

# Annual Report as at 30 September 2010. **Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro**

An Investment Fund subject to Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 20 December 2002 on Undertakings for Collective Investment.

**Deka**  
Investmentfonds



Deka International S.A.

 Finanzgruppe



## Dear Investor,

This Annual Report provides complete information on the performance of the Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro fund for the period 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010.

The confident mood that dominated international capital markets since the spring of 2009 lasted until the beginning of 2010. Positive economic signals and supportive stimulus from the business sector created a foundation for increased investments in more risky securities classes during this phase, before the debt situation in a number of euro countries led to major turbulence. In addition, investors became more cautious in the summer months due to fears about a significant slowdown in US economic growth.

The demand for high quality government bonds initially continued to weaken in bond markets. Due to low interest rates and the sharp increase in government debt in industrialised countries, investors focused more on higher yielding market segments. As a result, corporate and emerging market bonds recorded overwhelmingly positive results, while the yields on US treasuries initially rose. However, when risk aversion subsequently rose again, this trend reversed and the demand for secure government securities rose, causing yields to decline significantly once more.

The upward movement of international stock exchanges continued, with fluctuations, until the spring of 2010, with many indices reaching their highest levels since the autumn of 2008 by the end of April. In May, however, a broadly based correction began which had a lasting negative effect on overall results for the reporting period. Rising worries about weak economic momentum in the USA also had a depressing effect.

In this market environment, Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro recorded an increase in value of 13.9 per cent for unit class CF. We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the confidence you have placed in us.

In addition, please note that changes to the Contractual Terms of the Investment Fund and other important information are announced for unit holders on the Internet at [www.deka.de](http://www.deka.de). Additional information on the subject of "investment funds" as well as current monthly facts and figures on your funds are also provided there.

Yours sincerely,

Deka International S.A.

The Management



Holger Hildebrandt



Eugen Lehnertz

## Contents.

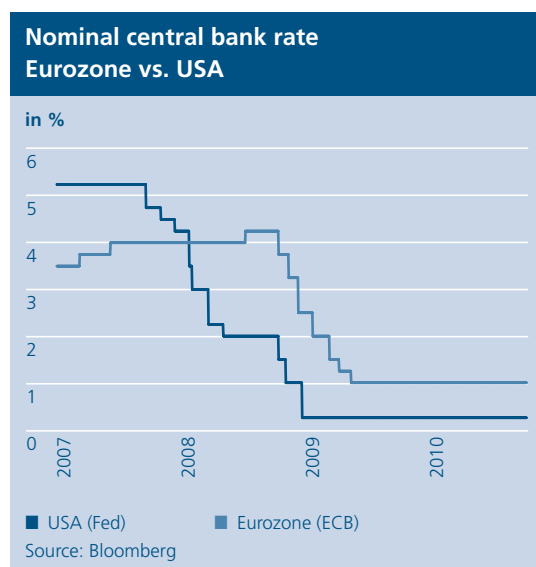
Development of capital markets	5
Investment policy	8
Asset statement as at 30 September 2010	10
Notes to the Annual Report	15
Auditor's report	17
Taxation of income	19
Management information	27
Your partners in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	28

**Any decision to acquire units must be based solely on the current Sales Prospectus, together with the latest Annual and, if applicable, Semi-Annual Report included with it.**

## Development of capital markets.

### Euro crisis and US economic worries depress markets

Capital markets were subjected to significant fluctuations in the past 12 months. In spite of small temporary weak phases, the strong medium-term recovery movement continued until the start of 2010. Investor risk aversion declined successively during this period, significantly benefiting risky investment segments in particular. This upward trend was dampened starting in the middle of January due to the debt problem in Southern Europe and an expansion of the euro crisis. Attention focused on the large increases in government debt, increasingly depressing investor sentiment. In the case of Greece, speculations about government bankruptcy were even discussed openly. Renewed escalation of the euro crisis at the end of April spoiled investors' appetite for risk, leading to a major correction in May. Although the rescue package provided by European governments and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the surprising start of the European Central Bank's (ECB) government bond purchase programme prevented a further increase in risk premiums, the newly created confidence remained fragile. While subject to strong fluctuations, the majority of established stock exchange barometers became somewhat stronger in subsequent months.



Real economic data in the first half of the reporting period signalled strong economic activity worldwide. At the same time, however, nervousness and the potential for a setback rose along with rising prices in equity and credit markets. In addition, there were increasing signs of weakening economic momentum in the global economy. In

the USA, the fear of a "double dip", that is, a return of the recession, even circulated at times. In Europe, budget tensions in Greece and other peripheral Eurozone countries continued to create considerable uncertainty. The markets put considerable selling pressure on the government bonds of peripheral Eurozone countries and, at times, even the euro itself.

The world's largest economy was still sending positive signals at the beginning of the reporting year. In the fourth quarter of 2009, US gross domestic product (GDP) recorded its strongest growth since the autumn of 2003, before signs of a significant slowdown in the recovery began to accumulate in the spring of 2010. The GDP figures for the first and second quarters of 2010 then also documented a significant cooling of the economy. The continuing high level of unemployment was depressing consumption, and the real estate market was also in danger of floundering again. Although the US Federal Reserve allowed the initial special measures it had taken to calm capital markets to expire at the end of March, weak economic growth created expectations that aggressive monetary policy would continue. Given this situation, the Federal Reserve is likely to leave key interest rates at a very low level for a lengthy period of time.

The Eurozone presented a mixed picture, with economic growth threatening to diverge increasingly widely. Some countries, such as Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland, are still at the beginning of the consolidation process, and need to continue battling with massive structural problems. In Germany, on the other hand, a dynamic upswing has taken place. Economic growth has been surprisingly positive to date, suggesting economic growth of more than 3 per cent for the year as a whole. In overall terms, leading indicators in the Eurozone continue to be favourable for export-oriented economies. Strong emerging market demand, especially from China, is providing major stimulus. As a result, sentiment in the German economy improved again in August and September, reaching a three-year high based on the ifo business climate index.

Prices in the commodities sector came under pressure as a result of the European debt crisis. However, continued strong growth in emerging market economies provided new stimulus, starting a recovery even in the sometimes depressed energy commodities and base metals segments. During the course of the large market movements, the oil

price fluctuated over the year in a range from USD 67 per barrel (October 2009) to USD 89 at the beginning of May 2010. Prices at the end of the period were in the vicinity of USD 82.30 per barrel. Gold was propelled steadily upwards due to its attraction as a “safe haven” in times of crisis. Although its price was already USD 1,000 per fine ounce at the beginning of the reporting period, it continued to climb higher, repeatedly reaching new record highs. The USD 1,300 mark was finally broken at the end of September.

### Equity markets follow a zigzag path

Equity prices followed a positive trend on international stock markets until the beginning of 2010. Prices increased significantly in view of the positive signals coming from the economy and business sector. Equity markets did, however, suffer an appreciable setback during the Greek crisis in February. Due to concerns about national bankruptcy and the negative effects on the global economy, investors once again tended towards low-risk asset classes. As a result of the package of measures adopted by the ECB and EU, stock exchange barometers increased strongly again until the end of April, but then came under renewed selling pressure again. The result was a sideward trend with large fluctuations in the second half of the reporting period. Fears about the sustainability of the economic recovery and growing investor uncertainty during the Greek/euro crisis resulted in phases of rising prices being regularly followed by correction phases with strong profit taking.

Investors who invested in the broad US equity market (S&P 500 Index) earned a year-on-year return of 8.0 per cent as at the reporting date. The Nasdaq Composite Index, which is more strongly oriented towards technology shares, earned a higher return of 11.6 per cent, and the large caps in the Dow Jones Industrial Average recorded an increase of 11.1 per cent. Within this index, the highest return was earned by the construction equipment manufacturer Caterpillar (increase of 53.3 per cent), followed by the chemicals giant DuPont (increase of 38.8 per cent). Third place was held by the fast food restaurant chain McDonald’s (increase of 30.6 per cent). Financial institutions Bank of America and JPMorgan Chase were among the companies in negative territory, recording price decreases of 22.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent.

The initial significant improvement in economic indicators was reflected in an upward movement in European equity markets in the first half of the reporting period. These gains were, however, wiped out completely in the summer half of the year, leaving the Eurozone blue-chip EURO STOXX 50 Index with a return of minus 4.3 per cent on balance. Unlike Spain and Italy, the consequences of the financial crisis were relatively mild for Germany, whose performance of 9.8 per cent, as measured by the DAX 30 leading index, shone in a European comparison. The results for mid cap companies were even significantly stronger, with the MDAX index rising 19.2 per cent, documenting increased investor efforts to find promising investments, and returning confidence in Germany as a business location.



The performance of the Japanese equity market was disappointing on a year-on-year basis, placing it at the bottom in a global comparison of the established industrialised countries. The Nikkei 225 recorded a loss of 7.5 per cent, and the broad market TOPIX Index was even farther into negative territory with a drop of 8.8 per cent. Japan’s gross domestic product in 2009 showed the sharpest decline since the middle of the 1950s, and according to the central bank the country’s phase of falling prices with only very moderate economic growth will continue for a longer period. In addition, the strong yen increased worries about the possibility of a more dramatic economic downturn, as Japan’s central driving force, the export industry, is especially strongly affected by the negative effects of a strong domestic currency.

## Falling yields on government bonds

Following the stabilisation efforts in 2009, greater attention was placed on debt consolidation and liquidity reduction in 2010. This confronts the major central banks with the challenge of reacting to the need to slowly shift away from the current low interest rate policy while not endangering the fragile economic upturn by “oversteering” prematurely. The exit from the highly liberal monetary policy will therefore be a gradual process. The US Federal Reserve even suggested a return to more expansive monetary policy in reaction to weak economic data at the end of the period. In the Eurozone, the process of carefully skimming off liquidity was begun in the summer. However, an increase in key interest rates is not expected until market stabilisation has reached a more advanced stage. The serious difficulties in Greece have temporarily moved considerations like these into the background, with attention dominated instead by the emergency programmes of the IMF and other Eurozone countries. The yields on Eurozone government bonds fell significantly over the year, with yield differentials widening considerably between some member states. Escalation of the budget situation in countries like Greece, Spain and Portugal fuelled fears of a major conflagration and spurred discussions on the continued existence of the monetary union. At the same time, however, rating agencies also began taking a critical look at government debt levels outside the Eurozone.

The European Central Bank maintained its key interest rate of 1.0 per cent unchanged during the reporting year, and the US Federal Reserve left its federal funds target rate at the historically low level of 0.25 to 0.0 per cent. The yield on 10-year Eurozone government bonds was just under 2.3 per cent at the end of the reporting period, which was a considerable drop from the yield at the beginning of the period (3.2 per cent). The yield of approximately 2.5 per cent on US treasuries with the same maturity was also significantly lower than at the beginning of the period (3.3 per cent). German government bonds recorded remarkable positive performance of 7.8 per cent over the year, as measured by the REXP Index.

