DWS Fund IRA Application:
Forms and Disclosure Documents

Thank you for choosing DWS Funds for your Individual Retirement Account (IRA).

This booklet contains the documents and forms you will need to establish a DWS Fund Traditional, Roth or SEP-IRA. For information about setting up an IRA account for a minor, see Step 10 on page 11 of this booklet. The disclosure statement and custodial agreements (Form 5305-A for Traditional and SEP-IRAs, Form 5305-RA for Roth IRAs) detail the terms under which DWS Trust Company will serve as your account custodian and the regulations associated with owning and maintaining an IRA. Please review the applicable documents carefully and retain them with your other IRA records for future reference. The table below lists the forms included in this booklet and how they should be used:

DWS Fund IRA application

What it does:
- Establishes a new DWS Fund Traditional, Roth or SEP-IRA with a contribution.
- Establishes a new DWS Fund Traditional, Roth or SEP-IRA by conversion, rollover or transfer of assets held at another fund company or financial institution.

Note: Use separate applications to establish separate contributory IRAs and conversion, transfer or rollover IRAs.

IRA rollover/transfer form

What it does:
- Initiates a direct rollover from an employer's plan to a DWS Fund IRA.
- Transfers assets from an IRA currently at another fund company or financial institution.
- Converts a Traditional IRA currently at another fund company or financial institution to a DWS Fund Roth IRA.
- Changes the custodian on an IRA to DWS Trust Company.

Note: Be sure to submit a completed DWS IRA application along with this form.

IRA electronic transfer services form

What it does:
- Establishes an account feature that allows you to purchase shares by electronic transfer from your bank account and make a contribution to your IRA.
- Establishes an account feature that allows you to redeem shares by electronic transfer to your bank account and make a distribution from your IRA.

DWS Fund IRA Application

Use this form to open a Traditional, Roth or SEP-IRA with DWS Funds in Class A, C or S shares. If you wish to open another type of account or need assistance completing this form, please contact Shareholder Services.

Call: (800) 728-3337 or e-mail: service@dws.com
Only a U.S. citizen or a resident alien with a valid Social Security number and U.S. residential address may open a new account with this application.

Paperless Options

DWS is pleased to offer electronic delivery of fund and account documents. You can receive your DWS Fund account statements, transaction confirmations, tax forms, fund prospectuses, updates, annual and semi-annual reports electronically. Once you receive your New Account Confirmation you can register at www.dws.com or by downloading the DWS Direct USA mobile app (available for both iOS and Android) using your new account number. Once you consent, an e-mail will be sent notifying you when new fund or account materials are available for viewing online. Please note that no confidential information will be sent via e-mail.

Keep in mind that shareholders who adopt electronic delivery are not subject to the annual maintenance fee of $20 per fund account.

Step 1 Your financial advisor (Class A and C shares only)

Note: Class A and C shares are designed for investors working with a financial advisor. If you do not designate an advisor, sales charges and fees will be paid to DWS Distributors, Inc., the fund's principal underwriter and distributor.

Name of Firm

Name of Firm

Address of Branch

City

State

Zip

Number of branch

Phone number of advisor ( )

Extension

Name of advisor

Identification number of advisor (if applicable)

E-mail Address

Step 2 Registration and required customer identification information

Important information about procedures for opening a DWS Fund IRA account:

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions, including DWS to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account or person(s) authorized to effect transactions in an account. When you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth and other information that will allow us to identify you. Some or all of this information will be used to verify the identity of all persons opening an account.

Provide information about the account owner. (*Indicates required field)

continued on next page

Step 2 | Registration and required customer identification information (continued)

* Name of account owner

* Social Security Number

* Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY

* U.S. Residential Address (P.O. Box not acceptable)

* City

* State

* Zip

Mailing Address (if different)

City

State

Zip

Daytime Phone Number

( )

Extension

E-mail Address

Provide information about the account owner. continued (*Indicates required field)

* Select one: ☐ U.S. Citizen ☐ Resident Alien If resident alien, please provide country of citizenship:

If the account owner listed above is a minor, provide information about the parent/legal guardian. (*Indicate required field)

* Name of parent/legal guardian

* Social Security number of parent/legal guardian

* Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY

* U.S. Residential Address (P.O. Box not acceptable)

* City

* State

* Zip

* Select one: ☐ U.S. Citizen ☐ Resident Alien If resident alien, please provide country of citizenship:

Step 3 | IRA type

Select one:

Traditional IRA

☐ Contribution[1]

☐ Rollover/Transfer[2]

Roth IRA

☐ Contribution[1]

☐ Invest/move my Roth IRA or Designated Roth Plan account from another company[2]

☐ Invest/move my Traditional IRA or SEP-IRA from another company and convert to a Roth IRA[2, 3]

☐ Rollover my qualified plan from another company and convert to a Roth IRA[2, 3, 4]

☐ Check here if you would like us to combine Roth conversion amounts and Roth contributions in one account (Commingled Roth). Otherwise, we will maintain separate Roth accounts for you. We suggest separate accounts for simpler tracking and tax reporting when you take a distribution.

[1] Please consult www.irs.gov or your tax advisor for contribution limits for your type of account.
[2] If you have received rollover assets from another institution, you must complete the transaction within 60 days of receipt. If no check is enclosed, you may need to complete the DWS IRA Rollover/Transfer form in addition to this form.
[3] Converting your pre-tax savings into a Roth IRA will be considered a taxable event and you will owe taxes on these savings. To learn more please see IRS Publication 590-A.
[4] Check with your employer for specific instructions and any special forms you may need to complete for this transaction.

continued on next page

Step 3 IRA type (continued)

SEP-IRA

- ☐ Employer contribution
- ☐ Employee contribution[1]
- ☐ Invest/move my SEP-IRA or Traditional IRA from another company[2]
- ☐ Rollover from an employer plan[2, 3]
- ☐ Employee salary deferral contribution[4]

[1] Please consult www.irs.gov or your tax advisor for contribution limits for your type of account
[2] If you have received rollover assets from another institution, you must complete the transaction within 60 days of receipt. If no check is enclosed, you may need to complete the DWS IRA Rollover/Transfer form in addition to this form.
[3] Check with your employer for specific instructions and any special forms you may need to complete for this transaction.
[4] Employee salary deferral contributions can only be made to a SAR-SEP. New plans have not been allowed since January 1, 1997, but a new participant or investment can be added to an existing SAR-SEP Plan.

Step 4 Select your mutual funds

Please consult www.irs.gov or your tax advisor for contribution limits for your type of account. Contributions for the prior tax year must be postmarked before the tax filing deadline, excluding extensions, (usually April 15th).

Your initial investment check must be submitted with this application unless you are including a DWS IRA rollover/transfer form. Please make check payable to DWS Funds.

Indicate below the funds in which you would like to invest. Class A shares will be purchased if no share class is indicated. Refer to the prospectuses for fund names.

Please select a share class: ☐ A ☐ C ☐ S

Percentages must equal 100%

Fund name, number, or NASDAQ symbol	Contribution year (if applicable)	Dollar Amount		Percentage	
		$	OR		%
		$	OR		%
		$	OR		%
		$	OR		%

Minimum initial IRA investment amount per fund is $500 for Class A and C shares, and $1,000 for Class S shares. If more than one fund is selected and no allocation is provided, the investment will be evenly allocated among all funds selected.

If no year is indicated, the contribution will be coded as current year.

continued on next page

Cumulative discount

I, my spouse/life partner or minor children/stepchildren, own Class A shares of the DWS funds listed below, which may entitle me to a reduced sales charge as described in the prospectus.

Cumulative discount number (if known)

Account number

Account number

Account number

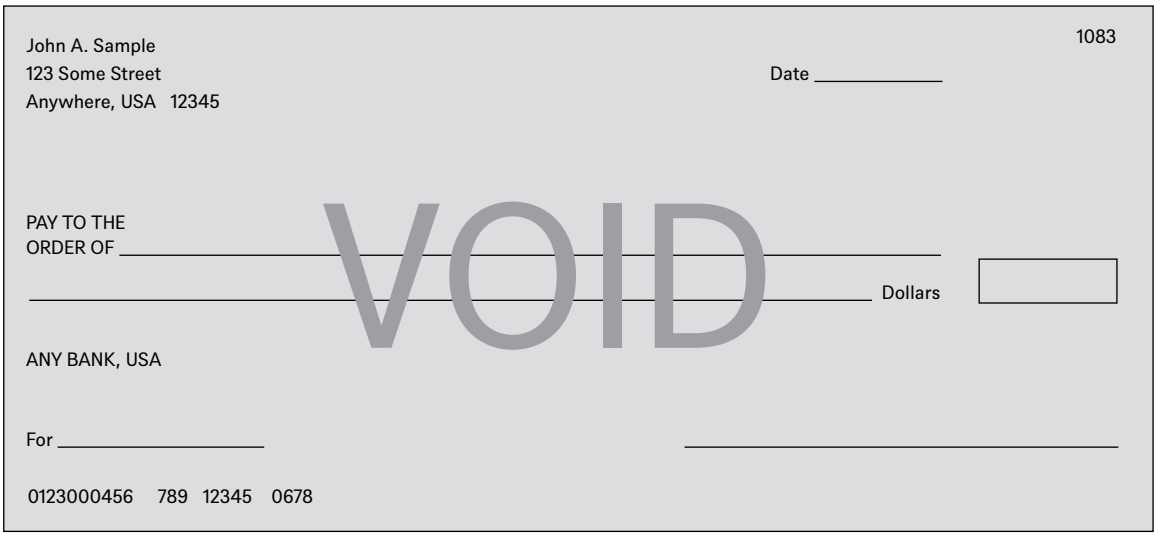
Account number

See the prospectus or talk with your financial advisor for more information.

Bank Instructions

If you select any of the privileges in sections A or B below, please tape a voided check or deposit slip here to transfer money between your bank and your DWS IRA account.

We will use the bank account on your investment check unless you attach a voided check or deposit slip below. We cannot establish banking services from cash management, brokerage or mutual fund checks. Your name and address must be preprinted on the check or deposit slip. Please write "VOID" on your check before sending.



Please indicate the type of account at your financial institution: (Only one type should be selected. If no selection is made, checking will be the default).

☐ Checking OR ☐ Savings

If the bank account registration does not match your DWS fund account registration, a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required for the DWS fund account owner(s) and all additional bank account owners.

continued on next page

Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)

This option allows you to make contributions automatically and regularly in your DWS fund(s). Please consult irs.gov for contribution limits that may be applicable, as well as information about required distributions. We will activate your Automatic Investment Plan using the bank account on your investment check if the account is registered in your name. Otherwise, you must attach a voided check or deposit slip as directed on previous page.

Indicate the month and year you want your first AIP deposit to be made[1]:

MM/YYYY

Select the frequency of your investment: (If no option is selected, investments will be made on a monthly basis.)

☐ Monthly (12 times a year) ☐ Semi-monthly (2 times a month) ☐ Bi-monthly (6 times a year)

☐ Quarterly (4 times a year) ☐ Semi-annually (2 times a year) $ ☐ Annually (1 time a year)

Fund name, number or NASDAQ symbol	Dollar Amount	Day(s) of the Month[1]
	$	
	$	

Purchase

☐ I want the ability to move money by telephone or online from my bank account to my DWS Fund account. Please tape a voided check or deposit slip on previous page.

[1] If you select automatic investment and do not specify the deposit date, your investment will automatically be processed on the 25th of the current month. If you select a date that falls on a weekend or a holiday, your investment will be made on the next business day. We must receive this form seven calendar days prior to the day you wish your investment to begin. Otherwise, it will be processed the following month.

Step 6 Beneficiary designation

Please select your beneficiaries and indicate the percentage of your account you are designating to each. Percentages for primary beneficiaries must total 100%. Also, the percentages for the secondary beneficiaries must equal 100%. If you are designating more than four beneficiaries, please list on a separate piece of paper. This designation is not effective unless filed with DWS Trust Company prior to your death. If you name more than one primary beneficiary and do not indicate percentages, distributions will be made equally to primary beneficiary(ies) who survive you. If a percentage is indicated and a primary beneficiary does not survive you, the percentage of that beneficiary's share will be divided equally among the surviving primary beneficiary(ies) unless you specify otherwise. Also, if the percentages do not equal 100%, any remaining portion will be divided equally among the surviving primary beneficiary(ies). Secondary beneficiaries receive distributions only if there are no surviving primary beneficiaries. Distributions to secondary beneficiaries will be made according to the rules of succession described above for primary beneficiary.

Primary Beneficiaries

Percentages must equal 100%

Name | Percentage | ☐ Social Security Number | ☐ Tax ID

Name | Percentage % | ☐ Social Security Number | OR ☐ Tax ID

Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY | Relationship: ☐ Spouse ☐ Other

Name | Percentage | ☐ Social Security Number | ☐ Tax ID

Name | Percentage % | ☐ Social Security Number | OR ☐ Tax ID

Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY | Relationship: ☐ Spouse ☐ Other

Secondary Beneficiaries

Percentages must equal 100%

Name | Percentage | ☐ Social Security Number | ☐ Tax ID

Name | Percentage % | ☐ Social Security Number | OR ☐ Tax ID

Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY | Relationship: ☐ Spouse ☐ Other

Name | Percentage | ☐ Social Security Number | ☐ Tax ID

Name | Percentage % | ☐ Social Security Number | OR ☐ Tax ID

Date of Birth – MM/DD/YYYY | Relationship: ☐ Spouse ☐ Other

Step 7 Spousal consent

If you are married and live in a community property state, your spouse may have a property interest in the account and any beneficiary designation that you make other than to your spouse may be ineffective without spousal consent. DWS Trust Company, DWS Service Company, the DWS Funds and their respective affiliates make no warranty as to the ownership of the account after the death of the participant. By signing this application you and your spouse, as applicable, acknowledge that DWS has no obligation to locate or notify any beneficiary or to independently verify any information provided by you or any person claiming an interest in the account.

Community property is currently recognized in AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, WI and Puerto Rico, but this list is subject to change.

- It is your responsibility to determine if this section applies. You may need to consult with legal counsel.
- If this section applies, have your spouse sign as indicated.
- Neither DWS Trust Company nor DWS Service Company or its affiliates will be liable for any consequences resulting from failure to provide proper spousal consent.

I am the spouse of the above-named shareholder. I acknowledge that I have received a fair and reasonable disclosure of my spouse's property and financial obligations. Due to any possible consequences of giving up my community property interest in

continued on next page

Step 7 Spousal consent (continued)

this IRA, I have been advised to see a tax professional or legal advisor. I hereby consent to the beneficiary designation(s) indicated above. I assume full responsibility for any adverse consequence that may result. No tax or legal advice was given to me by the Custodian or the designated investment company or their affiliates.

Signature of Account Owner's Spouse

Date – MM/DD/YYYY

Step 8 Custodial fee

This fee is subject to change as provided in Article VIII or IX of the Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreements.

What are custodial fees?
The amount of the fee varies based on your IRA account balance and the number of funds in which you invest your IRA assets. An individual holding an IRA with one or more DWS fund will be charged $18 per fund/account up to a maximum of $36. An individual with an aggregate IRA balance totaling $50,000 or more will not be charged an IRA custodial fee for that year.

What if I elect to pay the annual custodial fee directly?
Your IRA account is subject to an annual custodial fee (unless the account qualifies for a waiver from the fee). The fee is usually assessed in early December. Until December 1, you may send a separate check to pay the fee along with the investment slip attached to your statement. If you do not send a separate check to pay the fee, the Custodian will automatically deduct the annual custodial fee from your account. If you close your account beforehand, we reserve the right to assess the fee when the account is closed.

