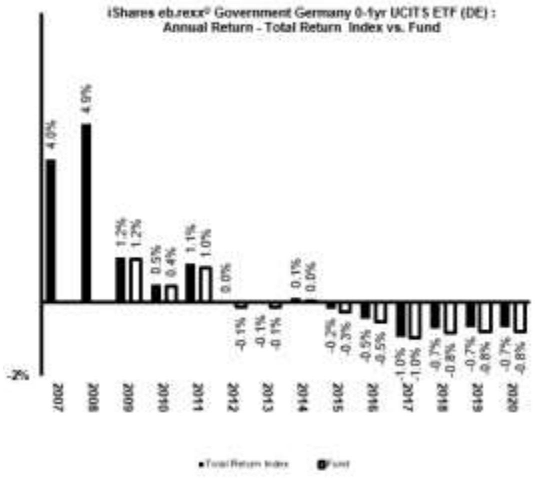
Time deposits are valued at the market price if the time deposit can be terminated at any time and repayment upon termination does not take place at the nominal value plus interest.

13.2.5. Assets denominated in foreign currencies

Assets denominated in foreign currencies, provided that the Fund has a different base currency, shall be converted to euros on a same-day basis, using the afternoon fix (5:00 p.m. CET) for the base currency from "The WM Company".

14. Performance

The chart shows the performance of the Underlying Index and the Fund over the last 14 years from 1 January 2007.



Source: Bloomberg/BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG

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

15. Risk warnings

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

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

required to make any payments beyond the capital invested.

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

15.1. General risks of investment in the Fund

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

15.1.1. Fluctuation of the unit value of the Fund

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

15.1.2. The influence of tax aspects on individual performance

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

15.1.3. Suspension of redemption

The Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in exceptional circumstances when suspension appears necessary to protect the interests of the investors. Exceptional circumstances in this context could be economic or political crises, an unusually high number of redemption requests and the closure of the stock exchanges or markets, trading restrictions or other factors that affect the determination of the share value. BaFin may order the Company to suspend the redemption of units if this is in the interest of investors or the public. This increases the risk that the investors may not be able to liquidate their units at the time they wish to because of limited redemption opportunities. The unit price may also fall in the event of the suspension of redemptions; e.g. if the company is forced to sell assets below market value during the suspension of redemptions. This unit price after unit redemptions are resumed may be lower than the price before suspension of redemption. A suspension, without reinstatement of unit redemptions, may directly precede the liquidation of the Fund, e.g. if the Company withdraws from the management of the Fund in order to then liquidate the Fund. For investors, this entails the risk that they will not be able to realise their planned holding period and that a significant portion of their invested capital will be unavailable for an indefinite period or lost altogether.

15.1.4. Amending the Investment Conditions

The Company is entitled to amend the Investment Conditions with the approval of BaFin. This may also affect investors' rights. A change in the Investment Conditions could also result in changes to the regulations affecting investors. For example, the Company may change the investment policy by amending the Investment Conditions or it can increase the expenses to be borne by the Fund.

15.1.5. Liquidation of the Fund

The Company has the right to terminate the management of the Fund. The Company may fully liquidate the Fund after terminating the management. The right of disposal of the Fund is transferred to the Custodian Bank after a notice period of six months. For the investor, this entails the risk that the holding period planned by the investor will not be realised. In the transition of the Fund to the Custodian Bank the Fund may be charged other taxes than German income taxes. When units are derecognised from the account of the investor after the liquidation process, the investor may be charged income taxes.

15.1.6. Merger

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

15.1.7. Transfer to another investment management company

The Company may transfer the Fund to another investment management company. However, both the Fund and the position of investors are unaffected by this. However, investors must decide as part of the transfer whether they consider the new investment management company to be equally suitable as the previous one. If they do not wish to remain invested in the Fund under the new management, they must redeem their units. In this case, income taxes may apply.

15.1.8. Profitability and meeting the investment objectives

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

15.1.9. Specific risks of securities index UCITS

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

Temporary unavailability of certain equities on the market or other exceptional circumstances may lead to a deviation from the exact index performance. Furthermore, the Fund incurs transaction costs and other costs, fees or taxes and duties when tracking the Underlying Index, which are not reflected in calculating the index. As a result, the Fund may not be able to replicate completely the performance of the Underlying Index. Exceptional circumstances also include restrictions on buying and selling related to compliance with statutory limits resulting from membership of the BlackRock Group. Furthermore, the composition of the Underlying Index may change with time. There is no guarantee that the Underlying Index will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in this Sales Prospectus or that no material changes will be made to it.

Although the Fund seeks to replicate the performance of the Underlying Index, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve exact replication. The Fund may be exposed to the risk of a tracking error, that is to say the risk that yields might sometimes not precisely track the Underlying Index. This tracking error arises if it is not possible to hold the same components of the Underlying Index, for example if local markets are subject to trading restrictions, smaller components are illiquid, trading of certain securities included in the Underlying Index is temporarily unavailable or interrupted and/or if legal provisions restrict the acquisition of certain components of the Underlying Index. Furthermore, the Company relies on index licences from the Licensor to use and replicate the Underlying Index. Should the Licensor discontinue or change an index licence, this shall affect the ability of the affected Fund to continue to use and replicate its Underlying Index and achieve its investment objectives. Irrespective of market conditions, the Fund aims to replicate the performance of the Underlying Index; however, the Fund does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index.

There is no guarantee that the Licensor will compile the Underlying Index correctly or that the Underlying Index is correctly determined, compiled or calculated. Although the Licensor supplies descriptions of what the Underlying Index is supposed to achieve, it does not provide any guarantee or assume any liability with regard to the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data relating to the Underlying Index, nor does it guarantee that the Underlying Index will comply with its described indexing method. The task of the Company described in this sales prospectus consists of managing the Fund in line with the relevant Underlying Index provided to the Company. Therefore, the Company provides no warranty or guarantee for errors made by the Licensor. Errors may occasionally be made with regard to the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data. These may not be noticed or corrected for a certain period of time, particularly if the indices concerned are less frequently used. The gains, losses or expenses associated with errors made by the Licensor are therefore to be borne by the Fund and its unitholders. So, for example, in a period in which the Underlying Index contains incorrect components, the Fund, which replicates this published Underlying Index, would hold a market risk position in these components and a smaller market risk position in components that should have been included in the Underlying Index. Errors can therefore have negative or positive effects on the performance of the Fund and its unitholders. Unitholders should be aware that all gains resulting from errors of the Licensor are retained by the Fund and its unitholders and all losses resulting from errors of the Licensor are borne by the Fund and its unitholders.

Alongside planned rebalancings and reconstitutions, the Licensor may also carry out ad hoc rebalancings and reconstitutions of the Underlying Index in order, for example, to correct an error in the selection of the index components. If the Underlying Index is reweighted and reconstituted and the Fund then reweights and reconstitutes its portfolio so that it corresponds to the Underlying Index, transaction costs (including capital gains tax and/or transaction tax) and market risks positions resulting from this reweighting and reconstitution of the portfolio are borne directly by the Fund and its unitholders. Unplanned rebalancings and reconstitutions of the Underlying Index may also lead to the Fund being exposed to the risk of a tracking error. Errors in the Underlying Index and additional ad hoc rebalancings and reconstitutions carried out on the Underlying Index by the Licensor may therefore increase the costs and the market risk of the Fund.

