

Annual Report as at 30 September 2010. **Deka-ConvergenceAktien**

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-ConvergenceAktien 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-ConvergenceAktien recorded an increase in value of 23.7 per cent (unit class CF) and 22.7 per cent (unit class TF), while unit class F (T) recorded performance of 23.1 per cent. 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. 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

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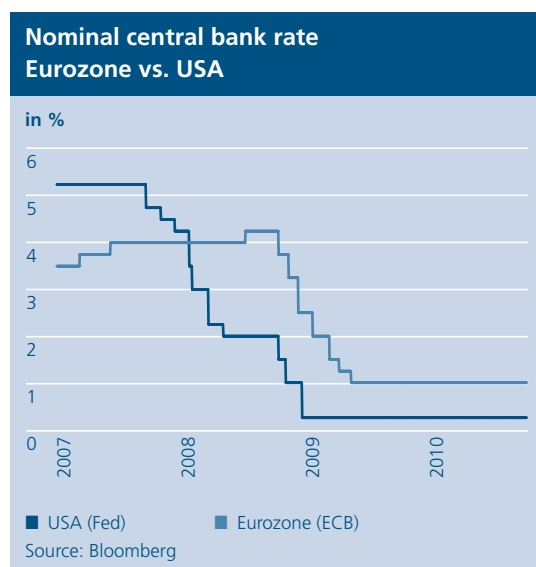
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Any decision to acquire units must be based solely on the current Sales Prospectus, together with the latest Annual and, if applicable, Semi-Annual Report included with it.

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.



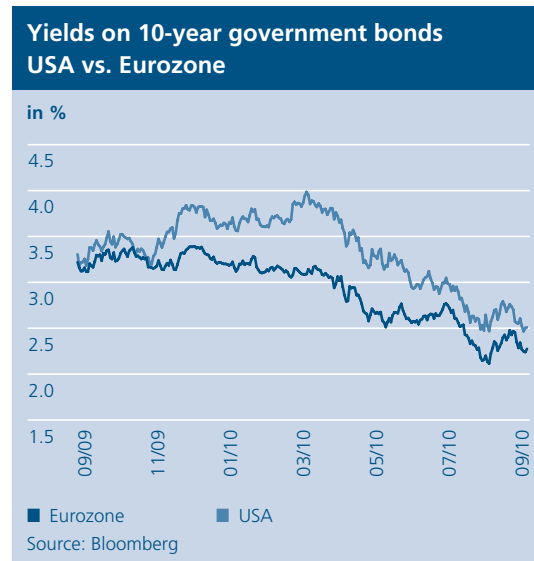
The performance of the Japanese equity market was disappointing on a year-on-year basis, placing it at the bottom in a global comparison of the established industrialised countries. The Nikkei 225 recorded a loss of 7.5 per cent, and the broad market TOPIX Index was even farther into negative territory 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-ConvergenceAktien Investment policy.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien invests in shares from countries in Central and Eastern Europe and those bordering the Mediterranean, such as Tunisia, Morocco and Israel. Given the eastern expansion of the EU, in addition to Russia, the investment focus in Central and Eastern Europe is predominantly on countries with favourable prospects of EU accession. Heavy weighting is placed on management quality, dynamic corporate earnings, market position and company valuation during individual security selection, as well as adequate market capitalisation and appropriate liquidity.

Satisfying performance

Among the converging countries, the Russian economy in particular benefited greatly from the high commodity prices during the reporting period, in particular the comparatively strong level of oil prices. Preference was given to infrastructure and the domestic economy when investing export revenues from the oil & gas sector, thereby benefiting domestic consumption and creating an overall increase in purchasing power. In addition, falling inflation rates allowed an interest rate reduction at the end of May, which was intended to provide additional stimulus for increased lending and economic growth.

Turkey also benefited greatly from low inflation and declining interest rates, which gave a boost to local banks in particular. In spite of the previous financial crisis, the banking sector showed excellent results. The Turkish banking system proved to be extremely robust, showing that it came out of the 2001 crisis stronger than before.

Central and Eastern Europe, on the other hand, grew more slowly, due to the fragility of the European economy as a whole and the adverse effects of currency volatility resulting from the turbulence in Greece. Given this situation, fund management chose to hold only a conservative position in Central and Eastern European securities, giving preference to Turkey in terms of country selection.

At the sector level, the focus was initially on the commodities and capital goods sectors, with increased attention placed on the consumer sector and Turkish banks later during the period. On the other hand, the defensive pharmaceuticals, energy and telecommunications sectors appeared less promising.

Key figures Deka-ConvergenceAktien

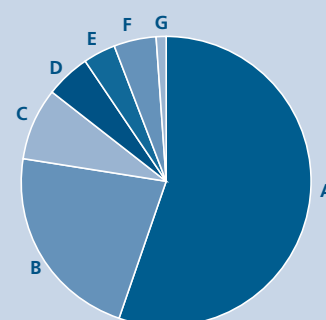
Performance*	1 year	3 years	5 years	since inception
Unit class CF	23.7%	-5.7%	7.5%	17.1%
Unit class TF	22.7%	-6.4%	6.8%	16.3%
Unit class F (T)	23.1%	–	–	-3.9%
TER/TER incl. perf. fee**				
Unit class CF	1.87% / 1.87%			
Unit class TF	2.58% / 2.58%			
Unit class F (T)	2.38%			
ISIN				
Unit class CF	LU0133666676			
Unit class TF	LU0133666759			
Unit class F (T)	LU0341036233			

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

** Total Expense Ratio

(TER incl. perf. fee = Total Expense Ratio incl. performance fee)

Fund structure Deka-ConvergenceAktien



A	Russia	55.3 %
B	Turkey	22.4 %
C	Poland	8.1 %
D	Hungary	4.8 %
E	Czech Republic	3.8 %
F	Other countries	4.6 %
G	Cash, other assets/liabilities	1.0 %

Turkish bank shares, such as Garanti Bank, Isbank and the private bank Yapi Kredi, were particularly well represented among the favourites on the reporting date. Derivative financial instruments were used for hedging purposes and liquidity management. In absolute terms, Lukoil (8.1 per cent), Gazprom (7.8 per cent) and Sberbank (7.3 per cent) were the largest individual share positions in the portfolio as at the reporting date.

