

CENTRAL EUROPE, RUSSIA & TURKEY FUND, INC.
Form N-CSR
January 06, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

Investment Company Act file number: 811-06041

The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0004
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (212) 250-3220

Paul Schubert
60 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Date of fiscal year end: 10/31

Date of reporting period: 10/31/2014

ITEM 1. REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS

October 31, 2014

Annual Report

to Shareholders

The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc.

Ticker Symbol: CEE

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The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation primarily through investment in equity or equity-linked securities of issuers domiciled in Central Europe, Russia and Turkey.

Investments in funds involve risks, including the loss of principal.

The shares of most closed-end funds, including the Fund, are not continuously offered. Once issued, shares of closed-end funds are bought and sold in the open market. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. The price of the Fund's shares is determined by a number of factors, several of which are beyond the control of the Fund. Therefore, the Fund cannot predict whether its shares will trade at, below, or above net asset value.

This Fund is non-diversified and can take larger positions in fewer issues, increasing its potential risk. Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks, such as currency fluctuations, political and economic changes, and market risks. Any fund that focuses in a particular segment of the market will generally be more volatile than a fund that invests more broadly.

The European Union, the United States and other countries have imposed sanctions on Russia as a result of the Russian military intervention in Ukraine. These sanctions have adversely affected Russian individuals, issuers and the Russian economy, and Russia, in turn, has imposed sanctions targeting Western individuals, businesses and products including food products. The various sanctions have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, not only the Russian economy but also the economies of many countries in Europe, including Central Europe. Potential developments in the Ukraine, and the continuation of current sanctions or the imposition of additional sanctions may materially adversely affect the value or liquidity of the Fund's portfolio.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management represents the asset management and wealth management activities conducted by Deutsche Bank AG or any of its subsidiaries, including the Advisor and DeAWM Distributors, Inc.

NOT FDIC/NCUA INSURED NO BANK GUARANTEE MAY LOSE VALUE NOT A DEPOSIT NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Letter to the Shareholders (Unaudited)

Dear Shareholder,

For the full-year period ended October 31, 2014, the Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc. (the Fund) showed a total decline in U.S. dollars (USD) of -22.31% based on market price and -20.65% based on net asset value (NAV). The Fund's benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index, had a decline -18.73% during the same period.¹ The Fund's discount to net asset value averaged 10.37% for the full year in review, compared with 10.34% for the

same period a year earlier.

The Fund's performance was particularly affected by the Crimea/Ukraine crisis in the January through March period. The Fund underperformed its benchmark due to an overweight exposure to Russia before the annexation of Crimea in early March, and then being underweight during the market's recovery in the second half of the same month.²

The Eastern European equity markets performed satisfactorily; however, their currencies' decline affected the USD-based performance negatively. The best relative performer was the Turkish BIST100 Index with a fall of -6.8% (in USD).³ The Greek equity market, which became part of the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index, the Fund's primary benchmark, in November 2013, lost -29% (ASE Index in USD).⁴ The Fund began to invest in Greek stocks in the first quarter of 2014 and increased its investment in the following quarters when the market showed further weakness. This negatively affected the Fund's overall performance for the fiscal year.

The Russian equity market once again had two principal drivers — oil and geopolitics. Russian equities, along with other emerging markets, experienced a downward trend late in 2013 and early 2014, mainly on fears of a slowdown in China.

Russia's annexation of Crimea, followed by U.S. and European Union (EU) sanctions, sparked a 20% sell-off in Russian equities in February and March.⁵ The market attempted to recover in the middle of the year on the hopes that Russia and the West would strike a deal over Ukraine. The Russian RTS Index returned to pre-Crimea levels in June, but Russia's direct involvement in the conflict in Ukraine scuppered hopes of a deal. With the sharp decline of the oil price in September and October as well as the weak ruble the RTS Index slid 26.3% to multiyear lows.

Meanwhile, exporters outperformed, protected by a weaker ruble. The metals and mining areas of the market were the most resilient, due to attractive dividend yields. Banks and other domestic-focused issuers suffered substantially.

The market now trades at 0.5 times book value, which has historically been a trough level for the Russian RTS Index. However, for a sustained recovery strong triggers are needed. Potential triggers would include the resolution of the Ukrainian conflict, oil prices stabilization or a major reform program in Russia. While we believe that the former two have a fair chance to materialize, it is hard to expect any meaningful progress on the latter.