15.2. Risk of negative price performance (market risk)

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

15.2.1. Risk of change in value

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

15.2.2. Capital market risk

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

15.2.3. Risk of price changes in equities

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

15.2.4. Risk of changes in interest rates

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

15.2.5. Risk of negative credit interest

The Company has liquid assets of the Fund held by the Custodian Bank or other banks on behalf of the Fund. For some of these bank deposits, an interest rate is agreed that generally corresponds to the European Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor), less a specific margin. If the Euribor falls below the agreed margin, the relevant account will accrue negative interest. Depending on the European Central Bank’s interest rate policy, short-term, medium-term and long-term bank deposits may accrue negative interest.

15.2.6. Risks in connection with derivative transactions

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

- The use of derivatives may result in losses that are not predictable and that may even exceed the amounts used for the derivative transaction.
- Price changes of the underlying instrument can reduce the value of an option right or futures contract. If the value decreases and the derivative becomes worthless, the Company may be forced to forfeit the acquired rights. The change in value of the asset underlying a swap may also lead to losses in the Fund.
- There may not be a liquid secondary market for a particular instrument at a given time. It may not be possible to economically neutralise (close) a position in derivatives in certain circumstances.
- The leverage effect of options can influence the value of the fund assets more strongly than is the case with a direct purchase of the underlying assets. The risk of loss cannot be determined when the transaction is concluded.
- The purchase of options is associated with the risk that the option is not exercised because the prices of the underlying assets do not develop as expected, causing the option premium paid by the Fund to be forfeited. The sale of options entails the risk that the Fund may be obligated to accept assets at a price higher than the current market price or deliver assets at a price lower than the current market price. The Fund will then incur a loss amounting to the price difference less the option premium received.
- Futures contracts entail the risk that the Company is required to pay the difference between the underlying price at closing and the market price at the time of settlement or maturity on behalf of the Fund. This would result in the Fund suffering losses. The risk of loss cannot be determined when the futures contract is concluded.
- The possible necessity of an offsetting transaction (settlement) is associated with costs.
- The Company's forecasts of the future performance of underlying assets, interest rates, exchange rates and foreign exchange markets may prove to be incorrect.
- It may not be possible to buy or sell the assets underlying the derivatives at a favourable time or they may have to be bought or sold at an unfavourable time.

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

- A regulated market may not existing, making it difficult or impossible for the Company to sell financial instruments acquired on the OTC market on behalf of the Fund.
- The individual agreement may make it difficult or impossible to conclude an offsetting transaction (settlement) or considerable costs may be associated with such settlement.

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

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

15.2.8. Risks associated with the receipt of collateral

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

The Company may invest cash collateral in blocked accounts, high-quality government bonds or in money market funds with short maturity structures. However, the bank at which the accounts are kept may fail. Government bonds or money market funds may decline in value. When the transaction is concluded, the full amount of the collateral provided might no longer be available, but the Company is still required to repay it at its original amount for the Fund. In this case, the Fund would have to bear the losses suffered by the collateral.

15.2.9. Inflation risk

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

15.2.10. Currency risk

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

15.2.11. Concentration risk

The Underlying Index of the Fund concentrates investments on a particular national market. This makes the Fund exclusively dependent on the performance of this national market, and not on the overall market.

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

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

15.3.1. Risk arising from investing in assets

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

15.3.2. Risk due to borrowing

The Company may take out loans on behalf of the Fund in accordance with Point 12 "Borrowing". In addition loans with variable interest rates can have a negative effect on Fund assets if interest rates rise. If the Fund must pay back a loan and cannot offset this through subsequent financing or using the liquidity of the Fund, it may be forced to sell assets prematurely or at less favourable conditions than planned.

15.3.3. Risks posed by increased redemptions or subscriptions

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

15.3.4. Risk related to public holidays in certain regions/countries

As per the investment strategy, investments for the Fund are to be made in certain regions/countries. Due to local public holidays in these regions/countries, there may be discrepancies between the stock exchange trading days in these regions/countries and the Fund's valuation dates. On days that are not valuation dates, the Fund may not react to market developments in the regions/countries on the same day or may not trade on the local market on a valuation date that is not a trading date in these regions/countries. This may prevent the Fund from selling assets in the required timeframe. This may have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to fulfil redemption requests or other payment obligations.

15.4. Counterparty risks including credit and collection risk

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

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

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

The settlement default risk associated with this Investment Fund is rather low since a sovereign default by the Federal Republic of Germany is unlikely.

Currency forwards used by Currency Hedged Unit Classes to hedge their currency risks are not collateralised and the Currency Hedged Unit Classes have uncollateralised counterparty exposure to such foreign exchange counterparties in respect of such derivatives, subject to the investment limits for derivatives and subject to Currency Hedged Unit Classes not being permitted to have over-hedged positions in excess of 105% of their Net Asset Value. As at the date of this prospectus, State Street Bank International GmbH is the sole counterparty for currency forwards used by Currency Hedged Unit Classes. A formal review of each new counterparty is completed and all approved counterparties are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company maintains an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process.

15.4.2. Risk arising from central counterparties

A central counterparty (CCP) acts as an intermediary institution in certain transactions for the Fund, particularly in transactions involving derivative financial instruments. In this case, it acts as a buyer to the seller and the seller to the buyer. A CCP hedges against the risk that its business partner will be unable to provide the agreed services through a number of protective mechanisms that allow it at any time to compensate for losses resulting from the transactions entered into (e.g. through collateral). Despite these protections, the failure of a CCP that is itself overindebted cannot be ruled out, which could also affect the claims of the Company for the Fund. This can result in losses to the Fund.

15.5. Operational and other risks of the Fund

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

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

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

15.5.2. Country or transfer risk

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

15.5.3. Legal and political risks

Investments may be made on behalf of the Fund in jurisdictions in which German law does not apply, or in case of dispute, the place of jurisdiction is outside Germany. Any resulting rights and obligations of the Company for the account of the Fund may differ from those in Germany to disadvantage of the Fund or the investor. The Company may recognise political or legal developments, including the amendments to the legal framework, in these jurisdictions too late or not at all, or they may lead to restrictions on assets that can be purchased or that have already been purchased. These consequences may also arise when the legal framework for the Company and/or the management of the Fund in Germany changes.

15.5.4. Change in the tax environment

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

A change in mistakenly established tax bases for the Fund for previous financial years (e.g. by the external auditor) may, when a correction is essentially disadvantageous to the investor and outside the Company's sphere of influence, lead to an investor having to bear the tax burden for corrections in previous financial years even though that investor may not have been invested in the Fund at that time. Conversely, the situation may arise where investors may no longer benefit from an essentially advantageous correction relating to the current and previous financial years in which they were invested in the Fund because they redeemed or sold their units before the correction was implemented.