Concerns about the possibility of Greek insolvency and the continued existence of the euro monetary union also resulted in strong movements in currency markets during the reporting period. At the beginning of December, the euro exchange rate was still close to USD 1.51. Due to the debt prob-



lem, the euro then devalued steadily to slightly less than USD 1.20 in June. As a result of fairly weak US economic data, which raised expectations of a further easing of US monetary policy, the euro recovered again to USD 1.36 by the end of the period. Countermeasures taken in September by the Bank of Japan had practically no impact on the continued appreciation of the Japanese yen versus the euro and US dollar. Furthermore, the Swiss franc was in high demand as a safe haven to the end of the period. Exchange rate changes also led to vociferous conflicts at the political level between a number of industrialised countries and emerging markets.

## Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro Investment policy.

Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro invests available funds primarily in corporate bonds of foreign and domestic issuers with a rating (Standard & Poor's) that is below the investment grade range (speculative grade).

### Satisfying performance

The Fund ended the reporting year with a significant increase in value. Lower credit default rates and improving economic prospects were the main reasons for the strong performance. Although considerably more European high yield issuers defaulted in 2009 than in the previous year, 2010 is showing the beginning of a significant reduction again. The positive market trend for European high yield bonds was temporarily put under pressure in the second quarter of 2010 by the debt crisis in Greece and other peripheral European countries. Only a few European high yield issuers have the focus of their business activities in Greece, which means that there would be no direct effect on the high yield market even in the extreme case that Greece were to default on its payments. An increase in general risk aversion did, however, lead to outflows from high yield funds. The correlation with placements of new issues is particularly significant. The volume of new issues rose again significantly on balance, even though there were large fluctuations at times. Activity was dominated at times by large scale new issues from former investment grade issuers in the automotive, transportation and building materials sectors. The proceeds from the new issues were intended almost exclusively for refinancing, since alternative sources of debt capital, such as bank loans, continued to be available only in limited supply. In contrast, new high-debt corporate takeovers (leveraged buyouts – LBOs) and dividend payments to private equity sponsors were almost non-existent. As a result of the Greece crisis, new issue activity once again came to a temporary standstill in February 2010. New issue activity did not begin to show a return to the European high yield market until the debt crisis was resolved at the end of the reporting period.

The spreads on euro high yield bonds declined during the financial year. The Fund was predominantly invested in euro denominated corporate bonds with speculative ratings (below BBB) and fixed coupons. In addition to high yield bonds with fixed coupons, the Fund also held floating rate notes.

### Key figures

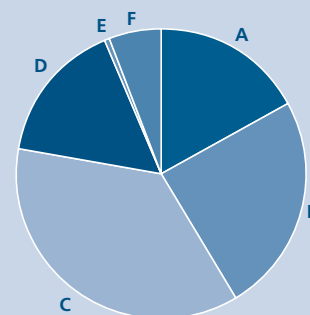
#### Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

Performance*	1 year	3 years	5 years	since inception
Unit class CF	13.9%	2.3%	3.0%	3.6%
TER **	1.06%			
ISIN	LU0139115926			
Unit class CF	LU0139115926			

\* p.a./Calculated using the BVI method; previous performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.  
\*\* Total Expense Ratio

### Fund structure

#### Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro



A	0 to 3-year bonds	17.2%
B	3 to 5-year bonds	24.4%
C	5 to 7-year bonds	36.2%
D	7 to 10-year bonds	15.9%
E	Over 10-year bonds	0.5%
F	Cash, money market funds, other assets/liabilities	5.8%

The sectors with high weightings as at the reporting date included capital goods and the consumer sector, while transportation and retail had comparatively low weightings. Bonds with B ratings (mainly traditional high yield companies) were relatively highly weighted compared to those with a BB rating (often referred to as "fallen angels"). Due to low new issue activity in previous years, the securities in the Fund had a short average remaining time to maturity as at the reporting date.

Fund management participated in a large number of attractive new issues, paying increased attention to careful selection of issuers and bond structures suitable for the Fund. Great attention is placed on a careful choice of issuers during individual security selection. Selective investments are only made in the CCC rating segment when there are prospects of a rating upgrade. In contrast, bonds issued by so-called "non-performing" financial companies are of no interest to the Fund.



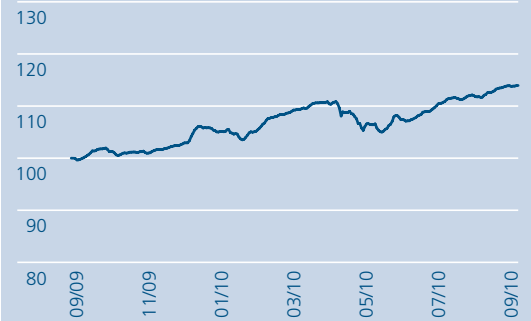
# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

In view of the potential risk exposure of the Fund, broad diversification across sectors and issuers is essential. At the end of the reporting period, the Fund held investments in 151 securities from 121 issuers. Careful selection of issuers (concentration on euro issuers) and a focus on the upper rating classes from BB to B is aimed at reducing the risk of credit defaults compared to the overall market. Fund management pays great attention to detailed credit analyses and sound choices at the individual security level in order to avoid defaults (“counterparty default risk”). The Fund primarily invested in euro denominated securities during the reporting period, thereby creating very little currency risk. With respect to market risk, credit spread risk has a major effect on the performance of the Fund, while interest rate risk has only a minor effect on high yield bond performance. As a precaution, the Fund held a higher cash position of up to 5 per cent of the net assets of the Fund, leading to a slight drop in performance during the period of rising markets. Performance was increased by the conservative positions taken in automotive securities and the relatively high weighting given to bonds in the capital goods, building materials, media and consumer sectors.

As at the reporting date, 94.2 per cent of the assets under management by the Fund were invested in securities. Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro recorded a satisfying increase in value of 13.9 per cent (CF) over the reporting year.

## Performance 01/10/2009–30/09/2010 Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro (CF)

Index: 30/09/2009 = 100



Fund performance calculated using redemption prices, with distributions reinvested at the redemption price

# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

## Asset statement as at 30 September 2010.

Category	Units or currency	Holdings 30/09/2010	Purchases/ Additions	Sales/ Disposals during the reporting period	Price	Market value in EUR	% of fund assets
<b>Exchange-traded securities</b>						<b>111,962,559.38</b>	<b>30.96</b>
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>						<b>111,962,559.38</b>	<b>30.96</b>
<b>EUR</b>						<b>111,962,559.38</b>	<b>30.96</b>
8.5000 % Abengoa S.A. Notes 10/16	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 99.564	1,991,280.00	0.55
6.8750 % AGCO Corp. EUR Notes 04/14	EUR	1,000,000	0	500,000	% 101.500	1,015,000.00	0.28
6.3750 % Alcatel-Lucent MTN 04/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,100,000	% 101.025	2,020,500.00	0.56
7.0000 % Cegecim S.A. Bonds 10/15	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 104.500	2,090,000.00	0.58
4.7500 % Cemex Finance Europe Notes 07/14	EUR	6,000,000	2,300,000	7,300,000	% 84.500	5,070,000.00	1.40
6.3750 % Cie Genle Ets Michelin SCpA FLR Notes 03(13/33)	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 104.000	1,040,000.00	0.29
8.0000 % Clondakin Industries Notes 04/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,550,000	% 93.250	932,500.00	0.26
10.1250 % Eco-Bat Finance Ltd. EUR Notes 03/13 Reg.S	EUR	2,100,000	0	0	% 76.753	1,611,815.63	0.45
6.2500 % Fairfax Media Grp Fin.Pty EUR Notes 07/12	EUR	1,500,000	200,000	1,200,000	% 102.500	1,537,500.00	0.42
7.1250 % FCE Bank EUR MTN 07/12	EUR	2,000,000	2,800,000	6,800,000	% 104.125	2,082,500.00	0.58
7.1250 % FCE Bank EUR MTN 07/13	EUR	5,000,000	0	0	% 104.250	5,212,500.00	1.44
9.3750 % FCE Bank PLC EUR MTN 09/14	EUR	2,000,000	2,750,000	750,000	% 111.500	2,230,000.00	0.62
7.2500 % FCE Bank PLC EUR MTN 10/13	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 104.750	1,047,500.00	0.29
6.8750 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 09/15 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 105.500	2,110,000.00	0.58
6.0000 % Gie PSA Tresorerie Notes 03/33	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 96.750	1,935,000.00	0.53
5.1250 % Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso Notes 04/14	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 100.505	1,005,050.00	0.28
7.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. IHS 10/20 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	3,200,000	1,200,000	% 101.125	2,022,500.00	0.56
5.6250 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 07/18 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 95.000	950,000.00	0.26
8.0000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 09/17	EUR	3,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000	% 106.188	3,185,625.00	0.88
8.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 09/19 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 107.125	1,071,250.00	0.30
6.7500 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 10/15	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 104.124	1,041,235.00	0.29
7.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN IHS 09/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	% 106.563	2,131,250.00	0.59
7.2500 % Hella KGaA Hueck & Co. Anl. 09/14	EUR	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	% 107.575	1,075,745.00	0.30
8.5000 % InterGen Bonds 07/17	EUR	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	% 105.510	1,055,100.00	0.29
7.2500 % International Power Finance EUR Notes 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 119.250	1,192,500.00	0.33
10.0000 % ITV Plc EUR Notes 09/14 Reg.S	EUR	500,000	0	1,000,000	% 115.249	576,245.00	0.16
8.0000 % Lighthouse International Cie. Notes 04/14 Reg.S	EUR	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	% 58.500	2,925,000.00	0.81
8.2500 % Lottomatica FLR Notes 06/66 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,500,000	3,500,000	3,300,000	% 100.250	4,511,250.00	1.25
3.8750 % MOL Magyar Olaj-es Gazipari Nyrt EUR Notes 05/15	EUR	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	% 91.000	2,730,000.00	0.75
5.8750 % MOL Magyar Olaj-es Gazipari Nyrt EUR Notes 10/17	EUR	4,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	% 95.250	3,810,000.00	1.05
5.7500 % Mondi Finance PLC EUR MTN 10/17	EUR	2,250,000	2,250,000	0	% 102.714	2,311,053.75	0.64
5.7500 % Nexans Obl. 07/17	EUR	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	% 99.500	2,985,000.00	0.83
6.2500 % Obrascón Huarte Lain Bonds 07/12	EUR	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	% 100.500	4,020,000.00	1.11
7.3750 % Obrascón Huarte Lain S.A. Notes 10/15	EUR	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	% 96.250	3,850,000.00	1.06
4.8750 % Pernod-Ricard S.A. Bonds 10/16	EUR	2,000,000	3,550,000	1,550,000	% 102.363	2,047,260.00	0.57
7.0000 % Pernod-Ricard S.A. Notes 09/15	EUR	1,000,000	0	4,700,000	% 110.514	1,105,135.00	0.31
5.6250 % Peugeot S.A. MTN 10/15 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	% 103.947	4,157,860.00	1.15
6.0000 % Renault S.A. MTN 09/14	EUR	2,000,000	0	6,300,000	% 105.485	2,109,700.00	0.58
5.6250 % Renault S.A. MTN 10/15 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 103.485	2,069,700.00	0.57
5.6250 % Renault S.A. MTN 10/17 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	% 102.507	4,100,260.00	1.13
6.7500 % Rexam PLC EUR FLR MTN 07/67	EUR	4,000,000	0	1,450,000	% 96.075	3,843,000.00	1.06
0.5000 % Rhodia Oblig. Convert. 07/14	UNIT	7,000	7,000	0	EUR 47.775	334,425.00	0.09
8.2500 % Santos Finance Ltd. EUR FLR Notes 10(17/70)	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 101.300	3,039,000.00	0.84
10.5000 % Seat Pagine Gialle SpA (Nuova) Bonds 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 93.500	2,805,000.00	0.78
7.7500 % Softbank EUR Notes 06/13	EUR	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	% 103.750	2,075,000.00	0.57
5.1250 % Stora Enso Oyi MTN 04/14	EUR	3,000,000	0	3,200,000	% 103.857	3,115,695.00	0.86
5.2500 % Südzucker Int. Fin. FLR Bonds 05/Und.	EUR	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,200,000	% 96.000	2,880,000.00	0.80
5.8750 % TDC A/S EUR MTN 09/15	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 107.500	1,075,000.00	0.30
6.5000 % Wienerberger FLR Securities 07/Und.	EUR	3,500,000	0	0	% 80.875	2,830,625.00	0.78
<b>Securities admitted to or included in organised markets</b>						<b>206,546,317.71</b>	<b>57.10</b>
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>						<b>206,546,317.71</b>	<b>57.10</b>
<b>EUR</b>						<b>206,546,317.71</b>	<b>57.10</b>
8.2500 % Angel Lux Common S.A. EUR Notes 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	5,000,000	0	1,700,000	% 106.250	5,312,500.00	1.47
7.1250 % Ardagh Glass Finance Bonds 07/17 Reg.S	EUR	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	% 93.000	3,720,000.00	1.03
8.7500 % Ardagh Glass Finance PLC Notes 10/20 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 99.876	998,760.00	0.28
6.0000 % Barry Callebaut Services N.V. Bonds 07/17	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 106.751	2,135,020.00	0.59
7.2500 % Bombardier Inc. EUR Notes 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	5,000,000	0	2,100,000	% 107.011	5,350,550.00	1.48
6.2770 % C10 Capital SPV EUR FLR Bonds 07/49	EUR	1,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	% 61.000	610,000.00	0.17
8.0000 % Cablecom Luxembourg Notes 06/16	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 103.500	1,035,000.00	0.29
8.2500 % Campofrio Food Group S.A. Notes 09/16 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	% 104.000	2,080,000.00	0.57
8.8750 % CEDC Finance Corp. Intl Inc.EUR Notes 09/16 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 108.124	2,162,480.00	0.60
9.6250 % Cemex Finance LLC EUR Notes 09/17 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	% 94.475	2,834,250.00	0.78
2.6010 % Central Europ. Media Ent. EUR FLR Notes 07/14	EUR	1,000,000	0	570,000	% 77.000	770,000.00	0.21
11.6250 % Central Europ. Media Ent. Ltd.EUR Notes 09/16Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	250,000	0	% 99.000	1,980,000.00	0.55
6.2500 % Chesapeake Energy Notes 06/17	EUR	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	% 101.635	4,065,380.00	1.12
7.8750 % Cirs Capital Luxembourg Notes 05/12	EUR	2,000,000	1,400,000	2,400,000	% 103.875	2,077,500.00	0.57
8.7500 % Cirs Funding Luxembourg S.A.Notes 10(14/18) Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 102.500	3,075,000.00	0.85
2.8790 % Clondakin Acquisition FLR Notes 07/13	EUR	1,000,000	0	0	% 91.250	912,500.00	0.25
8.2500 % Codere Finance Notes 05/15 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	% 100.500	4,020,000.00	1.11
7.6250 % Consol Glass EUR Notes 07/14	EUR	3,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 99.935	2,998,035.00	0.83
6.5000 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Notes 10/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 99.355	993,550.00	0.27
7.5000 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Notes 10/17 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 102.050	3,061,500.00	0.85
7.1250 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Notes 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 98.625	1,972,500.00	0.55
7.1250 % Crown European Holdings S.A. Notes 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 105.001	2,100,010.00	0.58
9.7500 % EC Finance PLC EUR Bonds 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 109.250	2,185,000.00	0.60
4.1290 % Edcon Hldgs (Proprietary) EUR FLR Notes 07/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	% 83.000	4,980,000.00	1.38
4.3990 % Europcar Groupe FLR Notes 06/13	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 94.500	1,890,000.00	0.52
8.1250 % Europcar Groupe Notes 06/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	% 100.500	3,015,000.00	0.83
6.6250 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 06/13	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 104.500	1,045,000.00	0.29
5.6250 % Fiat Finance North Amer. EUR MTN 07/17 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	% 101.688	2,033,750.00	0.56
5.5000 % FMC Finance VI S.A. Notes 10/16 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 105.757	1,057,565.00	0.29
9.7500 % FMG Finance Pty EUR Notes 06/13	EUR	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 108.500	5,425,000.00	1.50
8.8750 % Foodcorp Ltd. EUR Bonds 05/12	EUR	1,000,000	0	2,780,000	% 101.717	1,017,165.00	0.28
8.7500 % Fresenius US Finance II Inc. EUR Notes 09/15 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	% 118.000	1,180,000.00	0.33
7.8750 % Gerresheimer Holdings Notes 05/15 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	% 62.400	624,000.00	0.17
3.7100 % Grohe Holding GmbH FLR Notes 07/14	EUR	2,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	% 93.000	1,860,000.00	0.51
8.6250 % Grohe Holding GmbH IHS 04/14 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 101.250	1,012,500.00	0.28

# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

Category	Units or currency	Holdings 30/09/2010	Purchases/ Additions	Sales/ Disposals during the reporting period	Price	Market value in EUR	% of fund assets
8.5000 % Hertz Holdings Netherlands Notes 10(13/15) Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 106.000	2,120,000.00	0.59
6.1250 % Hornbach-Baumarkt Senior Notes 04/14 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 106.259	1,062,585.00	0.29
10.0000 % IFCO Systems N.V. Notes 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 114.000	1,140,000.00	0.32
9.2500 % Impress Holdings B.V. Bonds 06/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,100,000	% 105.250	1,052,500.00	0.29
3.9600 % Impress Holdings B.V. FLR Notes 06/13 Reg.S	EUR	2,500,000	0	2,000,000	% 100.000	2,500,000.00	0.69
9.5000 % Inaer Aviation Finance Ltd. Notes 10(14/17) Reg.S	EUR	4,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	% 100.000	4,000,000.00	1.11
9.2500 % INEOS Finance PLC EUR Notes 10/15 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 105.750	2,115,000.00	0.58
9.5000 % InterXion Holding N.V. Notes 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	4,500,000	3,500,000	% 109.500	1,095,000.00	0.30
11.0000 % ISS Financing PLC EUR Notes 09/14 Reg.S	EUR	2,500,000	0	2,000,000	% 110.750	2,768,750.00	0.77
8.8750 % ISS Holding AS EUR Notes 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	% 105.500	4,220,000.00	1.17
10.6250 % Kerling PLC EUR Notes 10/17 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	% 105.875	5,293,725.00	1.46
3.5240 % Lecta EUR FLR Notes 07/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	2,500,000	0	2,000,000	% 90.500	2,262,500.00	0.63
7.7500 % Levi Strauss & Co. EUR Notes 10/18	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 101.750	3,052,500.00	0.84
9.5000 % Magyar Telecom B.V. EUR Bonds Reg.S 09/16	EUR	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	% 98.500	1,477,500.00	0.41
7.3750 % New World Resources N.V. Bonds 07/15 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	% 100.250	3,007,500.00	0.83
7.8750 % New World Resources N.V. Bonds 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 103.500	3,105,000.00	0.86
9.7500 % NORDENIA Holdings GmbH Anl. 10(14/17) Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 106.625	3,198,750.00	0.88
7.0000 % Norske Skogindustrier EUR Notes 07/17	EUR	3,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 74.250	2,227,500.00	0.62
9.6250 % Novasep Holding S.A.S. EUR Notes Reg.S 09/16	EUR	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	% 79.000	790,000.00	0.22
6.7500 % OI European Group B.V. Notes 10(10/20) Reg.S	EUR	800,000	800,000	0	% 102.501	820,004.00	0.23
6.8750 % OI European Group Notes 07/17	EUR	1,600,000	0	1,000,000	% 104.313	1,669,000.00	0.46
9.6250 % Oxea Finance and Cy S.C.A. Notes 10(13/17) Reg.S	EUR	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	% 108.125	1,621,875.00	0.45
11.7500 % PE PAPER CROW 09/14 REGS	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 115.874	2,317,480.00	0.64
7.7500 % Peermont Global EUR Notes 07/14	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 89.500	1,790,000.00	0.49
5.0000 % Peri GmbH MTN 10/15	EUR	1,950,000	4,600,000	2,650,000	% 98.500	1,920,750.00	0.53
9.6250 % Phoenix PIB Finance B.V. Notes 10/14 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 108.125	2,162,500.00	0.60
7.0000 % Piaggio & C. S.p.A. Notes 09/16	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 104.499	1,044,990.00	0.29
9.0000 % Picard BondCo S.A. Notes 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	% 104.750	1,676,000.00	0.46
8.7500 % Polypore Inc. EUR Notes 04/12	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 100.625	1,006,250.00	0.28
5.8350 % Pregis Corp. FLR Notes 09/13	EUR	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	% 93.500	935,000.00	0.26
5.1800 % Rémy Cointreau S.A. Notes 10/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 103.812	1,038,115.00	0.29
8.2500 % Rexel S.A. EUR Notes 09/16	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 108.500	3,255,000.00	0.90
7.7500 % Reynolds Group DL Escrow Inc. EUR Notes 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 102.250	2,045,000.00	0.57
7.0000 % Rhodia S.A. Notes 10/18 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	% 104.750	4,190,000.00	1.16
7.2500 % Smurfit Kappa Acquisitions Notes 09/17 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 104.563	2,091,250.00	0.58
7.7500 % Smurfit Kappa Acquisitions. 09/19	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	% 105.001	3,150,015.00	0.87
7.7500 % Smurfit Kappa Funding PLC Notes 05/15	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	% 103.375	2,067,500.00	0.57
8.2500 % SPCM S.A. Notes 10(13/17) Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	% 102.625	2,052,500.00	0.57
7.8750 % Stena AB EUR Notes 10/20 Reg.S	EUR	1,250,000	1,250,000	0	% 98.750	1,234,375.00	0.34
5.8750 % Stena AB Notes EUR 07/19 Reg.S	EUR	1,250,000	0	0	% 90.250	1,128,125.00	0.31
6.1250 % Stena EUR Notes 07/17	EUR	2,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	% 92.938	1,858,750.00	0.51
6.3750 % Tereos Europe Notes 07/14	EUR	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	% 102.875	2,057,500.00	0.57
7.8750 % The Hertz EUR Notes 07/14 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 102.000	1,020,000.00	0.28
10.7500 % TMD Friction Finance S.A. Notes 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 101.000	1,010,000.00	0.28
6.3750 % TRW Automotive EUR Notes 07/14	EUR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	% 102.500	1,025,000.00	0.28
10.7500 % TVN Finance Corp. PLC EUR Notes 09/17 Reg.S	EUR	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	% 112.250	2,806,250.00	0.78
8.1250 % Unitymedia NRW / Hessen Senior Notes 09/17 Reg.S <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	4,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	% 105.000	4,200,000.00	1.16
9.6250 % UPC Germany GmbH Senior Notes 09/19 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	% 108.500	2,170,000.00	0.60
9.7500 % UPC Holding B.V. Notes 09(13/18) Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 107.625	1,076,250.00	0.30
8.3750 % UPC Holding B.V. Notes 10(15/20) Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 100.625	1,006,250.00	0.28
7.6250 % UPCB Finance Ltd. EUR Bonds Reg.S 10/20	EUR	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	% 104.688	2,093,750.00	0.58
9.5000 % Virgin Media Finance PLC EUR Notes 09/16 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	500,000	0	1,500,000	% 115.875	579,375.00	0.16
11.0000 % Wind Acquisition Finance Notes 05/15 Reg.S	EUR	4,000,000	0	2,000,000	% 105.750	4,230,000.00	1.17
11.7500 % Wind Acquisition Finance S.A. Notes 09/17 Reg.S	EUR	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	% 111.875	5,593,750.00	1.55
12.2500 % Wind Acquisition Hldgs Fin. EUR Notes Reg.S 09/17 <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	1,071,458	1,071,458	0	% 107.250	1,149,138.71	0.32
8.0000 % Ziggo Bond Co. B.V. Bonds 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	% 105.375	7,376,250.00	2.03
<b>Unlisted securities</b>						<b>22,216,300.00</b>	<b>6.13</b>
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>						<b>22,216,300.00</b>	<b>6.13</b>
<b>EUR</b>						<b>22,216,300.00</b>	<b>6.13</b>
8.8750 % CEMEX España S.A.(Lux. Br.) Notes 10(13/17) Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	4,304,000	2,304,000	% 88.876	1,777,520.00	0.49
8.5000 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Anl. 10(10/15) Reg.S. <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	% 107.688	3,230,625.00	0.89
6.7500 % Iron Mountain Inc. (Pa.) EUR Notes 07/18	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 97.563	975,625.00	0.27
7.5000 % Jarden Corp. EUR Notes 10/20	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	% 101.000	1,010,000.00	0.28
8.0000 % LBI Escrow Corp. EUR Notes 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	% 108.502	1,627,530.00	0.45
5.8750 % Millipore Notes 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,500,000	0	700,000	% 113.000	1,695,000.00	0.47
9.0000 % Nalco EUR Notes 04/13	EUR	1,000,000	0	0	% 102.250	1,022,500.00	0.28
6.7500 % Owens-Brockway Glass Cont.Inc. EUR Notes 04/14	EUR	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 103.000	1,030,000.00	0.28
7.6250 % Rockwood Spec.Group Notes 04/14	EUR	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	% 103.000	2,060,000.00	0.57
5.6250 % Royal Caribbean Cruises Notes 07/14	EUR	7,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	% 98.750	6,912,500.00	1.91
3.6290 % Versatel FLR Anl. 07/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	0	3,000,000	% 87.500	875,000.00	0.24
<b>Total of securities portfolio</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>340,725,177.09</b>	<b>94.19</b>
<b>Cash at banks, money market securities and money market funds</b>							
<b>Cash at banks</b>							
<b>EUR balances with the Custodian Bank</b>							
DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale Luxembourg S.A.	EUR	7,206,604.71			% 100.000	7,206,604.71	1.98
<b>Balances in other EU/EEA currencies</b>							
DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale Luxembourg S.A.	GBP	619.02			% 100.000	720.90	0.00
<b>Balances in non-EU/EEA currencies</b>							
DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale Luxembourg S.A.	USD	38,387.44			% 100.000	28,198.90	0.01
<b>Total of cash at banks</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>7,235,524.51</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>Money market funds</b>							
<b>Deka's own money market funds</b>						<b>10,520,687.70</b>	<b>2.90</b>
<b>EUR</b>						<b>10,520,687.70</b>	<b>2.90</b>
Deka-EuroCash FCP Inhaber-Anteile	UNIT	2,130	7,870	5,740	EUR 4,939.290	10,520,687.70	2.90
<b>Total money market funds</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>10,520,687.70</b>	<b>2.90</b>
<b>Total of cash at banks, money market securities and money market funds</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>17,756,212.21</b>	<b>4.89</b>

# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

Category	Units or currency	Holdings 30/09/2010	Purchases/ Additions during the reporting period	Sales/ Disposals during the reporting period	Price	Market value in EUR	% of fund assets
<b>Other assets</b>							
Interest due to the Fund	EUR	8,355,785.02				8,355,785.02	2.30
Receivables from unit certificate transactions	EUR	871.64				871.64	0.00
Claims arising from securities loans	EUR	2,847.23				2,847.23	0.00
<b>Total of other assets</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>8,359,503.89</b>	<b>2.30</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>							
Management fee	EUR	-259,154.15				-259,154.15	-0.07
Taxe d'abonnement	EUR	-44,890.33				-44,890.33	-0.01
Payables from securities transactions	EUR	-4,673,243.30				-4,673,243.30	-1.29
Liabilities from securities loans	EUR	-16,300.06				-16,300.06	0.00
Lump-sum fee	EUR	-34,553.89				-34,553.89	-0.01
<b>Total of other liabilities</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>-5,028,141.73</b>	<b>-1.38</b>
<b>Net assets</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>361,812,751.46</b>	<b>100.00 *)</b>
<b>Class CF units in circulation</b>					<b>UNIT</b>	<b>9,130,362.000</b>	
<b>Class CF unit value</b>					<b>EUR</b>	<b>39.63</b>	
<b>Proportion of securities to Fund assets (in %)</b>							<b>94.19</b>
<b>Proportion of derivatives to Fund assets (in %)</b>							<b>0.00</b>

\*) Differences in percentage values are possible due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> These securities have been transferred in full or in part under securities loans (see list).

## Notes on securities loans

The following securities had been transferred under securities loans as at the reporting date:

Category	Nominal in units or currency	Securities loans market value in EUR		total
		limited	unlimited	
6.3750 % Alcatel-Lucent MTN 04/14	EUR	2,000,000	2,020,500.00	
8.2500 % Campofrio Food Group S.A. Notes 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,500,000	1,560,000.00	
8.8750 % CEDC Finance Corp. Intl Inc.EUR Notes 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	2,000,000	2,162,480.00	
8.2500 % Codere Finance Notes 05/15	EUR	3,300,000	3,316,500.00	
8.5000 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Anl. 10(10/15) Reg.S.	EUR	3,000,000	3,230,625.00	
7.5000 % Conti-Gummi Finance B.V. Notes 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,061,500.00	
4.1290 % Edcon Hldgs (Proprietary) EUR FLR Notes 07/14	EUR	5,900,000	4,897,000.00	
8.1250 % Europcar Groupe Notes 06/14	EUR	3,000,000	3,015,000.00	
6.8750 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 09/15	EUR	2,000,000	2,110,000.00	
5.6250 % Fiat Finance North Amer. EUR MTN 07/17	EUR	2,000,000	2,033,750.00	
5.5000 % FMC Finance VI S.A. Notes 10/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,057,565.00	
8.6250 % Grohe Holding GmbH IHS 04/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,012,500.00	
7.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. IHS 10/20	EUR	2,000,000	2,022,500.00	
5.6250 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 07/18	EUR	1,000,000	950,000.00	
8.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 09/19	EUR	500,000	535,625.00	
7.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN IHS 09/14	EUR	1,000,000	1,065,625.00	
6.1250 % Hornbach-Baumarkt Senior Notes 04/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	1,062,585.00	
10.6250 % Kerling PLC EUR Notes 10/17	EUR	5,000,000	5,293,725.00	
3.5240 % Lecta EUR FLR Notes 07/14	EUR	2,500,000	2,262,500.00	
3.5240 % Lottomatica FLR Notes 06/66	EUR	1,000,000	1,002,500.00	
5.6250 % Peugeot S.A. MTN 10/15	EUR	2,500,000	2,598,662.50	
5.6250 % Renault S.A. MTN 10/15	EUR	2,000,000	2,069,700.00	
5.6250 % Renault S.A. MTN 10/17	EUR	2,600,000	2,665,169.00	
7.0000 % Rhodia S.A. Notes 10/18	EUR	2,700,000	2,828,250.00	
7.8750 % The Hertz EUR Notes 07/14	EUR	1,000,000	1,020,000.00	
8.1250 % Unitymedia NRW / Hessen Senior Notes 09/17 Reg.S	EUR	1,500,000	1,575,000.00	
9.5000 % Virgin Media Finance PLC EUR Notes 09/16	EUR	500,000	579,375.00	
12.2500 % Wind Acquisition Hldgs Fin. EUR Notes Reg.S 09/17	EUR	1,000,000	1,072,500.00	
<b>Total value of securities outstanding under securities loans:</b>			<b>58,081,136.50</b>	<b>58,081,136.50</b>

## Securities prices or market rates

The assets of the Investment Fund have been valued on the basis of the following prices/market rates:

Foreign and domestic bonds and securities investment fund units as at: 29-30/09/2010

All other assets as at: 30/09/2010

## Exchange rate(s) or conversion factor(s) (volume quotation) as at 30/09/2010

United Kingdom, pound	(GBP)	0.85867 = 1 euro (EUR)
United States, dollar	(USD)	1.36131 = 1 euro (EUR)

Transactions concluded during the reporting period that no longer appear in the asset statement:

Purchases and sales of securities (market allocation as at the reporting date):

Category	Units or nominal in currency	Purchases/ Additions	Sales/ Disposals
<b>Exchange-traded securities</b>			
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>			
<b>EUR</b>			
4.8750 % A.P.Møller-Mærsk A/S EUR Bonds 09/14	EUR	1,200,000	1,200,000
4.3750 % Clariant Finance (Lux.) S.A. Notes 06/13	EUR	0	4,000,000
6.5000 % Deutsche Lufthansa AG MTN 09/16	EUR	2,250,000	2,250,000
5.1250 % Evonik Degussa Anl. 03/13	EUR	0	3,000,000
7.0000 % Evonik Industries AG Anl. 09/14	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000
9.0000 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 09/12	EUR	1,100,000	4,100,000
7.6250 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 09/14	EUR	300,000	3,600,000
6.7500 % Franz Haniel & Cie. GmbH MTN Anl. 09/14	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000
5.8750 % Franz Haniel & Cie. GmbH MTN Anleihe 10/17	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000
6.5000 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. IHS 10/15	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000
7.6250 % HeidelbergCement Finance B.V. MTN 08/12	EUR	400,000	400,000
11.5000 % Intl Personal Finance PLC EUR MTN 10/15	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000

# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

Category	Units or nominal in currency	Purchases/ Additions	Sales/ Disposals
4.6250 % Israel EUR MTN 10/20	EUR	3,500,000	3,500,000
4.6250 % Pernod-Ricard EUR Obl. 06/13	EUR	500,000	1,700,000
8.3750 % Peugeot S.A. Obl. 09/14	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000
5.2000 % Remy Cointreau 05/12 Regs	EUR	0	1,400,000
9.0000 % Szka A.S. EUR Notes 06/21	EUR	0	1,500,000
6.5000 % TDC A/S EUR MTN 02/12	EUR	0	1,000,000
6.9000 % Titan Global Finance PLC EUR MTN 09/13	EUR	350,000	350,000
4.3750 % Vale S.A. EUR Notes 10/18	EUR	550,000	550,000
3.7500 % Valéo MTN 05/13	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000
8.7500 % Virgin Media Finance EUR Notes 04/14	EUR	0	2,000,000
3.8750 % Wienerberger 05/12	EUR	0	2,500,000
<b>Securities admitted to or included in organised markets</b>			
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>			
<b>EUR</b>			
10.0000 % Agrokor d.d. EUR Notes 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	3,000,000	3,000,000
9.2500 % Ardagh Glass Finance PLC Bonds 09/16 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,000,000
7.8750 % Behr GmbH & Co. KG FLR Nachr.Anl. 06/Und.	EUR	0	1,500,000
8.0000 % Beverage Packag.Hldgs (Lux) S.A. Bonds 07/16 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,600,000
9.5000 % Beverage Packag.Hldgs (Lux) S.A. Bonds 07/17 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,000,000
4.0240 % Bombardier Inc. EUR FLR Notes 06(08/13) Reg.S	EUR	0	4,200,000
1.9610 % Calcipar FLR Notes 07/14	EUR	0	2,500,000
8.0000 % Central European Distri. C. EUR Nts 05(09/1 <sup>1</sup> ) Reg.S	EUR	0	2,000,000
5.5000 % CMA CGM Notes 07/12	EUR	0	2,000,000
2.8790 % Cognis Holding GmbH FLR Anl. 07/13 Reg.S	EUR	0	4,000,000
7.5000 % Fage Dairy Industries EUR Notes 10/15	EUR	1,500,000	1,500,000
5.6250 % Fiat Finance and Trade Ltd. MTN 06/11	EUR	0	1,500,000
5.5000 % Fresenius Finance Notes 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,300,000	7,100,000
7.5000 % GMAC International Finance BV Notes 10/15	EUR	4,000,000	4,000,000
9.2500 % HECKLER & KOCH GmbH IHTS 04/11 Reg.S	EUR	250,000	1,250,000
4.0000 % Heraeus Finance GmbH Anl. 10/17	EUR	3,200,000	3,200,000
3.5400 % iesy Hessen GmbH FLR Notes 06/13	EUR	0	4,300,000
10.1250 % iesy Repository GmbH Senior Notes 05/15 Reg.S	EUR	0	1,210,000
7.8750 % Ineos Group Holdings EUR Bonds 06/16 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,000,000
10.7500 % Kabel Deutschland GmbH ITV ANL 04/14	EUR	0	2,000,000
11.0000 % Korreden S.A. Notes 2009/14 Reg.S	EUR	0	533,333
8.6250 % Levi Strauss & Co. EUR Notes 05/13	EUR	0	1,400,000
7.7500 % Levi Strauss & Co. EUR Notes 10/18 Reg.S	EUR	3,500,000	3,500,000
5.6250 % Peri GmbH Senior Notes 04/11 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,250,000
5.5000 % Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) EUR MTN 09/17	EUR	900,000	900,000
3.5850 % Rhodia FLR Notes 06/13	EUR	1,000,000	6,000,000
8.0000 % SAVCIO Holdings (Pty) EUR Bonds 06/13 Reg.S	EUR	0	1,000,000
2.1490 % SGL CARBON SE Anl. 07/15	EUR	0	2,000,000
8.2500 % SPCM Notes 06/13	EUR	0	1,000,000
8.7500 % Unitymedia GmbH Senior Notes 05/15 Reg.S	EUR	0	3,000,000
7.7500 % UPC Holding B.V. Notes 05(08/14) Reg.S	EUR	0	3,510,000
8.6250 % UPC Holding B.V. Notes 05(08/14) Reg.S	EUR	0	2,000,000
<b>GBP</b>			
8.8750 % Virgin Media Finance PLC GBP Notes 09/19	GBP	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>USD</b>			
7.5000 % Bombardier Inc. USD Notes 10/18 Reg.S	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Unlisted securities</b>			
<b>Interest-bearing securities</b>			
<b>EUR</b>			
11.0000 % BOATS Investment (Neth.) B.V. Cr.Lkd MTN 07/17	EUR	0	1,500,000
8.7500 % Cirsia Finance Luxembourg Notes 04/14 Reg.S	EUR	1,000,000	3,000,000
9.6250 % Diversey Inc. EUR Notes 02(07/1 <sup>1</sup> )	EUR	0	2,250,000
0.0000 % HOLLANDWIDE PAR.09/14 ZO	EUR	0	1,467,000
8.8750 % ISS Holding AS EUR Notes Tr.2 10/16 Reg.S	EUR	1,400,000	1,400,000
7.7500 % Nalco Notes 03/11	EUR	0	2,200,000
8.1250 % New Reclamation Group Pty EUR Bonds 06/13 Reg.S	EUR	0	950,000
9.1250 % Nobina AB EUR Bonds 09/12	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000
10.0000 % Piaggio Finance S.A. Notes 05/12 Reg.S	EUR	0	1,100,000
5.9960 % Pregis Corp. EUR-FLR-Notes Reg. S V. 09/13	EUR	2,000,000	2,000,000
9.5000 % TVN Finance Corp. PLC EUR Notes 03/13 Reg.S	EUR	0	2,000,000
10.7500 % TVN Finance Corp. PLC EUR Notes Tr.2 10/17 Reg.S	EUR	500,000	500,000

# Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro

## Statement of changes in net assets

Fund assets at the beginning of the financial year <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	352,799,909.72
Cash inflow	EUR	150,125,763.80
Cash outflow	EUR	-167,112,689.25
Cash inflow/outflow (net)	EUR	-16,986,925.45
Earnings distribution	EUR	-17,136,234.00
Earnings equalisation	EUR	-650,385.00
Ordinary earnings surplus	EUR	20,754,999.81
Net realised profit (incl. earnings equalisation) *)	EUR	17,615,045.07
Net change in unrealised profits *)	EUR	5,416,341.31
<b>Fund assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>361,812,751.46</b>

## Statement of movement in units

Number of class CF units in circulation at the beginning of the financial year	UNIT	9,649,304.000
Number of class CF units issued during the period	UNIT	3,982,361.000
Number of class CF units redeemed during the period	UNIT	4,501,303.000

## Number of class CF units in circulation at the end of the financial year

**UNIT 9,130,362.000**

## Change in Fund assets and unit value as compared to previous 3 years

### Unit class CF

Financial year	Net assets at the end of the financial year	Unit value	Units in circulation
	EUR	EUR	UNITS
2008	304,521,757.43	35.97	8,464,721.000
2009	352,799,909.72	36.56	9,649,304.000
2010	361,812,751.46	39.63	9,130,362.000

Past values are no indicator of future values.

<sup>1)</sup> The difference between the net assets for the previous financial year and the net assets at the beginning of this financial year is due to the liquidation of unit class TF on 30 September 2009.

## Profit and loss account

for the period from 1/10/2009–30/09/2010 (including earnings equalisation)

	EUR
<b>Income</b>	
Interest on debt securities	23,734,906.38
Income from investment units	161,182.00
Income from security loans	16,299.97
Interest from liquidity investments	13,092.27
Other income	59,843.70
Ordinary earnings equalisation	389,471.90
<b>Total income</b>	<b>24,374,796.22</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Management fee	3,022,752.82
Lump-sum fee	232,291.67
<i>Taxe d'abonnement</i>	165,311.38
Custodian Bank fee **)	86,853.71
Other expenses	50,406.11
Ordinary expense equalisation	62,180.72
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>3,619,796.41</b>
<b>Ordinary earnings surplus</b>	<b>20,754,999.81</b>
Net realised profit *)	17,291,951.25
Extraordinary earnings equalisation	323,093.82
<b>Net realised profit (incl. earnings equalisation)</b>	<b>17,615,045.07</b>
<b>Earnings surplus</b>	<b>38,370,044.88</b>
Net change in unrealised profits *)	5,416,341.31
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>43,786,386.19</b>

In accordance with Art. 15 of the Basic Regulation in combination with Art. 7 of the Special Regulation, the distribution for unit class CF is EUR 2.25 per unit. The distribution will be performed on 22 November 2010.

The above expenses for unit class CF expressed as a ratio to average Fund assets (Total Expense Ratio (TER)) were 1.06%.

Units in unit class CF are issued at unit value plus an issuing surcharge.

\*) Profit breakdown:  
Net realised profit from: securities and currency transactions  
Net change in unrealised profits from: Securities transactions

\*\*) This amount includes statutory value added tax of 12%, which has been payable on 20% of the Custodian Bank fee since 1 April 2007.

## Notes to the Annual Report.

The unit value is denominated in the currency of the Fund ("Fund currency"). It is calculated by the Management Company, or a third party that it engages, under the supervision of the Custodian Bank on every day that is a dealing day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main ("valuation date").

The calculation is performed by dividing the net assets of the Fund at the time (Fund assets less liabilities) by the number of units in circulation on the valuation date.

The value of the net assets of the Fund is calculated according to the following principles:

- a) The value of assets that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market is set equal to the last available quotation, unless provided otherwise below.
- b) If an asset is not listed or traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market, or an asset is listed or traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market but the quotation does not appropriately reflect the actual market value, the value of the asset is set equal to a conservative estimate of the expected sales price, unless provided otherwise below.  
  
Some of the assets of the Fund are invested in products that did not have a liquid market as at the reporting date because of the financial market crisis. These investments were valued using estimated present values based on indicative broker quotations.
- c) Units in a UCITS or UCI are valued at the last redemption price that was set and could have been realised.
- d) The value of cash on hand or bank deposits, deposit certificates and outstanding receivables, prepaid expenses, cash dividends, and interest declared or accrued but not yet received is equal to the full amount of the item less an appropriate discount if it is likely that the amount cannot be fully paid or received.
- e) The realisable value of futures and options traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market is calculated using the last available trading price.
- f) The realisable value of futures, forwards, and options that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market, and of futures and options that are traded on a stock exchange or

other regulated market, but for which liquidation was not possible on the valuation date, corresponds to their net realisable value as determined on a consistent basis according to Supervisory Board guidelines for all of the various types of contracts.