The Turkish BIST100 Index was quite volatile over the last 12 months, but managed to rise overall by approximately 4% in Turkish lira (from November 1, 2013 until October 31, 2014). The equity market dropped significantly at the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014 amid corruption allegations against the Prime Minister and investors' fears of a U.S. Federal Reserve Board withdrawal from quantitative easing that also helped to keep Turkish bond yields low despite a very large current account deficit.⁶ Equity investors were also disappointed about the Central Bank of Turkey's (CBT) late reaction to the weakening of the Turkish lira (TRY). Investors came back into the Turkish market from the beginning of March amid attractive valuations and Erdogan's local elections win that reduced the risk of political instability. The markets rose further until the end of July, just ahead of the presidential elections which saw Erdogan switch from prime minister to president and remain in power. In September, the Turkish market was under pressure from increased geopolitical instability in neighboring Syria and Iraq, amid the rise of ISIS. Turkish equities rose in October after a significant drop in oil prices reduced Turkey's current account deficit, aided by Turkey's import of more than 90% of its oil.

Greece was a significant outperformer at the end of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, amid reassuring stress test results by the Greek banks and a continuation of the recovery trade in non-financials (which started in June 2012). In the beginning of April, the Greek market was up 15% year-to-date. Selling pressure appeared before the European elections at the end of May, but the market quickly recovered to new highs in June. However, driven by rumors of failures by the banks in the stress tests and instability ahead of the February 2015 presidential election, the market was down approximately 25% since mid-September.

The Polish stock market was relatively resilient over the last 12 months. Stocks hit a bottom first in January, amid fears of a negative outcome from the Polish private pension fund overhaul exercise. After recovering in February, amid positive leading indicator and macro readings, stocks dropped again to a low in March with the Ukrainian turmoil and Russian sanctions. Stocks traded sideways in the following months until reaching another low in early August, when the macro outlook worsened due to deteriorating relationship with Russia and sanctions on Polish food producers. Stocks then recovered sharply to a new year-to-date high in September with record-low bond yields amid hopes for rate cuts by the National Bank of Poland, Poland's increased weighting in the MSCI and FTSE Emerging Market indices, and more members than expected remaining in Poland's private pension funds.^{7,8}

Ten Largest Equity

Holdings at October 31,

2014 (44.8% of Net Assets)	Country	Percent of Net Assets	Percent of Benchmark
1. Gazprom	Russia	11.2%	11.9%
2. LUKOIL	Russia	6.3%	7.7%
3. Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpieczen	Poland	5.0%	2.6%
4. Sberbank	Russia	4.5%	5.5%
5. Magnit	Russia	3.8%	5.3%
6. Turk Hava Yollari	Turkey	3.2%	0.6%
7. Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci Bank Polski	Poland	2.8%	3.0%
8. Integer.pl	Poland	2.8%	0%
9. KGHM Polska Miedz	Poland	2.6%	1.7%
10. NovaTek	Russia	2.6%	3.0%

Portfolio holdings and characteristics are subject to change and not indicative of future portfolio composition.

For more complete details about the Fund's Schedule of Investments, see page [13](#). For additional information about the Fund, including performance, dividends, presentations, press releases, market updates, daily NAV and shareholder reports, please visit deutschefunds.com.

Economic Outlook

We believe the ruble's depreciation will hurt rather than support the Russian economy. A weaker ruble will fuel inflation, hurt real incomes and depress consumer demand, all of which have been main economic drivers recently. A weak ruble can depress investment activity, as nearly 50% of Russia's imports are machinery and equipment that are required for capital investment. However, some government support, including infrastructure projects partially financed from sovereign funds, should cushion the negative external shock and support the economy to some extent.

In Turkey, we believe that positive catalysts will mostly exist in the first half of 2015, whereas most of the risks — including a possible U.S. Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) interest rate hike in the second half of 2015 and risky domestic policy initiatives from the new Turkish parliament following summer elections — will be concentrated in the second half of 2015. Ahead of the general elections in June 2015, we believe that growth should pick up gradually, potentially reaching approximately 4.5% for the year, with looser financial conditions and increased government expenditures.

We expect inflation to come down significantly in the first four months of the year, mainly thanks to a favorable base and the lagged impact of declining commodity prices. The CBT might ease its monetary policy in parallel with the decline in inflation in the first few months of 2015. However, Turkey's interest rates will be viewed as low when the Fed starts to raise rates, so the CBT might be forced to tighten again.

Ever important is the current account deficit (CAD), which we believe will continue to improve until March 2015. Afterwards, with growth picking up and commodity prices potentially bottoming out, improvement in Turkey's CAD will likely end.