Furthermore, a correction to tax data may lead to taxable income or tax advantages being recorded in a tax year other than the one to which it/they actually relate and to this having a negative effect on the individual investor.

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

15.5.5. FATCA and other international reporting systems

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

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

The CRS requires the relevant financial institutions (mainly credit institutions) to obtain certain information about their clients. If the clients (natural persons or legal entities) are persons subject to reporting requirements who are resident in other participating countries (this does not include, for example, listed corporations or financial institutions), their accounts and securities accounts are classified as subject to mandatory reporting. The reporting financial institutions will then provide certain information to their home tax authorities for each reportable account. The latter will then transmit the information to the customer's home tax authority.

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

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

FATCA and other international reporting systems" section under point 0, particularly with regard to the consequences of the Company not being able to fulfil the conditions of such reporting systems.

15.5.6. Key personnel risk

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

15.5.7. Custodial risk

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

15.5.8. Risks of trading and clearing mechanisms (settlement risk)

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

15.5.9. Risk of investment restrictions

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

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

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

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

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

15.5.10. Sustainability risks

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

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

These are only examples of sustainability risk factors and sustainability risk factors do not solely determine the risk profile of the investment. The relevance, severity, materiality and time horizon of sustainability risk factors and other risks can differ significantly by Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

15.5.11. Specific risks related to investments in currency hedged unit classes

a) General information

Investors should be aware that currency hedging may adversely affect the returns on their investment due to transaction costs and spreads, market inefficiency, risk premia and other factors which may be material in the case of certain currencies and/or over the long term.

Currency Hedged Unit Classes use forward FX contracts and spot FX contracts to reduce or minimise the risk of currency fluctuations between a Currency Hedged Unit Class, its underlying portfolio currency exposures against its valuation currency. In circumstances where the valuation currency of a Currency Hedged Unit Class is generally strengthening against the currency exposures being hedged (i.e. the underlying portfolio currency exposures of a Currency Hedged Unit Class), currency hedging may protect investors in the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class against such currency movements. However, where the valuation currency of a Currency Hedged Unit Class is generally weakening against the currency exposures being hedged, currency hedging may preclude investors from benefiting from such currency movements. Investors should only invest in a Currency Hedged Unit Class if they are willing to forego potential gains from appreciations in the underlying portfolio currency exposures of a Currency Hedged Unit Class against the Currency Hedged Unit Class' valuation currency.

While currency hedging is likely to reduce currency risk in Currency Hedged Unit classes, it is unlikely to completely eliminate currency risk.

Currency Hedged Unit Classes in non-major currencies may be affected by the fact that capacity of the relevant currency market may be limited, which could reduce the ability of the Currency Hedged Unit Class to reduce its currency risk and the volatility of such Currency Hedged Unit Class.

b) Specific risks

Currency Hedged Unit Classes use a currency hedging approach whereby the hedge is proportionately adjusted for net subscriptions and redemptions in the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class. An adjustment is made to the hedge to account for the price movements of the underlying securities held for the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class, corporate events affecting such securities, or additions, deletions or any other changes to the underlying portfolio holdings for the Currency Hedged Unit Class, however, the hedge will only be reset or adjusted on a monthly basis and as and when a pre-determined tolerance is triggered intra-month, and not whenever there is market movement in the underlying securities. In any event, any over-hedged position arising in a Currency Hedged Unit Class will be monitored daily and is not permitted to exceed 105% of the net asset value of that Unit Class as prescribed by the UCITS regulations. Under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class that is to be hedged against currency risk.

The aggregate gain or loss arising from the hedging positions of a Currency Hedged Unit Class will be reduced by an adjustment to some or all of the currency hedges only on a monthly basis and as and when the aggregate exceeds a pre-determined tolerance intra-month as determined by the Company, and not whenever there is an aggregate gain or loss. When a gain or loss from a currency hedge is adjusted, either the gain will be reinvested into underlying securities or the underlying securities will be sold to meet the loss. In the event that there is a loss on the foreign currency hedge of the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class prior to an adjustment or reset, the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class will have an exposure to securities which will exceed its net asset value as its net asset value comprises both the value of its underlying securities plus the unrealised loss on its foreign currency hedge. Conversely, in the event that there is a gain on the foreign currency hedge of the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class prior to an adjustment or reset, the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class will have a lower exposure to securities than its net asset value as, in this case, its net asset value will include an unrealised gain on the foreign currency hedge. When the foreign currency hedge is adjusted or reset, any such difference will be materially addressed.

The Company will monitor the currency exposure and gain or loss arising from hedge positions of each Currency Hedged Unit Class against the pre-determined tolerances daily and will determine when a currency hedge should be reset and the gain or loss arising from the currency forwards reinvested or settled, while taking into consideration the frequency and associated transaction and reinvestment costs of resetting the currency forwards. When a pre-determined tolerance threshold for a Currency Hedged Unit Class is triggered as at the close of a business day, the relevant currency hedge will be reset or adjusted only on the next business day (on which the relevant currency markets are open); therefore, there could be a business day's lag prior to the hedge position being reset or adjusted.

The triggers for resetting and adjusting the hedge are pre-determined by the Company and periodically reviewed for appropriateness. Other than this periodic adjustment of the tolerance levels, the Company has no discretion to alter or vary the hedging methodology used by the relevant Currency Hedged Unit Class (other than in exceptional market circumstances where the Company believes that it would be in investors' interests to reset or adjust the hedge before the trigger levels are exceeded, or not reset or adjust the hedge if they are exceeded).

c) Other risks with one or more currency hedged unit classes

Currency Hedged Unit Classes hedge their currency exposure using forward FX contracts and spot FX contracts. All gains, losses and expenses arising from hedging transactions for a particular Currency Hedged Unit Class are attributed only to that Currency Hedged Unit Class and should generally be borne only by the investors in that Unit Class. However, given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Unit Classes under law, there is a risk that, if the assets notionally allocated to a Currency Hedged Unit Class are insufficient to meet the losses arising from its hedging transactions (in addition to other fees and expenses attributable to such Unit Class), the losses arising from the hedging transactions for such Unit Class could affect the net asset value per unit of one or more other Unit Classes of the same Fund.

16. Explanation of the risk profile of the Fund

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

The Fund is currently in category 1 because of the nature of its investments, which include the risks listed below.

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

The investment risk is concentrated in specific sectors, countries, currencies or companies. Consequently, the Fund is more sensitive to localised economic, market, political, sustainability-related or regulatory events.

Investments in government bonds may be affected by the perceived stability of the country concerned and by proposed or actual credit rating downgrades.

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

17. Profile of a typical investor

The fund is suited for all types of investors who pursue the objective of wealth creation or asset optimization. The units are subject to only low fluctuations in value, but such fluctuations may still cause the unit values to fall below the purchase price, and the investor may suffer a loss of capital as a result. The Fund is suitable for medium- and long-term investment, though the Fund may also be suitable for shorter term exposure to the Underlying Index.

18. Units

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

19. Issue and redemption of units

19.1. Issue of units

In principle, the number of units issued is not restricted. Units may be acquired from the Designated Sponsors listed on the inside cover. Units are issued by the Custodian Bank at the issue price, which corresponds to the net asset value per unit plus any issue premium due. The calculation of the net asset value is described in section "Issue and redemption prices". The Company reserves the right to temporarily suspend or terminate the issue of units.