New accounts established after we have assessed the annual fee will not be charged. However, we reserve the right to impose the annual fee at some later date in the same year by either deducting the fee from the account or accepting payment by a separate check sent to the following address:

DWS Trust Company
c/o DWS Service Company
P.O. Box 219151
Kansas City, MO 64121-9151

Step 9 Your signature (required)

By signing this application establishing an IRA, the undersigned:

- Establishes an Individual Retirement Account pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and in accordance with all the terms of the Custodial Agreement on Form 5305-A (or Form 5305-RA).
- Appoints DWS Trust Company (DTC), or its successors, as custodian of the account.
- States that he or she has received, read, accepts and specifically incorporates herein the Custodial Agreement on Form 5305-A (or Form 5305-RA) and Disclosure Statement; and received the Custodial Account Agreement and IRA Disclosure Statement at least seven days before the date of the signature (below) and acknowledge that there are no further rights of revocation.
- Agrees to promptly give necessary instructions to the Custodian to enable the Custodian to carry out its duties under the Custodial Agreement.

If I am making an IRA rollover or direct rollover above, I certify that the contribution does not include any after-tax employee contributions to any qualified plan (other than accumulated deductible employee contributions) or 403(b) arrangement. I certify that I have not made another rollover within the one-year period immediately preceding this rollover; such distribution was received within 60 days of making the rollover to this account; and no portion of the amount rolled over is a required minimum distribution under the required distribution rules.

If converting an existing Traditional IRA to a Roth Conversion IRA, I acknowledge that the amount converted will be treated as taxable income (except for prior nondeductible contributions) for federal income tax purposes. I certify that the information given above is correct and acknowledge that adverse tax consequences or penalties could result from giving incorrect information.

- I certify that I have the authority and legal capacity to buy shares of DWS funds and to establish and use any related privileges. I have received and read the prospectus. I understand the investment objectives and policies of each DWS fund I have selected. I agree that I am subject to all terms and conditions of the prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.
- I authorize DWS to act on any instructions (including telephone or electronic instructions) they reasonably believe to be genuine for services requested and/or received automatically. DWS will use procedures to give reasonable assurance that telephone instructions are genuine, including verifying the identity of the caller, and will not be responsible for acting on the instructions if such procedures are followed.
- I also authorize my bank to honor all entries to my bank account arising in connection with any services I select. The power will continue if I am disabled or incapacitated. I understand that if I choose to contribute to my DWS fund(s) periodically through automatic investment, my contributions will continue regardless of share price levels, and there is no assurance of profit or

continued on next page

protection against loss in down markets. I have considered my ability to maintain this plan during such times. I understand that any of the services described in this form may be modified, interrupted, suspended, or terminated at any time, without notice.

I certify under penalties of perjury that:

1. The Social Security number shown on this form is correct and may be used for any account opened for me by the funds; and
2. I am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

I understand that these Authorizations and Certifications will apply to any DWS fund investment I make now or in the future and that these terms replace the terms contained in the same or similar section of any prior application I have signed. The Authorizations and Certifications apply to each person who signs this form.

By signing this form, I consent to the "householded" delivery of any fund prospectuses, shareholder reports or other documents (except transaction confirmations and account statements) that I must legally receive. This means that I, and any other fund shareholder residing at my address and perceived by DWS to be a member of my family, will receive a single prospectus or report at our address. Please note that the "householded" delivery of mail may reduce the amount of mail you receive from DWS, and it may also help to lower fund expenses.

☐ Please select this box if you do not consent to "householding." Each shareholder at your address will receive his or her own prospectus or report.

I understand that if I am attempting to open a DWS Class S IRA, and I do not select a fund for investment, or if DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series – DWS Cash Investment Trust Class S. If I am attempting to open a Class A share account, and I do not select a fund for investment, or DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series – DWS Money Market Fund. If I attempting to open a Class C share account, and I do not select a fund for investment, or DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series – DWS Cash Investment Trust Class C.

If the Depositor is a minor under the laws of the Depositor's state of residence, a parent or guardian must sign in Step 10 of this application. Until the Depositor reaches the age of majority, the parent or guardian will exercise the powers and duties of the Depositor.

This application is Article VIII, paragraph 1 of Form 5305-A for Traditional IRAs, and Article IX of Form 5305-RA for Roth IRAs, which are incorporated herein by reference and supplemented above. DWS Trust Company (DTC) will accept appointment as Custodian of the account. Once DTC acknowledges receipt of this form, it shall be deemed accepted and, therefore effective as of the date I signed it.

Custodian acceptance

DTC will accept appointment as Custodian of the account. Once DTC or the Custodian acknowledges receipt of this form, it shall be deemed accepted, and, therefore, effective, as of the date I signed it. However, this agreement is not binding upon the Custodian until the Depositor has received a statement of the transaction. Receipt by the Depositor of a confirmation of the purchase of the fund shares indicated above will serve as notification of DTC's acceptance of appointment as Custodian of the account.

If the Depositor is a minor under the laws of the Depositor's state of residence, acceptance by the Custodian of the contribution to this Account is expressly conditioned upon the Parent's agreement to be responsible for all requirements of the Depositor, and to exercise the powers and duties of the Depositor, with respect to the operation of the Account. Unless otherwise indicated, upon reaching the age of majority in the state in which the Depositor then resides, the Depositor may advise the Custodian in writing (accompanied by such supporting documentation as the Custodian may require) that he or she is assuming sole responsibility to exercise all powers and duties associated with the administration of the Account. Absent such written notice by the Depositor, the Custodian shall have no responsibility to acknowledge the Depositor's exercise of such powers and duties of administration.

If acting in the capacity of parent or legal guardian, your signature at the bottom of this form indicates that you have read, understood and agreed to the Terms stated in Step 10 of this form.

By signing this form, I understand and consent to DWS collection, verification and retention of information (as set forth in this application) that identifies each person who opens an account. I certify that all account information and disclosures made on this form are true and accurate.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certification of your Social Security number.

continued on next page

Medallion Signature Guarantee

- A Medallion Signature Guarantee is not required if your bank account matches the DWS fund account registration.
- If the bank account registration does not match your DWS fund account registration, a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required for the DWS fund account owner(s) and all additional bank account owners.

Name of Owner

Signature of Owner
(If acting on behalf of the account owner you must sign in capacity†)

Date – MM/DD/YYYY

Affix Medallion Signature Guarantee or Guarantee stamp
(a notary seal is not acceptable)

Bank Account Owner if Different From Account Owner (if applicable)

Name of Bank Account Owner (please print)

Signature of Bank Account Owner

Date – MM/DD/YYYY

Affix Medallion Signature Guarantee or Guarantee stamp
(a notary seal is not acceptable)

Special note to Medallion Signature Guarantee guarantors: By affixing the Medallion Signature Guarantee, you are verifying the identity of the individuals and entities assigned to this account and are accepting liability for any misrepresentation as it applies to this registration and any accompanying documentation.

Medallion Signature Guarantee

A Medallion Signature Guarantee is issued by a bank, savings and loan, trust company, credit union, broker/dealer, or any member or participant of an approved signature guarantee program. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable guarantor. An officer of the institution will ask for identification to be sure that you are, in fact, the person identified on this form and the person signing it. Once the guarantor has reviewed your request, verified your identity and your authority to act on the account presented to them, they will affix a Medallion Signature Guarantee stamp to your form.

DWS prefers Medallion Signature Guarantee stamps. We must receive an original stamp. If more than one signature is required on this form, we will need separate stamps for each signature. If you are obtaining a non-Medallion Signature Guarantee, please contact us. We may require additional documentation to complete your request.

† If acting on behalf of the account owner, you must sign in capacity with your title next to your signature as it relates to this account, i.e. Joe Smith, Attorney-in-fact. The institution providing the Medallion Signature Guarantee for these types of accounts will require additional documentation. You may wish to contact the institution to confirm the documentation they require to provide you with a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

Step 10 | IRA for minor—additional terms and conditions statement

To open an IRA account for an individual who has not reached the age of majority pursuant to applicable state law ("minor"), please follow these special instructions:

1. Under Step 2: On the "Name of account owner" line write the minor's name and the word "minor" after 1. their name. Use the minor's Social Security number and date of birth in the adjacent fields.
2. Under the last section of Step 2: Parent/guardian must provide their name, date of birth, Social Security number, address and citizenship.
3. Under Step 9: On the line for the "Signature of owner," the parent or legal guardian must sign and indicate either "parent" or "guardian" after their signature.

In addition, both the minor and the parent or legal guardian must sign below to acknowledge agreement with the following additional terms and conditions:

1. The minor has earned income to contribute to an IRA account. Consult www.irs.gov or your tax advisor for contribution limits[1].
2. We have both read and understood the terms set forth on this application and in the IRA Plan document, and acknowledge that the minor's IRA account is subject to these terms and is governed by the IRA Plan document.
3. We both acknowledge that either the minor or the parent/legal guardian can issue instructions on this IRA account. These instructions include, but are not limited to, making investment allocation changes, making transfers, and requesting and receiving distributions. However, only the minor may make contributions to the IRA according to the rules and conditions in the IRA Plan document. Additionally, the applicable death distribution rules set forth in the IRA Plan document shall be applied based solely on the minor's age at time of death. The account will automatically pass to the minor's estate unless the minor reached the age of majority, and properly designated his or her own beneficiary.
4. We both acknowledge that the minor's IRA account will contain the parent or legal guardian designation in the registration until a request is made to remove or change the parent or legal guardian from the registration and that the custodian shall have no responsibility to determine when the minor reaches the age of majority, or for determining whether any such notification is proper or valid under state or federal law. For instructions on how to change or remove the parent or legal guardian designation from the IRA account, please call Shareholder Services at (800) 728-3337.

Print Name of Minor	Signature of Minor (if appropriate)	Date – MM/DD/YYYY

Print Name of Parent/Guardian	Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian	Date – MM/DD/YYYY

[1] If the minor does not have earned income, you may want to consider opening a Coverdell Education Savings Account which does not require the minor to have earned income, but limits contributions by others to $2,000 per year. Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, however, have specific rules and regulations you should consider before opening an account.

Please mail completed form to:

DWS Service Company
P.O. Box 219151
Kansas City, MO 64121-9151

Overnight Address:

DWS Service Company
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219151
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

The brand DWS represents DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and any of its subsidiaries such as DWS Distributors, Inc. which offers investment products or DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. and RREEF America L.L.C. which offer advisory services.

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

IRA Custodian Disclosure Statement and Plan Agreement

Retain these pages for your records.

Custodian disclosure statement

The following information is provided to you by the Custodian (as specified on the form establishing the DWS IRA) of the DWS Individual Retirement Account, as required by the Internal Revenue Code. You should read this information, along with the DWS Individual Retirement Account Custodial Agreement and the prospectus(es) and/or other information for the investments you have selected for your IRA contributions. If there is any inconsistency between the provisions of your plan or a prospectus and this Statement, the plan and the prospectus provisions will control.

Revocation of your IRA

If you do not receive this disclosure statement at least seven calendar days before your IRA is established, you have the right to revoke your IRA during the seven calendar days after your IRA is established.

To revoke your IRA, you must request the revocation in writing and send or deliver it to:

DWS Trust Company
P.O. Box 219151
Kansas City, MO 64121-9151

Overnight Address:
DWS Service Company
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219151
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

If you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact Shareholder Services by calling (800) 728-3337 or email: service@dws.com

If you mail your revocation, the postmark must be within the seven-day period during which you are permitted to revoke your IRA.

If you revoke your IRA within the proper time, the entire amount that you contributed, without any adjustments for administrative fees, expenses, price fluctuation, or earnings, will be returned to you.

You may obtain further IRA information from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Types of IRAs

Within this Disclosure Statement, the IRA types addressed are as follows:

- Traditional IRA: is an IRA to which you make a regular deductible or nondeductible contribution and/or your employer makes a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP) IRA contribution.
- Roth IRA: is an IRA to which you make regular nondeductible contributions and/or conversions of Traditional IRAs and, in certain circumstances, SIMPLE IRAs, and from which distributions are tax- and penalty-free if certain conditions are met.

Contributions

Eligibility to make contributions

Traditional IRA contribution: You are eligible to make a regular Traditional IRA contribution for any tax year in which you have earned income.

You must make your regular Traditional IRA contributions for any tax year during that tax year or by the due date (without extension) of your tax return (generally April 15th). You may make rollover contributions or transfers to your Traditional IRA at any time (see "Rollovers and transfers" to Traditional IRAs see below).

continued on next page

If you are an employee, "earned income" generally means the amount shown as wages on the Form W-2 that you receive from your employer. If you are self-employed, your "earned income" generally is your net profit, if any, as shown on the "Net profits or loss" line on the Schedule C or C-EZ of your IRS Form 1040, less your self-employment tax deduction and contributions to a qualified retirement plan on your own behalf. If you are performing income-producing services as a partner in a partnership, your "earned income" generally is your share of the net partnership profits as shown on the Schedule K-1 of your partnership return (IRS Form 1065), less your self-employment tax deduction and contribution to a qualified retirement plan on your own behalf. In most cases, earned income will not include passive income, such as investment income or rental income, or income from pensions, annuities or deferred compensation.

Roth IRA contribution: You are eligible to make a regular Roth IRA contribution for any tax year in which you have earned income (described above) and if your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) does not exceed the applicable tax year's maximum allowable AGI. Your AGI for this purpose is, in general, your modified income from all sources before any itemized deductions or personal exemptions, modified as follows: you include taxable Social Security and Railroad Retirement Act benefits; you take into account the passive loss limitations under Section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"); you exclude any income resulting from a conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA; and you do not take into account exclusions under Code Section 135 (interest on savings bonds used to pay higher education expenses), 137 (employer provided adoption assistance) or 911 (foreign earned income). The instructions to your federal income tax return (i.e., Form 1040) will provide you with specific guidance on calculating your AGI for this purpose.

Maximum contribution amount

Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs: The maximum contribution amount you can contribute to a Traditional IRA or a Roth IRA is $7,500 for 2026.

If you elect to contribute to each type of IRA, the combined total cannot exceed the maximum amount for contribution to Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs for that year.

Individuals who attain age 50 during the taxable year or individuals who are already the age of 50 or over the age of 50 during the taxable year are allowed to make $1,100 in additional contributions for the 2026 tax year.

However, in no event can you make contributions in excess of 100% of your earned income. Additionally, your 2026 maximum contribution amount is reduced dollar for dollar by any annual contribution you make to another type of IRA for the same tax year.

