

# DWS Noor Islamic Funds Plc

An Open Ended Umbrella Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated with limited liability under Irish law

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements  
31 December 2019



# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

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# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The following information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the full text and definitions section of the Prospectus (the "Prospectus") of DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc (formerly Deutsche Noor Islamic Funds plc (the "Company")). The most recent Prospectus was issued on 29 October 2019.

The Company is an open-ended umbrella investment company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated on 27 July 2006, with limited liability under the laws of Ireland with registered number 424121. The Company is authorised in Ireland as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended (the "UCITS Regulations") and Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (the "Central Bank UCITS Regulations"). Accordingly, the Company is supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank").

The Company is structured as an umbrella fund, that is, the investor can be offered one or more sub-funds at the sole discretion of the Company. A separate portfolio will be maintained for each sub-fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to the sub-fund. At the financial year end the following sub-funds existed:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Launch Date</b>	<b>Ccy</b>
DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund <sup>1</sup>	17 October 2006	USD
DWS Noor Global Equity Income <sup>2</sup>	-	USD

Additional sub-funds may be established and the existing sub-funds may be terminated at any time in accordance with the Prospectus and with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Although the shares within the sub-fund may be issued in different classes they shall always be treated on an equal basis within the sub-fund. One or more share classes can be offered within the sub-fund (multi-share-class construction). The share classes may differ with respect to a number of different features, e.g. front-end load, investment management fees, allocation of earnings, currency, or with respect to the type of investor targeted. At present, the Company offers 3 classes of shares in the sub-fund:

Class A – Retail

Class B – Institutional

Class J – Retail

Class A and Class B are United States Dollar ("USD") denominated while Class J is Singapore Dollar ("SGD") denominated.

### Prices

The price for buying, selling and switching Shares in the Company is represented by the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the relevant sub-fund.

### Minimum Investment

<b>Share Class</b>	<b>Minimum Investment</b>
'A'	USD 1,000
'B'	USD 500,000
'J'	SGD 1,000

<sup>1</sup> On 8 February 2019 the sub-fund changed name from Deutsche Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund to DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund.

<sup>2</sup> On 8 February 2019 the sub-fund changed name from Deutsche Noor Global Equity Income to DWS Noor Global Equity Income. This sub-fund is approved but not launched as at 31 December 2019.

## **DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)**

#### **Dealing**

For the Company every business day shall be a dealing day. The valuation point for the Company is 10 a.m. (Irish time) on each dealing day. State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited's (the "Administrator") dealing deadline for subscriptions and redemptions is 10 a.m. Irish time on each dealing day for all share classes of the sub-funds. Subscription proceeds must be received by State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Depository"), within 4 business days of the relevant dealing day.

The special section of the Prospectus details the order acceptance deadlines applicable for individual share classes. Applications received after the dealing deadline will be dealt with on the next subsequent dealing day.

All deals should be addressed to the Company, c/o the Administrator:

#### **State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited**

**78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay**

**Dublin 2**

**Ireland**

**Telephone: 353-1-776-8000**

**Fax: 353-1-776-8491**

#### **Dividends**

For all share classes, earnings are continuously reinvested in the assets of the sub-fund and allocated to the respective share classes. The Directors may elect to pay out special and interim dividends for each share class in accordance with the law. In the event that the Directors elect to pay a special or interim dividend, full details shall be provided in an updated prospectus and all shareholders will be notified in advance. No distribution will reduce the Company's capital to a level below its minimum capital in accordance with the Sales Prospectus.

#### **Sharia Investment Guidelines**

The Company will undertake its investment activities in accordance with the Sharia Investment Guidelines. As a consequence, this may mean that the Company may under-perform, when compared to other investment funds with comparable investment objectives that do not seek to adhere to Islamic investment criteria (for example the inability to invest in interest bearing investment securities and the amount of any donations to charities made up of cash dividends which have been cleansed). The Sharia Investment Guidelines may require the Company to dispose of investments in circumstances that are less advantageous than might otherwise be the case. In particular, DWS Investments Singapore Limited ("the Main Investment Manager") will receive the Sharia Supervisory Board's instructions through Khalij Islamic (BVI) Limited ("the Sharia Advisor"), as set out in the Sharia Advisory Agreement executed between the Company, the Main Investment Manager and the Sharia Advisor.

Pursuant to such instructions by the Sharia Advisor, the Main Investment Manager and Deutsche Investment Management Inc ("the Investment Manager") will, for instance, not be allowed to invest in securities and other financial instruments which, in the opinion of the Sharia Supervisory Board of the Sharia Advisor, are not or are no longer, in compliance with the Sharia Investment Guidelines. Similarly, cash balances held by the Company from time to time may be deposited on terms which shall grant no return on the sum deposited to the benefit of the sub-fund.

## **DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)**

#### **Sharia Investment Guidelines (continued)**

Although the Company intends to observe the Sharia Investment Guidelines at all times, no absolute assurance can be given, as there may be occasions when the Company's investments do not fully comply with such criteria for factors outside the control of the Company. The Depositary shall not be responsible for monitoring compliance with the Sharia Investment Guidelines.

#### **Purification of Income**

It is obligatory to purify dividends from prohibited income (e.g. interest earnings, income generated by other impermissible activities, etc).

- a. A sub-fund may invest only in companies that satisfy the Sharia criteria stated in the Prospectus. Where a sub-fund invests in a company which satisfies the Sharia Investment Guidelines set out in the Prospectus but which still derives a portion of its revenue from prohibited activities, then the sub-fund must cleanse, where appropriate, all dividend receipts from such a company by donating a certain portion of such dividend receipts to charity.
- b. In order to purify the income received from prohibited activities, an amount equivalent to 5% of all cash dividends received within the sub-fund will be donated to a charity. The Administrator shall provide a schedule on a semi-annual basis showing the amount to be paid to charities in respect of the prohibited income received from investments of the sub-fund.
- c. During the course of each financial period, when the sub-fund receives any dividend, 5% of the dividend will be deducted from the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund and accrued separately.
- d. The Directors shall determine which charities shall benefit from donations (with no direct or indirect benefit accruing to the Sharia Advisor, Sharia Supervisory Committee of the Sharia Advisor, the Company, its sub-fund or any of its investors) and the Company shall make any donations to such charitable organisations within a reasonable time after such determination in good faith. Such donations will be deducted directly from the assets of the sub-fund by the Company. Donations shall be made to charitable institutions as the Directors shall determine from time to time in consultation with the Main Investment Manager.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

The Directors present to the shareholders their Annual Report, together with the Audited Financial Statements, for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 of the Company and its sub-fund (the sub-fund).

#### **Results, Principal Activities and Review of the Business**

The results of operations are set out on page 21. A review of activities is contained in the Investment Manager's Report.

#### **Investment Policy and Objectives**

The investment policy of the DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund is to achieve capital appreciation in the medium to long term by investing in a portfolio of Sharia compliant equity and equity related securities.

#### **Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are the investment risks associated with the portfolio of investments held for the account of the sub-fund and the operational risks associated with their management and administration. The information required by the Central Bank's UCITS Regulations and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") in relation to the use by the Company of financial instruments and the financial risk management policies and objectives of the Company to market risk, (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk) liquidity risk and credit risk are outlined in Note 8 to these audited financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014, the UCITS Regulations and Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

#### **Appointment and resignation of Directors**

The Directors have not changed since last year.

The Directors of the Company are:

#### **Mr. Gerry Grimes (Irish, Non-Executive)**

Mr. Grimes has over 30 years investment management and banking experience. Mr. Grimes previously worked in the Central Bank of Ireland in a number of senior investment positions, including Head of Reserve Management. He was a founder and Managing Director of Allied Irish Capital Management Ltd, where he managed a group of investment professionals with circa USD 1.4 billion under management, across a range of asset classes.

Mr. Grimes is an independent director of investment funds/special purpose vehicles and also lectures in Risk Management at University College Cork. He holds a First Class Honours Degree in Economics and History from University College Dublin and the Diploma for Non-Executive Directors from the Financial Times/Pearson. He is a past Deputy President of AIMA, the leading representative body for the global alternative asset management industry.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### Appointment and resignation of Directors (continued)

##### Mr. Michael Whelan (Irish, Non-Executive)

Mr. Whelan is a highly experienced financial services professional who is currently Chairman and non-executive director of a number of regulated funds and other financial services companies. Mr. Whelan was Chief Country Officer of Deutsche Bank in Ireland from 2007 until 2015 during which time he led the substantial growth of the business which saw a significant increase in the Bank's footprint in Ireland as well as the development of a number of new business areas. Mr. Whelan's previous experience includes that of managing director of the Irish Futures and Options Exchange, an electronic exchange owned by the major banks and financial institutions in Ireland. Mr. Whelan is a business studies graduate of University College Dublin (UCD) and a fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (FCCA).