Units of the Fund are transferable securities whose price is determined by daily stock exchange price changes of the assets contained in the Fund and may, therefore, rise or fall. Market risk and equity market risk are the key risks affecting the performance of the Fund. Given its focus on emerging markets, the Fund is subject to especially large fluctuation risks. Part of the price performance of the Fund is due to the market valuations of the first-class counterparties in the Fund. In addition, the high volume of the Fund also led to increased liquidity risk, in spite of risk diversification and a focus on large caps. Currency risks included in particular a position in the Turkish lira.

The Fund's performance was increased by its underweighting of Central and Eastern Europe and emphasis on Turkey, while the relatively conservative position in Turkish consumer shares had a negative effect. Deka-ConvergenceAktien achieved an increase in value of 23.7 per cent (unit class CF) and 22.7 per cent (unit class TF) during the reporting year, while the price of unit class F (T) rose by 23.1 per cent. The reference index recorded an increase of 25.3 per cent during the reporting period. The Fund had net assets of EUR 807.3 million as at 30 September 2010.

Performance 01/10/2009–30/09/2010 Deka-ConvergenceAktien (CF) vs. Reference index*

Index: 30/09/2009 = 100



■ Reference index
■ Deka-ConvergenceAktien (CF)

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

* Reference index: MSCI EM Europe 10/40 Net Index in EUR

MSCI assumes absolutely no liability for the MSCI data indicated. The MSCI data may not be passed on to third parties or used as a basis for other indices, securities or financial products. MSCI has not prepared, checked or verified this information.

When calculating the performance fee, the reference index and Investment Fund values are determined so that they correspond as closely as possible in terms of time. This means that the value of the reference index that is used could differ from the closing value at the end of the day. In this case, the reference index used could lead to differences in valuation between the time that the unit price is calculated and the end of stock exchange trading (closing price). Deviations could potentially occur during the day in the securities markets concerned, particularly during periods of high market volatility.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien

Asset statement as at 30 September 2010.