- g) Swaps are valued at their market value.
- h) All other securities or assets are valued at an appropriate market value as determined in good faith using a procedure established by the Supervisory Board.
- i) The value of all assets and liabilities not denominated in the Fund currency is converted to this currency using the last available exchange rate. If such exchange rates are not available, the exchange rate shall be determined in good faith using a procedure established by the Supervisory Board.
- j) At its sole discretion, the Management Company may allow other valuation methods if it considers this important for appropriate valuation of an asset in the Fund with respect to its expected realisable value.
- k) If the Management Company considers that the unit value determined on a certain valuation date does not reflect the actual value of a unit of the Fund, or if significant movements have taken place on the stock markets and/or markets concerned, the Management Company may decide to update the unit value that same day. Under these circumstances, all requests for subscription and redemption received for this valuation date shall be honoured at the unit value as updated in accordance with the principle of good faith.

The Management Company receives a fee from the Fund for its central administration and investment management services as a management company ("management fee") that is paid monthly in arrears based on the average net assets of the Fund during the month in question.

The Management Company also receives up to half of the income from securities loan transactions, securities sales and repurchase agreements and permissible transactions equivalent to these executed for the account of the Fund as a lump-sum fee for the initiation, preparation and performance of these transactions.

As of 1 March 2010, the Management Company receives an annual lump-sum fee from the Fund calculated based on the average net assets of the Fund during the month in question and paid monthly in arrears. Daily values are used for the calculation. The following fees and expenses are included in the lump-sum fee, and are not charged separately against the Fund:

- Custodian Bank fee;
- the expenses indicated in Article 16 paragraph 1 letters b) to i) of the Basic Regulation;
- expenses that may arise in connection with the use of a benchmark index;
- costs and expenses that the Custodian Bank incurs as a result of permissible and normal market delegation of the safekeeping of assets of the Fund to third parties under Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Basic Regulation.

The Custodian Bank is entitled to receive from the Fund the following fees as agreed with the Management Company:

- a) a fee for its activities as Custodian Bank, calculated and paid monthly in arrears based on the average net assets of the Fund during the month in question (until 28 February 2010);
- b) a processing fee equal to the normal Luxembourg banking fee for each transaction performed for the account of the Fund.

The tax on the assets of the Fund ("*taxe d'abonnement*", currently 0.05% p.a.) is calculated based on the net assets of the Fund (not including assets invested in Luxembourg investment funds that are subject to the "*taxe d'abonnement*") and paid quarterly in arrears.

Other costs chargeable to the Fund under Article 16 of the Basic Regulation shall be paid by the Fund.

The Management Company shall perform an annual distribution for the units of unit class CF.

Ordinary net income and realised price gains may be distributed. Unrealised price gains and other assets may also be distributed, provided that the net assets of the Fund do not fall below the minimum limit of EUR 1.25 million as a result of the distribution.

## Notes to the Annual Report

	Management fee	Custodian Bank fee up to 28 February 2010	Lump-sum fee as of 1 March 2010
	up to 1.20% p.a.	up to 0.24% p.a.	up to 0.18% p.a.
	currently	final value	currently
Deka-CorporateBond			
High Yield Euro CF	0.90% p.a.	0.06% p.a.	0.12% p.a.



# Auditor's report.

To the unit holders of  
**Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro**

We have audited the attached annual financial statements of Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro, including the statement of net assets, securities portfolio and other assets as at 30 September 2010, the profit and loss account and statement of changes in net assets for the financial year ended on this date, as well as a summary of significant accounting principles and methods and other notes to the statements, in accordance with the instructions given to us by the Supervisory Board of Deka International S.A.

## **Responsibility of the Supervisory Board of the Management Company for the annual financial statements**

The preparation and true and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulations concerning the preparation and presentation of annual financial statements are the responsibility of the Supervisory Board of the Management Company. This responsibility comprises the development, implementation and maintenance of the internal control system for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the annual financial statements such that these are free from material misstatements, whether resulting from inaccuracies or violations, the selection and application of appropriate accounting principles, and the specification of appropriate accounting-related estimates.

## **Responsibility of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé"**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing adopted by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier". These standards require that we comply with professional duties and standards, and plan and perform the audit such that material misstatements affecting the presentation of the annual financial statements are detected with reasonable assurance.

An annual financial statement audit includes the performance of audit procedures to obtain audit evidence for the figures and information contained in the annual financial statements. The choice of these audit procedures is the responsibility of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé", as is the assessment of the risk that the annual financial statements contain material misstatements due to inaccuracies or violations. When performing this risk assessment, the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" takes into account the internal control system established for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in order to determine audit measures appropriate under these circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control system. An annual financial statement audit also includes an assessment of the appropriateness of the accounting principles used and the estimates made by the Supervisory Board of the Management Company, as well as an evaluation of the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

In our opinion, the audit evidence obtained provides a satisfactory and suitable basis for our audit opinion.

### **Audit opinion**

In our opinion, the annual financial statements provide a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Deka-CorporateBond High Yield Euro fund as at 30 September 2010 as well as the results of operations and change in net assets for the financial year ended on this date in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulations applicable to the preparation and presentation of annual financial statements.

### **Other**

Although we reviewed the supplementary disclosures contained in the Annual Report within the framework of our audit, these were not the subject of special audit procedures in accordance with the standards above. Our audit opinion therefore does not relate to these disclosures. We did not feel the need to make any comments based on these disclosures as part of the overall presentation of the Annual Report.

Luxembourg, 7 January 2011



PricewaterhouseCoopers S.à r.l.  
represented by

(Rückel)

### **PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Société à responsabilité limitée  
400, Route d'Esch  
B.P. 1443  
L-1014 Luxembourg  
Telephone +352 494848-1  
Facsimile +352 494848-2900  
[www.pwc.com/lu](http://www.pwc.com/lu)  
[info@lu.pwc.com](mailto:info@lu.pwc.com)

Cabinet de révision agréé  
Expert-comptable (autorisation  
gouvernementale n°95992)  
R.C.S. Luxembourg B 65 477 – Capital  
social EUR 516 950 – TVA LU17564447

## 1. General taxation framework

As a rule, the income of German and foreign investment funds is taxed at the level of the investor, while the investment fund itself is exempt from taxation. The tax treatment of income from investment units therefore follows the principle of transparency, with the investor generally being taxed as if he himself had directly received the income earned by the investment fund (transparency principle). There are, however, a number of areas where fund investments deviate from this general principle. For example, certain income and gains are not recognised at the level of the investor until investment units are redeemed. Negative income earned by an investment fund is offset against positive income of the same type. Negative income not fully offset in this way may not be claimed by the investor, but must instead be carried forward at the level of the investment fund and offset against income of the same type in subsequent financial years.

Taxation of the investor is only triggered by distribution or reinvestment of income (current income) or the redemption of investment units. Such taxation is based in detail on the provisions of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) in combination with general tax law. The tax consequences of investing in an investment fund are essentially independent of whether the investment fund is German or foreign, which means that the discussion below applies equally to both. Any differences in taxation are noted at the appropriate location.

The discussion also applies to funds of funds, that is, investment funds that invest their capital predominantly, or in part, in other investment funds. There is nothing special that the investor must be aware of with fund-of-funds investments, since the investment company provides the information required for taxation in the same form as for other investment funds.

Starting as of 1 January 2009, investment income earned by private investors in Germany will be subject to a flat-rate withholding tax (*Abgeltungsteuer*) of 25 per cent as a special form of investment income tax. In addition to the flat-rate withholding tax, a solidarity surcharge equal to 5.5 per cent of the flat-rate withholding tax and any applicable church tax of 8 or 9 per cent, depending on the investor's religion or religious denomination, must also be withheld and paid. Church tax will, however, only be withheld and paid for the investor if a church tax application for the investor is submitted to the payment agent by 31 December of the previ-

ous year at the latest. If church tax is not withheld for an investor who is subject to church tax because the church tax application was not submitted on time, the investor must allow his entire investment income to be assessed for income tax purposes. No further reference to the solidarity surcharge or church tax is made in applicable sections of the discussion below.

As a rule, the German flat-rate withholding tax satisfactorily discharges the tax liability for private investors. As a result, the private investor is not required to disclose in his income tax return income for which flat-rate withholding tax has been paid. The scope of the income subject to taxation, that is, the tax base for the flat-rate withholding tax, has been expanded considerably and in addition to interest and dividends now also includes, for example, gains on the disposal of shares and bonds.

Income such as interest and dividends is subject to the flat-rate withholding tax if the income accrues to the investor after 31 December 2008. Realised gains and losses are subject to the flat-rate withholding tax if the assets were acquired after 31 December 2008. This applies both to assets acquired by an investment fund and the gains or losses earned by the investor on the disposal of investment units. In the case of investment income not related to investment units, there are some transitional provisions that differ from those for investment units.

If the time that an asset was acquired cannot be determined unambiguously, the statutory method of deemed order of use is observed, under which the first security acquired is deemed to be the first sold. This applies both to the assets held by the investment fund as well as the investment units held by the investor, e.g. when the units are held in collective safekeeping.

## 2. Taxation of current income from investment funds

### 2.1 Income types and utilisation of earnings

An investment fund may invest in different types of assets in accordance with its investment policy and contractual terms. Based on the transparency principle, the different types of income earned from these investments may not all be assigned to the same category, e.g. dividends, but must be recognised separately in accordance with the rules of German tax law. An investment fund could, for example, earn interest, income equivalent to interest,

dividends and gains on the disposal of assets. Income is calculated according to the provisions of tax law, in particular, the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG), so that it generally differs from the amounts actually distributed or the amounts shown as distributed and reinvested in the Annual Report. The tax treatment of income at the level of the investor depends on how the investment fund utilises its earnings, that is, whether the earnings are fully reinvested or fully or partially distributed. The Sales Prospectus or Annual Report of your investment fund shows how it utilises earnings. One must also differentiate between income attributable to private and business investors. If the investment fund reports a distribution of capital, this is not taxable for the investor, but instead reduces the acquisition costs of the investment units as calculated for tax purposes.

## **2.2 Foreign withholding tax**

In some cases, withholding tax that is deducted from foreign income in the country of origin can be deducted as income-related expenses at the level of the investment fund. Alternatively, the investment company can report foreign withholding taxes in its tax bases so that the investor can credit them against his personal tax liability or deduct them from his income. In some cases, an investor is able to credit withholding taxes against his personal tax liability even though the country where the investment fund invested does not actually deduct withholding tax (notional withholding tax). In such cases, the investor is only permitted to credit the reported notional withholding tax. Notional withholding tax may not be deducted from the investor's income.