##### Mr. Alex McKenna (British, Non-Executive)

Alex McKenna (English) joined Deutsche Bank AG in 2005 and is currently a director and Head of Product Platform Engineering within DWS. Mr. McKenna has a degree in History from Cambridge University and was called to the Bar of England & Wales in 1995. Mr. McKenna has extensive experience in structuring and management of UCITS and non-UCITS funds and sits on the boards of DWS funds domiciled in Luxembourg as well as Ireland. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank he was Vice President & lawyer in JP Morgan, a lawyer in the capital markets practice of Simmons & Simmons and a barrister in private practice.

#### Directors' and Secretary's Interests in Shares and Contracts

The Directors and Company Secretary who held office on 31 December 2019 had no interests in the Shares of the Company at that date or at any time during the financial year.

None of the Directors have a service contract with the Company.

#### Segregated Liability of Sub-Funds

The Company is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. As a result, any liability attributable to a sub-fund may only be discharged out of the assets of that sub-fund, and the assets of other sub-funds may not be used to satisfy the liability. In addition, any contract entered into by the Company will by operation of law include an implied term to the effect that the counterparty to the contract may not have any recourse to assets of any of the sub-funds other than the sub-fund in respect of which the contract was entered into.

#### Accounting Records

The Directors ensure compliance with the Company's obligation to maintain adequate accounting records, by appointing competent persons to be responsible for them. The accounting records are kept by the Administrator, at 78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.

#### Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of the Company has assessed the measures included in the voluntary Corporate Governance Code for Collective Investment Schemes and Management Companies as published by the Irish Fund Industry Association in December 2011 (the "IF Code"). The Board has adopted the corporate governance practices and procedures in the IF Code with effect from 13 November 2012. The Board considers that the Company has complied with the provisions contained in the IF Code from the date of adoption to 31 December 2019. The Company is not subject to the EC (Takeover Bids (Directive 2004/25/EC)) Regulations 2006.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### Charitable Donations

From February 2019, the charities to which charitable donations are paid was updated by the Directors. Please see Note 13 for further details. The charitable payment for the period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 was paid to Rays of Sunshine (USD 11,837) and Cure Leukaemia (USD 11,837) in March 2019 and the charitable payment for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 was paid to Rays of Sunshine (USD 18,068) and Cure Leukaemia (USD 18,068) in August 2019. The charitable payment for the period 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 was paid in equal amounts to Rays of Sunshine (USD 8,600) and Cure Leukaemia (USD 8,600) in January 2020.

#### Dealings with Connected Parties

Regulation 43 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations "Restrictions of transactions with connected persons" states that "A responsible person shall ensure that any transaction between an Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") and a connected person is conducted a) at arm's length; and b) in the best interest of the unit-holders of the UCITS".

As required under Regulation 81(4) of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors, as responsible persons are satisfied that there are in place arrangements, evidenced by written procedures, to ensure that the obligations that are prescribed by Regulation 43(1) are applied to all transactions with a connected party; and all transactions with connected parties that were entered into during the period to which the report relates complied with the obligations that are prescribed by Regulation 43(1).

#### Significant Events during the financial year

At an Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") on 14 January 2019 a resolution to change the name of the Company was passed. The Company's Constitution (the "Constitution") has been amended to reflect the new name of, DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc.

On 8 February 2019, a new Prospectus was issued to reflect the below amendments:

- Change of Company name from Deutsche Noor Islamic Funds plc to DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc;
- Change of sub-fund names from Deutsche Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund and Deutsche Noor Global Equity Income to DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund and DWS Noor Global Equity Income;
- Change of name of the main Investment Manager from Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited to DWS Investments Singapore Limited;
- Additional risk factors; and
- GDPR disclosures.

At a board meeting held on 27 February 2019, it was agreed by the Directors to split the charitable institutions to which donations are paid. UNICEF was replaced by Rays of Sunshine and Cure Leukaemia as the charities to which such donations will be paid.

On 29 October 2019, a new Prospectus was issued to reflect the below amendment:

- Additional recognised exchange.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Company during the financial year.

#### Significant Events since the financial year end

Subsequent to year end, a viral Covid-19 pandemic has spread across the globe. It is causing very significant disruption to business and economic activity and very large falls in the values of many financial assets. The ultimate extent of the effect of this on the entity is not possible to estimate at this time.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Company after the financial year end.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### Auditor

KPMG, Chartered Accountants, having expressed their willingness to remain in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

#### Relevant audit information

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and the Directors have taken all the steps that should have been taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Audit Committee

The Directors believe that there is no requirement to form an audit committee as the Board is formed of three non-executive Directors and the Company complies with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code.

#### Employees

There were no employees of the Company during the financial year under review or during the prior financial year.

#### Going Concern

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Directors' Compliance Statement

In accordance with Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014, the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations and confirm that:

1. A compliance policy has been prepared setting out the Company's procedures (that, in the Directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) for ensuring compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;
2. An adequate structure is in place, that in the Directors' opinion, is designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
3. An annual review procedure has been put in place to review the Company's relevant obligation and ensure a structure is in place to comply with these obligations.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Gerry Grimes  
Director

Michael Whelan  
Director

21 April 2020

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements, in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of its increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014, the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) UCITS Regulations 2019. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company. In this regard they have entrusted the assets of the Company to a trustee for safe-keeping. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

  
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Gerry Grimes  
Director

  
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Michael Whelan  
Director

21 April 2020

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DEPOSITARY'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

We have enquired into the conduct of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019, in our capacity as Depositary to the Company.

This report including the opinion has been prepared for and solely for the shareholders in the Company as a body, in accordance with Regulation 34, (1), (3) and (4) in Part 5 of the UCITS Regulations, and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown.

#### Responsibilities of the Depositary

Our duties and responsibilities are outlined in Regulation 34, (1), (3) and (4) in Part 5 of the UCITS Regulations. One of those duties is to enquire into the conduct of the Company in each annual accounting period and report thereon to the shareholders.

Our report shall state whether, in our opinion, the Company has been managed in that period in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Constitution (the "Constitution") and the UCITS Regulations. It is the overall responsibility of the Company to comply with these provisions. If the Company has not so complied, we as Depositary must state why this is the case and outline the steps which we have taken to rectify the situation.

#### Basis of Depositary Opinion

The Depositary conducts such reviews as it, in its reasonable opinion, considers necessary in order to comply with its duties as outlined in Regulation 34, (1), (3) and (4) in Part 5 of the UCITS Regulations and to ensure that, in all material respects, the Company has been managed (i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on its investment and borrowing powers by the provisions of the Constitution and the UCITS Regulations and (ii) otherwise in accordance with the Constitution and the appropriate regulations.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has been managed during the financial year, in all material respects:

(i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Company by the Constitution, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations; and

(ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

**State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited**  
**78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay**  
**Dublin 2**  
**Ireland**

**21 April 2020**

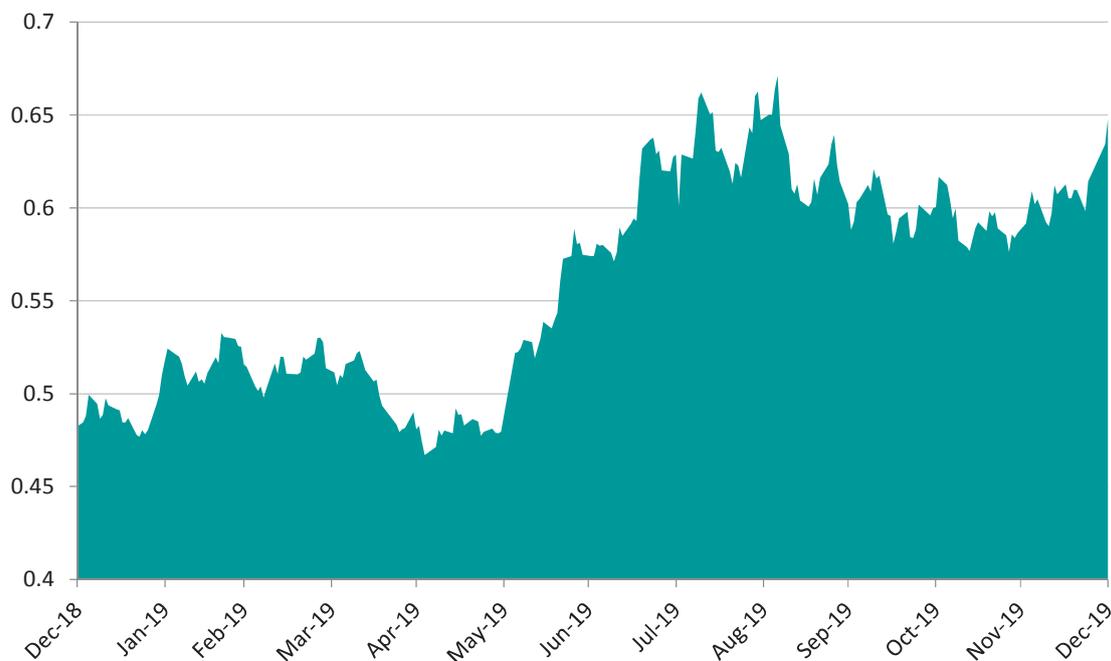
 

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

**Investment Manager’s Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019**

### DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

**Fund Performance as at 31/12/2019**



<b>Net returns (% USD) as at 12/31/2019</b>	<b>3M</b>	<b>6M</b>	<b>1Y</b>	<b>Since inception<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund – Class A</b>	7.63	12.72	34.26	-3.30
<b>S&amp;P BMI Gold and Precious Metals Index (Total Return)<sup>2</sup></b>	13.85	20.00	48.02	-0.80