Category	Units or currency in 1,000	Holdings 30/09/2010	Purchases/ Additions	Sales/ Disposals during the reporting period	Price	Market value in EUR	% of fund assets
Exchange-traded securities							
Shares							
CEZ AS	UNIT	250,000	1,000,000	950,000	CZK 805.0000	8,186,348.21	1.01
KOMERCNI BANKA AS ¹⁾	UNIT	50,000	57,500	62,500	CZK 3,927.0000	7,987,028.43	0.99
PHILIP MORRIS CR AS	UNIT	25,130	11,280	2,750	CZK 9,250.0000	9,455,588.12	1.17
TELEFONICA O2 CZECH REPUBLIC	UNIT	300,000	1,150,000	1,000,000	CZK 383.2000	4,676,286.16	0.58
AS NORDECON INTERNATIONAL SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	250,000	–	–	EUR 1.3400	335,000.00	0.04
TALLINNA KAUBAMAJA AS	UNIT	96,800	–	–	EUR 5.5800	540,144.00	0.07
TMM REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT PLC PREFERRED SHARES (GDRS REG.S)	UNIT	225,353	–	–	EUR 3.2150	724,509.90	0.09
MAGYAR TELEKOM TELECOMM. CO. LTD. INHABERAKTIEN A	UNIT	750,000	2,875,000	2,125,000	HUF 665.0000	1,797,260.37	0.22
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC NAMENSAKTIENS A ¹⁾	UNIT	250,000	275,000	470,000	HUF 21,035.0000	18,950,061.14	2.35
OTP BANK NAMENSAKTIEN ¹⁾	UNIT	500,000	3,368,750	3,600,635	HUF 5,240.0000	9,441,247.48	1.17
RICHT. GEDEON VEGYESZET. GYAR RT ¹⁾	UNIT	50,000	110,000	120,000	HUF 46,260.0000	8,334,963.90	1.03
BANK HANDLOWY W WARSZAWIE S.A.	UNIT	77,217	2,217	25,000	PLN 87.9000	1,702,384.41	0.21
BANK MILLENNIUM S.A.	UNIT	886,545	505,545	1,569,000	PLN 5.0000	1,111,799.88	0.14
BANK PEKAO S.A.	UNIT	325,000	350,000	550,000	PLN 170.2000	13,873,906.10	1.72
BANK ZACHODNI WBK S.A.	UNIT	70,000	35,000	132,500	PLN 216.1000	3,794,098.84	0.47
BRE BANK S.A. ¹⁾	UNIT	30,000	55,000	125,000	PLN 256.1000	1,927,021.97	0.24
KERNEL HOLDING S.A.	UNIT	34,000	34,000	–	PLN 64.2500	547,908.30	0.07
KGHM POLSKA MIEDZ S.A. ¹⁾	UNIT	75,000	150,000	575,000	PLN 117.0000	2,200,913.42	0.27
PBG S.A.	UNIT	35,000	35,000	–	PLN 243.5000	2,137,582.30	0.26
POLISH OIL & GAS	UNIT	4,500,000	15,500,000	11,000,000	PLN 3.6500	4,119,658.46	0.51
POWSZECZNA KASA OSZCZEDNOSCI BANK POLSKI S.A.	UNIT	2,000,000	2,800,000	2,550,000	PLN 43.8000	21,971,511.78	2.72
TPSA - TELEKOMUNIKACJA P. S.A. ¹⁾	UNIT	2,650,000	5,150,000	2,500,000	PLN 17.7700	11,811,067.07	1.46
AKBANK TUERK A.S.	UNIT	3,000,000	12,693,333	12,393,333	TRY 8.7000	13,218,643.45	1.64
ANADOLU EFES BIRAK	UNIT	1,000,000	1,735,000	735,000	TRY 22.6000	11,446,028.43	1.42
ARCELIK A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	1,500,000	1,500,000	–	TRY 7.9500	6,039,552.61	0.75
BIM BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR AS INHABERAKTIEN	UNIT	375,000	405,000	180,000	TRY 42.0000	7,976,767.60	0.99
ENKA INSAAT VE SANAYI A.S.	UNIT	16	2,416,667	4,291,694	TRY 6.2500	50.65	0.00
EREGLI DEMIR VE CELIK FAB. T. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	1,500,000	5,598,186	4,348,186	TRY 5.1000	3,874,429.98	0.48
HACI OMER SABANCI HOLDING A.S.	UNIT	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	TRY 7.4500	7,546,275.38	0.93
KOC HOLDING A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	1,500,000	2,250,000	750,000	TRY 6.9000	5,241,875.85	0.65
TAV HAVALIMANLARI HOLDING A.S. NAMENS-AKTIEN	UNIT	500,000	2,000,000	3,125,000	TRY 7.8000	1,975,199.60	0.24
TUERKIYE HALK BANKASI A.S.	UNIT	1,500,000	11,900,000	11,200,000	TRY 13.3000	10,103,905.63	1.25
TURK HAVA YOLLARI A.S.	UNIT	1,500,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	TRY 5.7500	4,368,229.88	0.54
TURKCELL ILETISIM HIZMETLERI A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN TN 1	UNIT	1,250,000	10,500,000	9,250,000	TRY 9.6500	6,109,191.06	0.76
TURKIYE GARANTI BANKASI A.S.	UNIT	12,500,000	38,050,000	28,550,000	TRY 8.4500	53,494,989.07	6.63
TURKIYE IS BANKASI A.S. ¹⁾	UNIT	9,000,000	38,911,855	33,061,862	TRY 6.1500	28,032,640.43	3.47
TURKIYE VAKIFLAR BANKASI T.A.O. SHARES CLASS D	UNIT	2,000,000	13,750,000	14,500,000	TRY 4.3600	4,416,343.71	0.55
YAPI VE KREDI BANKASI A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	7,000,000	27,625,000	21,925,000	TRY 4.8800	17,300,722.62	2.14
BANK OF GEORGIA SHARES (GDRS_REG.S)	UNIT	350,000	–	–	USD 14.1000	3,625,184.56	0.45
COMSTAR-UNITED TELESYS ¹⁾	UNIT	500,000	300,000	768,641	USD 6.4500	2,369,041.58	0.29
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS) ¹⁾	UNIT	250,000	–	205,000	USD 23.2500	4,269,784.25	0.53
GAZPROM O A O NAMENSAKTIEN (SP. ADRS) ¹⁾	UNIT	4,150,000	12,750,000	9,600,000	USD 20.6900	63,074,171.20	7.81
GORNO-METALLURG. KOMP. NORILSKIY SHARES (SP. ADRS) ¹⁾	UNIT	1,750,000	5,800,000	6,750,000	USD 16.7700	21,558,278.42	2.67
LUKOIL HOLDING SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	1,575,000	4,404,500	4,254,500	USD 56.3500	65,195,473.48	8.08
MAGNIT,KRASNODAR REG.SHARES ¹⁾	UNIT	1,900,000	1,282,500	625,000	USD 24.8000	34,613,717.67	4.29
MAGNITOGORSKIY METALLURG. KOMBINAT SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT	500,000	552,500	1,902,500	USD 12.9700	4,763,793.70	0.59
MECHEL OAO SHARES (ADRS REG.S)	UNIT	500,000	1,250,000	3,250,000	USD 24.6100	9,039,087.35	1.12
MOBILE TELESYSTEMS OAO SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	1,500,000	2,555,000	1,750,000	USD 21.0200	23,161,513.54	2.87
NOVATEK SHARES (GDRS REG.S)	UNIT	375,000	948,950	773,950	USD 84.2500	23,208,343.43	2.87
NOVOLIPETSK STEEL SHARES (GDRS REG.S)	UNIT	325,000	400,000	275,000	USD 35.7900	8,544,526.96	1.06
POLYUS ZOLOTO OJSC SHARES (SP. ADRS) ¹⁾	UNIT	100,000	100,000	512,500	USD 25.1600	1,848,219.73	0.23
ROSNEFT OIL CO OAO SHARES (GDRS REG.S)	UNIT	4,650,000	10,110,500	10,460,500	USD 6.5700	22,441,986.03	2.78
SEVERSTAL SHARES (SP.GDRS)	UNIT	650,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	USD 14.7200	7,028,524.00	0.87
SISTEMA JSFC SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	75,000	75,000	1,000,000	USD 26.5800	1,464,398.26	0.18
TATNEFT-SPONSORD SHARES (SP. ADRS REG.S)	UNIT	450,000	475,000	374,999	USD 31.0000	10,247,482.20	1.27
URALKALIY SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT	375,000	1,440,000	1,365,000	USD 21.9900	6,057,584.24	0.75
VTB BANK OJSC SHARES (GDRS) ¹⁾	UNIT	1,000,000	3,000,000	9,150,000	USD 5.6200	4,128,376.34	0.51
WIMM-BILL-DANN PRODUKTY PIT.CO SHARES (ADRS)	UNIT	350,000	771,000	601,000	USD 22.5400	5,795,153.20	0.72
X 5 RETAIL GROUP N.V. SHARES (GDRS_REG.S)	UNIT	375,000	548,000	1,089,000	USD 39.4700	10,872,799.00	1.35
Total of exchange-traded securities					EUR	650,078,575.33	80.52
Securities admitted to or included in organised markets							
Shares							
ROKISKIO SURIS PC	UNIT	654,751	–	–	LTL 4.7500	900,729.39	0.11
GRINDEKS	UNIT	181,000	–	–	LVL 6.3000	1,607,618.67	0.20
GETIN HOLDING S.A.	UNIT	291,805	291,805	1,505,000	PLN 10.5000	768,489.37	0.10
CTC MEDIA INC.	UNIT	175,000	212,000	557,000	USD 21.9800	2,825,587.12	0.35
GAZPROM NEFTYANAYA KOMPANIYA NAMENSAKTIEN (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	75,000	80,000	75,000	USD 18.9200	1,042,378.30	0.13
INTER RAO UES SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	USD 0.0015	3,305,639.42	0.41
KHOLDINGOVAYA KOMP.SIBIRS.TSE. REG.SHARES	UNIT	48,600	50,000	1,400	USD 20.0000	714,018.11	0.09
OGK-4 OJSC (CHETVERTAYA G.K.O.R.E.) SHARES	UNIT	35,418,956	50,000,000	48,060,800	USD 0.0884	2,301,577.78	0.29
OTKRITYE INVESTITSII	UNIT	52,980	–	6,900	USD 31.0559	1,208,645.81	0.15
RASPADSKAYA	UNIT	1,562,531	1,300,000	2,737,469	USD 5.6300	6,462,194.16	0.80
ROSTELEKOM SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	810,000	810,000	–	USD 4.3955	2,615,420.98	0.32
RUSHYDRO OAO	UNIT	367,258,374	682,500,000	315,241,626	USD 0.0511	13,785,914.24	1.71
SBEREGAT. BANK ROSSIYSKOY FED. PREFERRED SHARES	UNIT	3,500,000	9,300,000	5,800,000	USD 1.5746	4,048,462.14	0.50
SBEREGAT. BANK ROSSIYSKOY FED.	UNIT	29,000,000	53,450,000	45,450,000	USD 2.7727	59,066,854.72	7.32
SURGUTNEFTEGAZ SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	2,960,000	2,760,000	1,100,000	USD 9.4900	20,634,829.69	2.56
SURGUTNEFTEGAZ	UNIT	25,000,000	25,000,000	–	USD 0.4723	8,675,044.63	1.07
TRANSNEFT VORZUGSAKTIEN	UNIT	4,500	20,200	25,500	USD 1,140.0000	3,768,428.94	0.47
Total of securities admitted to or included in organised markets					EUR	133,731,833.47	16.58