The CE 3 Region (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary) has a positive macro outlook for 2015, despite a soft patch in the German economy. We believe an increase in the absorption rate of EU cohesion funds, high real wage growth, lower unemployment rates and supportive regional central banks amid low inflation and balanced current accounts are likely to lead to economic growth next year, which we expect to be close to 3% across the CE 3 Region.

We believe Poland's outlook is very positive for 2015, as GDP is expected to grow by 3.3% in 2015, after reaching 3.1% in 2014. We expect inflation to remain very low — at around 1.2% in 2015 — which should enable the NBP to remain dovish. The key focus in 2015 will be on the parliamentary elections in October 2015, whereby a win of the opposition party PiS could lead to increased volatility in the equity market, as the risk of populist policies would increase.

In our view, the Czech Republic and Hungary will grow around 2.5% each in 2015. Meanwhile, in both countries, we anticipate that inflation will remain under control with Hungary at around 2.5% and the Czech Republic below 2%.

Greece's economy appears to be improving. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects the country to have GDP growth of 0.6% in 2014 (this would be Greece's first positive reading in seven years) and 2015 GDP growth of 2.9%. The IMF also foresees a positive current account and primary budget balances for the country in 2014. However, many challenges lie ahead. Greece's ambitious structural reform agenda must be fully implemented in order to close any remaining fiscal gaps, promote growth and support employment, and implementation risks remain. Additionally, political risk has elevated in the second half of 2014 as Greece's ruling coalition is at risk of losing its majority in the parliament in early 2015. Overall, we are cautious about Greece due to political uncertainty.

Among core regional markets, we remain in an underweight position in Russia, where we prefer exporters on weak currency and companies with attractive dividend yields. Our stance towards Turkey is becoming more positive. We are optimistic for CE 3 countries and mostly on Poland, where the macro trend is conducive to good market performance.

Sincerely,

Christian Strenger
Chairman

Brian Binder
President and Chief
Executive Officer

The views expressed in the preceding discussion regarding portfolio management matters are only through the end of the period of the report as stated on the cover. Portfolio management's views are subject to change at any time based on market and other conditions and should not be construed as recommendations. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk, including geopolitical and other risks.

1 The MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index is a free-float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the six emerging-markets countries of Europe (the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Russia and Turkey). Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike fund returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index.

2 "Overweight" means the Fund holds a higher weighting in a given sector or security than the benchmark, while "underweight" means the Fund holds a lower weighting in a given sector or security than the benchmark.

3 The Istanbul Stock Exchange National 100 Index (BIST100 Index) is a capitalization- weighted index that tracks the performance of 100 companies selected from the National Market, real estate investment trusts and venture capital investment trusts listed on The Istanbul Stock Exchange. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike fund returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in the BIST100 Index.

4 The Athens Stock Exchange (ASE) General Index is a major stock market index which tracks the performance of Greek stocks listed on the Athens Stock Exchange. It is a capitalization-weighted index. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike fund returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in the Athens Stock Exchange General Index.

5 The European Union is an organization of Central and Eastern European nations which was established in 1993 with the purpose of seeking closer economic and political union. Participating European Union members established an agreement known as "The European Monetary Union" (a currency union), which identifies the protocols for pooling currency reserves and the introduction of a common currency.

6 Quantitative easing (QE) entails the Central Bank's purchase of government securities from the market in an effort to increase money supply.

7 The MSCI Emerging Markets Index tracks the performance of stocks in select emerging markets. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike fund returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

8 The FTSE Emerging Markets indices are part of the FTSE Global Equity Index Series (GEIS). The series includes large- and mid-cap securities from advanced and secondary emerging markets, classified in accordance with FTSE's transparent Country Classification Review Process. The FTSE Emerging Markets Index provides investors with a comprehensive means of measuring the performance of the most liquid companies in the emerging markets. As of November 28, 2014, the country breakdown for this index included Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and UAE, in addition to the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russia and Turkey. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and, unlike fund returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in the FTSE Emerging Markets indices.

Outlook Interview With Portfolio Manager (Unaudited)

Portfolio Manager

Sylwia Szczepek, Vice President

Portfolio Manager since December 22, 2014.

Question: How seriously will Russia be affected in this falling oil price environment?

Answer: We believe the oil price decline will challenge the Russian economic model, reducing revenue inflows. The population will endure most of the pain, while commodity exporters will be more resilient. The Russian ruble is very closely correlated with the oil price and goes down or up in tandem with it. Exporters' revenues are mainly in hard currency while their costs are mostly in rubles. So they are relatively protected. The population and domestic-oriented sectors are therefore likely to be the main losers from the lower oil prices. While nominal income levels are likely to remain flat, a cheaper ruble is likely to drive inflation higher, thus reducing real income. As a result, we believe imports will shrink, damaging foreign companies with large exposure to Russia. Providers of domestic services also

are likely to face demand limitations.