Roth IRAs: If you are single and your AGI is $153,000 or below for 2026, you may contribute the maximum contribution amount (as defined above) as a Roth IRA contribution. If your AGI is $168,000 or more for 2026, you cannot make any Roth IRA contribution. If your AGI is $153,000 or more but less than $168,000 for 2026, and you have earned income of at least the amount of your Roth IRA contribution, your maximum Roth IRA contribution will be an amount between $700 and the maximum contribution amount. If your AGI falls in this zone, you can calculate your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2026 with this formula:

$$\frac{\$15{,}000 - (\text{AGI} - \$153{,}000)}{\$15{,}000} \times \text{Maximum allowable contribution} = \text{Maximum Roth IRA contribution}$$

You must round up your result to the next highest $10 level (the next highest number which ends in zero). For example, if your result was $1,521, you would round up to $1,530. In addition, if your rounded result is greater than $0, but less than $700, your maximum Roth IRA contribution would automatically be $700.[1]

If you are married and file a joint return and you and your spouse's combined AGI is below $242,000 for 2026, you may make a maximum contribution to your Roth IRA. If your combined AGI is $252,000 or more for 2026, you cannot make any Roth IRA contribution. If your combined AGI is $242,000 or more but less than $252,000 for 2026, and you have earned income of at least the amount of your Roth IRA contribution, your maximum Roth IRA contribution will be an amount between $700 and the maximum contribution. If your combined AGI falls in this zone, you can calculate your maximum Roth IRA contribution for 2026 with this formula:

$$\frac{\$10{,}000 - (\text{combined AGI} - \$242{,}000)}{\$10{,}000} \times \text{Maximum allowable contribution} = \text{Maximum Roth IRA contribution}$$

You must round up your result to the next highest $10 level (the next highest number which ends in zero). For example, if your result was $1,521, you would round it up to $1,530. In addition, if your rounded result is greater than $0, but less than $700, your maximum Roth IRA contribution would automatically be $700.[1]

[1] This assumes that you have at least $700 in earned income. If you have less, the maximum would be equal to the amount of the earned income. The AGI limit will be adjusted for inflation in future years.

continued on next page

Maximum combined Traditional and Roth IRA contributions: Your maximum combined regular Traditional and Roth IRA contributions for each tax year is the lesser of the maximum contribution or 100% of your earned income. Thus, the amount you can contribute to one of these types of IRAs reduces, dollar-for-dollar, the maximum amount you can contribute to the other type of IRA. However, if your earned income is less than your spouse's earned income and you and your spouse file a joint federal income tax return for the year, you may contribute up to the lesser of (a) the maximum contribution, or (b) your combined earned income reduced by any traditional or Roth IRA contribution your spouse makes to his or her own Traditional or Roth IRA for the tax year. Thus, married persons may often make total IRA contributions of up to twice the maximum contribution, even if one spouse does not work. You can split the contribution amount in any manner among IRAs for you and your spouse as long as you do not contribute more than each spouse's maximum contribution to all IRAs belonging to a spouse. (Under certain circumstances, to gain the maximum possible federal income tax deduction for Traditional IRA contributions, you may be required to carefully allocate your contributions among IRAs. (See "Deductibility of your Traditional IRA contributions" below.)

Excess IRA contributions

If you make contributions to one or more Traditional or Roth IRAs which exceed the amount you are allowed to contribute for any tax year, the excess over the allowable amount will be subject to a 6% IRS excess contribution tax unless you remove it (and any attributable earnings), or if helpful, recharacterize it, by the due date, including any extensions, for your federal income tax return for the year for which you made the contributions. For example, if you determine that your AGI exceeds the maximum for making a Roth IRA contribution (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above), you may be able instead to recharacterize such contribution as a Traditional IRA contribution (see "Recharacterization of contributions and/or conversions" below).

Recharacterization of contributions and/or conversions

Recharacterization provisions exist if you make a contribution to a Roth or Traditional IRA or a conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA (see "Conversion from a Traditional IRA, SEP-IRA or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA" below) and later determine that you either do not qualify to make a Roth IRA contribution or conversion or otherwise wish to recharacterize the nature of the Roth or Traditional IRA contribution or the conversion. You may request that the Custodian recharacterize all or part of 1) your Roth IRA (the "first IRA") contribution as a Traditional IRA (the "second IRA") contribution,or 2) your Traditional IRA (the "first IRA") contribution as a Roth IRA (the "second IRA") contribution. Such recharacterization must be done in the form of a direct transfer and must include earnings. The recharacterization must be requested and transferred from your first IRA to your second IRA no later than your tax return due date (including extension) for the year the contribution or conversion you requested to be recharacterized was made. (Note: Conversions which are made via a distribution from a Traditional IRA at the end of year 1 and a rollover within 60 days to a Roth IRA at the beginning of year 2 are deemed to be made in year 1). Any recharacterized contribution or conversion amount will be deemed to have been made originally to the second IRA.

You must notify the Custodian of your recharacterization election in the form required by the Custodian. Once a recharacterization election and transfer have been made, the election cannot be revoked. Currently, you may make as many recharacterizations in a tax year as you wish, although special rules apply to recharacterizations of Roth conversion amounts. See "Conversion from a Traditional IRA SEP-IRA, or SIMPLE IRA to a Roth IRA" below).

You must file Form 8606 as part of your annual federal income tax return for the tax year to which your recharacterization relates.

Deductibility of your Traditional IRA contributions

Active participant status: If you are an "active participant" in an employer-maintained retirement plan, your Traditional IRA contributions may be fully or partially deductible or may be fully nondeductible. If you are married and you and your spouse file a joint tax return, you will not be deemed an active participant solely because your spouse is an active participant. For this purpose, an employer maintained retirement plan generally includes qualified pension, money purchase and profit-sharing plans, 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans (tax-sheltered annuities), Keogh plans, ESOPs (stock bonus plans), simplified employee pension plans (SEP-IRAs), simple retirement accounts (SIMPLE IRAs), and certain governmental plans.

You will be considered to be an active participant for the year even if you are not yet vested in any contributions made on your behalf to an employer-maintained retirement plan. Also, if you make required contributions or voluntary employee contributions to an employer-maintained retirement plan, you will be considered to be an active participant even if you only worked for the employer for part of the year.

You will not be considered to be an active participant if you are covered in a government plan only because of your service as 1) an Armed Force Reservist, for 90 days or less of active service, or 2) in certain circumstances, as a volunteer firefighter covered for firefighting service.

If you are an employee, the Form W-2 that you receive from your employer should indicate whether you were an active participant for the year that the Form W-2 covers. If you have any questions about your participation in your employer's plan, you should check with your employer.

(Note: If a husband and wife live apart for an entire tax year and file separate federal income tax returns, they will not be treated as married for the purposes of these IRA deduction limits.)

continued on next page

Deductibility if you are not an active participant: If you are not an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan, you can deduct 100% of your Traditional IRA contributions up to the maximum amount. In general, the lesser of the maximum contribution amount or 100% of earned income.

Deductibility if you are an active participant: If you are an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan, the amount of your Traditional IRA contributions that you can deduct will depend on what your modified adjusted gross income ("AGI") is for the year for which you want to make an IRA contribution. For this purpose your AGI is similar to, but not exactly the same as, the definition of AGI above. The instructions to your federal income tax return (i.e., Form 1040) will provide you with specific guidance on calculating your AGI for this purpose.

Remember, even if you can deduct only a portion of your maximum allowable Traditional IRA contribution, you can still contribute the difference between the maximum deductible portion of your contribution and your maximum IRA contribution (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above) as a nondeductible contribution to a Traditional IRA or a Roth IRA if you meet the Roth IRA income qualifications as described above in "Eligibility to Make Contributions." You may also choose to treat as nondeductible a contribution which could be deductible. Any contributions you make to an IRA, whether deductible or nondeductible, will accumulate earnings tax deferred until you withdraw the contributions at a later date. Withdrawals of Roth IRA earnings may be tax-free as described below in "Taxability of distributions."

Single individuals: If you are single and your AGI is $81,000 or below for 2026, you can deduct 100% of your Traditional IRA contribution up to your maximum allowable contribution (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above). If your AGI is $91,000 or more for 2026, you cannot deduct any of your Traditional IRA contribution. If your AGI is more than $81,000 but less than $91,000 for 2026, and you have earned income of at least the amount of your Traditional IRA contribution, your maximum tax-deductible Traditional IRA contribution will be an amount between $700 and your maximum contribution amount. If your AGI falls in this zone, you can calculate the maximum deductible portion of your 2026 Traditional IRA contribution with this formula:

$10,000 - (AGI - $81,000) / $10,000	x	Maximum allowable contribution	=	Maximum deductible portion of Traditional IRA contribution

(Your "maximum allowable contribution" is the lesser of your maximum contribution amount or 100% of your earned income.)

You must round up your result to the next highest $10 level (the next highest number which ends in zero). For example, if your result was $1,521, you would round it up to $1,530. In addition, if your rounded result is greater than $0, but less than $700, the maximum deductible portion of your Traditional IRA contribution would automatically be $700.[1]

Married individuals: If you are married and file a joint return, and you and your spouse's combined AGI is $129,000 or below for 2026, you can deduct 100% of your Traditional IRA contribution up to your maximum allowable contribution (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above). If your combined AGI is $149,000 or more for 2026, you cannot deduct any of your Traditional IRA contribution. If your combined AGI is more than $129,000 and less than $149,000 for 2026, and you have earned income of at least the amount of your IRA contribution, your maximum tax-deductible IRA contribution will be an amount between $700 and your maximum contribution amount. If your combined AGI falls within this zone, you can calculate the maximum deductible portion of your 2026 Traditional IRA contribution with this formula:

$10,000 - (combined AGI - $129,000) / $20,000	x	Maximum allowable contribution	=	Maximum deductible portion of Traditional IRA contribution

(Your "maximum allowable contribution" is the lesser of your maximum contribution amount or 100% of your earned income.)

You must round up your result to the next highest $10 level (the next highest number which ends in zero). For example, if your result was $1,521, you would round it up to $1,530. In addition, if your rounded result is greater than $0, but less than $700, the maximum deductible portion of your Traditional IRA contribution would automatically be $700.[1] If you are an active participant and you are married filing separately, you may not deduct the full amount of your Traditional IRA contribution and your Traditional IRA contribution deduction is fully disallowed if your AGI s $10,000 or more.

[1] This assumes that you have at least $700 in earned income. If you have less, the deductible portion would be equal to the amount of the earned income.

continued on next page

Contributions (continued)

Deductibility if your spouse is an active participant, and you are not: If you are married and file a joint return and your spouse is an active participant in an employer-maintained retirement plan, but you are not, then you can deduct 100% of your Traditional IRA contribution up to your maximum allowable contribution (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above) if your combined AGI is $242,000 or below for 2026. If your combined AGI is $252,000 or more for 2026, you cannot deduct any of your Traditional IRA contribution. If your combined AGI is more than $242,000 but less than $252,000 for 2026, and you and your spouse have earned income of at least the amount of your IRA contribution, your maximum tax-deductible Traditional IRA contribution will be an amount between $700 and your maximum contribution amount. If your combined
AGI falls in this zone, you can calculate the maximum deductible portion of your Traditional IRA contribution for 2026 with this formula:

$$\frac{\$10{,}000 - (\text{combined AGI} - \$242{,}000)}{\$10{,}000} \times \text{Maximum allowable contribution} = \text{Maximum deductible portion of Traditional IRA contribution}$$

(Your "maximum allowable contribution" is the lesser of your maximum contribution amount or 100% of your earned income.)

You must round up your result to the next highest $10 level (the next highest number which ends in zero). For example, if your result was $1,521, you would round up to $1,530. In addition, if your rounded result is greater than $0, but less than $700, the maximum deductible portion of your Traditional IRA contribution would automatically be $700[1].

This assumes that you and your spouse have at least $700 in earned income. If you and your spouse have less, the deductible portion would automatically be $700.

Nondeductibility of your Roth IRA contributions: Contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, regardless of your earned income.

Other eligibility, contribution and deductibility provisions

Reporting of nondeductible contributions to IRAs

If you make a nondeductible contribution to an IRA or a conversion to a Roth IRA, you must report the amount of the nondeductible contribution and/or conversion to the IRS on Form 8606 as a part of your annual federal income tax return. You may make contributions to your Traditional IRA at any time during the year until the total of your contributions to your Traditional IRA equals your maximum (see "Eligibility to make contributions" above), without having to know how much will be a Traditional IRA deductible contribution. When you fill out your tax return, you may then figure out how much of your Traditional IRA contribution is deductible. You should be aware that there is a penalty equal to 6% of the overstated contribution amount that you report as deductible for overstating the amount you can deduct on your federal income tax return.

Form of contribution

Unless you are making a rollover contribution, your contribution must be made in cash. Rollover contributions may be made in a form other than cash if permitted by DWS Trust Company, or DWS Distributors, Inc., as applicable. You cannot make any contributions to this IRA for investment in life insurance contracts.

All contributions you make to this IRA are nonforfeitable (100% vested).

The assets in your IRA may not be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

SEP contributions

If your employer makes contributions to your Traditional IRA as part of a Simplified Employee Pension Plan (SEP-IRA), those employer contributions are not subject to the eligibility and deduction limits discussed above. Your employer may contribute up to the lesser of $72,000 for 2026 or 25% of your compensation (up to $360,000 for 2026) to your IRA and deduct that amount on the employer's federal income tax return. The employer contribution amount is excluded from your income for federal income tax purposes. You may also make your own contributions, subject to the eligibility and deduction limits above, to the same Traditional IRA to which your employer makes contributions. Note: SEP-IRAs may not be designated as Roth IRAs (i.e., Roth IRA contributions may not be made to SEP-IRAs). Additionally, you may not recharacterize the employer contribution portion of a SEP-IRA as a Roth IRA.

[1] This assumes that you have at least $700 in earned income. If you have less, the deductible portion would be equal to the amount of the earned income.

Rollovers, transfers and conversions

Rollovers and transfers to Traditional IRAs

You are allowed to directly transfer, or roll over within 60 days, all or a part of your Traditional IRA investment (other than a required minimum distribution) to another Traditional IRA without any tax liability. (This 60-day limit on rollovers may be extended in the case of certain hardships, beyond your reasonable control as determined by the IRS.) If permitted under the terms of the retirement plan, you may also directly transfer, or roll over within 60 days, all amounts other than nondeductible contributions to an employer maintained retirement plan, including 403(b) and governmental 457 plans.

You are only allowed to make one rollover from a particular Traditional IRA during any 12-month period. (This rule does not apply to direct transfers.)

In addition, if you are to receive a distribution of all or any part of your interest in an employer-maintained retirement, then you may roll over all or a portion of the distribution into a Traditional IRA either directly from the employer-maintained plan or generally within 60 days of the day you receive it, unless the distribution is 1) a required minimum distribution, 2) part of a series of substantially equal payments made over a period of 10 years or more or over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary, or 3) a hardship distribution.

SIMPLE IRA distributions may be rolled into a Traditional IRA or employer maintained retirement plan only after the special two-year holding period applicable to SIMPLE IRAs expires.

Please note that the taxable portion of distributions paid to you directly from an employer-maintained retirement plan will be subject to a 20% mandatory withholding requirement unless 1) they are required minimum distributions, 2) payments are made over a period longer than 10 years of your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary, or 3) they are hardship distributions. Distributions directly transferred to a Traditional IRA are not subject to 20% withholding.

Rollovers and transfers to Roth IRAs

You are allowed to transfer or roll over all or part of your Roth IRA investment to another Roth IRA without any tax liability. However, you are only allowed to make one rollover from a particular Roth IRA during any 12-month rollover period. In addition, if you are to receive a distribution of all or part of your interest in an employer-maintained retirement plan, you may directly roll over such amount to a Roth IRA.

Conversion from a Traditional IRA, or SEP-IRA, or SIMPLE IRA, to a Roth IRA

You may convert all or part of your Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, with the exception of the required minimum distribution amount. A SIMPLE IRA can be converted to a Roth IRA, but only after the expiration of the two-year period described in Code Section 72(t)(6).

The entire amount of the taxable portion of the conversion (i.e., all amounts other than nondeductible contributions) must be included in your taxable income for the tax year during which the conversion is made, is subject to federal income tax withholding (unless you elect otherwise), and may be subject to a 10% penalty tax in addition to any federal income tax withheld.

Prior to January 1, 2018, if you recharacterize a Roth conversion amount, you may not reconvert that amount (including earnings) during the same tax year or within 30 days of the recharacterization, if later. If you violate this rule, the reconversion will be treated as a distribution from the Traditional IRA and a regular contribution (not a conversion contribution) to your Roth IRA. This could result in a premature distribution from the Traditional IRA and an excess contribution to the Roth IRA, subjecting you to premature distribution and excess contribution penalties. Prior to January 1, 2018 such an excess can be corrected by recharacterizing back to the Traditional IRA within the legal time limitations for recharacterizations. After January 1, 2018, you are no longer permitted to recharacterize a conversion made to a Roth IRA back to a Traditional IRA please note that you may not recharacterize employer SEP-IRA or SIMPLE IRA plan contributions (including elective deferrals).