*Performance shown is on NAV to NAV basis*

<sup>1</sup>*Class A inception on 14 Feb 2007; returns are annualized*

<sup>2</sup>*The S&P BMI Gold and Precious Metals Index (Total Return) is not a Sharia-compliant index. The fund has no official performance benchmark.*

For the review period (31 December 2018 to 31 December 2019), the DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund Class A shares returned 34.26% in absolute terms (NAV to NAV basis). (Source: Bloomberg. The fund has no reference index.)

### **Market Review**

The 2019 calendar year began with Gold on a run and the price sitting just under \$1,300/oz. After several failed attempts to break through the \$1,300/oz barrier, the end of January saw some fine-tuning of the language used by Federal Reserve ( the “Fed” ) regarding current market conditions and their intentions going forward. The ultimate result was a decrease in expectations for rates moving forward and the catalyst which propelled Gold through the \$1,300/oz barrier to end the month on a high note at \$1,321/oz. February saw Gold trade in a \$30/oz range, hitting a high of \$1,341/oz before settling to end the month down. The main drivers of the move lower were a stronger dollar to open the month and broad increases in risk-on sentiment to close it.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### Investment Manager's Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

##### Market Review (continued)

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On the trade dispute front, positive rhetoric continued from officials in both China and the U.S. The U.S. also officially agreed to extend the March 1<sup>st</sup> deadline to afford additional time to reach an agreement, which also pushed back the next round of tariff increases and increased risk-on sentiment to close the month, to the detriment of Gold. Rates strengthened and the Dollar strengthened, undercutting bullion's attractiveness. Technical selling may have also played a part in Gold's retreat from its mid-February high, as \$1,350/oz marks the approximate 5-year high for the Gold price and likely drove some profit-taking by Gold investors. March was a similar story, as Gold's rally was halted mid-month by a strengthening USD. The main catalyst for the move, in our view, was once again the increasingly positive newsflow about progress on the trade deal between the U.S. and China.

Price action was relatively muted leading up to the April 9 cut-off date for the last CFTC report in April. Traders monitor this data, which serves a gauge for speculative trading, as extremely high or low numbers can be signs of an overbought or oversold market and an indication that a price correction may be on the horizon. On April 9th, Gold briefly breached the \$1,300/oz level as net long managed-money futures positions spiked, likely in response to a more accommodative Federal Reserve given the lackluster performance of equity markets during Q1 19. However, the uptick was short-lived as sentiment quickly shifted amidst further "progress" surrounding U.S.-China trade negotiations and positive economic newsflow. Stocks came under pressure in May as the trade spat intensified. The U.S. slapped fresh tariffs on \$200bn in Chinese goods (and threatened more) whilst China responded by targeting some of the biggest exporters in the U.S. President Donald Trump also threatened to place escalating tariffs on Mexico. Amidst this backdrop, continued U.S. dollar strength was not enough to stall a rebound in Gold prices, as a bid for safe haven provided support during May. Gold prices rallied in June as a spike in geopolitical tensions and a dovish Federal Reserve prompted a bid for safe haven assets, propelling the yellow metal upwards and pushing up front end vols. Within the Precious Metals complex, Gold was the standout, touching a high of \$1,423/oz on June 25th.

Relatively hawkish language from the Federal Reserve at the July meeting weighed on Gold towards July month-end, favoring the U.S. dollar. Within the precious metals complex, we saw Silver outperform, benefitting from its status as a cheaper alternative to Gold in this environment. Right out of the gate in August, Gold received a strong boost as investors' appetites for safe havens became voracious in the face of trade war turmoil. ETF volume rose to near the highest levels last seen in 2012. Prices dipped in anticipation of the annual economic symposium at Jackson Hole, but reversed significantly as U.S. President Trump lashed out at Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell on Twitter, blaming Fed "inaction" for a slowing U.S. economy. Prices grinded higher as the yellow metal continued to find favor amongst investors. Meanwhile, China and other emerging markets central banks continued to buy up Gold during August. Entering September, hopes of a trade war resolution along with monetary easing in the U.S. and Europe provided support for global equity markets while gold prices exhibited marked sensitivity to central bank policies and headline news throughout the month. Prices fell below \$1,500/oz as the market priced out a 50 bps cut from the Federal Reserve, then jumped above \$1,520/oz after the ECB announced additional quantitative easing (QE) only to fall back to \$1,500/oz levels on news surrounding disagreements within the policy committee. After receiving a boost from the drone attack on Saudi oil infrastructure, the absence of indications at the FOMC meeting that the Fed might make additional cuts combined with positive U.S./China trade talk sentiment weighed on prices into month-end as the yellow metal posted losses.

# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

## Investment Manager's Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

### DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

#### Market Review (continued)

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In October, Gold fell through the \$1,500/oz level as investors moved away from safe haven assets on expectations of a positive announcement from the U.S./China summit. Initially, Federal Reserve minutes failed to provide support as there was no commitment to an October rate cut. However, a weak durable goods print in the U.S. and anticipation of the Fed rate cut supported Gold, which recovered after an initial sell-off following the ultimate rate cut announcement, as uncertainty in the market on the future course of Fed action and trade talks continued into month-end. This was short-lived, however, as precious metals were down across the board in November following positive global trade developments. Gold saw material losses in November as the prospect of trade war de-escalation reduced demand for safe haven assets. The yellow metal continued to fall as growth concerns eased, with progress touted by both U.S. and Chinese governments on the 'phase one' trade deal. The prompt contract found a floor near \$1,450 to end the month. Palladium was, again, the outperformer as prices continue to draw support from a tight physical market. In December, despite continued positive global trade developments, a weaker U.S. dollar provided support and a geopolitically driven risk-premium prompted a sharp upward re-pricing for Gold that saw the price through the \$1,500/oz level to end the year. On December 27th, a U.S. contractor was killed in a rocket attack on a base in Iraq by a Shite militia group linked to Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Two days later, U.S. forces began conducting airstrikes in the region. Protestors stormed the U.S. embassy in Baghdad on December 31<sup>st</sup>. Geo-political risks remained elevated, along with the gold price, as the situation continued to develop.

#### Relevant Themes

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##### Gold goes ballistic

In response to protestors storming the U.S. embassy on New Year's Eve, President Trump ordered a precision drone strike that killed Qassem Soleimani, an Iranian major IRGC general and head of the Qud's Force in Iraq, on January 3rd, citing an "imminent threat" to the U.S. in the region. Iran vowed to avenge Soleimani's death with military force. In response, the Gold price jumped \$23/oz. Days later, the Iranian military launched several ballistic missiles against two U.S. bases in western Iraq. With no reported U.S. casualties, the response appears to have been calibrated to allow both sides to gradually ramp down the escalated tension.

Our view is that gold price will likely remain elevated as investor flow into gold continues. In the short term, we believe there are several other macro events such as the U.S./China trade conflict, Brexit, Trump Impeachment, and the U.S. election that will continue weigh on investor sentiment and provide support for the gold price even if the acute conflict with Iran steps down from the current levels. We anticipate that the geo-political risk premium in gold will stay with us for a while longer. Longer-term, we believe the Gold price has more room to increase should the Fed move forward with further rate cuts and rising geo-political tensions should continue to drive additional investor interest. Macro and monetary policy continues to be supportive of precious metal prices.

##### Positivity on Palladium persists

Outside of gold, Palladium saw marked volatility in December. The metal experienced a significant price drop in mid-December after the prompt contract price reached near \$2,000 USD/oz. The price fell as low as \$1,860 before recovering back to \$1,950 again on January 3rd. We expect Palladium to continue to be the standout performer in the complex on robust fundamentals, though we may see increased price volatility.

# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

**Investment Manager's Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**

## DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

### Performance Summary

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During the year, the fund gained 34.26% in USD.