Unlike Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, Russia's economy is not predicated entirely on oil. It enjoys a more diversified economy and an educated population. A cheaper ruble may spark import substitution. However, domestic producers already face capacity constraints, so they need investments. The challenge for the government is to create a decent investment climate.

Question: How will lower oil prices support GDP growth and lower inflation in Turkey in 2015?

Answer: For every 10 dollar (USD) decrease, the annual average Brent Crude oil price increases Turkey's GDP growth by 0.2% to 0.5%, with a lag of four quarters.¹ As the drop in oil prices has become more visible in 3Q14, Turkey's growth should be positively impacted in the second half of 2015. As a result, we believe that the total impact on 2015 growth should be approximately 0.3%.

Question: Can CE 3 countries withstand a weaker European/German economy?

Answer: Looking back at the financial crisis in 2008–2009, Poland was the only country in Europe that avoided a recession, and its growth since the crisis has been significantly higher compared to Germany or the European Union (EU) in general. Furthermore, the CE 3 countries profit from a prudent financial culture proven by low budget deficits (close to 3%), low debt/GDP ratios of roughly 45 to 50% (except for Hungary, which is around 80%), low CDS levels and good credit ratings. This makes the CE 3 countries, in particular Poland and the Czech Republic, less dependent on global liquidity support which could lag next year as the U.S. Federal Reserve Board tightens its monetary policies, which could in particular harm Russia and Turkey.

On a negative note, the CE 3 countries are very much reliant on exports, particularly Hungary and the Czech Republic. We believe the Czech Republic would struggle the most from a weaker German economy, as nearly 30% of its exports are Germany-bound, vs. 26% for Hungary and 23% for Poland. However, the Ukrainian turmoil indicates that the CE 3 countries are quick in finding new export markets, as exports suffered less than expected from the Russian sanctions. Additionally, all the CE 3 countries have their own stable currencies and current account balances, which give the countries the flexibility to weaken their currencies in turbulent times to gain competitiveness.

¹ "Brent Crude" is a trading classification of "sweet light" crude oil that serves as a benchmark price for purchases of oil worldwide.

Performance Summary October 31, 2014 (Unaudited)

All performance shown is historical, assumes reinvestment of all dividend and capital gain distributions, and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value fluctuate with changing market conditions so that, when sold, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Please visit deutschefunds.com for the Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund's (the "Fund") most recent performance.

Fund specific data and performance are provided for information purposes only and are not intended for trading purposes.

Average Annual Total Returns as of 10/31/14

	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Net Asset Value(a)	(20.65)%	(0.92)%	5.97%
Market Price(a)	(22.31)%	(0.94)%	5.46%
MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index(b)	(18.73)%	(0.57)%	4.57%

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a Total return based on net asset value reflects changes in the Fund's net asset value during each period. Total return based on market value reflects changes in market value during each period. Each figure includes reinvestments of income dividends and capital gain distributions, if any. These figures will differ depending upon the level of any discount from or premium to net asset value at which the Fund's shares trade during the period. Expenses of the Fund include investment advisory and administration fees and other fund expenses. Total returns shown take into account these fees and expenses. The annualized expense ratio of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2014 was 1.31%.

b The MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index is a free-float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the emerging-markets countries of Europe.

Index returns do not reflect any fees or expenses and it is not possible to invest directly in the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index.

Net Asset Value and Market Price

	As of 10/31/14	As of 10/31/13
Net Asset Value	\$27.54	\$37.91
Market Price	\$24.36	\$34.22

Prices and Net Asset Value fluctuate and are not guaranteed.

Distribution Information

Twelve Months as of 10/31/14:

Income Dividends	\$.78
Capital Gains	\$1.71

Schedule of Investments as of October 31, 2014

	Shares	Value (\$)
Russia 48.8%		
Common Stocks 45.9%		
Chemicals 2.4%		
Uralkali (GDR) Reg S	350,000	6,254,500
Commercial Banks 6.4%		
Bank St Petersburg*	6,500,000	4,945,200
Sberbank*	6,500,000	11,528,400
		16,473,600
Diversified Financial Services 1.3%		
Moscow Exchange	2,500,000	3,373,750
Diversified Telecommunication Services 0.8%		
Rostelecom*	800,000	1,995,200
Food & Staples Retailing 5.7%		
DIXY Group*	335,000	3,208,194
Magnit*	35,000	9,690,723
O'Key Group (GDR) Reg S	293,427	1,760,562
		14,659,479
Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders 0.9%		
E.ON Russia*	40,000,000	2,324,000
Internet Software & Services 0.4%		
Mail.ru Group Ltd. (GDR) Reg S*	39,622	960,437
Metals & Mining 6.5%		
MMC Norilsk Nickel (ADR)	300,000	5,570,820