Rollover from Employer Plan into a Roth IRA: You may roll over into a Roth IRA all or part of an eligible rollover distribution you receive from your (or your deceased spouse's) employer qualified pension, profit-sharing or stock bonus plan (including a 401(k) plan, money purchase plan, or defined benefit plan), annuity plan, tax sheltered annuity plan (section 403(b) plan), or, governmental deferred compensation plan (section 457 plan).

continued on next page

Distributions

Traditional IRAs

If you have made only deductible contributions to your Traditional IRA, all of your distributions will be taxed as ordinary income for the year you receive the distributions. If, however, you made any nondeductible contributions, the portion of the IRA distributions consisting of nondeductible contributions will not be taxed again when you receive it. If you made any nondeductible Traditional IRA contributions, each distribution from your Traditional IRA (or IRAs) will consist of a nontaxable portion (return of nondeductible contributions) and a taxable portion (return of deductible contributions, if any, and account earnings). In general, you may use the following formula to determine the nontaxable portion of your distributions for a tax year:

Nondeductible contributions not yet distributed / Year-end total Traditional IRS account balances + distribution taken during year	x	Total distribution (for the year)	=	Nontaxable distribution (for the year)	

To figure the year-end total Traditional IRA account balances, you treat all of your Traditional IRAs as a single IRA. This includes all regular Traditional IRAs, as well as SEP-IRAs and SIMPLE IRAs, and Traditional IRAs to which you have made rollover contributions.

If you take a distribution from a Traditional IRA to which you have made nondeductible contributions, you must file Form 8606 as part of your annual federal income tax return for the year of the distribution.

Roth IRAs

Distributions of earnings from your Roth IRA will be taxed as ordinary income for the year you receive the distribution, unless 1) the distribution is made after five taxable years from your first Roth IRA contribution or conversion, and if 2) the distribution is made for one of the following reasons:

1. It is paid to you after you attain age 59½.

2. It is paid to you because you are disabled.

3. It is paid to your beneficiary or estate because of your death.

4. It is paid and used within 120 days for the purchase of a first-time home for you or your spouse, or any child, grandchild or ancestor of you or your spouse. (Please see your tax advisor to determine if your distribution qualifies as made for the first-time purchase of a home.) A maximum lifetime amount of $10,000 from all IRAs can qualify for this distribution requirement.

The five-taxable-year period indicated above begins on the first day of the tax year (generally January 1st) of the calendar year during which you make your first Roth contribution or conversion.

For Roth IRA distributions made to your beneficiary in the event of your death, the five-year holding period described above is generally determined independently from the five-year period for any Roth IRAs the beneficiary owns. However, if the beneficiary of the Roth IRA is your surviving spouse, and he or she has his or her own Roth IRA, the five-year holding period ends with the earlier of the five-year holding periods for your Roth IRA or your spouse's Roth IRA. If upon your death your spousal beneficiary, instead, elects to treat your IRA as his or her own (see Form 5305-RA Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement), the rule described in the preceding sentence will apply, but any distribution your spouse subsequently takes from your Roth IRA will not qualify as a distribution upon death.

Distributions from a Roth IRA are made first from nontaxable principal and then from earnings. Principal amounts are distributed first-in-first-out in the following order: 1) Roth IRA contribution amounts, and 2) Roth IRA conversion amounts. Distributions of amounts converted to a Roth IRA are made first from the portion that was taxable at the time of the conversion. All of your Roth IRAs are aggregated. Earnings on excess Roth IRA contributions distributed before the due date of your tax return are includible in your income for the taxable year of the contribution. However, special rules apply if a distribution is made of Roth IRA conversion amounts within the five-taxable-year period beginning with the January 1st of the year in which the conversion was made. In this case, certain penalties apply to the amounts that were previously subject to tax at the time of the conversion (see "Special penalty for certain Roth IRA distributions" below).

You must file Form 8606 as part of your annual federal income tax return for the year of a Roth IRA distribution.

Penalties on IRA distributions

Traditional IRAs

Since the purpose of your IRA is to accumulate funds for your retirement, if you take a distribution from your Traditional IRA before you reach the age of 59½, the taxable portion of the distribution will be subject to a 10% IRS early withdrawal penalty tax unless the distribution meets one of these exceptions:

1. It is made to your beneficiary or your estate because of your death.
2. It is part of a series of installment payments paid over your life expectancy or the joint life and last survivor expectancy of you and your beneficiary, and the payments continue until the latter of five years or your reaching age 59½.
3. It is rolled over into another IRA or a qualified plan (if allowed) within 60 days of the day you receive the distribution.
4. It is paid to you because you are disabled.
5. It is paid to you to pay medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of your adjusted gross income.
6. It is paid to you to pay for medical insurance premiums if you are unemployed (or within 60 days after your re-employment) and you have received unemployment compensation for at least 12 consecutive weeks during the current or preceding taxable year. (Self-employed individuals may only be eligible for this exception in certain circumstances.)
7. It is paid to you, your spouse, or any child or grandchild of you or your spouse for qualified higher education expenses. (Please see your tax advisor to determine if your distribution qualifies as made for qualified higher education expenses.)
8. It is paid for the first-time purchase of a home for you, your spouse, or any child, grandchild or ancestor of you or your spouse. (See your tax advisor to determine if your distribution qualifies as made for the first-time purchase of a home.) A maximum lifetime amount of $10,000 from all IRAs can qualify for this penalty exception.
9. It is paid on account of certain Internal Revenue Service levies.
10. It is paid to you during the one-year period following the date a child of yours is born or legally adopted and does not exceed $5,000.

11. It is made to an alternate payee under a Qualified Domestic Relations Order.

12. It is made to qualified individuals who sustain an economic loss by reason of a federally declared disaster where they live (and only up to a total amount of $22,000).

13. It is made as a distribution for personal or family emergency expenses, up to the lesser of $1,000 or vested account balance over $1,000 (and only one such distribution is allowed per calendar year).

14. It is made to a terminally ill employee, on or after the date the employee has been certified by a physician as having a terminal illness.

Roth IRAs

The taxable portion (the earnings portion) of nonqualified distributions from Roth IRAs or Conversion Roth IRAs will be subject to a 10% penalty tax unless one of the exceptions listed above in items 1–9 applies. (A special penalty may apply to a distribution of converted amounts from a Roth IRA that is made within five-taxable-years of the conversion. See "Special penalty for certain Roth IRA distributions" below).

Special penalty for certain Roth IRA distributions: Amounts which are converted to a Roth IRA and are distributed within five taxable- years of the conversion are subject to a 10% penalty unless a penalty exception applies. The penalty is based on the amount that was taxable at the time of conversion. Any such distribution from a Roth IRA is deemed to come first from amounts that were taxable at the time of the conversion.

Maintenance of Roth IRAs for contribution and conversion amounts: Unless otherwise elected, the Custodian maintains separate custodial accounts for Roth IRA contribution amounts and Roth IRA conversion amounts.

Required distributions

Traditional IRAs

You must begin taking distributions from your Traditional IRA by April 1st following the year in which you reach the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth by the Internal Revenue Code. If you do not take a timely RMD, you may be subject

to a 25% (or, if certain requirements are satisfied, possibly 10%) non-deductible excise tax penalty on the amount you should have withdrawn. For more information on the minimum distribution requirements of your IRA, see Form 5305-A Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement.

IRA established by a minor

Roth IRAs

You are not required to begin taking distributions from a Roth IRA at any time. If you die prior to a distribution of all amounts held in a Roth IRA, certain distribution rules apply to your beneficiary. For more information on the distribution requirements of your Roth IRA after your death, see Form 5305-RA Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement.To establish a Traditional or Roth IRA for an individual who has not reached the age of majority pursuant to applicable state law ("minor"), both the minor and the minor's parent or legal guardian must execute an IRA application that includes an IRA for minors Terms and Conditions Statement ("Statement"). Both the minor and the parent or legal guardian who execute the IRA application and the Statement will be entitled to exercise control over the IRA account. Such control includes, but is not limited to, making investment allocation changes, making transfers, and requesting and receiving distributions. However, only the minor may make contributions to the IRA, according to the rules described under "Eligibility to make contributions." Additionally, the applicable death distribution rules described in Form 5305-A for Traditional IRAs and Form 5305-RA for Roth IRAs shall be applied based solely on the minor's age at the time of death. The account will automatically pass to the minor's estate unless the minor reached the age of majority, and properly designated his or her own beneficiary.

For new accounts established after December 1, DWS reserves the right to impose the annual fee at some later date in the same year, by either deducting the fee from the account or accepting payment by a separate check. At that time, the former minor may designate his or her own beneficiary(ies) to the account. The Custodian is not responsible for determining when an individual reaches the age of majority or for determining whether any such notification is proper or valid under state or federal law.

Excess accumulation penalty tax

If you do not meet the minimum distribution requirements as discussed in Articles IV and VIII of the Form 5305-A Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement for any year, you will be subject to an IRS penalty tax of 50% of the amount that you were required to take as a minimum distribution, but did not take as a distribution.

Estate tax

After your death, the balance in your IRA may be subject to an estate tax. You should contact your attorney or accountant for more details.

Prohibited transactions

If you or your beneficiary engage in any prohibited transactions (as such term is described in IRS Code 4975(c), including, but not limited to, selling, exchanging, or leasing any property between you and the custodial account, the account would lose its tax-exempt status, and all assets of the account will be treated as if they were distributed to you. You would then be required to pay taxes on the appropriate portion of your IRA assets. (See "Distributions" above.) In addition, if you are under age 59½ and are not disabled, the distribution will also be subject to the 10% IRS early withdrawal penalty tax and possibly the penalty described above in "Special penalty for certain Roth IRA distributions" unless it meets any of the exceptions listed above under "Penalties on IRA distributions."

You also cannot use your IRA assets as collateral for a loan. If you do this, the amount used as collateral will be treated as if it were distributed to you and will be subject to tax and penalty tax as provided in the paragraph above for prohibited transactions.

Investments mutual fund information

Information about the DWS Funds available for investment in this IRA is available from DWS Distributors, Inc. You are required to receive this information (given in the form of a prospectus governed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission) before you invest in the funds.

Growth in the value of your custodial account cannot be guaranteed or projected. The funds' prospectuses and reports provide information regarding current income and expenses.

Custodial fees

Your IRA account is subject to an annual custodial fee (unless the account qualifies for a waiver from the fee). The fee is usually assessed in early December. Until December 1, you may send a separate check to pay the fee along with the investment slip attached to your statement. If you do not send a separate check to pay the fee, the Custodian will automatically deduct the annual custodial fee from your account. If you close your account beforehand, we reserve the right to assess the fee when the account is closed.

For new accounts established after December 1, DWS reserves the right to impose the annual fee at some later date in the same year, by either deducting the fee from the account or accepting payment by a separate check.

Mutual fund fee disclosure

Class A shares have a front-end sales charge that ranges from 0% to 5.75%, depending on the type and level of purchase.

Class C shares have no initial sales charge. Class C shares are subject to an annual 12b-1 distribution fee and are subject to a contingent deferred sales charge payable upon certain redemptions made within one year of purchase.

Class S shares have no initial or contingent deferred sales charges. There are special eligibility requirements for investing in S shares. Complete details can be found in the fund prospectuses.

Custodial provisions

These provisions supplement Article VIII of the Form 5305-A, Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement, and Article IX of the Form 5305-A, Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement, and should be read in conjunction with them.

1. Your contributions must be made to a trust or custodial account for which the trustee or custodian is either a bank or a person who has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. The Custodian's fee schedule is also referred to in Article VIII of the Form 5305-A, Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement, and Article IX of the Form 5305-RA, Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account Agreement, and notice of such fee schedule will be provided to you in an appropriate manner.

Reporting excess contributions, excess accumulations & early withdrawals to the IRS

For any year in which you have a distribution due to an excess contribution, an excess accumulation, or an early withdrawal (unless the 1099-R you receive correctly reflects that the distributions meet an exception to the penalty tax), you are required to report the distribution on Form 5329 with your annual federal income tax return to the Internal Revenue Service.

The form of this Individual Retirement Account Plan has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service. The approval, however, is only for the form of the Plan and does not represent an approval of the merits of the Plan.

Notes concerning both the Traditional and the Roth IRA

Growth in the value of your IRA cannot be guaranteed or projected. However, the income and operating expenses of each allowable investment that you select for your IRA will affect the value of its shares and, therefore, the value of your IRA. Information about the fund(s) you have selected is included in the appropriate prospectus. The acquisition cost and how the value of your account changes are described in the prospectus.

The use of IRS Form 5305-A and Form 5305-RA (both included in this kit) makes submission of the plan to the IRS for approval unnecessary.

For additional information, please refer to IRS Publication 590 – Individual Retirement Arrangements or IRS Publication 560 – Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE and Qualified Plans). These publications are available from your local IRS office, by calling (800) TAX-FORM or on the IRS's internet website at www.irs.gov.

Important: This discussion of the tax rules for Traditional and Roth IRAs is general in nature and based upon the best available information at the time this disclosure statement was prepared. You should consult your tax advisor for advice about how maintaining a Traditional or Roth IRA will affect your personal tax or financial situation.

The brand DWS represents DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and any of its subsidiaries such as DWS Distributors, Inc. which offers investment products or DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. and RREEF America L.L.C. which offer advisory services.

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

IRA Electronic Transfer Services

Please use this form to add or update the banking information on your DWS Fund IRA account. Your bank must be a member of the Automated Clearing House (ACH) system if you select Purchase, Redeem, direct distributions or an Automatic Investment Plan (AIP). If you need assistance completing the form, please contact Shareholder Services.

Call: (800) 728-3337 or e-mail: service@dws.com

Information to consider before selecting your services:

- If you take a distribution from your IRA prior to reaching 59½ years of age, you may be subject to a 10% IRS penalty on the amount withdrawn. In addition, you must be 59½ years of age or older to receive dividends or capital gains in cash.
- For 2020 and later, there is no age limit on making regular contributions to traditional or Roth IRAs.
- Consult www.irs.gov or your tax advisor for contribution limits for your type of account.

Please contact your bank to verify ACH membership. Although we do not charge fees, your bank may charge for wire redemption or ACH transactions.

If you have DWS Fund Conversion Roth IRA account, and wish to make Roth contributions, you may combine Roth contributions with your conversion money to create a "commingled" Roth account. If you wish to establish a separate Contribution Roth IRA for your contributions, you must fill out a separate new account form. Please call us if you need assistance.

Step 1 Important account information

Name of Account Owner

Social Security Number on Account

Daytime Phone Number ( )

Extension

Evening Phone Number ( )

Extension

Fund Name, Number, or NASDAQ Symbol

Account Number

Fund Name, Number, or NASDAQ Symbol

Account Number

Fund Name, Number, or NASDAQ Symbol

Account Number

If you want to update more than three funds, please attach a separate piece of paper.

Banking information

This information will be used for any banking services you select in this section. We cannot establish banking services from cash management, brokerage or mutual fund checks.

Select one:

☐ Change my banking information (Any existing banking information will be removed).