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Category	Market	Units or currency in 1,000	Holdings 30/09/2010	Purchases/ Additions during the reporting period	Sales/ Disposals during the reporting period	Price	Market value in EUR	% of fund assets
Securities investment fund units								
Units in Deka's own securities investment funds								
DEKA-CONVERGENCE SMALL MIDCAP		UNIT	14,000	4,500	–	EUR 150.2000	2,102,800.00	0.26
DEKA-RUSSLAND F(T)		UNIT	111,500	111,500	–	EUR 120.4600	13,431,290.00	1.66
Total of own securities investment fund units						EUR	15,534,090.00	1.92
Total of securities portfolio						EUR	799,344,498.80	99.02
Derivatives								
(Assets marked with minus are sold positions.)								
Derivatives on single securities								
Claims/liabilities								
Securities warrants								
Warrants on shares								
ORSU METALS CORP. WTS 21.03.11	A	UNIT	2,042,550	–	–	CAD 0.0050	7,266.46	0.00
Total derivatives on single securities						EUR	7,266.46	0.00
Share index derivatives								
Claims/liabilities								
Futures contracts on a share index								
WIG20 INDEX 12/10	EWW	PLN	Quantity 76				6,907.48	0.00
WIG20 INDEX 12/10	EWW	PLN	Quantity 923				75,279.06	0.01
WIG20 INDEX 12/10	EWW	PLN	Quantity 1,001				116,174.78	0.01
Total of share index derivatives						EUR	198,361.32	0.02
Foreign exchange derivatives								
Claims/liabilities								
Foreign exchange futures contracts (sold)								
Open positions								
PLN/EUR 16.0 million	OTC						11,336.40	0.00
Total of foreign exchange derivatives						EUR	11,336.40	0.00
Cash at banks, money market securities and money market funds								
Cash at banks								
Balances in other EU/EEA currencies								
		CZK	748,032.01			% 100.0000	30,428.08	0.00
		GBP	4,516,061.79			% 100.0000	5,259,343.81	0.65
		HUF	274,526,678.00			% 100.0000	989,265.00	0.12
		PLN	22,055,815.30			% 100.0000	5,531,958.97	0.69
Balances in non-EU/EEA currencies								
		HKD	358.45			% 100.0000	33.93	0.00
		ILS	38,058,217.25			% 100.0000	7,677,127.81	0.95
		USD	2,018,685.49			% 100.0000	1,482,899.18	0.18
Total of cash at banks						EUR	20,971,056.78	2.60
Total of cash at banks, money market securities and money market funds						EUR	20,971,056.78	2.60
Other assets								
Dividend entitlements		EUR	1,274,228.97				1,274,228.97	0.16
Margins (initial margins)		PLN	3,600,000.00				902,938.84	0.11
Total of other assets						EUR	2,177,167.81	0.27
Other liabilities								
Current liabilities in the Fund currency at the Custodian Bank								
Current liabilities in non-EU/EEA currencies		EUR	-11,771,765.60				-11,771,765.60	-1.46
Management fee		TRY	-4,190,443.23				-2,122,297.89	-0.26
Taxe d'abonnement		EUR	-1,079,122.31				-1,079,122.31	-0.13
Liabilities arising from securities loans		EUR	-99,828.12				-99,828.12	-0.01
Lump-sum fee		EUR	-133,435.80				-133,435.80	-0.02
		EUR	-197,673.09				-197,673.09	-0.02
Total of other liabilities						EUR	-15,404,122.81	-1.91
Net assets								
Class CF unit value		EUR					807,305,564.76	100.00 *)
Class TF unit value		EUR					169.29	
Class F (T) unit value		EUR					158.93	
Class F (T) unit value		EUR					90.35	
Class CF units in circulation		UNIT					1,917,903	
Class TF units in circulation		UNIT					1,572,929	
Class F (T) units in circulation		UNIT					2,574,663	
Proportion of securities to Fund assets (in %)								99.02
Proportion of derivatives to Fund assets (in %)								0.02