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

19.2. Redemption of units

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

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

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

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

19.3. Settlement of issue and redemption of units

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

In addition, third parties, such as the custodian bank of the investor, may take act as brokers in the issue and redemption of units. This can lead to longer settlement times. The Company has no control over the various settlement methods of the custodians.

19.4. Suspension of redemption of units

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

The Company reserves the right to redeem or exchange the units at the current price only after it has promptly sold assets held by the Fund with due consideration of the interests of all investors. A temporary suspension, without reinstatement of unit redemptions, may directly precede the liquidation of the Fund (see the section entitled "Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund").

The Company shall inform investors of the suspension and resumption of redemption of units through publication in the Bundesanzeiger and on the Internet at www.iShares.de. Information will also be provided to investors via their Custodian Bank on a durable data medium, either in hard copy or electronically.

20. Liquidity management

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

   The Company reviews these policies periodically and updates them accordingly.

2. The Company regularly (at least annually) conducts stress tests with which they can assess the liquidity risk of the Fund. The Company conducts the stress tests on the basis of reliable and current quantitative or, if this is not adequate, qualitative information. If appropriate, the stress tests simulate a lack of liquidity of the assets in the Fund. They cover market risks and their effects. The take into account valuation sensitivities under stress conditions. They are carried out taking into account the investment strategy and the liquidity profile of the assets at the frequency appropriate to the type of fund.
3. The return rights both in normal and exceptional circumstances as well as the suspension of the redemption are shown in the section "Units - Issue and redemption of units - Suspension of redemption of units". The risks associated herewith are described under "Risk Factors – General risks of investment in the Fund – Suspension of redemption" and under "- Risks of restricted or increased liquidity of the Fund (liquidity risk)".

21. Exchanges and markets

21.1. General information

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

Frankfurt Stock Exchange

Deutsche Börse AG

Börsenplatz 4

60485 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Telephone: +49 (0) 69 - 211 - 0

Fax: +49 (0) 69 - 211 - 12005

Borsa Italiana

Borsa Italiana

Piazza degli Affari 6

20123 Milan, Italy

Telephone: +39 0 2 724261

Fax: +39 0 2 72004333

CBOE

Cboe Europe Limited

11 Monument St - 5th Floor

London, EC3R 8AF, Great Britain

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7012 8900

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

21.2. Function of the Designated Sponsors

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

21.3. Description of the Authorised Participants

The Authorised Participant is a market maker, Designated Sponsor or market participant or broker which is registered with the Company as an authorised participant and therefore able to subscribe directly to, or redeem directly from, the Company for Fund units (i.e. the Primary Market).

21.4. Risks of exchange trading

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

21.5. Dealing in units on the secondary market

Units may be purchased or sold on the Secondary Market by all investors through a recognised stock exchange on which the units are admitted to trading, or OTC.

It is expected that the Funds units will be listed on one or more recognised stock exchanges. The purpose of the listing of the units on recognised stock exchanges is to enable investors to purchase and sell units on the Secondary Market, normally via a broker/dealer, in any quantity over a minimum of one unit. In accordance with the requirements of the relevant recognised stock exchange, market-makers (which may or may not be Authorised Participants) are expected to provide liquidity and bid and offer prices to facilitate the Secondary Market trading of the Shares.

All investors wishing to purchase or sell units of the Fund on the Secondary Market should place their orders via their broker. Orders to purchase units in the Secondary Market through the recognised stock exchanges, or OTC, may incur brokerage and/or other costs which are not charged by the Company and over which the Company has no control. Such charges are publicly available on the recognised stock exchanges on which the units are listed or can be obtained from stockbrokers.

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

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

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

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

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

22. Portfolio transparency strategy and indicative net asset value

22.1. Portfolio transparency strategy

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

22.2. Indicative Net Asset Value

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

The Company has delegated responsibility for the calculation of the iNAV® values of the Fund to the Deutsche Börse Group. iNAV® values are distributed via the CEF Datafeed of the Deutsche Börse and on the terminals of the major market data providers as well as on a wide range of websites with stock market data including the site of the Deutsche Börse at http://deutsche-boerse.com.

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

23. Issue and redemption prices and expenses

23.1. Issue and redemption prices

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

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

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

Issue and redemption prices will be determined on each exchange trading day, i.e. all exchange trading days are valuation days. On public holidays under the KAGB that are stock exchange days and 24 and 31 December each year, the Company and the Custodian Bank may interrupt their daily price calculation. At present, prices are not calculated on 1 January, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May, Whit Monday, 24 December, Christmas, Boxing Day and 31 December. The Company reserves the right to calculate the net asset value on Easter Monday and 31 December; however, units shall not be issued or redeemed on these dates.

23.2. Suspension of calculation of issue and redemption prices

The Company may temporarily suspend calculation of the issue and redemption prices under the same conditions as for redemption of units. Please see Point 19.4 (Suspension of redemption of units) for information on this topic.

23.3. Issue premium

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

23.4. Redemption fee

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

23.5. Publication of issue and redemption prices

The issue and redemption prices as well as the net asset value per unit are published regularly at www.iShares.de.

23.6. Costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units

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

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

24. Management and miscellaneous expenses

24.1. Fixed fee

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

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

This fixed fee covers the following fees and expenses:

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

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

For subscriptions and redemptions of units in a Currency Hedged Unit Class, the transaction costs associated with increasing (in the case of a subscription) or decreasing (in the case of a redemption) such hedge will be included in the Duties and Charges which are applied to the relevant subscription or redemption amounts for the respective Unit Class.

Duties and Charges in connection with a Unit Class mean all unrealised gains or losses (and their crystallisation, reinvestment or settlement) from currency forwards in connection with a sale, redemption, switching or repurchase of units in a Currency Hedged Unit Class, but shall not include any commission payable to agents on sales and purchases of units or any commission, taxes, charges or costs which may have been taken into account in ascertaining the net asset value per unit of units in the relevant Unit Class.

24.2. Other expenses

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

– expenses resulting from the purchase and sale of assets;
– customary bank custody fees, including customary bank charges for the custody of foreign securities abroad;
– any taxes that may arise in connection with the costs for administration and custody;
– customary expenses related to day-to-day account management;
– expenses incurred in the assertion and enforcement of the legal claims of the Fund;
– expenses incurred in providing information to investors in the Investment Fund by means of a durable medium, with the exception of information on expenses for fund mergers and with the exception of information on measures connected with violations of investment limits or errors in calculating the net asset value per unit.

24.3. Composition of the total expense ratio

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

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

Not included are costs resulting from the purchase and sale of assets. The total expense ratio is published in the Key Investor Information document as "ongoing costs".

24.4. Different cost statement by third parties

If the investor was advised or the purchase of the units was arranged by third parties, they may communicate costs or expense ratios which are not congruent with the costs specified in this Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document and could exceed the total expense ratio described herein. In particular, the reason for this may be that the third party additionally takes into account the costs of its own activity (for example, arranging, advice or custody services). In addition, third party numbers may also take into account non-recurring costs, such as issue premium, and typically use other calculation methods or estimates of fund-level costs, including, in particular, the transaction costs of the Fund.