The top 3 individual contributors to the fund were Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd., Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, and Franco-Nevada Corporation.

The top 3 detractors were OceanaGold Corporation, Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd, and Alamos Gold Inc.

### The bottom line

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The current rate environment has been extremely constructive for Gold. Nominal interest rates in the United States are still at historic lows and real rates are at the lowest levels since the 1980's.

- **In the short run**, heightened market uncertainty should keep the Gold price bid as investors' demand for safe-haven assets meets a relatively fixed supply.
- **Over the long-term**, we remain in an era of unprecedented negative nominal rates which has served to remove a key impediment to holding Gold ("it doesn't pay a yield), strengthening the fundamental case for long-term appreciation in the Gold price.

We believe Gold represents the cleanest and most effective way to gain safe-haven exposure and that we should continue to see support for the yellow metal as long as uncertainty remains.

### Equity theme expression

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#### Continued focus on execution, flexibility and valuation

We continue to keep the fund invested in companies with strong management teams that have shown the ability to execute with operational stability and have a lower than average financial and operational risk profile. We believe this approach will generate alpha through the entire price cycle. However, deploying this approach does leave the fund underexposed to firms with extreme levels of operational and financial leverage. As such, the fund may underperform in the short term, during periods with elevated upward Gold price volatility.

We believe our approach will more than make up for the lack of gearing to the Gold price in environments with elevated volatility through company specific re-ratings. As portfolio firms demonstrate the increase in overall production level and financial flexibility that accompany exiting the heavy spending portion of the capex cycle, we believe investors will respond by increasing valuations relative to peers, driving alpha.

### Cyber Security

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There were no cyber security related incidents affecting the fund during the period covered by this report.



**KPMG**  
**Audit**  
1 Harbourmaster Place  
IFSC  
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D01 F6F5  
Ireland

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### ***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of DWS Noor Islamic Funds Plc ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 set out on pages 20 to 43, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders, the Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and of its increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014, the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019.

#### ***Basis for opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC (continued)**

### ***We have nothing to report on going concern***

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

### ***Other information***

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Depositary's Report, the Investment Manager's Report, the Portfolio of Investments, Other Information and the Unaudited Appendix. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information, we report that:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

### ***Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014***

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

### ***Matters on which we are required to report by exception***

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC (continued)

### Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

#### *Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at [https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description\\_of\\_auditors\\_responsibilities\\_for\\_audit.pdf](https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf).

#### *The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities*

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Colm Clifford**  
for and on behalf of  
**KPMG**  
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm  
1 Harbourmaster Place  
IFSC  
Dublin 1

**Date: 21 April 2020**

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

#### Portfolio of Investments as at 31 December 2019

No. of Shares	Security	Value USD	Fund %
<b>Transferable Securities (97.27%) (December 2018: 86.57%)</b>			
<i>Transferable securities admitted to official stock exchange listing</i>			
<b>Equities</b>			
<b>Australia (17.36%) (December 2018: 18.65%)</b>			
1,533,429	Evolution Mining Ltd	4,096,375	4.11
260,593	Newcrest Mining Ltd	5,535,346	5.55
553,732	Northern Star Resources Ltd	4,394,982	4.41
731,087	Ramelius Resources Ltd	631,782	0.63
1	Regis Resources Ltd	3	0.00
829,463	Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd	1,939,563	1.95
443,982	Westgold Resources Ltd	706,647	0.71
		<b>17,304,698</b>	<b>17.36</b>
<b>Canada (58.19%) (December 2018: 41.77%)</b>			
148,573	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd	9,296,286	9.33
126,527	Alamos Gold Inc	755,813	0.76
1,213,076	Argonaut Gold Inc	1,787,152	1.79
1,214,102	B2Gold Corp	4,821,007	4.84
443,471	Barrick Gold Corp	8,270,525	8.29
221,515	Detour Gold Corp	4,296,023	4.31
106,360	First Majestic Silver Corp	1,323,328	1.33
91,201	Franco-Nevada Corp	9,431,159	9.45
108,406	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd	4,769,614	4.79
1,645,291	Oceangold Corp	3,175,068	3.19
31,579	Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	307,370	0.31
182,835	Pan American Silver Corp	4,353,248	4.37
888,537	Roxgold Inc	678,377	0.68
157,568	Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	4,734,131	4.75
		<b>57,999,101</b>	<b>58.19</b>
<b>Cayman Island (Nil) (December 2018: 2.31%)</b>			
<b>Jersey, Channel Islands (2.83%) (December 2018: 7.35%)</b>			
1,686,525	Centamin Plc	<b>2,818,957</b>	<b>2.83</b>
<b>South Africa (14.83%) (December 2018: 2.29%)</b>			
47,134	Anglo American Platinum	4,301,585	4.32
565,844	Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd	5,812,146	5.83
515,153	Northam Platinum Ltd	4,667,913	4.68
		<b>14,781,644</b>	<b>14.83</b>

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### DWS NOOR PRECIOUS METALS SECURITIES FUND

Portfolio of Investments as at 31 December 2019 (continued)

No. of Shares	Security	Value USD	Fund %
<b>Transferable Securities (97.27%) (December 2018: 86.57%)</b>			
<b>United Kingdom (0.71%) (December 2018: 3.30%)</b>			
293,228	Hochschild Mining Plc	<u>704,744</u>	<u>0.71</u>
<b>United States (3.35%) (December 2018: 10.90%)</b>			
27,162	Royal Gold Inc	<u>3,342,012</u>	<u>3.35</u>
<b>Total Transferable Securities</b>		<b>96,951,156</b>	<b>97.27</b>
<b>Portfolio of Investments (December 2018: 86.57%)</b>		<b>96,951,156</b>	<b>97.27</b>
<b>Cash (December 2018: 7.44%)</b>		3,219,945	3.23
<b>Other Net Liabilities (December 2018: 5.99%)</b>		<u>(500,553)</u>	<u>(0.50)</u>
<b>Net Assets attributable to redeemable participating shareholders</b>		<b>99,670,548</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Analysis of Total Assets</b>		<b>31-Dec-19</b>	<b>31-Dec-18</b>
		%	%
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange		96.69	83.67
Current assets		<u>3.31</u>	<u>16.33</u>
Total Assets		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 USD	2018 USD
<b>Assets</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Transferable securities held for trading		96,951,156	99,342,956
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3,219,945	8,533,915
Receivables	5	94,677	10,850,871
<b>Total Assets</b>		100,265,778	118,727,742
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Payables	6	(595,230)	(3,969,836)
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		(595,230)	(3,969,836)
<b>Net assets attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders</b>		99,670,548	114,757,906

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Gerry Grimes  
Director



Michael Whelan  
Director

21 April 2020

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

		2019 USD	2018 USD
<b>Income</b>	<b>Notes</b>		
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2	31,216,116	(6,321,246)
Other net income	3	1,136,586	1,665,397
		32,352,702	(4,655,849)
<b>Expenses</b>			
Total operating expenses	4	(1,354,729)	(1,493,001)
<b>Operating gain/(loss) before withholding tax</b>		30,997,973	(6,148,850)
Withholding tax		(203,599)	(165,266)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders resulting from operations</b>		30,794,374	(6,314,116)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. In arriving at the results of the financial year, all amounts above relate to continuing operations.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

		2019 USD	2018 USD
	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Net assets attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders at the start of the financial year</b>		114,757,906	140,811,014
<b>Movement due to purchases and sales of shares</b>			
Amounts received on subscription of shares	7	91,480,765	81,794,708
Amounts paid on redemptions of shares	7	(137,362,497)	(101,533,700)
		(45,881,732)	(19,738,992)
Net increase/(decrease)in net assets attributable to redeemable participating shareholders resulting from operations		30,794,374	(6,314,116)
<b>Net assets attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders at the end of the financial year</b>		99,670,548	114,757,906

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares from operations	30,794,374	(6,314,116)
Decrease in investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,567,462	23,776,859
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,686)	(4,955)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	13,534	(34,173)
Net cash from operating activities	33,373,684	17,423,615
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from subscriptions	102,238,645	79,648,785
Payment of redemptions	(140,926,299)	(98,205,719)
Net cash used in financing activities	(38,687,654)	(18,556,934)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,313,970)	(1,133,319)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	8,533,915	9,667,234
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>3,219,945</b>	<b>8,533,915</b>
<b>Supplementary information</b>		
Interest received	-	963
Interest paid	(445)	-
Taxation paid	(203,974)	(164,373)
Dividends received	1,272,631	1,726,642

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are set out below.

#### (a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, Irish statute comprising the Irish Companies Act 2014 and the UCITS Regulations.

The Company will continue as a going concern and the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements are presented in US Dollar (USD) and are rounded to the nearest USD unless stated otherwise.