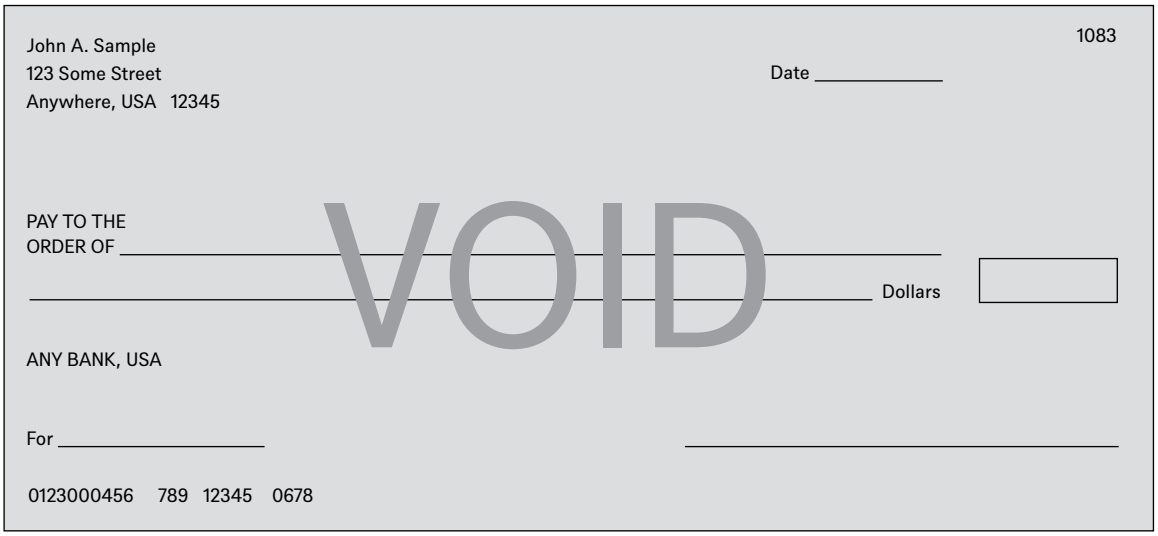
☐ Add supplemental banking information (Any existing banking information will not be removed).

Note: If no selection is made, we will add this banking information to your account(s) and use it for any services selected in this section. This information will not be used for any existing electronic agreements.

Bank instructions

If you select any of the privileges in this section, please tape a voided check or deposit slip here to transfer money between your bank and your DWS Fund account.

The name and address on the bank account registration must be preprinted on the check or deposit slip. Please write "VOID" on your check before sending.



Please indicate the type of account at your financial institution: (Only one type should be selected. If no selection is made, checking will be the default).

☐ Checking OR ☐ Savings

If the bank account registration does not match your DWS fund account registration, a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required for the DWS fund account owner(s) and all additional bank account owners.

Telephone services

☐ Purchase: I want the ability to move a minimum of $50 by telephone or online from my bank account to my DWS fund account. Please tape a voided check above where indicated.

☐ Redeem: I want the ability to move a minimum of $50 by telephone or online from my DWS fund account to my bank account. Please tape a voided check above where indicated.

☐ Wire Redemption: This option allows you to redeem (sell) a minimum of $1,000 by telephone, and have the proceeds wired to the bank account appearing on your attached voided check or deposit slip. Your bank does not need to be ACH member for this service. Your bank may charge you a fee on a wire redemption.

continued on next page

Direct distributions

When making a request, please consider: (1) You must be 59 1/2 years of age or older to receive dividends or capital gains in cash. (2) If you have an automatic withdrawal plan on your account, you must reinvest dividends/capital gains. The options below allow electronic bank transmission of either dividends/capital gains or automatic withdrawal plan payments. If your bank is not an ACH member, your distributions will be sent by mail to the address on your DWS fund account.

Dividends and capital gains

☐ I would like the dividends and short term capital gains from the account number(s) indicated in Step 1 to be sent to the bank noted on my attached voided check or deposit slip.

☐ I would like the long term capital gains from the account number(s) indicated in Step 1 to be sent to the bank noted on my attached voided check or deposit slip.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan (AWP)

☐ I would like distributions from my current Automatic Withdrawal Plan(s) on the account number(s) indicated in Step 1 to be sent to the bank noted on my attached voided check or deposit slip.

Please allow 30 days for this service to be activated. We do not charge a fee to establish direct distributions. However, you may wish to verify that your bank does not charge a fee for automated services. You must be 59 1/2 years of age or older to receive dividends or capital gains in cash.

Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)

This option allows you to invest automatically and regularly in your DWS fund(s).

1. Indicate the month and year you want your first AIP deposit to be made[1]. MM/YYYY

2. Select the frequency of your investment: (If no option is selected, investments will be made on a monthly basis).

☐ Monthly (12 times a year) ☐ Semi-monthly (2 times a month) ☐ Bi-monthly (6 times a year)

☐ Quarterly (4 times a year) ☐ Semi-annually (2 times a year) ☐ Annually (1 time a year)

3. Complete the information below for your Automatic Investment Plan: (Minimum amount per fund is $50.00. Total for all funds must not exceed your maximum allowable contribution.)

Fund Name, Number, or NASDAQ Symbol	Account Number	Day(s) of the Month[1]	Dollar Amount
			$
			$
			$

Step 3 | Signature(s)

Terms

I authorize the funds, DWS Service Company, and their agents and affiliates to act on any instructions, including electronically transmitted or telephone instructions, reasonably believed to be genuine for any of the services described in this form. They employ procedures that are designed to give reasonable assurance that instructions communicated are genuine. If these procedures, which may include verifying the identity of each telephone caller, recording telephone calls and sending written confirmations of transactions, are followed, they shall not be liable for acting on instructions reasonably believed to be genuine. I also authorize my bank (listed on the attached voided check) to honor all debit or credit entries to my account arising in connection with any of these services described in this form and agree to indemnify and hold harmless my bank and DWS from acting on these instructions. This power will continue if I am disabled or incapacitated.

[1] If you select automatic investment and do not specify the deposit date, your investment will automatically be processed on the 25th of the current month. If you select a date that falls on a weekend or a holiday, your investment will be made on the next business day. We must receive this form seven calendar days prior to the day you wish your investment to begin. Otherwise, it will be processed the following month.

Medallion Signature Guarantee Requirements:

– A Medallion Signature Guarantee is not required if your bank account matches the DWS fund account registration.

– If the bank account registration does not match your DWS fund account registration, a Medallion Signature Guarantee is required for the DWS account owners(s) and all additional bank account owners.

I certify that I have the authority and legal capacity to elect the electronic account services chosen for my account(s). My signature also indicates I agree to the terms above.

Account Owner

Print Name

Signature of Account Owner
(If acting on behalf of the account owner you must sign in capacity)

Date–MM/DD/YYYY

Affix Medallion Signature Guarantee or Guarantee Stamp
(a notary seal is not acceptable)

Bank account owner if different from DWS Fund account owner (if applicable)

Print Name

Signature of Bank Account Owner

Date–MM/DD/YYYY

Affix Medallion Signature Guarantee or Guarantee Stamp
(a notary seal is not acceptable)

continued on next page

Step 3	Signature(s) (continued)

Special note to Medallion Signature Guarantee guarantors: By affixing the Medallion Signature Guarantee, you are verifying the identity of the individuals and entities assigned to this account and are accepting liability for any misrepresentation as it applies to this registration and any accompanying documentation.

Medallion Signature Guarantee

A Medallion Signature Guarantee is issued by a bank, savings and loan, trust company, credit union, broker/dealer, or any member or participant of an approved signature guarantee program. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable guarantor. An officer of the institution will ask for identification to be sure that you are, in fact, the person identified on this form and the person signing it. Once the guarantor has reviewed your request, verified your identity and your authority to act on the account presented to them, they will affix a Medallion Signature Guarantee stamp to your form.

DWS prefers Medallion Signature Guarantee stamps. We must receive an original stamp. If more than one signature is required on this form, we will need separate stamps for each signature. If you are obtaining a non-Medallion Signature Guarantee, please contact us. We may require additional documentation to complete your request.

† If acting on behalf of the account owner, or an entity such as a Trust, a Company, or an Estate, you must sign in capacity with your title next to your signature as it relates to this account, (i.e. Joe Smith, Attorney-in-Fact.) The institution providing the Medallion Signature Guarantee for these types of accounts will require additional documentation. You may wish to contact the institution to confirm the documentation they require to provide you with a Medallion Signature Guarantee.

Please mail completed form to:

DWS Service Company
P.O. Box 219151
Kansas City, MO 64121-9151

Overnight Address:

DWS Service Company
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219151
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

The brand DWS represents DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and any of its subsidiaries such as DWS Distributors, Inc. which offers investment products or DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. and RREEF America L.L.C. which offer advisory services.

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

IRA rollover / transfer form

Use this form to move your retirement assets from another IRA provider or retirement plan to a new or existing DWS Fund IRA. Please complete a separate form for each transfer, direct rollover or conversion. If you are opening a new IRA account, a completed IRA application must also be submitted.

For assistance in completing this form or for additional information, please contact Shareholder Services. Call: (800) 728-3337 or e-mail: service@dws.com

Step 1 Account owner information

Name of Account Owner

Social Security Number

Date of birth – MM/DD/YYYY

U.S. Residential Address

City

State

Zip

Daytime Phone Number

( )

Extension

Step 2 Resigning custodian information

Name of Custodian

Name of Contact (person or department)

Account Number (with resigning custodian)

Address

City

State

Zip

Daytime Phone Number

( )

Extension

Step 3 Rollover / transfer information

Direct rollover or transfer from:

- ☐ Traditional IRA
- ☐ Traditional IRA for minor
- ☐ Roth IRA
  - ☐ Contribution (contains only Roth contribution amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Conversion (contains only Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Commingled (contains both Roth contribution amounts and earnings and Roth conversion amounts and earnings)

continued on next page

Step 3 Rollover / transfer information (continued)

- ☐ Roth IRA for minor
  - ☐ Contribution (contains only Roth contribution amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Conversion (contains only Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Commingled (contains both Roth contribution amounts and earnings and Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
- ☐ SEP-IRA/SAR-SEP IRA
- ☐ Employer-sponsored plan (profit sharing, money purchase, 403(b), etc.)
- ☐ Other

Direct rollover or transfer to:

- ☐ Traditional IRA
- ☐ Traditional IRA for minor
- ☐ Roth IRA
  - ☐ Contribution (contains only Roth contribution amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Conversion (contains only Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Commingled (contains both Roth contribution amounts and earnings and Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
- ☐ Roth IRA for minor
  - ☐ Contribution (contains only Roth contribution amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Conversion (contains only Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
  - ☐ Commingled (contains both Roth contribution amounts and earnings and Roth conversion amounts and earnings)
- ☐ SEP-IRA[1]

Step 4 Distribution instructions

This distribution is a (select one):

- ☐ Liquidation (Select this option if resigning custodian will issue a check to DWS Trust Company.)
- ☐ Transfer-in-kind of DWS fund shares (Select this option only if transferring DWS fund shares from a retirement account with a bank or brokerage firm as custodian, to the same type of retirement account with DWS Trust Company as custodian).

Amount to liquidate or transfer-in-kind:

☐ Full amount $ _____ (approximate value)

☐ Partial withdrawal of $ _____ OR _____ % of the account value

When to liquidate or transfer-in-kind:

☐ Immediately

☐ After date of _____
MM/DD/YYYY

☐ Before date of _____
MM/DD/YYYY

[1] DWS does not offer new SAR-SEP IRAs. New plans have not been allowed since January 1, 1997, but a new participant or investment can be added to an existing SAR-SEP plan.

Step 5 Purchase instructions

Purchase into:

☐ My existing DWS Fund IRA. The account number is

☐ New DWS Fund IRA account (I am also submitting an application).

For a new account, the minimum investment is $500 for A and C shares, and $1,000 for S shares. Class A shares will be purchased if no share class is indicated.

Please select a share class: ☐ A ☐ C ☐ S

Please allocate purchase for existing or new account. Percentages must equal 100%

Fund Name, Number, or NASDAQ Symbol	Dollar Amount*		Percentage*	
	$	OR		%
	$	OR		%
	$	OR		%
	$	OR		%

You must also complete an IRA application if you are not moving the assets into an existing DWS Fund IRA, or if the type of IRA you want to move is different than the type of DWS Fund IRA you currently have. (Examples of IRA types: Traditional IRA, SEP-IRA, Contribution Roth IRA, Conversion Roth IRA, and Commingled Roth IRA.) You will be provided with a new account number.

Step 6 Terms

I certify that I have the authority and legal capacity to request this transfer. I understand that by completing this form, I will be investing in Class A, C or S shares of the DWS funds that I have selected. For each fund selected, I have received the prospectus. I understand the investment objectives, and I agree to the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectus and Statement of Additional information.

I understand that if I am attempting to open a DWS Class S IRA, and I do not select a fund for investment, or if DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series - DWS Cash Investment Trust Class S. If I am attempting to open a Class A share account, and I do not select a fund for investment, or DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series - DWS Money Market Fund. If I attempting to open a Class C share account, and I do not select a fund for investment, or DWS cannot determine which fund I have selected, my investment check will be used to purchase shares of DWS Money Market Prime Series - DWS Cash Investment Trust Class C.

*If more than one fund is selected and no allocation is provided, the investment will be evenly allocated among all funds selected.

continued on next page

I request that the Custodian or Trustee named in Step 2 liquidate and transfer my IRA /retirement plan assets as cash to DWS Trust Company and a DWS Fund IRA. I understand that the Custodian transferring my IRA assets may be obligated by IRS regulations to withdraw the required distribution amount from a Traditional IRA before transferring the balance if I have reached the applicable age. This is Article VIII, paragraph 1, of IRA Form 5305-A (10/10) for Traditional IRAs, and Article VIII, paragraph 1, of IRA Form 5305-RA (10/10) for Roth IRAs, which are incorporated herein by reference and supplemented above. Once DWS acknowledges receipt of this form by mail it shall be deemed accepted, and therefore effective, as of the date I signed it.

Terms and tax withholding information for a Traditional IRA converting to a Roth IRA: I understand the eligibility requirements for the type of conversion I am making and state that I qualify to establish a Roth IRA and make the conversion. I assume full responsibility for this conversion transaction and for determining my eligibility for conversions made to a Roth IRA, DWS will not be liable for any adverse consequences that may result. I am aware that I am liable for the payment of federal income tax and possibly state and local taxes on the taxable portion of my conversion(s). I also understand that I may be subject to tax penalties under estimated tax payment rules if my tax payments and withholding amounts are not sufficient. I hereby certify that I understand the conversion rules and conditions as they pertain to this Roth IRA and/or Traditional IRA, and I have met the requirements for making a conversion from my Traditional IRA. Due to the important tax consequences of this conversion of funds or property from a Traditional IRA, I have been advised to consult with a tax professional. All information provided by me is true and correct and may be relied upon DWS. I hereby designate the conversion of funds or other property as conversion contributions.

Please mail this page back with the rest of the form.

Signature

Note: Please check with your current custodian to see if they require a Medallion Signature Guarantee to transfer funds to DWS.

Your signature is required and indicates that you agree to the terms in Step 6 of this form.
Sign your name exactly as it appears on the account with the resigning custodian.

Signature of Account Owner	Date – MM/DD/YYYY

Acceptance by custodian

For internal use only. Please do not complete.

Account Number

Please note: See enclosed letter for payee and liquidation instructions.

We agree to accept custodianship and the transfer described above for the DWS Fund IRA plan established on behalf of the above-named individual. DWS Trust Company accepts its appointment as successor Custodian of the above IRA and requests the liquidation and/or transfer of assets as indicated above. We cannot accept transfers in-kind.

Signature DWS Service Company	Date – MM/DD/YYYY	DWS Trust Company
		DWS Trust Company, Custodian

(This form is valid only if signed by an authorized representative of DWS).

Please mail completed form to:

DWS Service Company
P.O. Box 219151
Kansas City, MO 64121-9151

Overnight Address:

DWS Service Company
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219151
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

The brand DWS represents DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and any of its subsidiaries such as DWS Distributors, Inc. which offers investment products or DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. and RREEF America L.L.C. which offer advisory services.