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

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

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Notes on securities loans

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

Category	Nominal in units or currency in 1,000	Securities loans Market value in EUR		total
		limited	unlimited	
BRE BANK S.A.	UNIT 15,000		963,510.99	
COMSTAR-UNITED TELESYS	UNIT 250,000		1,184,520.79	
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 10,000		170,791.37	
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 5,000		85,395.69	
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 43,000		734,402.89	
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 5,000		85,395.69	
EURASIA DRILLING CO. LTD. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 30,000		512,374.11	
GAZPROM O A O NAMENSAKTIEN (SP. ADRS)	UNIT 660,000		10,031,073.01	
GORNO-METALLURG. KOMP. NORILSKIY SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT 35,000		431,165.57	
KGHM POLSKA MIEDZ S.A.	UNIT 1,850		54,289.20	
KOMERCNI BANKA AS	UNIT 200		31,948.11	
MAGNIT,KRASNODAR REG.SHARES	UNIT 6,000		109,306.48	
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC NAMENSAKTIENS A	UNIT 50,000		3,790,012.23	
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC NAMENSAKTIENS A	UNIT 48,400		3,668,731.84	
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC NAMENSAKTIENS A	UNIT 2,273		172,293.96	
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC NAMENSAKTIENS A	UNIT 90,000		6,822,022.01	
OTP BANK NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT 2,700		50,982.74	
POLYUS ZOLOTO OJSC SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT 49,000		905,627.67	
POLYUS ZOLOTO OJSC SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT 30,000		554,465.92	
POLYUS ZOLOTO OJSC SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT 20,000		369,643.95	
RICHT. GEDEON VEGYESZET. GYAR RT	UNIT 188		31,339.46	
TPSA - TELEKOMUNIKACJA P. S.A.	UNIT 9,100		40,558.76	
TPSA - TELEKOMUNIKACJA P. S.A.	UNIT 383,708		1,710,189.03	
TURKIYE IS BANKASI A.S.	UNIT 20,000		62,294.76	
VTB BANK OJSC SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT 800,000		3,302,701.07	
Total value of securities outstanding under securities loans:	EUR		35,875,037.30	35,875,037.30

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 shares, derivatives and securities investment fund units as at: 29-30/09/2010

All other assets as at: 30/09/2010

Exchange rates (in volume quotation) as at 30/09/2010

Canadian dollar	(CAD)	1.405465	= 1 euro (EUR)
Czech koruna	(CZK)	24.583611	= 1 euro (EUR)
British pound	(GBP)	0.858674	= 1 euro (EUR)
Hong Kong dollar	(HKD)	10.565005	= 1 euro (EUR)
Hungarian forint	(HUF)	277.505701	= 1 euro (EUR)
Israeli shekel	(ILS)	4.957351	= 1 euro (EUR)
Lithuanian litas	(LTL)	3.452832	= 1 euro (EUR)
Latvian lats	(LVL)	0.709310	= 1 euro (EUR)
Polish zloty	(PLN)	3.986981	= 1 euro (EUR)
New Turkish lira	(TRY)	1.974484	= 1 euro (EUR)
US dollar	(USD)	1.361310	= 1 euro (EUR)

Market code

Securities trading

A Official exchange trading

Futures markets

EWW Warsaw

OTC Over-the-Counter

The following contingent liabilities result from the transactions listed below that were still ongoing as at 30/09/2010:

Foreign exchange futures contracts (sold)	EUR/PLN 16.0 million	EUR	4,013,061.51
Financial futures transactions - purchased futures contracts on indices		EUR	13,042,449.91