#### **New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019**

IFRS 16 “Leases” was issued in January 2016 and will become effective for period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The new standard has not had a significant impact on the Company’s financial position, performance or disclosures in its financial statements.

IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments” was issued in June 2017 and became effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. It clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes which is applied to the determination of taxable profits (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments in accordance with IAS 12. It clarifies that the Company should consider whether tax treatments should be considered independently or collectively, whether the relevant tax authority will or will not accept each tax treatment and, the requirement to reassess its judgements and estimates if facts and circumstances change.

The application of IFRIC 23 has not had a significant effect on the Company’s financial position, performance or disclosures in its financial statements.

#### **New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 and not early adopted**

IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” was issued in May 2017 and will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. It applies to: insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, issued by an entity; reinsurance contracts held by an entity; and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued by an entity that issues insurance contracts. An insurance contract is defined as ‘a contract under which one party (the issuer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder’. The new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial position, performance or disclosures in its financial statements.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

# DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

##### Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company to make certain accounting estimates and assumptions. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions. The Directors believe that any estimates used in preparing the financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

#### (b) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is USD as the Directors have determined that this reflects the Company's primary economic environment.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rate ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Foreign currency exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated at the foreign currency exchange rates ruling at the dates that the values were determined. Foreign currency exchange differences relating to investments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are included in net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All other foreign currency exchange differences relating to monetary items, including cash are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on FVTPL are recognised together with other changes in the fair value. Included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income line item "Other net income" are net foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss.

#### (c) Financial instruments

##### (i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, the Company classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVPTL. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPTL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI")

All other financial assets of the Company are measured at FVTPL.

##### Business Model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Company considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- The documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### (c) Financial instruments (continued)

##### (i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

###### Business Model assessment (continued)

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

The Company has determined that it has two business models.

- Held-to-collect business model: this includes cash and cash equivalents and assets receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows.
- Other business model: this includes equity investments. These financial assets are managed as their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

###### Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

In the Company, there are financial instruments held for trading (equity instruments). These assets will fail the SPPI test.

##### (ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

The sub-fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when all significant rights and access to the benefits from the assets and the exposure to the risks inherent in those benefits are transferred to the sub-fund. The sub-fund derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities when all such benefits and risks are transferred from the sub-fund.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value (transaction price). Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### (c) Financial instruments (continued)

###### (ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities arising from the redeemable shares issued by the Company are carried at the redemption amount representing the investors' right to a residual interest in the sub-fund's assets.

###### (iii) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the relevant sub-fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Assets listed or traded on a stock exchange or over-the-counter market for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the last quoted traded price as at the valuation point on the relevant dealing day on the principal exchange or market for such investment.

If a quoted market price is not available on a recognised stock exchange or from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques, including use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

If for specific assets the last quoted traded prices does not, in the opinion of the Administrator, reflect their fair value or are not available, the value shall be calculated with care and in good faith by the Administrator, (being approved by the Depositary as a competent person for such purpose) in consultation with the Investment Manager with a view to establishing the probable realisation value for such assets as at the valuation point on the relevant dealing day.

###### (iv) Amortised cost

Financial assets and financial liabilities other than those at FVTPL are held at amortised cost. The amortised cost of the financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, and for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

###### (v) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and foreign exchange gains and losses.

###### (vi) Specific instruments – Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits repayable without notice and without penalty. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### (d) Dividend income

Dividend income relating to exchange-traded equity investments is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the ex-dividend date.

Dividend and interest income received by the sub-fund may be subject to withholding tax imposed in the country of origin. Investment income is recorded gross of such taxes with a corresponding withholding tax on dividends charge included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In some cases, the sub-fund may receive or choose to receive dividends in the form of additional shares rather than cash. In such cases the sub-fund recognises the dividend income for the amount of the cash dividend alternative with the corresponding debit treated as an additional investment.

To purify prohibited income, 5% of all cash dividends received from the investments within the sub-fund will be cleansed pursuant to the procedure as set out in the Prospectus. (See page 4 for additional information).

##### (e) Expenses

All expenses, including management fees and Depositary fees, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

##### (f) Gains and Losses on Investments

Realised gains and losses on sales of investments are calculated on the average book cost. Unrealised gains and losses on investments arising during the financial year are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and are included in net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

##### (g) Taxation

Under current law and practice, the Company qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended, (the "Taxes Consolidation Act"). On that basis, it is generally not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains. However, Irish tax may arise on the happening of a "chargeable event". A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to shareholders or any encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of shares and the holding of shares at the end of each eight year period beginning with the acquisition of such shares.

No Irish tax will arise on the Company in respect of chargeable events in respect of:

- a) a shareholder who is neither Irish resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes, at the time of the chargeable event, provided appropriate valid declarations in accordance with the provisions of the Taxes Consolidation Act, are held by the Company;
- b) certain exempted Irish tax resident shareholders who have provided the Company with the necessary signed statutory declarations;
- c) an exchange of shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company with another fund;
- d) any transactions in relation to shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland;
- e) certain exchanges of shares between spouses and former spouses on the occasion of judicial separation and/or divorce;
- f) an exchange by a shareholder, effected by way of an arm's length bargain where no payment is made to the shareholder of Shares in the Company for other Shares in the Company.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### (g) Taxation (continued)

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) received on investments made by the Company may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the country from which the investments income/gains are received and such taxes may not be recoverable by the Company and its shareholders. Withholding tax and reclaims incurred on dividends are recorded on ex-date. Dividends receivable are shown net of withholding taxes payable, if any, in the Statement of Financial Position.

In the absence of an appropriate declaration, the Company will be liable for Irish tax on the occurrence of a chargeable event, and the Company reserves its right to withhold such taxes from the relevant shareholders.

##### (h) Redeemable Participating Shares

All redeemable participating shares issued by the sub-fund provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investor's share in the sub-fund's net assets at the redemption date. They are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and measured at the present value of the redemption amounts.

Such instruments give rise to a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount. Redeemable participating shares are issued and redeemed at the holder's option based on the sub-fund's NAV per share at the time of issue or redemption.

##### (i) Transaction Costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument. When a financial asset or financial liability is recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value through profit or loss plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Transaction costs on purchases and sales of equities are included in net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These costs include identifiable brokerage charges, commission, transaction related taxes and other market charges. Transaction costs are disclosed in Note 4.

##### (j) Receivable for investments sold and payable for investments purchased

Receivable for investments sold and payable for investments purchased represents amounts receivable and payable respectively, for transactions contracted for but for which settlement has not occurred at the end of the financial year.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 2. Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The following table details the gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018. All financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss are held for trading.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Proceeds from sales of investments	130,031,805	83,927,473
Original cost of investments sold	(119,622,144)	(84,809,045)
Gains/(losses) realised on investments sold	10,409,661	(881,572)
Total unrealised appreciation/(depreciation)	20,806,455	(5,439,674)
Net gain/(loss) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	31,216,116	(6,321,246)

#### 3. Other Net Income

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Dividend Income	1,274,317	1,731,597
Purification of Income	(63,716)	(86,580)
Other (expense)/income	(74,015)	20,380
Total Other Net Income	1,136,586	1,665,397

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 4. Expenses

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Investment Manager</b>		
Investment Manager fees	(922,622)	(1,039,063)
<b>Administrator</b>		
Administrative fees	(165,209)	(172,424)
<b>Depositary</b>		
Depositary fees	(39,789)	(41,109)
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Directors fees	(32,999)	(35,949)
Directors Insurance fee	(8,001)	(8,045)
Audit fees*	(21,921)	(20,442)
Sharia Monitoring Charges	(27,999)	(28,153)
Other expenses	(136,189)	(147,816)
	(227,109)	(240,405)
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(1,354,729)</b>	<b>(1,493,001)</b>

\*The audit fees for the year were €17,200 (ex-VAT) and relates solely to the provision of statutory audit services. The fee listed above is inclusive of VAT. No other fees were paid to KPMG during the financial year.

As disclosed in Note 1(i), transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial asset or financial liability. The total transaction costs incurred for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were USD 228,526 (2018: USD 171,123).

#### 5. Receivables

	<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>
Receivable for fund shares sold	81,509	10,839,389
Other receivables	13,168	11,482
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b>94,677</b>	<b>10,850,871</b>

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 6. Payables

	As at 31 December 2019 USD	As at 31 December 2018 USD
Purchases awaiting settlement	(175,662)	-
Payable for fund shares redeemed	(154,770)	(3,718,572)
Accrued expenses	(264,798)	(251,264)
<b>Total Payables</b>	<b>(595,230)</b>	<b>(3,969,836)</b>

#### 7. Share Classes

##### Management Shares

The issued share capital of the Company is €2 divided into 2 management shares of €1.00, each of which has been fully paid up. The management shares are held by DWS Investments Singapore Limited and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

Management shares do not entitle the holders to any dividend and on winding-up entitle the holder to receive the amount paid up thereon but not otherwise to participate in the assets of the Company. In these financial statements, the management shares do not form part of the shareholders' funds. They are thus disclosed in the financial statements by way of this note only.