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

5305-A (10/10)
Traditional Individual Retirement Custodial Account
[under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code]

The Depositor whose name appears on the accompanying form establishing this IRA (the "Form"), is establishing a Traditional Individual Retirement Account under of the Internal Revenue Code 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code") to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The Custodian named on the Form has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required under Treasury Regulations section 1.408-6. The Depositor has assigned the custodial account the amount indicated on the Form in cash.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement (the "Agreement"):

Article I

Except in the case of a rollover contribution described in section 402(c), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 408(d)(3), or 457(e)(16), of the Internal Revenue Code an employer contribution to a simplified employee pension plan as described in section 408(k), or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408(A)(d)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Custodian will accept only cash contributions up to $7,500 for 2026. For individuals who have reached the age of 50 by the end of the year or for individuals who are the age of 50 or older during the year, the contribution limit is increased to $8,600. These limits will remain in place for 2026.

Article II

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

Article III

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) of the Internal Revenue Code, except as otherwise permitted by section 408(m)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins;
coins issued under the laws of any state; and certain bullion.

Article IV

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the distribution of the Depositor's interest in the custodial account shall be made in accordance with the following requirements and shall otherwise comply with section 408(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder, the provisions of which are herein incorporated by reference.

2. The Depositor's entire interest in the custodial account must be, or begin to be, distributed not later than the Depositor's required beginning date, April 1 following the calendar year in which the Depositor reaches the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code. By that date, the Depositor may elect, in a manner acceptable to the Custodian, to have the balance in the custodial account distributed in:

   a. a single sum; or

   b. payments over a period not longer than the life of the Depositor or the joint lives of the Depositor and his or her designated beneficiary.

continued on next page

3. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed as follows:

   a. If the Depositor dies on or after the required beginning date and:

      i. The designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the surviving spouse's life expectancy as determined each year until such spouse's death, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer. Any interest remaining after the spouse's death will be distributed over such spouse's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year of the spouse's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or, if distributions are being made over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below, over such period.

      ii. The designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, the remaining interest will be distributed over the beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year, or over the period in paragraph (a)(iii) below if longer.

      iii. There is no designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed over the remaining life expectancy of the Depositor as determined in the year of the Depositor's death and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

   b. If the Depositor dies before the required beginning date, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (i) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (ii) below:

      i. The remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death. If, however, the designated beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, then this distribution is not required to begin before the end of the calendar year in which the Depositor would have reached the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code. But, in such case, if the Depositor's surviving spouse dies before distributions are required to begin, then the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a) (ii) above (but not over the period in paragraph (a)(iii), even if longer), over such spouse's designated beneficiary's life expectancy, or in accordance with paragraph (ii) below if there is no such designated beneficiary.

      ii. The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.

4. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest has been distributed and, if the designated beneficiary is not the Depositor's surviving spouse, no additional contributions may be accepted in the account.

5. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year, beginning with the year containing the Depositor's required beginning date, is known as the "required minimum distribution" and is determined as follows:

   a. The required minimum distribution under paragraph 2(b) for any year, beginning with the year the Depositor reaches the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code., is the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the distribution period in the uniform lifetime table in U.S. Treasury Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. However, if the Depositor's designated beneficiary is his or her surviving spouse, the required minimum distribution for a year shall not be more than the Depositor's account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the number in the joint and last survivor table in U.S. Treasury Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9. The required minimum distribution for a year under this paragraph (a) is determined using the Depositor's (or, if applicable, the Depositor and spouse's) attained age (or ages) in the year.

   b. The required minimum distribution under paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i) for a year, beginning with the year following the year of the Depositor's death (or the year the Depositor would have reached the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code., if applicable under paragraph 3(b)(i)), is the account value at the close of business on December 31 of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in U.S. Treasury Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the individual specified in such paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b)(i).

   c. The required minimum distribution for the year the Depositor reaches the applicable age for required minimum distributions as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code can be made as late as April 1st of the following year. The required minimum distribution for any other year must be made by the end of such year.

6. The owner of two or more Traditional IRAs may satisfy the minimum distribution requirements described above by taking from one Traditional IRA the amount required to satisfy the requirement for another in accordance with the regulations under section 408(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Article V

1. The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and U.S. Treasury Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6.

2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

Article VI

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and the related regulations will be invalid.

Article VII

This Agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Form.

Article VIII

1. Please refer to the Form establishing the Investments IRA which is incorporated into this Agreement as this paragraph of Article VIII.

2. **Depositor's selection of investments**
   Investment options: The Depositor may only direct the Custodian to invest custodial funds in investment shares of the mutual funds (regulated investment companies for which DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc., its successor or any affiliates, acts as the investment adviser and which DWS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), has designated as appropriate for investments in the custodial account), or in other investments which the Distributor or its successors has designated as eligible investments for the custodial account.

   Investments: As soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the Form, the Custodian will invest the initial contribution or transfer as the Depositor directed on the Form in shares of the mutual fund(s) or other investments designated by the Distributor as eligible investments for the custodial account. With regard to the mutual funds listed on the Form and any other mutual fund, the Depositor understands that neither the Custodian nor the Distributor endorses the mutual funds as suitable investments for the custodial account. In addition, the Custodian (and the Distributor, unless the Distributor agrees otherwise) will not provide investment advice to the Depositor. The Depositor assumes all responsibility for the choice of his or her investments in the custodial account.

   The Custodian will invest each subsequent contribution or transfer to the custodial account as soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the contribution or transfer, according to the Depositor's instructions for that subsequent contribution or transfer, in the mutual funds or other investment designated by the Distributor as eligible investments for the custodial account.

   If the Depositor's custodial account assets are invested in any mutual fund which terminates or is eliminated, the Custodian will transfer the custodial account assets in that mutual fund to another mutual fund designated by the Distributor unless the Depositor instructs the Custodian otherwise in the manner required by the Custodian.

   If the Custodian receives any investment instructions from the Depositor which, in the opinion of the Custodian, are not in good order or are unclear, or if the Custodian receives any monies from the Depositor which would exceed the amount that the Depositor may contribute to the custodial account, the Custodian may hold all or a portion of the monies uninvested pending receipt of written (or in any other manner permitted by the Distributor) instructions or clarification. During any such delay, the Custodian will not be liable for any loss of income or appreciation, loss of interest, or for any other loss. The Custodian may also return all or a portion of the monies to the Depositor. Again, in such situations, the Custodian will not be liable for any loss.

   Unless the Custodian permits otherwise, all dividend and capital gains distributions received on shares of a mutual fund in the custodial account (unless made in the form of additional shares) will be reinvested in shares of the same mutual fund that paid the distribution and credited to the custodial account. All accumulations from other investments will be reinvested in the Depositor's custodial account according to the Depositor's instructions to the Custodian, which must be in a form acceptable to the Custodian. You must be 59 ½ years of age or older to receive dividends in cash.

   The Depositor may change any portion of his or her investment in an eligible investment to another eligible investment by requesting the change in the manner the Custodian requires. However, the Distributor reserves the right to refuse to sell shares of any mutual fund, as to which it determines, in its own judgment, that the Depositor has engaged in frequent trading in the custodial account.

continued on next page

3. Contributions

All contributions by the Depositor to the custodial account must be in cash, except for rollover contributions, which may be made in a form other than cash if permitted by the Distributor.

The Custodian will designate contributions (other than rollover contributions) as being made for particular years as requested by the Depositor. If the Depositor does not designate a year for any contribution, the Custodian will designate the contribution as being made for the year in which the contribution was received.

If permitted by the Distributor, the Depositor may make rollover contributions to the custodial account of deductible employee contributions that were made to qualified employer or government retirement plans as provided in Internal Revenue Code Section 72(o).

The Depositor warrants that all contributions to the custodial account, including any rollover contributions, will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

At the direction of the Depositor, in accordance with procedures established by the Distributor, the Custodian shall recharacterize all or any portion of a contribution to a custodial account in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 408(A)(d)(6) and Internal Revenue Service guidance thereunder.

Excess contributions: If the Depositor exceeds the amount that may be contributed to his or her custodial account for any year, as determined by the Custodian, the Custodian will apply such amount as is allowed by law.

4. Transfers

The Custodian will accept transfers to the custodial account of investments that the Distributor or its successors have designated as eligible investments for the custodial account from another custodian or trustee of an Individual Retirement Account or individual retirement annuity upon the Depositor's direction. The Custodian will also transfer amounts in the custodial account upon the request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, of the Depositor (or the Depositor's designee, if agreed to by the Custodian) to another custodian or trustee of an Individual Retirement Account or individual retirement annuity. For such a transfer, the Custodian may require the written acceptance of the successor custodian. The Depositor warrants that all transfers to and from the custodial account will be made in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

5. Custodian's fees

The Custodian is entitled to receive reasonable fees for establishing and maintaining the custodial account. These fees will be set by the Custodian from time to time.

The Custodian may change its fee schedule upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the Depositor.

The Custodian has the right to charge the custodial account, including the right to liquidate mutual fund shares or other investments, or to charge the Depositor for the Custodian's fees, as well as for any income, gift, estate, and inheritances taxes (including any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the custodial account), which are levied or assessed against the custodial account assets, and for all other administrative expenses of the Custodian for performing its duties, including any fees for legal services provided to the Custodian.

6. Custodial account

As soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the Form, the Custodian will open and maintain a separate custodial account for the Depositor. The Agreement does not become effective until acceptance of the Application by or on behalf the Custodian as evidenced by notice or confirmation to the Depositor.

All mutual fund shares or other investments in the custodial account will be registered in the name of the Custodian (with or without identifying the Depositor) or in the name of the Custodian's nominee. The Custodian or its agent will deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to the Depositor all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy soliciting materials, which the Custodian or its agent receives, that relate to the mutual funds or other investments in the custodial account.

The Custodian or its agent will vote shares only according to the Depositor's (or such other party entitled to vote shares of the custodial account) instructions on an executed proxy. In the event the Depositor fails to properly direct the Custodian as to voting any such shares held by the custodial account, that failure to direct shall be deemed to be a direction not to vote such shares.

7. Additional provisions regarding the Custodian

According to this Agreement, the Custodian will be an agent for the Depositor for the custodial account to receive and to invest contributions, and to hold and to distribute these investments as authorized by the Depositor, and to keep adequate records and provide reports as required by the Agreement. None of the parties to this Agreement intend to confer any fiduciary duties on the Custodian, and no such duties shall be implied.

continued on next page

The Custodian may perform any of its administrative duties through other persons designated by the Custodian from time to time. However, the custodial account must be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee as provided in paragraph 6 above.

The Custodian assumes no responsibility or liability for collecting contributions, for the deductibility or propriety of any contribution made to the custodial account, or for the purpose or propriety of any distributions made from the custodial account. Those matters are the sole responsibility of the Depositor.

The Custodian will keep adequate records of transactions it is required to perform for the custodial account. The Custodian will provide to the Depositor a written report or reports reflecting the transactions in the custodial account over each calendar year and the assets in the custodial account as of the end of the calendar year.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, as provided in paragraph 10 below, the Custodian must provide a written report or reports reflecting the transactions in the custodial account from the date of the last report through the date of the Custodian's resignation or removal, and the assets in the custodial account as of the date of the Custodian's resignation or removal.

After providing the end-of-the-year report or the reports from the Custodian's resignation or removal, the Custodian will be forever released from all liability and accountability to anyone for its acts or transactions reflected in the report(s), except those acts or transactions of which the Depositor (or recipient, if different) has filed a written objection with the Custodian within 60 days of the date the report was provided to the Depositor or other recipient.

The Depositor and the successors of the Depositor, including any beneficiary, executor or administrator of the Depositor, shall always fully indemnify the Custodian, the DWS Funds, and their affiliates, successors, and assigns, and will hold them harmless from any and all claims, actions, and liabilities that may arise from this Agreement (including without limitation, all reasonable expenses and attorney's fees incurred in defending against or settlement of such claims, actions, or liabilities), except that which arises from the Custodian's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Custodian will not be obligated or expected to commence or defend any legal action or proceeding about this Agreement unless the Custodian has first agreed to in writing and unless both the Custodian and Depositor agree that the Custodian will be fully indemnified to its satisfaction. The Custodian may conclusively rely upon and will be protected from acting on any written order from or authorized by the Depositor, or any other notice, request, consent, certificate or other instrument, paper, or other communication, which the Custodian believes to be genuine and issued in proper form with proper authority, as long as the Custodian acts in good faith in taking or omitting to take any action in reliance upon the communication.

Before the Beneficiary has notified the Custodian (in the manner required by the Custodian) of the Depositor's death, the Custodian will not be responsible for treating the Beneficiary as if he or she has rights and obligations under this Agreement.

8. Distributions
This paragraph supplements the information found in Article IV above and must be read in conjunction with it.

The Depositor has the responsibility to ensure that he or she will begin to receive distributions from the custodial account on or before the Required Beginning Date (as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(9)). The Depositor also has sole responsibility to initiate distributions from the custodial account and sole responsibility to ensure that all distributions are made in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

A surviving spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of the Depositor (or designated beneficiary of the Depositor, if permitted by law) may elect to treat the custodial account, upon the death of the Depositor, as his or her own.

Distribution requests: The Depositor[1] is responsible for making the distribution requests to the Custodian sufficiently, in advance of any requested or required distribution time, to ensure that the distribution will be made on or before that requested or required distribution time.

The Custodian will make distributions from the custodial account only after receiving a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, from the Depositor.[1] The Custodian will make the distribution as soon as practicable after it receives the request in writing or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian.

The Depositor[1] must make the distribution request in the form required by the Custodian. The distribution request must include the form of distribution requested (e.g., lump sum distribution or installment payments). The Depositor[1] must provide to the Custodian any applications, certificates, tax waivers, signature guarantees, and any other documents (including proof of legal representative's authority) that the Custodian requires. The Custodian will not be liable for complying with a distribution request that appears on its face to be genuine, nor will the Custodian be liable for refusing to comply with a distribution request that the Custodian is not satisfied is genuine.

[1] Or any other party entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account.

continued on next page

If the distribution request is not made in the correct form, the Custodian is not responsible and will not be liable to the Depositor[1] for any losses while the Custodian waits for the distribution request to be made in the proper form. The Depositor[1] also agrees to fully indemnify the Custodian for any losses that may result from the Custodian's failing to act upon an improperly made distribution request.

The Depositor[1] may request a distribution of any portion of the custodial account at any time. However, the Depositor[1] has the responsibility of ensuring that he or she meets the minimum distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. The Custodian does not assume any responsibility for the tax treatment of any distributions from the custodial account.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Article IV above, the Depositor[1] may not receive distributions from the custodial account in the form of an annuity.

Designation of Beneficiary: The Depositor may designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries (the "Beneficiary") to receive the assets of the custodial account upon the Depositor's death. The Depositor must designate his or her Beneficiary to the Custodian in the manner required by the Custodian.

If the Depositor does not designate a beneficiary before death or if the Depositor's Beneficiary is not living at the Depositor's death, the Depositor's estate is entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account. In addition, to the extent the Depositor has not effectively disposed of the assets in the custodial account by his or her designation of beneficiary, the Depositor's estate will be entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account.