In the Meilicke case, the European Court of Justice declared on 6 March 2007 that parts of German corporation tax law generally applicable up to the year 2000 were contrary to European law relating to direct investments in shares. For one thing, the law placed at a disadvantage persons who were subject to income tax in Germany and received dividends from companies domiciled in another Member State. It also made it more difficult for these companies to raise capital in Germany. Under the prevailing imputation system in Germany, only corporation tax on German dividends, not foreign corporation tax on foreign dividends, could be credited against an investor's personal tax liability. The European Court of Justice decided that holders of foreign securities must be retroactively compensated for the resulting disadvantages they incurred. The procedural situation under German law remains unclear for direct investments, and for fund investments in particular.

To safeguard your rights, it may therefore be advisable to seek advice from a tax consultant.

## **2.3 Publication of tax bases**

The investment company publishes the tax bases applicable to the taxation of investors in the electronic German Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*), together with professional certification that the information disclosed was calculated in accordance with the rules of German tax law.

## **2.4 Taxation of units held as personal assets**

The time at which an investor must recognise income earned by an investment fund for tax purposes depends on how the investment fund utilises its earnings. If earnings are reinvested, the investor must report distribution-equivalent income – i.e. certain earnings not used by the investment fund for distribution – for tax purposes in the calendar year in which the financial year of the investment fund ends. Since the investor must pay taxes on income that he actually does not receive, “deemed accrual” is the term used in this connection. As a rule, in the case of full distribution the investor is subject to tax on the distributed earnings, and in the case of a partial distribution he is subject to tax on both the distributed earnings and the distribution-equivalent income. In both cases, an investor subject to taxation in Germany must recognise this income for tax purposes in the year of accrual.

As a rule, both distributed earnings and distribution-equivalent income are fully taxable unless rules exist that explicitly exempt certain income from taxation. When calculating investment income, a savings allowance of EUR 801 (joint assessment: EUR 1,602) is deducted as income-related expenses for investors with unlimited tax liability in Germany. The income-related expenses actually incurred by the investor (e.g. custodian bank fees) cannot be deducted. The investor is not subject to taxation on gains on the disposal of securities and from futures transactions until the gains are distributed or the investment units are redeemed.

## **2.5 Taxation of units held as business assets**

A business investor with unlimited tax liability in Germany who calculates profits using the cash method of accounting must recognise distributed earnings and distribution-equivalent income for tax purposes at the same time as a private investor. If profits are calculated using the accrual method of accounting, the investor must recognise distribution-equivalent income at the end of the financial year of the investment fund and distributed earnings at the time of accrual. The general statutory

provisions relating to the preparation of tax balance sheets apply in this regard.

As a rule, distributed earnings and distribution-equivalent income are both fully taxable for the business investor unless rules exist that explicitly exempt certain income from taxation. For example, only 60 per cent of an investor's dividend income is subject to taxation (partial-income method). As a rule, domestic and foreign dividend income and distributed realised gains on disposals of shares are 95 per cent tax exempt for investors subject to corporation tax. This is not the case for such income received from investment units, which financial institutions, in particular, allocate to their trading portfolios.

### **3. Redemption of investment units**

The redemption of investment units is treated as a sale for tax purposes, that is, the investor realises a gain or loss on disposal.

#### **3.1 Taxation of units held as personal assets**

Gains and losses on the redemption of investment units are always taxable as positive and negative investment income. As a rule, these gains and losses can be offset against other investment income. This does not apply, however, to losses brought forward or future losses on the disposal of shares, for which a separate loss offset account must be maintained.

Offsetting is also not permitted against losses on the redemption of investment units or disposal of other securities that are still covered by the old law that existed before the flat-rate withholding tax was introduced.

The interim profit deemed to be included in the redemption price is also subject to taxation. The interim profit is equal to the interest and income equivalent to interest that has accrued to the investment fund since the last distribution or reinvestment date and has not yet become taxable as a result of a distribution or reinvestment. The interim profit is calculated by the investment company on each valuation date and published together with the redemption price. This information is also provided on the investor's contract note by custodian banks in Germany. The interim profit paid at the time of purchase is included in an investor's negative investment income, which can be offset against other positive investment income. The interim profit received when investment units are redeemed is included in positive investment income.

The law does not require hedge funds to calculate or publish interim profit. If an investment company decides to do so, it can voluntarily calculate and publish the interim profit for hedge funds.

As a rule, German custodian banks calculate gains on disposals for investors. An exception exists in the case of redemption of investment units that were acquired before 1 January 2009, and were bought and sold within a period of one year. In this case, the investor himself must continue calculating the taxable gain or loss on disposal. The gain or loss in this case is the sale price less acquisition costs and income-related expenses. In addition, interim profit must be deducted from both the acquisition costs and sale price. Distribution-equivalent income must also be deducted from the gain or loss on disposal calculated in this way in order to avoid double taxation.

#### **3.2 Taxation of units held as business assets**

As a rule, when investment units are redeemed, the taxable gain or loss on disposal is equal to the redemption price less acquisition costs.

Stock-related profit includes dividends, gains and losses on the disposal of shares, and increases and decreases in the value of shares that have not been distributed or reinvested. The investment company publishes the stock-related profit as a percentage of the redemption price, so that the investor must calculate the absolute value of the stock-related profit both at the time of acquisition and redemption of the investment units by multiplying this percentage by the redemption price applicable at the time. The difference between the absolute stock-related profit at the time of redemption and acquisition therefore represents the portion of the stock-related profit applicable to the holding period, and tells the investor what portion of the increase or decrease in the value of his investment units is attributable to shares. The stock-related profit for the holding period that is included in the gain or loss on disposal of investment units is 95 per cent tax exempt for investors subject to corporation tax and 40 per cent tax exempt for investors subject to income tax.

DTT profit consists of income and profit or loss that is tax exempt under a double taxation treaty between the source country and Germany and has not been distributed or reinvested. The DTT profit applicable to the holding period that is included in the gain or loss on disposal of investment units is tax exempt for business investors. The investment company publishes the DTT profit separately and in the same form as the stock-related profit.

Business investors must capitalise the investment units at acquisition cost and, if applicable, any ancillary acquisition costs. If the investment company reinvests earnings during the period when the investment units are held, the distribution-equivalent income must be recognised off the balance sheet and an adjustment item formed on the asset side of the balance sheet. When the investment units are redeemed, they must be derecognised through profit or loss and the adjustment item reversed in order to avoid double taxation of the distribution-equivalent income. The stock-related profit for the holding period must also be accounted for off the balance sheet.

The following paragraph only applies to funds governed by German law:

In the STEKO Industriemontage GmbH case, the European Court of Justice ruled that the provisions in the German Corporate Income Tax Act (KStG) for the transition from the corporate income tax imputation system to the half-income method in 2001 are contrary to European law. Under § 34 KStG, the ban against claiming tax deductions for profit reductions related to investments in foreign companies that was placed on corporations in § 8b paragraph 3 KStG came into effect in 2001, while the same ban for profit reductions related to investments in domestic companies did not come into effect until 2002. In the opinion of the European Court of Justice, this was contrary to the freedom of movement of capital. The transitional provisions in the German Corporate Income Tax Act applied analogously to fund investments under the German Investment Company Act (§§ 40 and 40a in combination with § 43 paragraph 14 KAGG). These rulings are therefore important, in particular for the purpose of including profit reductions in the calculation of stock-related profits in accordance with § 40a KAGG. Where applicable, a tax advisor should be consulted to examine whether tax assessments should be appealed starting in 2001 when units are being held as business assets. The revenue authorities had provided no response at the time this report was prepared.

#### **4. German investment income tax**

Investment companies and German custodian banks generally must withhold and pay investment income tax for investors. As a rule, the investment income tax definitively discharges the tax liability for private investors. However, the investor may choose and, in some cases, must have

this income assessed. If the investment units are held as business assets, the income must be assessed. If a business investor's income from investment units is assessed for income tax or corporation tax, the investment income tax paid only represents a tax prepayment that does not provide a satisfactory discharge and can be credited against his personal tax liability. German investment companies and German custodian banks provide the investor with a tax certificate for the withheld tax that he must submit to the revenue office in respect of his tax assessment.

The tax rate for assessment of investment income is limited to 25 per cent for private investors. Voluntary assessment is particularly advisable for investors with no or very little taxable income.

German custodian banks will not withhold investment income tax if a non-assessment certificate or valid exemption application has been submitted. If an investor provides proof of non-residency for tax purposes, investment income tax is only deducted for German dividend income.

German custodian banks must maintain a loss offset account for an investor subject to taxation, and automatically carry this account forward to following years. Losses from the sale of shares can only be offset against gains from the sale of shares. Gains on the redemption of investment units are not considered gains on shares under tax law.

Investment income tax is only withheld to the extent that positive income exceeds negative income (brought forward) and the amount of any exemption applications. Investors subject to unlimited taxation in Germany may provide their banks with exemption applications, the total amount of which may be up to a maximum of EUR 801 (joint assessment: EUR 1,602).

Exemption applications, non-assessment certificates and proof of non-residency for tax purposes must be provided to the custodian bank in timely fashion. Timely fashion means before the end of the investment fund's financial year in the case of reinvestment, before the distribution in the case of distributing investment funds, and before the redemption when investment units are redeemed.

If the investment units are not held in a German securities account and coupons are submitted to a German payment agent, exemption applications and non-assessment certificates cannot be taken into account.

Foreign investors can only receive a credit or refund of withheld investment income tax under an applicable double taxation treaty between Germany and their country of residence. Refunds are provided by the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*).

As a rule, the tax deducted is reduced to account for any foreign withholding tax paid or creditable notional withholding tax reported by the investment fund. In exceptional cases where reported creditable withholding tax cannot be used to reduce the tax deducted, a withholding tax account is used to carry the unused withholding tax forward.

#### **4.1 German investment funds**

German investment companies must withhold and pay investment income tax when distributing and reinvesting earnings.

In addition, a German custodian bank must withhold investment income tax on the interim profit when investment units that it holds are redeemed. When investment units purchased after 31 December 2008 are redeemed, investment income tax is also withheld for the gains on disposal of the investment units.

#### **4.2 Foreign investment funds**

Foreign investment companies do not withhold and pay investment income tax to the German tax office. However, German custodian banks do withhold investment income tax on distributed earnings for investment funds that fully or partially distribute earnings.

In addition, a German custodian bank must withhold investment income tax on the interim profit when investment units that it holds are redeemed. When investment units purchased after 31 December 2008 are redeemed, investment income tax is also withheld for the gains on disposal of the investment units.

A German custodian bank must also withhold and pay investment income tax on the total income deemed to have accrued to the investor after 31 December 1993 that has not yet been subject to German investment income tax. If investment units have been held at one and the same German Custodian Bank without interruption since being acquired, the tax base for investment income tax consists only of the portion of the distribution-equivalent income accumulated during the holding period. The accumulated distribution-equivalent income is calculated by the investment company

and published on each valuation date together with the redemption price.