##### Participating Shares

The objectives of the DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund are outlined in the Sales Prospectus dated 29 October 2019. The sub-fund strives to invest the subscriptions of redeemable shares in investments that meet the sub-fund's investment objectives while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet Shareholder redemptions.

The authorised share capital of the Company is represented by 500,000,000,000 shares of no par value and €300,000 divided into 300,000 redeemable management shares of €1.00 each. As at financial year end 31 December 2019, the value of the Company's share capital, equal to its net asset value was USD 99,670,548 (2018: USD 114,757,906) which is in excess of the required minimum capital of €300,000.

The participating shares are freely transferable and entitle the holders to participate equally in the profits and income of the relevant sub-fund and its assets upon liquidation. The participating shares, which are of no par value and must be fully paid up on issue, carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights and entitle the holders to one vote each at all meetings of the shareholders. All Participating shares of the sub-fund will rank pari passu. They may be redeemed by the Company at the request of the shareholders.

One or more Share classes can be offered in this sub-fund (multi-share-class construction). The Share classes may differ with respect to a number of different features, e.g. front-end load, investment management fees, allocation of earnings, currency, or with respect to the type of investor targeted as outlined in the Sales Prospectus.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 7. Share Classes (continued)

##### Participating Shares (continued)

At the financial year end, the DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund had issued 3 classes of shares:

Class A – Retail  
 Class B – Institutional  
 Class J – Retail

The Company's objectives in managing share capital are disclosed in General information. The Company is not subject to other externally imposed capital requirements.

The movement of shares during the financial year ended 31 December 2019 was as follows:

	Class A Retail Shares	Class B Institutional Shares	Class J Retail Shares	
Shares at 1 January 2019	47,257,174	161,548,431	11,161,177	
Shares issued during the financial year	13,072,872	128,497,620	6,513,585	
Shares redeemed during the financial year	(19,736,130)	(196,408,662)	(7,902,025)	
Shares at 31 December 2019	40,593,916	93,637,389	9,772,737	
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
Subscriptions during the financial year	7,362,086	81,890,305	2,228,374	91,480,765
Redemptions during the financial year	(10,898,075)	(123,695,164)	(2,769,258)	(137,362,497)

The movement of shares during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 was as follows:

	Class A Retail Shares	Class B Institutional Shares	Class J Retail Shares	
Shares at 1 January 2018	48,172,857	192,013,491	14,099,821	
Shares issued during the financial year	12,235,641	136,104,418	3,207,871	
Shares redeemed during the financial year	(13,151,324)	(166,569,478)	(6,146,515)	
Shares at 31 December 2018	47,257,174	161,548,431	11,161,177	
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Total USD</b>
Subscriptions during the financial year	5,940,586	74,921,375	932,747	81,794,708
Redemptions during the financial year	(6,469,785)	(93,246,338)	(1,817,577)	(101,533,700)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks

As an Investment Company, the management of financial instruments is fundamental to the management of the Company's business. The Company's risk management process is managed by DWS Investments Singapore Limited, in its capacity as Main Investment Manager and oversight of these functions is carried out by both the Depositary, State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited and the Board of Directors. The risk management process consists of a multi-layered and cross functional review that provides a system of checks and balances.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

The Company's investments comprise of one portfolio (the "Portfolio") and this invests in quoted equity instruments that it intends to hold for investment purposes. This exposes the Company to various types of risks associated with financial instruments and markets in which it invests namely Market Risk (Currency Risk, Interest Rate Risk and Price Risk) Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk, as defined in the accounting standard IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures".

Each type of risk is discussed in turn and qualitative and quantitative analysis is provided where relevant to give an understanding of the risk management methods used by the Investment Manager.

##### (a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

The Company's strategy on the management of Market risk is driven primarily by adherence to the UCITS investment and borrowing restrictions and the investment strategy of the Portfolio. The Investment Objective for the Portfolio is detailed in the Sales Prospectus dated 29 October 2019.

The Portfolio is required to adhere to investment and borrowing powers laid down by the UCITS directives. Among other restrictions, the Portfolio is restricted to holding a maximum of 10% of the total net asset value of the Portfolio in any one particular security therefore reducing the Portfolio's exposure to any one security. Compliance with these restrictions is monitored both by the Investment Manager and the Depositary on an intraday basis. The Board of Directors monitors these restrictions based on reporting from the Investment Manager and the Administrator.

The Investment Manager also monitors individual stock, country, sector and cash positions on an intraday basis using various reporting tools. The Board of Directors monitors these levels on a monthly basis through reporting from the Investment Manager and the Administrator.

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially.

Details of the Company's investment portfolio at 31 December 2019 are disclosed in the Portfolio of Investments for the sub-fund. All individual investments in equity instruments are disclosed separately.

##### (i) Other Price Risk

Other Price Risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate and currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. As the majority of the Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, all changes in market conditions will directly affect the net asset value of the Company.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

##### (a) Market Risk (continued)

##### (i) Other Price Risk (continued)

The asset class exposure as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 is shown below.

Asset Class Exposure	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Net	%	Net	%
	USD	Exposure	USD	Exposure
Transferable Securities	96,951,156	100.00	99,342,956	100.00
	96,951,156	100.00	99,342,956	100.00

At 31 December 2019, if the price of each security held by the Company had increased by 1% the overall value of the Company would have increased by USD 969,512 (31 December 2018: USD 993,430). Conversely, if the price of each security held by the Company had decreased by 1%, the value of the Company would decrease by USD 969,512 (31 December 2018: USD 993,430).

##### (ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Consequently, the Company is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the value of that portion of the Company's assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US Dollar.

Classes of shares of the sub-fund may be denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. A currency conversion will take place on subscription, repurchase, switching or distribution of shares at prevailing exchange rates at the cost of the investor. Accordingly, the value of a share expressed in the class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the functional currency of the Company.

The Company's Prospectus does not permit the use of hedging activities to hedge foreign currency exposure.

The Investment Manager monitors the sub-fund's currency exposure on an intraday basis. The Board of Directors monitor these exposures based on reporting from the Investment Manager and the Fund Administrator.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

##### (a) Market Risk (continued)

##### (ii) Currency risk (continued)

The following table sets out the sub-fund's exposure to foreign exchange risk for the principal currencies at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

#### DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund

31 December 2019

	Monetary		Non -monetary		Total Net Assets
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	
Australian Dollar	25,302	-	17,304,697	-	17,329,999
British Pound	51,039	-	3,523,701	-	3,574,740
Canadian Dollar	26,445	(302)	53,264,971	-	53,291,114
Euro	10,440	-	-	-	10,440
Hong Kong Dollar	351	-	-	-	351
Singapore Dollar	37,476	-	-	-	37,476
South African Rand	185,373	(175,662)	14,781,644	-	14,791,355
US Dollar*	2,978,196	(419,266)	8,076,143	-	10,635,073
	<u>3,314,622</u>	<u>(595,230)</u>	<u>96,951,156</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,670,548</u>

Net asset value of non-base share class	<b>USD</b>
SGD Share Class	<u>3,810,805</u>

\* US Dollar is the functional currency and does not bear currency risk.

#### DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund

31 December 2018

	Monetary		Non -monetary		Total Net Assets
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	
Australian Dollar	24,907	-	21,397,762	-	21,422,669
British Pound	4,883	-	12,232,946	-	12,237,829
Canadian Dollar	35,293	-	46,490,747	-	46,526,040
Euro	10,647	-	-	-	10,647
Hong Kong Dollar	349	-	-	-	349
Singapore Dollar	45,303	-	-	-	45,303
South African Rand	25,216	-	2,628,494	-	2,653,710
US Dollar*	19,238,188	(3,969,836)	16,593,007	-	31,861,359
	<u>19,384,786</u>	<u>(3,969,836)</u>	<u>99,342,956</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>114,757,906</u>

Net asset value of non-base share class	<b>USD</b>
SGD Share Class	<u>3,241,395</u>

\* US Dollar is the functional currency and does not bear currency risk.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

##### (a) Market Risk (continued)

##### (ii) Currency risk (continued)

At 31 December 2019, had the USD strengthened by 1% in relation to all currencies, with all other variables held constant, net asset attributable to holders of redeemable shares would have decreased by USD 881,539 (2018: USD 1,136,216).

##### (iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As all of the Company's assets and liabilities with the exception of cash and cash equivalents, are non-interest bearing, the exposure to interest rate risk is not material. At 31 December 2019, should interest rates have increased or decreased by 1%, with all other variables remaining constant, the increase or decrease in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares for the year would amount to approximately USD 32,199 (2018: USD 85,339).