Deviations in the cost disclosure can arise both in the case of information before conclusion of the contract and in the case of regular cost information on the existing fund investment in the context of a permanent customer relationship.

24.5. Remuneration policy

The Company has adopted a remuneration policy compatible with and conducive to sound and effective risk management. The remuneration policy contains a description of how remuneration and payments are calculated and identifies the beneficiaries of such remuneration and payments. The remuneration policy does not promote risk-taking that is incompatible with the Company's risk profiles, Investment Conditions or Articles of Incorporation and does not interfere with the manager's compliance with their duty to act in the investors' best interests. The remuneration policy contains fixed and variable wage components and voluntary pension benefits. The remuneration policy applies to employees, including the Management Board, risk bearers, control roles and employees that receive a total remuneration corresponding to that of the Management Board and risk bearers whose role has a significant influence on the Company's risk profile. The remuneration policy can be consulted at www.blackrock.com and is available in hard copy upon request to the Company.

25. Sub-funds

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

26. Rules for the calculation and appropriation of income

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

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

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

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

27. Financial year and appropriation of income

27.1. Financial year

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

27.2. Appropriation of income

The Company generally distributes, net of costs, the interest and dividends - taking into account the appropriate income equalisation - received on behalf of the Fund. Capital gains and other income may also be used for distributions.

The final distribution takes place within four months after the close of the financial year. In addition, the Company may carry out interim distributions during the year.

The interim distribution amount is at the discretion of the Company. The Company is not obliged to distribute all distributable income accumulated up to the date of the interim distribution; it may carry ordinary income forward to the next interim distribution date.

Interim distributions are intended to minimise any discrepancy between the performance of the Fund and that of the Underlying Index.

If units are held in custody at the Custodian Bank, the Custodian Bank's branches shall credit the distributions to the account at no charge. If the investment account is maintained at another bank or savings bank, there may be additional expenses.

For accumulating unit classes the income is reinvested in the Fund.

28. Liquidation, transfer and merger of the Fund

28.1. General information

Investors are not entitled to demand the liquidation of the Fund. However, the Company may, upon six months' notice, cease management of the Fund through publication in the Bundesanzeiger and in the annual report or semi-annual report. Information on termination will also be provided to investors via their Custodian Bank via a durable data medium, either in hard copy or electronically. A corresponding procedure may also be followed in respect of one or more unit classes of the Fund.

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

28.2. Procedure for the liquidation of the Fund

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

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

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

28.3. Transfer of the Fund

The Company may transfer the management and disposal rights over the Fund to another investment management company. The transfer is subject to the prior approval of BaFin. The approved transfer shall be published in the Bundesanzeiger and in the Fund's annual or semi-annual report. Information on the planned transfer will also be provided to investors via their Custodian Bank using a durable medium, e.g. in hard copy or electronically. The time at which the transfer becomes effective shall be determined by contractual agreement between the Company and the investment management company to which the Fund is to be transferred. However, the transfer shall take effect no earlier than three months after its publication in the Bundesanzeiger. All rights and responsibilities of the Company in relation to the Fund shall then be transferred to the investment management company to which the Fund is to be transferred.

28.4. Merger

With the approval of BaFin, all assets of this Fund may be transferred to another existing Fund or a Fund newly created by the merger, which must meet the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS) and be launched in Germany or in another EU or EEA country. In addition, all the assets may be transferred to the sub-fund of a UCITS (joint-stock investment company with variable capital). Such sub-fund may be either an existing domestic sub-fund or a domestic sub-fund newly created by the merger.

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

28.5. Rights of investors in the event of a merger

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

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

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

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

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

29. Summary of tax regulations applying to investors

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

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

However, investment income is regarded as capital income (Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen) for income tax purposes at the level of private investors to the extent that this income, together with other capital income, exceeds the annual saver's allowance of EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses who file their tax returns individually) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses who file their tax returns jointly). Capital income is generally subject to withholding tax of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge and any applicable church tax). Capital income also includes any income from investment funds (investment income), i.e. distributions from the fund, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units.

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

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

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

If the units are included in operating assets, the income will be taxable as operating income.

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

29.1.1. Distributions

The Fund's distributions are generally subject to tax.

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

The withholding tax will not apply if the investor is resident in Germany for tax purposes and submits an application for a tax allowance (Freistellungsauftrag), provided that the taxable income concerned does not exceed EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses assessed jointly). The same applies to those who submit a tax exemption certificate for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax (so-called non-assessment certificate).

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

29.1.2. Advance lump sums

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

Advance lump sums are generally subject to tax.

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

The withholding tax will not apply if the investor is resident in Germany for tax purposes and submits an application for a tax allowance (Freistellungsauftrag), provided that the taxable income concerned does not exceed EUR 801 (for single persons or spouses assessed separately) or EUR 1,602 (for spouses assessed jointly). The same applies to those who submit a tax exemption certificate for persons who are not expected to be subject to income tax (so-called non-assessment certificate).

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

29.1.3. Capital gains at investor level

If an investor sells Fund units after 31 December 2017, any capital gains will be subject to withholding tax of 25 percent. This applies both to units that were acquired prior to 1 January 2018 and which are regarded as sold on 31 December 2017 and re-acquired on 1 January 2018, and to units acquired after 31 December 2017.

In the case of gains from the sale of units acquired prior to 1 January 2018 and regarded as sold on 31 December 2017 and re-acquired on 1 January 2018, it should be noted that, at the time of the actual sale, tax is payable on the gains from the notional sale on 31 December 2017 if the units were actually acquired after 31 December 2008. Changes in the value of shares acquired before 1 January 2009 that occurred between the date of acquisition and 31 December 2017 are tax-free.

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

If Fund units acquired prior to 1 January 2009 are sold after 31 December 2017, the gain accruing after 31 December 2017 is tax-free for private investors up to the amount of EUR 100,000. The investor may only use this tax-free allowance if the relevant gains are declared to the tax office handling the investor's tax matters.

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

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

29.2.1. Reimbursement of the Fund's corporation tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

29.2.2. Distributions

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

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

29.2.3. Advance lump sums

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

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

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

29.2.4. Capital gains at investor level

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

29.2.5. Negative taxable income

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

29.2.6. Taxation during winding-up process

During the winding-up of the Fund, distributions are only regarded as income insofar as they include the increase in value over a calendar year.