Unless otherwise prohibited by the Depositor in writing on file with the Custodian, after the Depositor's death the Depositor's Beneficiary (and any subsequent beneficiary of the Depositor's Beneficiary) shall have the right, by written notice to the Custodian, to designate or change a Beneficiary to receive any benefit to which the Depositor's Beneficiary (or any subsequent Beneficiary) may be entitled. If, upon the death of the Depositor, the Depositor's Beneficiary, or any subsequent Beneficiary of the Depositor's Beneficiary, assets remain in the Custodial Account and there is no effective beneficiary designation, such remaining assets shall be paid to the estate of the individual who has the most recent right to designate a Beneficiary. The Beneficiary designation can only be made on a form provided by, or in a form acceptable to, the Custodian (or the former custodian), and it will only be effective when it is filed with the Custodian (or deposited in the U.S. mail or with a reputable delivery service) during the lifetime of the designated individual. If the individual entitled to make a designation of beneficiary designated his or her spouse as a beneficiary and such individual and spouse subsequently divorce, the beneficiary designation may be affected. The individual entitled to make the designation is responsible for notifying the Custodian if any change in designation is required. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this paragraph 8, upon the death of a Minor as described above, the remaining assets in the Custodial Account shall be paid to the estate of the Minor. Upon properly notifying the Custodian in writing that the Minor has reached the age of majority and has become the Depositor under this Agreement for all purposes, the designation of beneficiary rules described in this paragraph shall apply.

The Depositor may change his or her choice of a Beneficiary at any time by notifying the Custodian in the manner required by the Custodian.

Before the Depositor's death, the Depositor's Beneficiary has no right or power to anticipate any part of the custodial account, or to sell, assign, transfer, pledge or hypothecate any part of the account. In addition, the custodial account will not be liable for any debts of the Depositor's Beneficiary or, except as required by law, subject to attachment, execution or any other legal process.

9. Amendment
This paragraph supplements the information found in Article VII above and must be read in conjunction with it.

This Agreement will be amended from time to time to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and related guidance. The Distributor also reserves the right to otherwise amend this Agreement. If the Distributor amends this Agreement, it must provide a written notice of the amendment to both the Depositor and the Custodian. The Depositor will be considered to have consented to the Distributor's amendment 30 days after the Distributor has mailed the notice to the Depositor, unless within that 30-day period the Depositor gives the Custodian a proper request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, for a lump-sum distribution. The Custodian will be considered to have consented to the Distributor's amendment unless it notifies the Distributor otherwise within 30 days after the Distributor has mailed (or otherwise delivered) the notice to the Custodian. The Custodian may change its fee schedule, as provided in paragraph 5 above, without having to amend this Agreement.

10. Resignation or removal of Custodian
The Custodian may resign at any time by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the Distributor. The Distributor may remove the Custodian at any time by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the Custodian.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, the Distributor must either appoint a successor custodian to serve under this

[1] Or any other party entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account.

continued on next page

Agreement or notify the Depositor that he or she must appoint a successor custodian. The successor custodian must provide a written acceptance of its appointment as successor custodian to the Custodian. Upon receiving this written acceptance, the Custodian must transfer to the successor custodian all of the assets and records of the custodial account.

The Custodian may reserve a portion of the custodial account assets to pay for any fees, compensation, costs, expenses, or for any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the Custodian. If any assets remain after paying these items, the Custodian will pay the remainder to the successor custodian.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, and the Distributor or the Depositor has not appointed a successor custodian within 30 days after the Custodian's resignation or removal (or a longer period, if the Custodian agrees), the Custodian will terminate this Agreement as provided in paragraph 11 below.

After the Custodian has transferred the custodial account assets to the successor custodian, the Custodian is relieved of any further liability for this Agreement, the custodial account, and the custodial account assets.

The Custodian and any successor custodian appointed to serve under this Agreement, must be either 1) a bank as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 408(n), or 2) such other person who qualifies to serve as prescribed by Internal Revenue Code Section 408(a)(2) and satisfies the Distributor and the Custodian that he or she qualifies.

11. Termination of Agreement

As provided in paragraph 10 on the previous page, the Custodian will terminate the Agreement if the Distributor or the Depositor has not appointed a successor custodian within the specified time after the Custodian resigns or is removed. If this Agreement is terminated, the Custodian will distribute the custodial account assets in kind or cash as directed by the Depositor. The Custodian may reserve a portion of the assets as provided in paragraph 10.

The Depositor may terminate this Agreement at any time by taking a lump-sum distribution of his or her investment in the custodial account.

After this Agreement has been terminated, it will have no further force and effect, and the Custodian is relieved of any further liability under this Agreement, the custodial account, and the custodial account assets.

12. Liquidation of Custodial account

The Distributor has the right to direct the Custodian by a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, to liquidate the custodial account if the value of the account is below a minimum level established from time to time by the Distributor on a nondiscriminatory basis. Once the Custodian receives a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, from the Distributor, the Custodian will liquidate the assets in the custodial account as soon as practicable and distribute the proceeds to the Depositor in a lump-sum in cash or in kind as directed by the Depositor. The Custodian may reserve a portion of the account to pay for any fees, compensation, costs or expenses, or for any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the Custodian. If any assets remain after paying these items, the Custodian will pay the remainder to the Depositor.

If the custodial account is liquidated as provided above, neither the Distributor nor the Custodian will be responsible or liable for any penalty or loss incurred by anyone because of the liquidation. In addition, after the account is liquidated, both the Distributor and the Custodian will be relieved of any further liability under this Agreement for the custodial account and the custodial account assets.

13. Miscellaneous

Any references in this Agreement to the Internal Revenue Code mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any future successors.

Except as provided in the next sentence, any references to "Depositor" in this Agreement will apply to the Depositor's Beneficiary if the Depositor is deceased. The references to the "Depositor" in paragraphs 3, 4 and 8 of this Article VIII will apply to the Depositor's Beneficiary only if the Depositor is deceased, the Depositor's Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, and the surviving spouse elects to treat the Custodial Account as his or her own. If the spouse does elect to treat the Custodial Account as his or her own, references to "Depositor" in Articles I through VII will apply to the spouse as the Depositor's Beneficiary.

Unless specifically designated otherwise in this Agreement, any notice or report that the Custodian must provide to any person by reason of this Agreement will be considered to have been provided by the Custodian as of the date it is sent by first-class mail to the person at his or her most recent address on the Custodian's records.

To the extent permitted by law, the Custodian may, at its election and upon the written instructions of the Depositor, pay investment adviser fees from the Depositor's Custodial Accounts.

continued on next page

Article VIII (continued)

This Agreement is accepted by the Custodian in the state of New Hampshire and shall be construed, administered, and enforced according to the laws of the state of New Hampshire.

This Agreement is intended to qualify under Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code as an Individual Retirement Account, and under Section 219 of the Internal Revenue Code for any tax-deductibility and limitations of contributions made to the IRA. If any language or provision of this Agreement can be interpreted in more than one way, the interpretation of the language or provision that is consistent with the intention of this Agreement will control. However, neither the Custodian nor the mutual funds (or any company associated with them) will be responsible for guaranteeing that the intentions of this Agreement are met through the use of this Agreement. The Depositor should consult his or her own attorney for any assurances that the intentions of the Agreement will be met through the use of this Agreement. If this IRA receives a SEP IRA contribution, prohibited transaction rules under ERISA shall apply to the extent required by law.

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Purpose of Form
Form 5305-A is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, only Articles I through VII have been reviewed by the IRS. A traditional individual retirement account (traditional IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the Depositor and the Custodian. To make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA for a year, the IRA must be established no later than the due date of the individual's income tax return for the tax year (excluding extensions). This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-A with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

For more information on IRAs, including the required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and Pub. 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

Definitions
Custodian. The custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as a custodian.

Depositor. The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Traditional IRA for Nonworking Spouse
Form 5305-A may be used to establish the IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse.

Contributions to an IRA custodial account for a nonworking spouse must be made to a separate IRA custodial account established by the nonworking spouse.

Specific Instructions
Article IV. Distributions at the sole direction of the Depositor made under this article may be made in a single sum, periodic payment, or a combination of both. The distribution option should be reviewed in the year the depositor reaches age 72 to ensure that the requirements of section 408(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code have been met.

Article VIII. Article VIII and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the depositor and custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the custodian, custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the depositor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

DWS Trust Company

DWS Trust Company, Custodian

The brand DWS represents DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA and any of its subsidiaries such as DWS Distributors, Inc. which offers investment products or DWS Investment Management Americas Inc. and RREEF America L.L.C. which offer advisory services.

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

5305-RA (10/10)
Roth Individual Retirement Custodial Account

[under section 408(A) of the Internal Revenue code]

The Depositor whose name appears on the form accompanying this IRA (the "Form") is establishing a Roth Individual Retirement Account under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code") to provide for his or her retirement and for the support of his or her beneficiaries after death.

The Custodian named on the Form has given the Depositor the disclosure statement required under Treasury Regulations section 1.408-6.

The Depositor has assigned the custodial account the amount indicated on the Form.

The Depositor and the Custodian make the following agreement (the "Agreement"):

Article I

Except in the case of a qualified rollover contribution described in the section 408A(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a recharacterized contribution described in section 408(A) (d)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or an IRA Conversion Contribution, the Custodian will accept contributions in 2025 up to $7000, unless you reached age 50, in which case the contribution limit will be $8000.

Article II

1. The annual contribution limit described in Article I is gradually reduced to $0 for higher income levels. For a grantor who is single or treated as single, the annual contribution is phased out between adjusted gross income (AGI) of $153,000 and $168,000; for a married Depositor filing jointly between AGI of $242,000 and $252,000; and for a married Depositor filing separately, between AGI of $0 and $10,000. Adjusted gross income is defined in the section 408A (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. In the case of a joint return, the AGI limits in the preceding paragraph apply to the combined AGI of the Depositor and his or her spouse.

Article III

The Depositor's interest in the balance in the custodial account is nonforfeitable.

Article IV

1. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property, except in a common trust fund or common investment fund (within the meaning of section 408(a)(5)) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of section 408(m)) of the Internal Revenue Code, except as otherwise permitted by of the section 408(m)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides an exception for certain gold, silver, and platinum coins; coins issued under the laws of any state; and certain bullion.

Article V

1. If the Depositor dies before his or her entire interest is distributed and the Depositor's surviving spouse is not the designated beneficiary, the remaining interest will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (a) below or, if elected or there is no designated beneficiary, in accordance with paragraph (b) below:

   a. The remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the year of the Depositor's death, over the designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy as determined in the year following the death of the Depositor.

   b. The remaining interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the Depositor's death.

2. The minimum amount that must be distributed each year under paragraph 1(a) above is the account value at the close of business on December 31st of the preceding year divided by the life expectancy (in the single life table in U.S. Treasury Regulations section 1.401(a)(9)-9) of the designated beneficiary using the attained age of the beneficiary in the year following the year of the Depositor's death and subtracting 1 from the divisor for each subsequent year.

3. If the Depositor's surviving spouse is the designated beneficiary, such spouse will then be treated as the Depositor.

Article VI

1. The Depositor agrees to provide the Custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 408(i) and 408(A)(d)(3)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code, U.S. Treasury Regulations sections 1.408-5 and 1.408-6, or other guidance published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

2. The Custodian agrees to submit to the IRS and Depositor the reports prescribed by the IRS.

Article VII

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through IV and this sentence will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code, the related U.S. Treasury Regulations, and other published guidance will be invalid.

Article VIII

This Agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code, the related regulations, and other published guidance. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the persons whose signatures appear on the Form.

Article IX

1. Please refer to the Form establishing the DWS Roth IRA which is incorporated into this Agreement as this paragraph of Article IX.

2. Depositor's selection of investments.
Investment options: The Depositor may only direct the Custodian to invest custodial funds in investment shares of the mutual funds (regulated investment companies for which DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc., its successor, or any affiliates, acts as the investment adviser and that DWS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), has designated as appropriate for investments in the custodial account) or in other investments the Distributor or its successors has designated as eligible investments for the custodial account.

Investments: As soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the Form, the Custodian will invest the initial contribution or transfer as the Depositor directed on the Form in shares of the mutual fund(s) or other investments designated by the Distributor as eligible investments for the custodial account. With regard to the mutual funds listed on the Form and any other mutual fund, the Depositor understands that neither the Custodian nor the Distributor endorses the mutual funds as suitable investments for the custodial account. In addition, neither the Custodian (nor the Distributor, unless the Distributor otherwise agrees, will provide investment advice to the Depositor. The Depositor assumes all responsibility for the choice of his or her investments in the custodial account.

The Custodian will invest each subsequent contribution or transfer to the custodial account as soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the contribution or transfer, according to the Depositor's instructions for that subsequent contribution or transfer, in the mutual funds or other investment designated by the Distributor as eligible investments for the custodial account.

If the Depositor's custodial account assets are invested in any mutual fund that terminates or is eliminated, the Custodian

continued on next page

will transfer the custodial account assets in that mutual fund to another mutual fund designated by the Distributor unless the Depositor instructs the Custodian otherwise in the manner required by the Custodian.

If the Custodian receives any investment instructions from the Depositor that, in the opinion of the Custodian are not in good order or are unclear, or if the Custodian receives any monies from the Depositor that would exceed the amount the Depositor may contribute to the custodial account, the Custodian may hold all or a portion of the monies uninvested pending receipt of written (or in any other manner permitted by the Distributor) instructions or clarification. During any such delay the Custodian will not be liable for any loss of income or appreciation, loss of interest, or for any other loss. The Custodian may also return all or a portion of the monies to the Depositor. Again, in such situations the Custodian will not be liable for any loss.

Unless the Custodian permits otherwise, all dividend and capital gains distributions received on shares of a mutual fund in the custodial account (unless made in the form of additional shares) will be reinvested in shares of the same mutual fund, that paid the distribution, and credited to the custodial account. All accumulations from other investments will be reinvested in the Depositor's custodial account according to the Depositor's instructions to the Custodian, which must be in a form acceptable to the Custodian. You must be 59½ years of age or older to receive dividends in cash.

The Depositor may change any portion of his or her investment in an eligible investment to another eligible investment by requesting the change in the manner the Custodian requires. However, the Distributor reserves the right to refuse to sell shares of any mutual fund as to which it determines, in its own judgment, that the Depositor has engaged in frequent trading in the custodial account.

3. Contributions
All contributions by the Depositor to the custodial account must be in cash, except for initial contributions of rollovers which may be made in a form other than cash if permitted by the Distributor.

The Custodian will designate contributions (other than rollover contributions) as being made for particular years as requested by the Depositor. If the Depositor does not designate a year for any contribution, the Custodian will designate the contribution as being made for the year in which the contribution was received.

The Depositor warrants that all contributions to the custodial account, including any rollover contributions, will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

To the extent not inconsistent with IRS rules and regulations, the Custodian, may permit Roth IRA regular and conversion contributions to be credited to one custodial account and may also permit all conversion contributions to be credited to one custodial account.

At the direction of the Depositor, in accordance with procedures established by the Custodian, the Custodian shall recharacterize all or any portion of a contribution to a custodial account in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 408(A)(d)(6) and IRS guidance thereunder.

Excess contributions: If the Depositor exceeds the amount that may be contributed to his or her custodial account for any year, as determined by the Custodian, the Custodian will apply such amount as is allowed by law.

4. Transfers
The Custodian will accept transfers to the custodial account of investments that the Distributor or its successors have designated as eligible investments for the custodial account from another custodian or trustee of an Individual Retirement Account or individual retirement annuity upon the Depositor's direction. The Custodian will also transfer amounts in the custodial account upon the request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, of the Depositor (or the Depositor's designee, if agreed to by the Custodian) to another custodian or trustee of an Individual Retirement Account or individual retirement annuity. For such a transfer, the Custodian may require the written acceptance of the successor custodian. The Depositor warrants that all transfers to and from the custodial account will be made in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the IRS.

5. Custodian's fees
The Custodian is entitled to receive reasonable fees for establishing and maintaining the custodial account. These fees will be set by the Custodian from time to time.

The Custodian may change its fee schedule upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the Depositor.