##### (b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk. In relation to the Company, it can arise from receivables from another party and placing deposits with other entities.

There were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties at 31 December 2019. No individual equity investment exceeded ten percent of the net assets attributable to the holders of shares at 31 December 2019. The Company does not use financial derivative instruments or debt instruments so exposure to credit risk is low.

The maximum credit risk exposure at the Statement of Financial Position date is detailed in the following table:

	<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>31 December 2018</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	3,219,945	8,533,915
Receivables	94,677	10,850,871
	<u>3,314,622</u>	<u>19,384,786</u>

The Company's counterparty risk generally relates to unsettled transactions with brokers for equities in the markets. This risk is considered small due to the short settlement periods involved. The delivery-versus-payment settlement process used on most markets limits such risk to the price movement in a security from trade date to settlement date. The Investment Manager monitors any trades that have not settled on a daily basis. The Board of Directors monitors any overdue unsettled trades based on reporting from the Company Administrator on a monthly basis.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 8. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

##### (b) Credit Risk (continued)

Substantially all of the assets of the sub-fund are held by the Depositary and its global sub-Depositary State Street Bank and Trust Company. Bankruptcy or insolvency of the Depositary may cause the sub-fund's rights with respect to securities held by the Depositary to be delayed or limited. These risks are limited due to the segregation of the assets of the sub-fund and the assets of the Depositary. The sub-fund monitors its risk by monitoring the credit quality and financial positions of the Depositary the sub-fund uses. The long term credit rating of State Street Corporation, the parent Company of the Depositary as at 31 December 2019 was A, as rated by Standard and Poor's (2018: A).

All cash and cash equivalents are held with State Street Bank and Trust Company which is rated AA- by Standard and Poor's (2018: AA-).

The Directors have concluded that the expected credit loss ("ECL") on amortised cost assets is immaterial as the risk of default is low.

##### (c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The sub-fund's prospectus provides for the daily creation and cancellation of shares and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting shareholder redemptions at any time.

The main financial liability of the Portfolio is the redemption of redeemable participating shares, purchases awaiting settlement and fees payable to the Manager, Depositary and Administrator.

To meet the redemption liability the Company may be required to sell securities. If the Company is invested in securities in less liquid or illiquid markets it may find it more difficult to sell these positions quickly. This can lead to investments not being liquidated at fair value.

The Investment Manager manages the portfolio's liquidity on a daily basis by taking into account market capitalisation, free float and daily trading volume. Also the Directors are able, by the provisions in the prospectus, to defer settlement of redemptions of significant size to facilitate an orderly disposition of securities as in the interest of remaining Shareholders.

The Company's securities are considered to be liquid and readily realisable, (having no fixed maturity date), as they are all listed on recognised stock exchanges. All payables are due for settlement within one to three months; at the financial year end, these amounted to USD 595,230 (2018: USD 3,969,836).

The net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of USD 99,670,548 (2018: USD 114,757,906) have no stated maturity date and can be redeemed on any business day.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 9. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

##### Fair valuation hierarchy

IFRS 13, “Fair value measurement”, requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active including securities priced using quotations received from brokers, whenever available and considered reliable; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument’s valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes ‘observable’ requires significant judgment by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 all investments were classified as Level 1.

Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred when the pricing source for a particular security has changed which triggers a change in level as defined under IFRS 13.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 9. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (continued)

There were no movements of financial instruments between levels during the financial years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets and therefore classified within Level 1 are active listed equities. The sub-fund does not adjust the quoted price for these instruments.

For each class of asset and liability not measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position but for which fair value is disclosed, IFRS 13 requires the Company to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement would be categorised and a description of the valuation technique and inputs used in the technique.

Assets and liabilities, not carried at fair value are carried at amortised cost; consists of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables, which are realised or settled within a short period of time. The carrying value of these securities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 10. Related Parties and other Key Contracts

##### Investment Manager

The Company has appointed DWS Investments Singapore Limited as the Main Investment Manager.

DWS Investments Singapore Limited is a Public Limited Company under Singapore law and a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA. The Main Investment Manager holds a Capital Markets Services License for fund management and dealing in securities, issued by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

For the sub-fund DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund, the Main Investment Manager has entered into an agreement with DWS Investment Management Americas Inc. with effect from 5 July 2013 to act as Investment Manager to the sub-fund. DWS Investment Management Americas Inc. is a Company established under the laws of the United States of America, and a subsidiary of DWS USA Corporation. In this respect, fund management shall encompass day-to-day implementation of the investment policy and direct investment decisions.

The Main Investment Manager charges fees for the share classes at the following rates:

Class A: 1.50% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the respective class.

Class B: 0.75% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the respective class.

Class J: 1.50% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the respective class.

The Company has appointed the Main Investment Manager by agreement dated 29 September 2006 as the Distributor of the Company. The Investment Manager's fees are paid directly by the Company to the Investment Manager.

The Main Investment Manager earned a management fee of USD 922,622 during the financial year (financial year ended 31 December 2018: USD 1,039,063), as outlined in Note 4, of which USD 153,221 was outstanding at the financial year end (2018: USD 154,511).

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 10. Related Parties and other Key Contracts (continued)

##### Depositary

The Company has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited as Depositary of its assets pursuant to an agreement dated 29 September, 2016 (the "Depositary Agreement"). The Depositary provides safe custody for the Company's assets.

The Depositary may charge up to 0.02% of the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund for assets up to USD 100 million, with a charge of 0.01% of the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund on any balance. The Depositary intends that State Street Bank and Trust Company, London will act as the global sub-Depositary for the sub-fund and will be responsible for the settlement of securities which the Investment Manager decides to purchase or sell for the account of the Company.

The Depositary earned a fee of USD 39,789 (2018: USD 41,109) during the financial year as outlined in Note 4, of which USD 9,511 was outstanding at the financial year end (2018: USD 8,640).

##### Administrator

The Company has entered into an Administration Agreement with State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited dated 29 September, 2006 (the "Administration Agreement") to provide administration, registrar and transfer agency services to the Company. The Administrator will also act as secretary to the Company.

State Street Bank and Trust Company, a Company related to the Trustee was selected by the Investment Manager to accept all deposits and to execute foreign currency transactions on behalf of the sub-fund. The terms of these transactions have been agreed by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Company on a normal commercial basis.

The Administrator will charge 0.09% of the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund for assets up to USD 100 million. For assets between USD 100 million and USD 300 million, 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund will be charged. Beyond assets of USD 300 million, 0.06% of the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund will be charged. Administrator fees is subject to fixed monthly minimum charge, including 2 share classes, of USD 8,000 per sub-fund. These fees are applicable for up to 2 share classes, with any additional share class of the same currency base charged at USD 750 per class per month. Any additional share class with a different currency base will be charged at USD 1,500 per class per month.

The Administrator earned a fee of USD 165,209 during the financial year (2018: USD 172,424), as outlined in Note 4 of which USD 24,762 was outstanding at the financial year end (2018: USD 24,278).

##### Sharia Advisor

The Main Investment Manager and the Company have entered into a Sharia Advisory Agreement with the Sharia Advisor dated 29 October 2008, (the "Sharia Advisory Agreement"). The Sharia Advisor is to provide the Sharia eligibility criteria for the Company's and the sub-fund's investment policy and will undertake a quarterly audit of the portfolio of the sub-fund. The Sharia Advisor will have no discretionary investment powers over the assets of the Company.

The Sharia Advisory Agreement may be terminated by any of the parties on 90 days written notice to the other parties, or as otherwise set out in the Sharia Advisory agreement. The Sharia Advisory Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Company and/or the Main Investment Manager (as the case may be) for breach of the Sharia Advisory Agreement.

The Sharia Advisor earned a fee of USD 27,999 during the financial year (2018: USD 28,153), as outlined in Note 4 of which USD 7,002 was outstanding at the financial year end (2018: USD 7,003).

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)

#### 10. Related Parties and other Key Contracts (continued)

##### Directors

The Directors of the Company are Mr. Gerry Grimes, Mr. Michael Whelan and Mr. Alex McKenna. Mr. Alex McKenna is an employee of DWS.

Mr. Gerry Grimes and Mr. Michael Whelan each earn Directors' fee of EUR 15,000 per annum. The total Directors' fees earned for the financial year was USD 32,999 (2018: USD 35,949) of which USD 42 was outstanding at the financial year end (2018: USD 681).

One Director is employed by a subsidiary of the Investment Manager and received remuneration for their services provided in that regard. The amount of remuneration received by that Director in relation to the services provided to the Company during the financial year was USD Nil (2018: USD Nil).

#### 11. Dividends

It is not the intention of the Directors to declare any dividend on any share classes. All income of the share classes will be reinvested within those share classes.