### **5. EU Savings Tax Directive (German Interest Information Regulation)**

Certain interest and income equivalent to interest that is paid or credited to a natural person in another European country outside Germany who is subject to unlimited tax liability in Germany must be reported to the German revenue authorities by the foreign custodian bank or payment agent. Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria and included non-Member States deduct withholding tax instead of reporting such income. The investor receives a tax certificate indicating the amount of tax withheld. The withheld tax can be credited against German income tax, and a tax refund obtained for any tax withheld in excess of the income tax payable. The investor may avoid the deduction of taxes by authorising the custodian bank to make voluntary disclosures. This allows the bank to report the income to the German revenue authorities instead of deducting taxes.

German payment agents are required to forward information on such payments of interest and income equivalent to interest made to foreign natural persons via the German Federal Tax Office to the foreign revenue office at the person's place of residence. A report is made when investment units are redeemed or disposed of and the portion representing interest and income equivalent to interest exceeds 40 per cent (starting as of 1 January 2011: 25 per cent) of the redemption price.

Distributed interest and interest income is not reported to the revenue office at the person's place of residence if the fund holds no more than 15 per cent of its investments in assets that generate interest and income equivalent to interest as defined in the German Interest Information Regulation. Please refer to the Annual Report to determine whether this applies to your investment fund.

### **6. Legal notice**

This tax information is intended to provide an overview of the tax consequences of fund investments. It cannot take into account all of the tax issues that could arise in connection with the particular situation of an individual investor. We recommend that interested investors consult a tax

advisor with respect to the tax consequences of the fund investment.

The tax information is based on the current legal situation. No guarantee is provided that this assessment of tax law will not change due to changes in legislation, court rulings or orders issued by the revenue authorities. Such changes can also be introduced retroactively and adversely affect the tax consequences described above.

**7. Changes due to the German Accounting Law Modernisation Act (BilMoG): Special disclosures for investment funds in the notes (§ 285 no. 26 HGB as amended; § 314 paragraph 1 no. 18 HGB as amended)**

The BilMoG requires investors that are obligated under the German Commercial Code (HGB) to include notes with their annual financial statements and hold more than 10 per cent of the capital of domestic and foreign institutional and mutual funds to make supplementary disclosures on the investment funds in the notes. In general, the BilMoG is not applicable until a financial year that begins after 31 December 2009. There is, however, an election to apply all of the new provisions of the Act to financial years that begin after 31 December 2008.

In the case above, the BilMoG requires the following additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements (§ 285 no. 26 HGB) and notes to the consolidated financial statements (§ 314 paragraph 1 no. 18 HGB):

- Classification of the investment fund according to investment objectives, e.g. equity fund, bond fund, real estate fund, mixed fund, hedge fund or other fund
- Market value/unit value in accordance with § 36 InvG
- Difference between market value and book value
- (Earnings) distributions for the financial year
- Restrictions on the right of daily redemption
- Reasons for not performing write-downs in accordance with § 253 paragraph 3 sentence 4 HGB as amended
- Indications of impairment that is expected to be temporary

Please consult with your auditor for additional information, or information specific to your particular situation.



## Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-CorporateBond High Yield  
Euro CF

ISIN		LU0139115926			
		Personal assets	Business assets		
			not subj. to corp. inc. tax	subj. to corp. inc. tax	
	<b>Distribution on 22 November 2010 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1a	<b>Distribution in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>
	<b>Distribution-equivalent income from previous years included in the distribution</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	<b>Non-taxable distribution of capital</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1b	<b>Distributed earnings <sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>	<b>2.2500</b>
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 2 in comb. with no. 1a and b	<b>Distribution-equivalent income</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>0.0420</b>	<b>0.0420</b>	<b>0.0420</b>
	<b>of which: non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in § 3 para. 3 no. 2 InvStG</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>0.0396</b>	<b>0.0396</b>	<b>0.0396</b>
	Interest and other income	EUR per unit	2.2920	2.2920	2.2920
	Dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 No. 40 EStG <sup>4)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Foreign income exempt from tax under double taxation treaties	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Disposal gains in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 No. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Other gains on disposals	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>2.2920</b>	<b>2.2920</b>	<b>2.2920</b>
	<b>Included in the distributed or distribution-equivalent income:</b>				
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, bb	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of personal assets <sup>5)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, cc	Income within the meaning of § 3 no. 40 EStG (gross dividend income)	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, dd	Income subject to tax-exemption within the meaning of § 8b para. 1 KStG	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, ee	Disposal gains subject to the partial-income method within the meaning of § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, ff	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of business assets of corporations within the meaning of § 8b para. 2 KStG	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, gg	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of subscription rights for bonus shares held as personal assets <sup>5)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, hh	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of property in personal assets	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, ii	Foreign income exempt from tax under double taxation treaties	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, jj	Foreign income with creditable withholding tax	EUR per unit	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
	of which: foreign income with creditable withholding tax on interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
	of which: foreign income with creditable withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG)	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, kk	Foreign income with credit for notional withholding tax	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: foreign income for credit of notional withholding tax on interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: foreign income for credit of notional withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG)	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, ll	Income within the meaning of § 2 para. 2a InvStG (interest portion within the meaning of § 4h EStG)	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	2.3465	2.3465
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1d	Tax base for investment income tax <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	2.2920	2.2920	2.2920
	of which: interest and other income <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	2.2920	2.2920	2.2920
	of which: foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 <sup>5) 6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: domestic dividends <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1e	Creditable or refundable investment income tax (25 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.5730	0.5730	0.5730
	Creditable or refundable solidarity surcharge (5.5 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0315	0.0315	0.0315
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on interest and other income (25 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.5730	0.5730	0.5730
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0315	0.0315	0.0315
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 (25 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on domestic dividends (25 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) <sup>6)</sup>	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

## Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-CorporateBond High Yield  
Euro CF

ISIN		LU0139115926			
		Personal assets	Business assets		
			not subj. to corp. inc. tax	subj. to corp. inc. tax	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, aa	Creditable foreign withholding tax <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on interest and other income <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, bb	Deductible foreign withholding tax <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on interest and other income <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, cc	Creditable notional foreign withholding tax <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on interest and other income <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) <sup>7)</sup>	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1g	Depreciation or depletion	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1h	Size of the corporate income tax reduction claimed by the income-distributing company (§ 37 para. 3 KStG)	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	
	<b>Other information</b>				
	Non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in InvStG § 3 para. 3 no. 2 for interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0396	0.0396	
	Non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in InvStG § 3 para. 3 no. 2 for dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	<b>Date of the distribution resolution</b>		<b>22/11/2010</b>		
	<b>Redemption price 30/09/2009</b>	<b>EUR per unit</b>	<b>39.63</b>		

<sup>1)</sup> Amount actually paid or credited to the investor.

<sup>2)</sup> Amount actually paid or credited to the investor, but before deduction of foreign withholding tax.

<sup>3)</sup> This includes: Taxable income before deduction of foreign withholding tax is deducted. Distribution-equivalent income from previous years is not included.

<sup>4)</sup> Private investors may not use the partial-income method in accordance with § 3 no. 40 sentence 2 EStG.

<sup>5)</sup> Disposal gains remain tax-exempt for private investors, provided the securities, forward transactions and subscription rights for bonus shares were acquired before 2009 ("old disposal gains"). "New disposal gains" on personal assets are classified as investment income and are subject to investment income tax.

<sup>6)</sup> Investment income tax and the solidarity surcharge are calculated as required by law based on the tax data for private investors. The information provided does not take the individual investor's tax situation into consideration. If units are kept in a securities account and a non-assessment certificate from the revenue office or an exemption application is provided in timely fashion, then under certain conditions either no tax is withheld or, if applicable, some taxes already withheld may be re-funded. Therefore, the information provided in the tax certificate determines the credits that an investor can apply in his tax return.

<sup>7)</sup> Credit applied in accordance with § 34c EStG or § 26 KStG against the portion of the German income tax or corporate income tax attributable to the foreign income.

## Management information.

### **The DekaBank securities account – Complete service for your investment funds –**

Our DekaBank securities account is a cost-effective way to hold a variety of investment funds of your choice in a single securities account with only one exemption application. An investment universe of around 1,000 funds issued by the DekaBank Group and renowned international cooperation partners is available to you for this purpose. The range of funds is suitable for realising a wide variety of investment models. For example, you can choose from a number of alternatives for capital accumulation, including:

- The Deka-FondsSparplan, a savings plan which is tailored to an investor's individual needs and has a minimum investment of EUR 25, is suitable for the investor who would like to direct regular savings payments into investment funds. The assets accumulated in this way can be paid out in the future according to the investor's needs by using the Deka-Auszahlplan.

- Two investment vehicles are available for systematic and flexible asset accumulation, and are particularly appropriate for personal old-age provision:

- Deka-BonusRente combines the advantages of a mutual fund with the government "Riester subsidy plan" to make up for pension shortfalls.
- DekaStruktur-VorsorgePlan can be individually designed by investors to provide a professionally structured investment vehicle to match their personal old-age provision goals. The Deka-Auszahlplan can also be used here to pay out accumulated capital in the future according to the investor's goals.

The DekaBank securities account includes a wide variety of services at no additional cost, such as reinvestment of earnings distributions.

Our securities account service department allows you to submit orders in a number of different ways, including by telephone, or using our Internet website at [www.deka.de](http://www.deka.de).

Information on the DekaBank securities account and investment funds is available from our service hotline by calling (+3 52) 34 09 39.

# Your partners in the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe.

## Management Company

Deka International S.A.  
5, rue des Labours  
1912 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

**Equity capital as at 31 December 2009:**  
subscribed EUR 10.4 million  
paid EUR 10.4 million  
liable EUR 71.1 million

## Management

Holger Hildebrandt  
Director of Deka International S.A.,  
Luxembourg

Eugen Lehnertz  
Director of Deka International S.A.,  
Luxembourg

## Supervisory Board of the Management Company

### Chairman

Rainer Mach  
Executive Member of the Supervisory  
Board of DekaBank Deutsche  
Girozentrale Luxembourg S.A.,  
Luxembourg

### Deputy Chairman

Thomas Ketter  
Managing Director of  
Deka Investment GmbH,  
Frankfurt am Main,  
Germany

### Member

Holger Knüppe  
Director of Equity Investments,  
DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale,  
Frankfurt am Main,  
Germany

## Custodian Bank and Payment Agent

DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale  
Luxembourg S.A.  
38, avenue John F. Kennedy  
1855 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

**Equity capital as at 31 December 2009:**  
EUR 156.1 million

## Auditor for the Fund and Management Company

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.à r.l.  
400, Route d'Esch  
1471 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

## Payment and Information Agent in the Federal Republic of Germany

DekaBank  
Deutsche Girozentrale  
Mainzer Landstraße 16  
60325 Frankfurt am Main  
Germany

The information above is updated in the  
Annual and the Semi-Annual Reports.









**Deka International S.A.**

5, rue des Labours  
1912 Luxembourg  
PO Box 545  
2015 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

Telephone: (+ 3 52) 34 09 - 39  
Fax: (+3 52) 34 09 - 22 93  
[www.deka.lu](http://www.deka.lu)