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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 currency in 1,000	Purchases or Additions	Sales or Disposals
Exchange-traded securities			
Shares			
ADANA CIMENTO SANAYII AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	87,393	576,393
ALBARAKA TURK KATILIM BANKASI	UNIT	500,000	500,000
ALLIANCE OIL COMPANY LTD.	UNIT	125,000	125,000
ASYA KATILIM BANKASI A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	3,300,000	4,800,000
BANK MILLENNIUM S.A. ALLOTMENT CERT.	UNIT	438,858	438,858
CELLCOM ISRAEL LTD.	UNIT	300,000	300,000
CENTRAL EUROP. MEDIA ENT. LTD. SHARES CLASS A	UNIT	50,000	60,000
CENTRAL EUROP. MEDIA ENT. LTD. SHARES CLASS A	UNIT	139,200	229,200
CENTRAL EUROPEAN DISTRIB. CORP. SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	100,000	100,000
COCA-COLA ICECEK URETIM AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	200,000	200,000
CYFROWY POLSAT S.A. R.EG.SHARES	UNIT	400,000	400,000
DOGAN SIRKETLER GRUBU HOLDINGS	UNIT	4,000,000	6,500,000
EURASIAN NATURAL RESOURCES CORP.	UNIT	3,450,000	4,200,000
EVRAZ GROUP S.A. BEARER SHARES (GDRS_REG.S/3)	UNIT	688,450	1,038,450
FERREXPO PLC	UNIT	1,050,000	1,050,000
FORD OTOMOTIV SANAYI A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	2,000,000	2,000,000
GLOBE TRADE CENTRE S.A.	UNIT	-	782,000
ING BANK SLASKI S.A. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	-	19,750
INTEGRA GROUP HOLDINGS	UNIT	-	1,621,000
KAZAKHMY'S PLC	UNIT	1,900,000	1,900,000
KOZA ANADOLU METAL MADENCILAS	UNIT	2,000,000	2,000,000
LSR GROUP OJSC	UNIT	-	1,908,200
NEW WORLD RESOURCES N.V.	UNIT	1,000,000	1,000,000
NOVOROSS. MORSKOY TORG. PORT SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT	-	710,000
OAO ROSTELECOM SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	-	39,000
OAO ROSTELECOM SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	-	36,000
PETKIM PETROKIMYA HOLDING AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	-	200,000
PHARMSTANDARD OJSC SHARES (GDRS REG.S)	UNIT	-	300,000
PIK GROUP	UNIT	-	1,990,000
POLSKI KONCERN NAFTOWY ORLEN	UNIT	2,500,000	3,290,000
POWSZECZNY ZAKLAD UBEZPIECZEN NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	49,800	49,800
RAIFFEISEN INTL. BANK-HOLDING	UNIT	113,800	263,800
TAT KONSERVE SANAYII A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	100,000	100,000
TEKFEN HOLDING AS	UNIT	500,000	1,124,489
TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDS. LTD. SHARES (ADRS)	UNIT	1,414,900	1,414,900
TRUBNAYA METALLURGICH. KOMP. SHARES (GDRS)	UNIT	550,000	825,000
TUERK OTOMOBIL FABRIKASI TOFAS UNITS 1/5 SHARES CLASS E	UNIT	1,000,000	1,000,000
TUPRAS TURKIY PETROL RAFIN. AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	750,000	750,000
TURK EKONOMI BANKASI AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	2,000,000	2,000,000
TURK TELEKOMUNIKASYON AS	UNIT	1,000,000	1,000,000
TURKIYE IS BANKASI A.S. NAMENSAKTIEN C NEW	UNIT	6,917,783	6,917,783
TVN S.A.	UNIT	450,000	450,000
UNITED COMPANY RUSAL PLC. SHARES (REG.S.)	UNIT	10,992,000	10,992,000
VESTEL BEYAZ ESYA SAN.VE TIC. SHARES(REG.S)	UNIT	1,500,000	1,500,000
VESTEL ELEK. SANAYI VE TIC. AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	1,750,000	1,750,000
VIMPELCOM LTD SHARES (SP. ADRS REG.S)	UNIT	1,450,000	1,450,000
VIMPEL-COMMUNICATIONS NAMENSAKTIEN (SPONS. ADRS)	UNIT	2,400,000	6,425,000
Shares (real estate)			
SINPAS GAYRIMENKUL YAT.ORT.AS NAMENSAKTIEN TN 1	UNIT	1,500,000	1,500,000
IS GAYRIMENKUL YATIRIM ORTAKLIGI AS NAMENSAKTIEN	UNIT	5,000,000	5,000,000
Other securities			
BANK MILLENNIUM S.A. RIGHTS 01/2010	UNIT	512,000	512,000
Securities admitted to or included in organised markets			
Shares			
ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK INHABERAKTIEN VE	UNIT	-	4,000,000
ALDAR PROPERTIES PJSC REG.SHARES	UNIT	-	2,000,000
ALON HLDGS BLUE SQUARE ISR.LTD SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	-	87,000
ARABTEC HOLDING CO. REG.SHARES	UNIT	-	6,500,000
BANK SANKT-PETERBURG	UNIT	-	703,800
BEZEQ ISRAELI TELECOMM. CORP.	UNIT	3,250,000	3,250,000
DANA GAS REG.SHARES	UNIT	-	10,000,000
ENEL OGG-5 JSC	UNIT	53,452,737	53,452,737
FED. SET. KOMP. YEDINOY. ENERG. SISTEMY SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
JSC SILVINIT SHARES (PREF.REG.S.)	UNIT	-	3,125
OAO SOLLERS	UNIT	-	185,000
OGK-3 (TRETAYA GENER.KO.O.R.E) SHARES	UNIT	123,638,200	148,707,470
PARTNER COMM. CO. LTD. SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	390,825	390,825
PARTNER COMMUNICATIONS LTD. SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	250,000	250,000
PRZ. EKSPORTU I IMPORTU KOPEX S.A.	UNIT	-	200,000
ROSINTER RESTORANTS HOLDING	UNIT	-	4,000
TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDS. LTD. SHARES (REG.S)	UNIT	100,000	100,000
URALKALIY	UNIT	75,000	75,000
VOLGA TELECOM SHARES (SP. ADRS)	UNIT	-	250,000
Unlisted securities			
Other securities			
BRE BANK S.A. RIGHTS 04/2010	UNIT	108,000	108,000
POWSZECZNA K.O.(PKO)BK POLSKI RIGHTS 09/2009	UNIT	1,000,000	1,000,000
Derivatives			
Derivatives on single securities			
Securities warrants			
Warrants on shares			
DEUTSCHE BANK AG,LONDON BR. USD-OS CALL SBERBANK V. 08/18	UNIT	-	1,000,000

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Statement of changes in net assets

		EUR
Fund assets at the beginning of the financial year		701,604,120.10
Cash inflow	668,925,374.27	
Cash outflow	-733,663,838.42	
Cash inflow/outflow (net)		-64,738,464.15
Earnings equalisation		20,118,971.16
Ordinary expenditure surplus		-5,923,300.86
Net realised profit (incl. earnings equalisation) *)		216,306,552.87
Net change in unrealised profits *)		-60,062,314.36
Fund assets at the end of the financial year		807,305,564.76