No dividends were paid during the financial years ended 31 December 2019 or 31 December 2018.

#### 12. Cash and cash equivalents

All cash and cash equivalents are held with State Street Bank and Trust Company which is rated AA- by Standard and Poor's (2018: AA-).

#### 13. Significant events during the financial year

At an Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") on 14 January 2019 a resolution to change the name of the Company was passed. The Company's Constitution (the "Constitution") has been amended to reflect the new name of DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc.

On 8 February 2019, a new Prospectus was issued to reflect the below amendments:

- Change of Company name from Deutsche Noor Islamic Funds plc to DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc;
- Change of sub-fund names from Deutsche Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund and Deutsche Noor Global Equity Income to DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund and DWS Noor Global Equity Income;
- Change of name of the main Investment Manager from Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited to DWS Investments Singapore Limited;
- Additional risk factors; and
- GDPR disclosures.

At a board meeting held on 27 February 2019, it was agreed by the Directors to split the charitable institutions to which donations are paid. UNICEF was replaced by Rays of Sunshine and Cure Leukaemia as the charities to which such donations will be paid.

On 29 October 2019, a new Prospectus was issued to reflect the below amendment:

- Additional recognised exchange.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Company during the financial year.

## **DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (continued)**

#### **14. Significant events since the financial year end**

Subsequent to year end, a viral Covid-19 pandemic has spread across the globe. It is causing very significant disruption to business and economic activity and very large falls in the values of many financial assets. The ultimate extent of the effect of this on the entity is not possible to estimate at this time.

There were no other significant events since the financial year end that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

#### **15. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 21 April 2020.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### OTHER INFORMATION

#### Directors

Mr. Gerry Grimes (Irish)\*  
Mr. Michael Whelan (Irish)\*  
Mr. Alex McKenna (British)

#### Promoter, Main Investment Manager and Main Distributor

DWS Investments Singapore Limited  
(formerly known as Deutsche Asset Management Asia Limited)  
One Raffles Quay  
20-00 South Tower  
Singapore 048583

#### Investment Manager

DWS Investment Management Americas Inc.  
345 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10154 – 0004  
United States

#### Registered Office

DWS Noor Islamic Funds plc  
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

#### Depository

State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited  
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

#### Administrator

State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited  
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

#### Secretary

Goodbody Secretarial Limited  
25/28 North Wall Quay  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

#### Independent Auditor

KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Harbourmaster Place  
International Financial Services Centre  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

\* Independent Directors

## **DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC**

### **OTHER INFORMATION (continued)**

#### **Legal Advisors**

A&L Goodbody  
IFSC  
North Wall Quay  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

#### **Sharia Advisor**

Khalij Islamic (BVI) Limited  
Trident Chambers  
PO Box 146  
Road Town  
Tortola  
British Virgin Islands

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### UNAUDITED APPENDIX

#### **Total Expense Ratio and Portfolio Turnover Ratio**

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

The average Total Expense Ratio table shows the actual operation expenses incurred by the sub-fund during the financial year ended 31 December 2019 expressed as a percentage of the average (avg.) net asset value (NAV) of that sub-fund for the corresponding year.

The management fee is the annualised management fees expressed as a percentage of the NAV at dealing prices.

	<b>Management Fees %</b>	<b>TOTAL Expense % of avg. NAV of Fund</b>	<b>Portfolio Turnover Ratio %</b>
<b>DWS Noor Precious Metals Securities Fund</b>			101.34%
Class A Retail	1.50%	2.03 %	
Class B Institutional	0.75%	1.27 %	
Class J Retail	1.50%	2.02 %	

#### **Exchange Rates**

The following financial year end exchange rates have been used when converting foreign currency holdings into the base currency of the sub-fund, USD.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Australian Dollar	1.426228	1.416230
Canadian Dollar	1.303250	1.361350
Euro	0.891742	0.874393
Hong Kong Dollar	7.786150	7.831650
British Pound	0.759965	0.784775
Singapore Dollar	1.345500	1.362300
South African Rand	14.007500	14.381250

#### **Soft commission arrangements**

The Company did not enter into any soft commission arrangements. This has been confirmed with the Investment Manager for the financial year under review.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### UNAUDITED APPENDIX (continued)

#### Three year Dealing Net Asset Value

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Class A Retail</b>	<b>Class B Institutional</b>	<b>Class J Retail</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>SGD</b>
Net asset value attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders	26,296,292	69,563,451	5,127,438
Net asset value per redeemable participating share	0.6478	0.7429	0.5247
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Class A Retail</b>	<b>Class B Institutional</b>	<b>Class J Retail</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>SGD</b>
Net asset value attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders	22,799,500	88,717,010	4,415,753
Net asset value per redeemable participating share	0.4825	0.5492	0.3956
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Class A Retail</b>	<b>Class B Institutional</b>	<b>Class J Retail</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>SGD</b>
Net asset value attributable to Redeemable Participating Shareholders	24,794,703	111,647,769	5,835,934
Net asset value per redeemable participating share	0.5147	0.5815	0.4139

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

UNAUDITED APPENDIX (continued)

### Portfolio Changes for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Major Purchases	Cost USD	Major Sales	Proceeds USD
Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd	8,612,856	Newmont Mining Corp (US listed)	11,829,370
Barrick Gold Corp	8,008,260	Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd	10,110,137
Franco-Nevada Corp	7,207,179	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd	7,896,564
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	5,710,286	Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	7,475,354
Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd	4,186,498	Franco-Nevada Corp	6,753,977
Newcrest Mining Ltd	3,977,504	SEMAFO Inc	5,675,654
Anglo American Platinum	3,633,596	Barrick Gold Corp	4,849,493
Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	3,475,151	Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd	4,768,839
Oceangold Corp	3,223,609	Royal Gold Inc	4,256,590
Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd	3,215,885	Fresnillo Plc	4,245,498
Newmont Mining Corp (US listed)	3,085,362	B2Gold Corp	4,135,889
Centamin Plc	2,927,798	Northern Star Resources Ltd	4,081,311
Northam Platinum Ltd	2,391,908	Oceangold Corp	4,013,268
Detour Gold Corp	2,366,884	Pan American Silver Corp	4,006,417
Evolution Mining Ltd	2,336,296	Centamin Plc	3,816,200
Pan American Silver Corp	2,090,586	Regis Resources Ltd	3,652,114
B2Gold Corp	1,934,112	Endeavour Mining Corp	3,211,510
SEMAFO Inc	1,865,732	Evolution Mining Ltd	3,162,606
Argonaut Gold Inc	1,744,058	Anglo American Platinum	3,096,525
Fresnillo Plc	1,377,476	Newcrest Mining Ltd	2,916,701
		Newmont Goldcorp Corp (Canada listed)	2,695,846
Northern Star Resources Ltd	1,359,212	Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	2,695,639
First Majestic Silver Corp	1,179,591	Northam Platinum Ltd	1,647,788
Royal Gold Inc	1,050,998	Detour Gold Corp	1,535,813
Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd	1,043,215	Acacia Mining Plc	1,332,676
Alamos Gold Inc	978,096		

Significant portfolio changes are defined as the aggregate purchases of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of purchases for the financial year and aggregate sales of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of sales for the financial year. At a minimum, the 20 largest purchases and 20 largest sales must be shown.

## DWS NOOR ISLAMIC FUNDS PLC

### UNAUDITED APPENDIX (continued)

#### Remuneration Disclosure

Regulation 89(3A) of the UCITS Regulations (as introduced pursuant to the UCITS V Regulations on 21 March 2016) requires that the annual report of the Company contains certain disclosures on remuneration paid by the Company to its staff during the financial year and details of any material changes to the Company's remuneration policy made during the year. In this regard, the following points are to be noted:

- The Company has prepared a remuneration policy outlining how it adheres to the remuneration requirements set out in the UCITS Regulations. This policy was adopted with effect from 19 August 2016 and no material changes were subsequently made to it during the financial year.
- The first annual performance period in which the Company has to comply with the remuneration requirements set out in the UCITS Regulations shall be the year ending 31 December 2019, i.e. the Company's current financial year.
- The Company has no employees or staff that it employs and pays directly. The Company has a Board of Directors, one of whom is an employee of the Deutsche Bank group and receives no remuneration from the Company. The remaining two directors receive fixed fees only (for the financial year ended 31 December 2019; USD 32,999 in aggregate) and do not receive variable remuneration. These fees are set at a level that reflects the qualifications and contribution required taking into account the Company's size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities. The designated persons are employees of the Deutsche Bank group and receive no remuneration from the Company.

As the Remuneration Policy was only adopted with effect from 19 August 2016, no annual reviews have as yet been undertaken and no material changes have been made to the Remuneration Policy since 19 August 2016.



**// DWS**