The Custodian has the right to charge the custodial account, including the right to liquidate mutual fund shares or other investments, or to charge the Depositor for the Custodian's fees, as well as for any income, gift, estate, and inheritance taxes

continued on next page

(including any transfer taxes incurred in connection with the investment or reinvestment of the assets of the custodial account), which are levied or assessed against the custodial account assets, and for all other administrative expenses of the Custodian for performing its duties, including any fees for legal services provided to the Custodian.

6. Custodial account
As soon as practicable after the Custodian receives the Form, the Custodian will open and maintain a separate custodial account for the Depositor. The Agreement does not become effective until acceptance of the Application by or on behalf of the Custodian as evidenced by notice or confirmation to the Depositor.

All mutual fund shares or other investments in the custodial account will be registered in the name of the Custodian (with or without identifying the Depositor) or in the name of the Custodian's nominee. The Custodian or its agent will deliver, or cause to be executed and delivered, to the Depositor all notices, prospectuses, financial statements, proxies, and proxy-soliciting materials, which the Custodian or its agent receives, that relate to the mutual funds or other investments in the custodial account.

The Custodian or its agent will vote shares only according to the Depositor's (or such other party entitled to vote shares of the custodial account) instructions on an executed proxy. In the event the Depositor fails to properly direct the Custodian as to voting any such shares held by the custodial account, that failure to direct shall be deemed to be direction not to vote such shares.

7. Additional provisions regarding the Custodian
According to this Agreement, the Custodian will be an agent for the Depositor for the custodial account to receive and to invest contributions, and to hold and to distribute these investments as authorized by the Depositor, and to keep adequate records and provide reports as required by the Agreement. None of the parties to this Agreement intend to confer any fiduciary duties on the Custodian, and no such duties shall be implied.

The Custodian may perform any of its administrative duties through other persons designated by the Custodian from time to time. However, the custodial account must be registered in the name of the Custodian or its nominee as provided in paragraph 6 above.

The Custodian assumes no responsibility or liability for collecting contributions, for the deductibility or propriety of any contribution made to the custodial account, or for the purpose or propriety of any distributions made from the custodial account. Those matters are the sole responsibility of the Depositor.

The Custodian will keep adequate records of transactions it is required to perform for the custodial account. The Custodian will provide to the Depositor a written report or reports reflecting the transactions in the custodial account over each calendar year and the assets in the custodial account as of the end of the calendar year.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, as provided in paragraph 10 below, the Custodian must provide a written report or reports reflecting the transactions in the custodial account from the date of the last report through the date of the Custodian's resignation or removal, and the assets in the custodial account as of the date of the Custodian's resignation or removal.

After providing the end-of-the-year report or the reports from the Custodian's resignation or removal, the Custodian will be forever released from all liability and accountability to anyone for its acts or transactions reflected in the report(s), except those acts or transactions to which the Depositor (or recipient, if different) has filed a written objection with the Custodian within 60 days of the date the report was provided to the Depositor or other recipient.

The Depositor and the successors of the Depositor, including any beneficiary, executor or administrator of the Depositor shall always fully indemnify the Custodian, the Investments Funds, and their affiliates, successors, and assigns, and will hold them harmless from any and all claims, actions, and liabilities that may arise from this Agreement (including without limitation all reasonable expenses and attorney's fees incurred in defending against or settlement of such claims, actions, or liabilities), except that which arises from the Custodian's gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Custodian will not be obligated or expected to commence or defend any legal action or proceeding about this Agreement unless the Custodian has first agreed to in writing and unless both the Custodian and Depositor agree that the Custodian will be fully indemnified to its satisfaction.

The Custodian may conclusively rely upon and will be protected from acting on any written order from or authorized by the Depositor, or any other notice, request, consent, certificate or other instrument, paper, or other communication, which the Custodian believes to be genuine, and issued in proper form with proper authority, as long as the Custodian acts in good faith in taking or omitting to take any action in reliance upon the communication.

Before the Beneficiary has notified the Custodian (in the manner required by the Custodian) of the Depositor's death, the Custodian will not be responsible for treating the Beneficiary as if he or she has rights and obligations under this Agreement.

8. Distributions
This paragraph supplements the information found in Article V above and must be read in conjunction with it.

The Depositor[1] has sole responsibility to initiate distributions from the custodial account and sole responsibility to ensure that all distributions are made in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

continued on next page

Notwithstanding paragraph 3 of Article V, a surviving spouse who is the sole designated beneficiary of the Depositor[1] (or a designated beneficiary of the Depositor,[1] if permitted by law) may elect not to treat the custodial account, upon the death of the Depositor, as his or her own.

Distribution requests: The Depositor[1] is responsible for making the distribution requests to the Custodian, sufficiently, in advance of any requested or required distribution time to ensure that the distribution will be made on or before that requested or required distribution time.

The Custodian will make distributions from the custodial account only after receiving a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, from the Depositor. The Custodian will make the distribution as soon as practicable after it receives the request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian.

The Depositor[1] must make the distribution request in the form required by the Custodian. The distribution request must include the form of distribution requested (e.g., lump-sum distribution or installment payments). The Depositor[1] must provide to the Custodian any applications, certificates, tax waivers, signature guarantees, and any other documents (including proof of legal representative's authority) that the Custodian requires. The Custodian will not be liable for complying with a distribution request that appears on its face to be genuine, nor will the Custodian be liable for refusing to comply with a distribution request that the Custodian is not satisfied is genuine.

If the distribution request is not made in the correct form, the Custodian is not responsible and will not be liable to the Depositor[1] for any losses while the Custodian waits for the distribution request to be made in the proper form. The Depositor[1] also agrees to fully indemnify the Custodian for any losses that may result from the Custodian's failing to act upon an improperly made distribution request.

The Depositor[1] may request a distribution of any portion of the custodial account at any time.

The Custodian does not assume any responsibility for the tax treatment of any distributions from the custodial account.

The Depositor[1] may not receive distributions from the custodial account in the form of an annuity.

Designation of Beneficiary: The Depositor may designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries (the "Beneficiary") to receive the assets of the custodial account upon the Depositor's death. The Depositor must designate his or her Beneficiary to the Custodian in the manner required by the Custodian.

If the Depositor does not designate a Beneficiary before death or if the Depositor's Beneficiary is not living at the Depositor's death, the Depositor's estate is entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account. In addition, to the extent the Depositor has not effectively disposed of the assets in the custodial account by his or her designation of beneficiary, the Depositor's estate will be entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account.

Unless otherwise prohibited by the Depositor in writing on file with the Custodian, after the Depositor's death, the Depositor's Beneficiary (and any subsequent beneficiary of the Depositor's Beneficiary) shall have the right, by written notice to the Custodian, to designate or change a Beneficiary to receive any benefit to which the Depositor's Beneficiary, (or any subsequent Beneficiary) may be entitled. If upon the death of the Depositor's Beneficiary, or any subsequent Beneficiary of the Depositor's Beneficiary, assets remain in the Custodial Account and there is no effective beneficiary designation, such remaining assets shall be paid to the estate of the individual who has the most recent right to designate a Beneficiary. The Beneficiary designation can only be made on a form provided by, or in a form acceptable to, the Custodian (or former custodian) and it will only be effective when it is filed with the Custodian (or deposited in the U.S. mail or with a reputable delivery service) during the lifetime of the designated individual. If the individual entitled to make a designation of beneficiary designated his or her spouse as a beneficiary and such individual and spouse subsequently divorce, the beneficiary designation may be affected. The individual entitled to make the designation is responsible for notifying the Custodian if any change in designation is required. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this paragraph 8, upon the death of a Minor as described above, the remaining assets in the Custodial Account shall be paid to the estate of the Minor. Upon properly notifying the Custodian in writing that the Minor has reached the age of majority and has become the Depositor under this Agreement for all purposes, the designation of beneficiary rules described in this paragraph 8 shall apply.

The Depositor may change his or her choice of a Beneficiary at any time by notifying the Custodian in the manner required by the Custodian.

Before the Depositor's death, the Depositor's Beneficiary has no right or power to anticipate any part of the custodial account, or to sell, assign, transfer, pledge or hypothecate any part of the account. In addition, the Custodial account will not be liable for any debts of the Depositor's Beneficiary or, except as required by law, subject to attachment, execution or any other legal process.

9. Amendment
This paragraph supplements the information found in Article VIII on page 37 and must be read in conjunction with it.

[1] Or any other party entitled to receive the assets of the custodial account.

continued on next page

This Agreement may be amended by the Distributor from time to time to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. The Distributor also reserves the right to otherwise amend this Agreement. If the Distributor amends this Agreement, it must provide a written notice of the amendment to both the Depositor and the Custodian. The Depositor will be considered to have consented to the Distributor's amendment 30 days after the Distributor has mailed the notice to the Depositor unless within that 30-day period the Depositor gives the Custodian a proper request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, for a lump-sum distribution. The Custodian will be considered to have consented to the Distributor's amendment unless it notifies the Distributor otherwise within 30 days after the Distributor has mailed (or otherwise delivered) the notice to the Custodian.

The Custodian may change its fee schedule, as provided in paragraph 5 of this Article IX, without having to amend this Agreement.

10. Resignation or removal of Custodian
The Custodian may resign at any time by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the Distributor. The Distributor may remove the Custodian at any time by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the Custodian.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, the Distributor must either appoint a successor custodian to serve under this Agreement or notify the Depositor that he or she must appoint a successor custodian. The successor custodian must provide a written acceptance of its appointment as successor custodian to the Custodian. Upon receiving this written acceptance, the Custodian must transfer to the successor custodian all of the assets and records of the custodial account.

The Custodian may reserve a portion of the custodial account assets to pay for any fees, compensation, costs, expenses, or for any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the Custodian. If any assets remain after paying these items, the Custodian will pay the remainder to the successor custodian.

If the Custodian resigns or is removed, and the Distributor or the Depositor has not appointed a successor custodian within 30 days after the Custodian's resignation or removal (or a longer period, if the Custodian agrees), the Custodian will terminate this Agreement as provided in paragraph 11 below.

After the Custodian has transferred the custodial account assets to the successor custodian, the Custodian is relieved of any further liability for this Agreement, the custodial account, and the custodial account assets.

The Custodian and any successor custodian appointed to serve under this Agreement must be either 1) a bank as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 408(n), or 2) such other person who qualifies to serve as prescribed by Internal Revenue Code Section 408(a)(2) and satisfies the Distributor and the Custodian that he or she qualifies.

11. Termination of Agreement
As provided in paragraph 10, above, the Custodian will terminate the Agreement if the Distributor or the Depositor has not appointed a successor custodian within the specified time after the Custodian resigns or is removed. If this Agreement is terminated, the Custodian will distribute the custodial account assets in kind or cash as determined by the Custodian. The Custodian may reserve a portion of the assets as provided in paragraph 10.

The Depositor may terminate this Agreement at any time by taking a lump-sum distribution of his or her investment in the custodial account.

After this Agreement has been terminated, it will have no further force and effect, and the Custodian is relieved of any further liability under this Agreement, the custodial account, and the custodial account assets.

12. Liquidation of Custodial account
The Distributor has the right to direct the Custodian by a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, to liquidate the custodial account if the value of the account is below a minimum level established from time to time by the Distributor on a nondiscriminatory basis. Once the Custodian receives a request in writing, or in such other manner as agreed upon by the Custodian, from the Distributor, the Custodian will liquidate the assets in the custodial account as soon as practicable and distribute the proceeds to the Depositor in a lump-sum in cash or in-kind as directed by the Depositor. The Custodian may reserve a portion of the account to pay for any fees, compensation, costs or expenses, or for any liabilities constituting a charge on or against the Custodian. If any assets remain after paying these items, the Custodian will pay the remainder to the Depositor.

If the custodial account is liquidated as provided above, neither the Distributor nor the Custodian will be responsible or liable for any penalty or loss incurred by anyone because of the liquidation. In addition, after the account is liquidated, both the Distributor and the Custodian will be relieved of any further liability under this Agreement, the custodial account, and the custodial account assets.

13. Miscellaneous
Any references in this Agreement to Internal Revenue Code mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any future successors. Except as provided in the next sentence, any references to "Depositor" in this Agreement will apply to the Depositor's

continued on next page

Beneficiary if the Depositor is deceased. The references to the "Depositor" in paragraphs 3, 4, and 8 of this Article IX will apply to the Depositor's Beneficiary only if the Depositor is deceased, the Depositor's Beneficiary is the Depositor's surviving spouse, and the surviving spouse is entitled to and elects to treat the custodial account as his or her own. If the spouse does elect to treat the custodial account as his or her own, references to "Depositor" in Articles I through VIII will apply to the spouse as the Depositor's Beneficiary. (Note: This highlighted information overrides otherwise conflicting information found in Article V.3 of this Agreement.)

Unless specifically designated otherwise in this Agreement, any notice or report that the Custodian must provide to any person by reason of this Agreement will be considered to have been provided by the Custodian as of the date it is sent by first-class mail to the person at his or her most recent address on the Custodian's records.

To the extent permitted by law, the Custodian may, at its election and upon the written instructions of the Depositor, pay investment adviser fees from the Depositor's custodial accounts.

This Agreement is accepted by the Custodian in the state of New Hampshire and shall be construed, administered, and enforced according to the laws of the state of New Hampshire.

This Agreement is intended to qualify under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code as a Roth Individual Retirement Account and under the section 219 of the Internal Revenue Code for any limitations of contributions made to the IRA. If any language or provision of this Agreement can be interpreted in more than one way, the interpretation of the language or provision that is consistent with the intention of this Agreement will control. However, neither the Custodian nor the mutual funds (or any company associated with them) will be responsible for guaranteeing that the intentions of this Agreement are met through the use of this Agreement. The Depositor should consult his or her own attorney for any assurances that the intentions of the Agreement will be met through the use of this Agreement.

General Instructions
Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Purpose of Form
Form 5305-RA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of the section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code. However, only Articles I through VIII have been reviewed by the IRS. A Roth individual retirement account (Roth IRA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the individual (Depositor) and the Custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive benefit of the Depositor and his or her beneficiaries.

Do not file Form 5305-RA with the IRS. Instead, keep it with your records.

Unlike contributions to traditional individual retirement arrangements, contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible from the Depositor's gross income; and distributions after 5 years that are made when the Depositor is 59 ½ years of age or older or on account of death, disability, or the purchase of a home by a first-time homebuyer (limited to $10,000), are not includable in gross income. For more information on Roth IRAs, including required disclosures the Custodian must give the Depositor, see Pub. 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and Pub. 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

Definitions
Custodian. The custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as a custodian.

Depositor. The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Specific Instructions
Article I. The Depositor may be subject to 6% tax on excess contributions if (1) contributions to other individual retirement arrangements of the depositor have been made for the same tax year, (2) the Depositor's adjusted gross income exceeds the applicable limits in Article II for the tax year, or (3) the Depositor's and spouse's compensation is less than the amount contributed by or on behalf of them for the tax year.

Article V. This article describes how distributions will be made from the Roth IRA after the Depositor's death. Elections made pursuant to this article should be reviewed periodically to ensure they correspond to the Depositor's intent. Under paragraph 3 of Article V, the Depositor's spouse is treated as the owner of the Roth IRA upon the death of the Depositor, rather than as the beneficiary. If the spouse is to be treated as the beneficiary, and not the owner, an overriding provision should be added to Article IX.

continued on next page

Article IX. Article IX and any that follow it may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the depositor and custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the custodian, custodian's fees, state law requirements, beginning date of distributions, accepting only cash, treatment of excess contributions, prohibited transactions with the depositor, etc. Attach additional pages if necessary.

DWS Trust Company

DWS Trust Company, Custodian

DWS Distributors, Inc.
222 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-5808
www.dws.com

© 2026 DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA. All rights reserved. (5/26) B-4099-18 IRA-10