29.2.7. Summary table for typical business investor groups

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Distributions</th><th>Advance lump sums</th><th>Capital gains</th></tr>
<tr><td>German investors</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sole traders</td><td colspan="2"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
25%</td><td><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Material taxation:</u>
Income tax and trade tax; if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Corporations subject to regular taxation (typically industrial companies; banks, unless units are held in the trading portfolio; property insurance companies)</td><td colspan="2"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption in the case of banks, otherwise 25%</td><td><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>Material taxation:</u>
Corporation tax and trade tax; if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Life and health insurance companies and pension funds in which the Fund units belong to the investment scheme</td><td colspan="3"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>material taxation:</u> Corporation tax and trade tax, unless a reserve for premium refunds is included on the commercial balance sheet, which must also be recognised for tax purposes, if applicable taking partial exemptions into account</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Banks holding the Fund units in the trading portfolio</td><td colspan="3"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>material taxation:</u>
Corporation tax and trade tax; if applicable, taking partial exemptions into account</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Tax-exempt non-profit, charitable or church investors (in particular churches, not-for-profit foundations)</td><td colspan="3"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>material taxation:</u>
Tax-free – additionally, the corporation tax incurred at the Fund level may be refunded upon request</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Other tax-exempt investors (in particular pension funds, funeral expenses funds and relief funds, provided the requirements stipulated in the German Corporation Tax Act (Körperschaftsteuergesetz) have been met)</td><td colspan="3"><u>Capital gains tax:</u>
Exemption</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"><u>material taxation:</u>
Tax-exempt</td></tr>
</table>

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

29.3. Non-resident taxpayers

If a non-resident taxpayer holds Fund units at a German Custodian Bank, no tax is deducted from distributions, advance lump sums and gains from the sale of units, provided investors can present evidence of their non-residency. If the Custodian Bank has no knowledge of the investor's status as a non-resident or if proof of such non-resident status is not provided on time, the foreign investor must apply for a tax rebate in accordance with the German Fiscal Code (Abgabenordnung – AO)[22]. The competent tax office is the tax office of the credit institution maintaining the custody account.

29.4. Solidarity surcharge

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

29.5. Church tax

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

29.6. Foreign withholding tax

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

29.7. Consequences of the merger of investment funds

If a German investment fund is merged with another German investment fund, this does not result in the disclosure of unrealised gains either for the investors or for the investment funds concerned, i.e. such a transaction is not relevant for tax purposes. If the investors of the transferring investment fund receive a cash payment in a merger plan,[23] it is treated as a distribution.

29.8. Automatic exchange of information in tax matters

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

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

The CRS requires the relevant financial institutions (mainly credit institutions) to obtain certain information about their clients. If the clients (natural persons or legal entities) are persons subject to reporting requirements who are resident in other participating countries (this does not include, for example, listed corporations or financial institutions), their accounts and securities accounts are classified as subject to mandatory reporting. The reporting financial institutions will then provide certain information to their home tax authorities for each reportable account. The latter will then transmit the information to the customer's home tax authority.

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

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

29.9. FATCA and other international reporting systems

The agreement between the USA and the Federal Republic of Germany to improve international tax compliance and implement FATCA (the "USA-Germany Agreement") was concluded with the aim of enabling the implementation of the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act ("FATCA") in Germany. FATCA prescribes a reporting system and a potential 30 per cent withholding tax on certain payments made from US sources or sources attributable to US sources or, in relation to US assets, paid to certain recipient categories, including a financial institution not based in the US (a "foreign financial institution" or "FFI") that does not comply with FATCA provisions and is not otherwise tax-exempt. Under the USA-Germany Agreement, certain financial institutions ("reporting financial institutions") must report certain information about their US account holders to the German Federal Central Tax Office (which, in turn, forwards the information to the US tax authorities). It is currently not assumed that the Company is a "reporting institution" in this sense, as the Fund is expected to be an FFI and therefore comply with

FACTA provisions. Should the Fund not be an FFI complying with the FACTA provisions, the Company aims to have the Fund treated as FACTA-compliant by fulfilling the conditions of the reporting system that are the subject of the USA-Germany Agreement. However, it cannot be assured that the Fund will be able to comply with FATCA provisions; if the Fund is not able to do so, a 30% withholding tax may be levied on payments that the Fund receives from US sources or sources attributable to US sources or in relation to US assets, which could reduce the amounts available to the Fund for payments to investors.

A number of countries have concluded multilateral agreements based on the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Following implementation into German law, certain financial institutions (also described as "reporting financial institutions") are required to send the German tax authorities certain information about investors from countries that are parties to these agreements (the German tax authorities, in turn, forward this information to the relevant tax authorities). The Fund is currently not expected to qualify as a reporting financial institution.

In light of the above, Fund investors are required to provide certain information to the Company in order to fulfil reporting system requirements. Please be aware that the Company has ruled that US persons may not hold units in the Fund.

29.10. Notice

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

30. Outsourcing

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

- Swap collateral management, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- IT support, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Internal audit, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Compliance monitoring, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Counterparty risk, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Investment Company bookkeeping and finance, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Middle office (including trade operations, corporate actions), BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Fund administration, State Street Bank International GmbH,
- Collateral management (securities lending), State Street Bank International GmbH,
- Control function for administration / collateral management (securities lending), BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Securities lending, BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A.,
- EMIR reporting, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Trade and collateral management for futures transactions, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Portfolio management of pension funds, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Index licensing, BlackRock Fund Advisors,
- Management of master securities data, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.
- Management of information security processes, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Management of risks within the field of IT, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd.,
- Currency hedging transactions for currency hedged unit classes, State Street Bank International GmbH.

31. Annual and semi-annual reports; auditors

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

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

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

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

33. Other investment funds managed by the Company

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

a) UCITS investment funds

iShares Core DAX® UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares MDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares TecDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares DivDAX® UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares Core EURO STOXX 50 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares EURO STOXX Select Dividend 30 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares EURO STOXX UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares Dow Jones Eurozone Sustainability Screened UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe 50 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe Select Dividend 30 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe 600 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe Large 200 UCITS ETF (DE)

iShares STOXX Europe Mid 200 UCITS ETF (DE)

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

b) UCITS Sub-Funds of iShares (DE) I Investment-aktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen
iShares STOXX Global Select Dividend 100 UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Automobiles & Parts UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Banks UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Basic Resources UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Chemicals UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Construction & Materials UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Financial Services UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Food & Beverage UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Health Care UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Industrial Goods & Services UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Insurance UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Media UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Oil & Gas UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Personal & Household Goods UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Real Estate UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Retail UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Technology UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Telecommunications UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Travel & Leisure UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares STOXX Europe 600 Utilities UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares MSCI Brazil UCITS ETF (DE)
iShares MSCI Brazil ESG Screened UCITS ETF (DE)

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

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

35. Conflicts of interest

Relationships within the BlackRock Group.