Statement of movement in units

Number of class CF units in circulation at the beginning of the financial year	2,004,912
Number of class CF units issued during the period	465,263
Number of class CF units redeemed during the period	552,272
Number of class CF units in circulation at the end of the financial year	1,917,903
Number of class TF units in circulation at the beginning of the financial year	1,563,498
Number of class TF units issued during the period	1,608,509
Number of class TF units redeemed during the period	1,599,078
Number of class TF units in circulation at the end of the financial year	1,572,929
Number of class F (T) units in circulation at the beginning of the financial year	3,060,774
Number of class F (T) units issued during the period	4,173,170
Number of class F (T) units redeemed during the period	4,659,281
Number of class F (T) units in circulation at the end of the financial year	2,574,663

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

Net assets at the end of the financial year	EUR	30/09/2008	30/09/2009	30/09/2010
		643,415,221.96	701,604,120.10	807,305,564.76
Class CF unit value	EUR	127.67	136.91	169.29
Class CF units in circulation	Unit	3,607,284	2,004,912	1,917,903
Class TF unit value	EUR	121.63	129.51	158.93
Class TF units in circulation	Unit	1,496,637	1,563,498	1,572,929
Class F (T) unit value	EUR	67.57	73.38	90.35
Class F (T) units in circulation	Unit	12,120	3,060,774	2,574,663

Past values are no indicator of future values.

Profit and loss account

	EUR
for the period from 01/10/2009–30/09/2010 (including earnings equalisation)	
Income	
Dividends	11,924,888.42
Interest from liquidity investments	493,957.88
Income from security loans	133,435.68
Other income	-6,957.95
Ordinary earnings equalisation	-1,223,900.74
Total income	11,321,423.29
Expenses	
Management fee	13,861,634.64
Lump-sum fee	2,494,086.36
Distribution commission	1,700,822.09
<i>Taxe d'abonnement</i>	414,759.82
Other expenses	206,474.00
Ordinary expense equalisation	-1,433,052.76
Total expenses	17,244,724.15
Ordinary expenditure surplus	-5,923,300.86
Net realised profit *)	236,634,676.05
Extraordinary earnings equalisation	-20,328,123.18
Net realised profit (incl. earnings equalisation)	216,306,552.87
Earnings surplus	210,383,252.01
Net change in unrealised profits *)	-60,062,314.36
Profit for the financial year	150,320,937.65

The above expenses for unit class CF expressed as a ratio to average Fund assets (Total Expense Ratio (TER)) were 1.87%.

The above expenses for unit class TF expressed as a ratio to average Fund assets (Total Expense Ratio (TER)) were 2.58%.

The above expenses for unit class F (T) expressed as a ratio to average Fund assets (Total Expense Ratio (TER)) were 2.38%.

No performance fees were charged to the Fund during the reporting period.

Units in unit class TF are issued at unit value. No issuing surcharge is added. The sales offices receive a distribution commission from the Fund.

Units in unit classes CF and F (T) are issued at unit value plus an issuing surcharge.

*) Profit breakdown:
 Net realised profit from: securities, currency futures, financial futures, swap and options transactions
 Net change in unrealised profits from: securities, currency, currency futures, financial futures, swap and options transactions

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.
- 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 an annual distribution commission for the benefit of the sales offices from the portion of the net assets of the Fund attributable to the units in unit class TF that is calculated based on the value of this portion of the net assets of the Fund on the last business day of each month and paid monthly in arrears.

The Management Company may receive a performance fee, calculated on a daily basis, for managing the Fund assets attributable to unit classes CF and TF, provided that the performance of the Fund before costs (management fee, distribution commission and lump-sum fee) exceeds the performance of a benchmark index. The MSCI EM Europe 10/40 Net Index in EUR is used as the benchmark index.

The performance fee equals 25.00% of the outperformance, and also applies when the benchmark index and unit value have negative performance, as long as the unit value exceeds the benchmark index. In the determination of management performance for the calculation of the performance fee, the index and Fund values are determined so that they correspond as closely as possible in terms of time. The respective financial year of the Fund is used as the calculation period. Any outperformance or underperformance of the Fund is not carried forward. The performance fee existing at and deferred to the end of the financial year can be taken from the assets of the Fund. The Management Company is at liberty to charge a lower fee. If one or all of the reference indices are cancelled, the Management Company will specify another comparable index or indices to take the place of the indices that were cancelled.

The Management Company 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.

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

- a processing fee equal to the normal Luxembourg banking fee for each transaction performed for the account of the Fund.

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 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.

It is intended that the Company should, as a rule, distribute to investors the interest, dividends and income from loan and sale and repurchase agreements for units in unit classes CF and TF that are not earmarked to cover costs. 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. Gains on disposals and other income can also be distributed. The managers of the Management Company decide each year, taking into account economic factors and exigencies, if and to what extent a distribution should be made.

There is still no provision made for distributions for units in unit class F (T). The portion of the net income of the Fund, capital gains and other nonrecurring income attributable to unit class F (T) is capitalised and reinvested in the Fund.

Notes to the Annual Report

	Management fee	Distribution commission	Lump-sum fee
	up to 2.00% p.a.	up to 1.50% p.a.	up to 0.40% p.a.
	currently	currently	currently
Deka-ConvergenceAktien CF	1.50% p.a.	none	0.30% p.a.
Deka-ConvergenceAktien TF	1.50% p.a.	0.72% p.a.	0.30% p.a.
Deka-ConvergenceAktien F (T)	2.00% p.a.	none	0.30% p.a.

Auditor's report.