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

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

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

(a) enters into transactions for other customers;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The companies of the BlackRock Group may, with respect to the BlackRock Funds (or parts of a BlackRock Funds) for which they provide investment management and advisory services, contract with brokers (including, but not restricted to brokers that are associated with BlackRock), that directly or through a third party or comparable relations provide research or execution services for BlackRock. The requirement is that in the view of the BlackRock Group they represent a legally defensible and appropriate support for the relevant companies in the BlackRock Group in investment decision processes or execution of orders and it can reasonably be expected that the Company as a whole benefits from the provision of these services and this benefits the performance of the BlackRock Funds. These research or execution services include – where authorised under the applicable laws – research on companies, industries and securities, economic and financial information and analysis, and software for quantitative analysis. The results received through these research or execution services may be used not only for the account whose commissions have been used to pay for these services, but are also for other customer accounts of the BlackRock Group. For the avoidance of doubt, such goods and services do not include travel, accommodation, entertainment, general administrative goods or services, computer hardware, general office equipment or premises, membership fees, employee salaries or direct money payments. If BlackRock uses the money from commission payments from their customers for the provision of research or execution services, the companies of the BlackRock Group do not have to pay for those products and services themselves. Companies of the BlackRock Group may make use of research or execution services claim that fall within the scope of order execution, clearing fall and/or settlement services of a specific broker/dealer. If a company of the BlackRock Group uses research or execution services on this basis, the same conflicts may exist as those in connection with the provision of such services through agreements with third parties. For example, the research is effectively paid for by the customer commissions, which are also used to pay for the execution, clearing and execution services provided by the broker/dealer. They are therefore not paid by that company of the BlackRock Group.

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

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

Definitions for the following terms mentioned in this number:

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

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

Overview of existing unit classes.

36. Overview of existing unit classes of the iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE) Investment Fund

Name of unit class	iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE)
German Securities Code (WKN)/ISIN	WKN A0 Q4 RZ/ISIN DE000A0Q4RZ9
Listed on a stock exchange	yes
Level of management fee	0.12 %
Exchange Listing	Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Borsa Italiana
Level of issue premium	2%; no issue premium if purchased via stock exchange
Level of redemption fee	1%; no redemption fee if sold via stock exchange
Transactions in securities lending and repurchase agreements	no
Currency	EUR
Appropriation of income	Distributing

Name of unit class	iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE) MXN Hedged (Acc)
German Securities Code (WKN)/ISIN	WKN A2QP35/ISIN DE000A2QP356
Listed on a stock exchange	yes
Level of management fee	0.12 %
Exchange Listing	CBOE
Level of issue premium	2%; no issue premium if purchased via stock exchange
Level of redemption fee	1%; no redemption fee if sold via stock exchange
Transactions in securities lending and repurchase agreements	no
Currency	MXN
Appropriation of income	Accumulating

General Investment Conditions.

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

§ 1 General provisions.

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

§ 2 Custodian Bank.

1. The Company shall appoint a credit institution as Custodian Bank; the Custodian Bank shall act independently of the Company and exclusively in the interests of the investors.
2. The tasks and duties of the Custodian Bank are governed by the custodian agreement concluded with the Company, in accordance with the KAGB and the Investment Conditions.
3. The Custodian Bank may outsource custodial tasks to another company (sub-custodian) pursuant to Section 73 KAGB. Please refer to the Sales Prospectus for details.
4. The Custodian Bank shall be liable to the UCITS Fund or to the investors for the loss of a financial instrument in the meaning of Section 72 para. 1 no. 1 KAGB held in custody by the Custodian Bank or by a sub-custodian to whom the custody of financial instruments has been transferred according to Section 73 para. 1 KAGB. The Custodian Bank is not liable if it can prove that the loss is due to external events whose consequences were unavoidable despite all reasonable countermeasures. Further claims arising out of the provisions of civil law on the basis of contracts or torts are not affected. The Custodian Bank shall also be liable to the UCITS Fund or to the investors for all other losses that they incur if the Custodian Bank fails to meet its obligations under the provisions of the KAGB, whether negligently or intentionally. The Custodian Bank's liability remains unaffected by any transfer of custody tasks referred to in Paragraph 3, Sentence 1.

§ 3 Fund management.

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

§ 4 Investment principles.

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

§ 5 Securities.

1. Provided that the SIC do not include any additional restrictions, the Company may, subject to Section 198 KAGB, only acquire securities on behalf of the UCITS Fund if:
   a) they are admitted for trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,
   b) are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market in one of these states, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by the

Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)[2],

c) their terms of issue require application for admission to trading on a stock exchange in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or admission to trading or inclusion in another regulated market in a member state of the European Union or in another state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within one year after their issue,

d) their terms of issue require application for admission to trading on a stock exchange or admission to trading or inclusion in another regulated market outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin and admission or inclusion of these securities takes place within one year after their issue,

e) they are equities to which the UCITS Fund is entitled in a capital increase from Company assets,

f) they are acquired in exercising subscription rights belonging to the UCITS Fund,

g) they are financial instruments that meet the criteria listed in Section 193 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 No. 8 KAGB.

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

§ 6 Money market instruments.

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

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

   b) are admitted for trading exclusively on a stock exchange outside the member states of the European Union or outside other states that are party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or they are admitted for trading or included in another regulated market there, provided the choice of such stock exchange or regulated market is permitted by BaFin[3],

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

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

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

   f) are issued by other bodies and comply with the requirements of Section 194 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 No. 6 KAGB.

2. Money market instruments as defined in Paragraph 1 may only be acquired if they comply with the requirements of Section 194 Paragraphs 2 and 3 KAGB.

§ 7 Bank accounts.

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

§ 8 Investment fund units.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 9 Derivatives.

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

   The basic forms of derivatives are:

   a) Forward contracts on the underlying values pursuant to Section 197 Paragraph 1 KAGB with the exception of investment units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB;
   b) Options or warrants on the underlying securities pursuant to Section 197 Paragraph 1 KAGB with the exception of investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB and on futures contracts as defined in letter a), if they have the following characteristics:
      aa) exercising is possible either during the entire term or at the end of the term and
      bb) at the time of being exercised, the option value is linearly based on the positive or negative difference between the underlying price and the market price of the underlying security and becomes nil if the difference has the other leading sign;
   c) Interest-rate swaps, currency swaps or interest-rate/currency swaps;
   d) Options on swaps according to letter c), to the extent that they display the characteristics described in letter b) under letters aa) and bb) (swaptions);
   e) Credit default swaps relating to a single underlying security (single-name credit default swaps).
3. If the Company uses the qualified approach, it may invest, subject to a suitable risk management system, in any financial instruments with a derivative component or derivatives that are derived from an underlying security that is permitted under Section 197 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 KAGB.

   The potential risk amount for the market risk ("risk exposure") attributable to the UCITS Fund may at no time exceed two times the potential risk amount for the market risk of the associated benchmark assets pursuant to Section 9 DerivateV. Alternatively, the risk exposure may at no time exceed 20 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund.
4. In these transactions, the Company may under no circumstances deviate from the investment policies and limits listed in the Investment Conditions or in the Sales Prospectus.
5. The Company will use the derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management and to produce additional returns, when and to the extent that it considers this to be in the interests of the investors.
6. In calculating the market risk limit for the use of derivatives and financial instruments with a derivative component, the Company may at any time switch between the simple and the qualified approach pursuant to Section 6 Sentence 3 DerivateV. The change does not require the approval of BaFin. However, the Company must report the change to BaFin without delay and announce it in the next semi-annual or annual report.
7. The Company will observe the guidelines of DerivateV when derivatives and financial instruments with derivative components are used.

§ 10 Other investment instruments.

Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, the Company may invest up to 10 percent of the value of the UCITS fund in other investment instruments pursuant to Section 198 KAGB on behalf of the UCITS Fund.

§ 11 Issuer and investment limits.