To the unit holders of
Deka-ConvergenceAktien

We have audited the attached annual financial statements of Deka-ConvergenceAktien, 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-ConvergenceAktien 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)

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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-ConvergenceAktien CF

ISIN		LU013366676		
		Personal assets	Business assets	
			not subj. to corp. inc. tax	subj. to corp. inc. tax
	Distribution ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-	-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1a	Distribution in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) ²⁾	EUR per unit	-	-
	Distribution-equivalent income from previous years included in the distribution	EUR per unit	-	-
	Non-taxable distribution of capital	EUR per unit	-	-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1b	Distributed earnings ³⁾	EUR per unit	-	-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 2 in comb. with no. 1a and b	Distribution-equivalent income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in § 3 para. 3 no. 2 InvStG	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Interest and other income	EUR per unit	-	-
	Dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 No. 40 EStG ⁴⁾	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	-	-
	Total earnings	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Included in the distributed or distribution-equivalent income:			
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, bb	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-	-
	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of subscription rights for bonus shares held as personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-	-
	of which: foreign income with creditable withholding tax on interest and other income	EUR per unit	-	-
	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	-	-
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	-	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1d	Tax base for investment income tax ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: interest and other income ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 ^{5) 6)}	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: domestic dividends ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1e	Creditable or refundable investment income tax (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Creditable or refundable solidarity surcharge (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on interest and other income (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on domestic dividends (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000

Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien CF

ISIN		LU0133666676			
		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 ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, bb	Deductible foreign withholding tax ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, cc	Creditable notional foreign withholding tax ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Other information				
	Non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in InvStG § 3 para. 3 no. 2 for interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	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	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	0.1740	0.1740	0.1740
	Redemption price 30/09/2009	EUR per unit		169.29	

¹⁾ Amount actually paid or credited to the investor.

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

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

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

⁵⁾ 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.

⁶⁾ 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.

⁷⁾ 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.

Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien TF

ISIN		LU0133666759			
		Personal assets	Business assets		
			not subj. to corp. inc. tax	subj. to corp. inc. tax	
	Distribution ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-	-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1a	Distribution in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) ²⁾	EUR per unit	-	-	
	Distribution-equivalent income from previous years included in the distribution	EUR per unit	-	-	
	Non-taxable distribution of capital	EUR per unit	-	-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1b	Distributed earnings ³⁾	EUR per unit	-	-	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 2 in comb. with no. 1a and b	Distribution-equivalent income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in § 3 para. 3 no. 2 InvStG	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	Interest and other income	EUR per unit	-	-	
	Dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 No. 40 EStG ⁴⁾	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	-	-	
	Total earnings	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	Included in the distributed or distribution-equivalent income:				
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, bb	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-	-	
	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of subscription rights for bonus shares held as personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-	-	
	of which: foreign income with creditable withholding tax on interest and other income	EUR per unit	-	-	
	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	-	-	
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	-	0.0000	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1d	Tax base for investment income tax ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: interest and other income ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 ^{5) 6)}	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: domestic dividends ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1e	Creditable or refundable investment income tax (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	Creditable or refundable solidarity surcharge (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on interest and other income (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on domestic dividends (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	

Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien TF

ISIN		LU0133666759			
			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 ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ³⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, bb	Deductible foreign withholding tax ⁴⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ⁵⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, cc	Creditable notional foreign withholding tax ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Other information				
	Non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in InvStG § 3 para. 3 no. 2 for interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	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	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	0.1639	0.1639	0.1639
	Redemption price 30/09/2009	EUR per unit		158.93	

¹⁾ Amount actually paid or credited to the investor.

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

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

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

⁵⁾ 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.

⁶⁾ 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.

⁷⁾ 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.

Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien F (T)

ISIN		LU0341036233		
		Personal assets	Business assets	
			not subj. to corp. inc. tax	subj. to corp. inc. tax
	Distribution ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1a	Distribution in accordance with the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Distribution-equivalent income from previous years included in the distribution	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Non-taxable distribution of capital	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1b	Distributed earnings ³⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 2 in comb. with no. 1a and b	Distribution-equivalent income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in § 3 para. 3 no. 2 InvStG	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 No. 40 EStG ⁴⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Total earnings	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Included in the distributed or distribution-equivalent income:			
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1c, bb	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Tax-exempt gains on disposals of subscription rights for bonus shares held as personal assets ⁵⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: foreign income with creditable withholding tax on interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
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	-,-,-,-	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1d	Tax base for investment income tax ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: interest and other income ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 ^{5) 6)}	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: domestic dividends ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1e	Creditable or refundable investment income tax (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	Creditable or refundable solidarity surcharge (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on interest and other income (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on foreign dividends and taxable disposal gains starting as of 2009 (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable or refundable investment income tax on domestic dividends (25 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000
	of which: creditable solidarity surcharge on creditable investment income tax (5.5 per cent) ⁶⁾	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000

Tax treatment

Deka International S.A.

Deka-ConvergenceAktien F (T)

ISIN		LU0341036233			
		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 ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: creditable foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, bb	Deductible foreign withholding tax ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: deductible foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
InvStG § 5 para. 1 sentence 1 no. 1f, cc	Creditable notional foreign withholding tax ¹⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on interest and other income ²⁾	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	of which: notional foreign withholding tax on dividends (if applicable, in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG) ⁷⁾	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	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	Other information				
	Non-deductible income-related expenses as set out in InvStG § 3 para. 3 no. 2 for interest and other income	EUR per unit	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-
	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	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from interest and other income	EUR per unit	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Foreign withholding tax actually deducted from dividends in accordance with § 8b KStG or § 3 no. 40 EStG	EUR per unit	0.0934	0.0934	0.0934
	Redemption price 30/09/2009	EUR per unit		90.35	

¹⁾ Amount actually paid or credited to the investor.

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

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

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

⁵⁾ 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.

⁶⁾ 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.

⁷⁾ 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.

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

Payment and Information Agent in Austria

Vorarlberger Landes- und
Hypothekenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Hypo-Passage 1
6900 Bregenz
Austria

Representative, distributor and payment agent in Switzerland,

will also hold units of the Fund in safe-keeping, if desired.

Deka(Swiss) Privatbank AG
Thurgauerstrasse 54
8050 Zurich
Switzerland

The Sales Prospectus with Contractual Terms, the Simplified Sales Prospectus, the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and other sales documents are available free of charge from Deka(Swiss) Privatbank AG.

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



Deka International S.A.

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