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

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

§ 12 Merger.

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

§ 13 Borrowing.

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

§ 14 Units.

1. Units in the UCITS Fund are issued in the name of the holder and are documented in a global certificate; the issue of individual certificates is

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

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

§ 15 Issue and redemption of units, suspension of redemption.

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

§ 16 Issue and redemption prices.

1. For the calculation of unit issue and redemption prices, the market values of the assets (net asset value) belonging to the UCITS Fund less borrowings undertaken and other liabilities (net asset value) is determined and divided by the number of units in circulation (unit value). If special unit classes for the UCITS Fund are introduced in accordance with Section 14, Paragraph 2, then the unit value and the issue and redemption prices shall be determined separately. The assets are valued in accordance with Sections 168 and 169 KAGB and the Investment Accounting and Valuation Ordinance (KARBV).
2. The issue price is the unit value of the UCITS Fund plus any issue premium established in the SIC pursuant to Section 165, Paragraph 2 (8) KAGB. The redemption price is the unit value of the UCITS Fund plus any redemption fee established in the SIC pursuant to Section 165, Paragraph 2 (8) KAGB.
3. The settlement date for purchase and redemption orders is no later than the next valuation date following the receipt of the purchase or redemption order, unless specified otherwise in the SIC.
4. Issue and redemption prices will be determined on each exchange trading day. Unless specified otherwise in the SIC, on public holidays that are exchange trading days, as well as on 24 and 31 December each year, the Company and the Custodian Bank may refrain from determining the value; details are discussed in the Sales Prospectus.

§ 17 Expenses.

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

§ 18 Accounting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 21 Changes to the Investment Conditions.

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

§ 22 Place of performance

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

Special Investment Conditions for the UCITS Fund iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE).

Special Investment Conditions governing the legal relationship between the investors and BlackRock Asset Management Deutschland AG, Munich, Germany (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), for the investment fund managed by the Company in accordance with the UCITS Directive **iShares eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1yr UCITS ETF (DE).** (hereinafter referred to as the "UCITS Fund") are valid only in combination with the "General Investment Conditions" (hereinafter referred to as "GIC") that have been established by the Company for each UCITS Fund.

Investment policies and restrictions.

§ 1 Assets.

1. The Company may acquire the following assets for the UCITS Fund:
   a) Securities pursuant to Section 5 of the GIC,
   b) Money market instruments pursuant to Section 6 of the GIC,
   c) Bank accounts pursuant to Section 7 of the GIC,
   d) Derivatives pursuant to Section 9 GIC,
2. Investment fund units pursuant to Section 196 KAGB and other investment instruments pursuant to Section 198 KAGB may not be acquired.

§ 2 Investment restrictions.

1. The UCITS Fund must predominantly consist of money market instruments of the eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1 universe.
2. The Company may invest more than 35 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund in securities and money market instruments of the Federal Republic of Germany. The money market instruments held for account of the UCITS Fund must originate from at least six different issues, whereby no more than 30 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund may be held in a single issue.
3. The securities and money market instruments of the Federal Republic of Germany purchased under repurchase agreements shall be counted towards the investment restrictions in accordance with Section 208 KAGB.
4. No more than 10 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund may be invested in securities as defined by Section 5 of the GIC. Bank accounts held for the UCITS Fund shall be included in this amount.
5. The securities and money market instruments purchased under repurchase agreements shall be counted towards the investment restrictions in accordance with Section 206 Paragraphs 1 to 3 KAGB.
6. No more than 10 percent of the value of the UCITS Fund may be held in bank accounts as defined by Section 7 Sentence 1 of the GIC. The securities held for the UCITS Fund and the amounts paid by the Company as lender shall be included.

§ 3 Derivatives.

1. The Company may invest, subject to a suitable risk management system, in any derivatives that may be acquired for the UCITS Fund that are derived from assets pursuant to Section 1 Paragraph 1 a) or b) or from recognised financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In particular, this includes options, futures contracts and swaps as well as combinations thereof.
2. The Company will use the derivatives listed in Paragraph 1 for the purpose of achieving a performance matching the performance of the eb.rexx® Government Germany 0-1 (Total Return Index).

Unit classes.

§ 4 Unit classes.

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

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

§ 5 Units.

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

§ 6 Issue and redemption prices.

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

§ 7 Expenses.

1. For managing the UCITS Fund, the Company receives from the assets of the UCITS Fund a fee of up to 0.30 percent per annum of the net asset value, depending on the unit class determined each exchange trading day in accordance with Section 16 Paragraph 1 of the GIC. The Company is free to charge a lower management fee for one or more unit classes, or all of them. The Company indicates the management fee charged for each unit class in the Sales Prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports. The management fee will be paid in advance in monthly instalments out of the UCITS Fund.
2. The management fee specified in Paragraph 1 shall cover services rendered by the Company for the UCITS Fund, including the expenses of the Custodian Bank, legally required printing, mailings, and publications associated with the UCITS Fund, and for annual report audits conducted by auditors of the Company.
3. The following expenses are not covered by Paragraph 1:
   a) Expenses resulting from the purchase and sale of assets (transaction costs);
   b) Customary bank custody fees, including the customary bank charges for the custody of foreign securities abroad and related taxes, if applicable;
   c) Customary expenses related to day-to-day account management;
   d) Expenses incurred in the assertion and enforcement of the legal claims of the UCITS Fund;
   e) Expenses for providing information to investors of the UCITS Fund by means of a durable medium, with the exception of expenses for providing information in the case of fund mergers and with the exception of information on measures connected with violations of investment limits or errors in calculating the net asset value per unit.

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

Appropriation of income and financial year.

§ 8 Distribution.

1. In the case of the distributing unit classes, the Company generally distributes, net of costs, the proportionate interest, dividends and income from investment fund units received on behalf of the UCITS Fund during the financial year, taking into account the appropriate income netting. Capital gains and other income - taking into account the appropriate income equalisation - can also be used proportionally for distributions.
2. The final distribution takes place within four months after the close of the financial year. In addition, the Company may carry out interim distributions during the year.
3. The interim distribution amount is at the discretion of the Company. The Company is not obliged to distribute all distributable income pursuant to Paragraph 1 accumulated up to the date of the interim distribution; it may carry ordinary income forward to the next distribution date.
4. Interim distributions are intended to minimise any discrepancy between the performance of the UCITS Fund and that of the Underlying Index.
5. Distributable pro rata income pursuant to Paragraph 1 may be carried forward for distribution in subsequent financial years if the amount of the income carried forward does not exceed 15 percent of the respective value of the UCITS Fund at the end of the financial year. Income from short financial years may be carried forward in its entirety.
6. In the interests of maintaining equity, some pro rata income, or in exceptional cases, all income, may be set aside for accumulation in the UCITS Fund.
7. If no unit classes are formed, the income is distributed.

§ 9 Reinvestment.

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

§ 10 Financial year.

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

§ 11 Name.

The rights of unitholders who acquired units originally named "iShares eb.rexx® Money Market (DE)" or "iShares eb.rexx® Money Market UCITS ETF (DE)" remain unaffected.

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