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Novolipetsk Steel (GDR) Reg S	200,000	2,560,000
Severstal	175,000	1,861,195
Severstal (GDR) Reg S	631,508	6,675,040
		16,667,055
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels 21.5%		
Gazprom (ADR)	4,400,000	28,934,400
LUKOIL (ADR)	330,000	16,104,000
NovaTek (GDR) Reg S	62,500	6,712,500
Tatneft (ADR)	100,000	3,563,000
		55,313,900
Total Common Stocks (Cost \$107,011,349)		118,021,921
Preferred Stocks 2.9%		
Commercial Banks 0.8%		
Sberbank of Russia (Cost \$2,565,443)*	1,600,000	2,118,240
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels 2.1%		
Surgutneftegaz (Cost \$4,923,477)*	8,000,000	5,490,400
Total Preferred Stocks (Cost \$7,488,920)		7,608,640
Total Russia (Cost \$114,500,269)		125,630,561
Poland 20.3%		
Air Freight & Logistics 2.8%		
Integer.pl*†	120,000	7,129,101
Commercial Banks 6.4%		
Bank Pekao	100,000	5,233,595
Bank Zachodni WBK	22,500	2,551,043
Getin Noble Bank*	2,000,000	1,545,411
Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci Bank Polski	650,000	7,234,457
		16,564,506
Diversified Telecommunication Services 0.7%		
Orange Polska	600,000	1,800,999
Insurance 5.0%		
Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpiezen	85,000	12,757,073
Media 0.7%		
TVN*	393,400	1,765,436
Metals & Mining 2.6%		
KGHM Polska Miedz	175,000	6,755,974
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels 1.2%		
Polski Koncern Naftowy Orlen	250,000	3,115,341
Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods 0.9%		
CCC†	58,000	2,227,057
Total Poland (Cost \$52,246,040)		52,115,487
Turkey 16.9%		
Airlines 3.2%		
Turk Hava Yollari*	2,500,000	8,203,916
Auto Components 0.8%		
Brisa Bridgestone Sabanci Sanayi ve Ticaret	500,000	2,043,664
Automobiles 1.1%		
Tofas Turk Otomobil Fabrikasi	450,000	2,825,794

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Beverages 1.1%		
Coca-Cola Icecek	125,000	2,852,802
Building Products 0.7%		
Trakya Cam Sanayii	1,300,000	1,708,755
Commercial Banks 6.4%		
Akbank	1,250,000	4,518,344
Turkiye Garanti Bankasi	1,450,000	5,665,541
Turkiye Halk Bankasi	500,000	3,342,336
Turkiye Is Bankasi	1,200,000	3,003,376
		16,529,597
Diversified Financial Services 0.5%		
Haci Omer Sabanci Holding	300,000	1,370,696
Food & Staples Retailing 0.6%		
Migros Ticaret*	175,000	1,626,716
Food Products 0.5%		
Ulker Biskuvi Sanayi	170,000	1,255,008
Industrial Conglomerates 1.4%		
Enka Insaat ve Sanayi	1,500,000	3,632,681
Transportation Infrastructure 0.6%		
TAV Havalimanlari Holding	175,000	1,469,165
Total Turkey (Cost \$36,862,473)		43,518,794
Greece 6.2%		
Commercial Banks 2.2%		
Alpha Bank*	3,000,000	1,954,212
National Bank of Greece*	1,500,000	3,607,776
		5,561,988
Construction Materials 1.7%		
Titan Cement	204,352	4,528,494
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure 1.2%		
OPAP	250,000	3,028,402
Specialty Retail 1.1%		
JUMBO	200,000	2,192,225
Plaisio Computers	72,443	555,386
		2,747,611
Total Greece (Cost \$20,431,252)		15,866,495
Czech Republic 1.5%		
Commercial Banks 1.0%		
Komercni Banka	12,000	2,568,881
Electric Utilities 0.5%		
CEZ	50,000	1,382,136
Total Czech Republic (Cost \$3,465,524)		3,951,017
Germany 1.2%		
Automobiles		
Daimler (Cost \$3,292,392)	40,000	3,108,199
Austria 1.1%		
Commercial Banks		
Erste Group Bank (Cost \$2,815,886)	110,000	2,798,657

Hungary 0.9%		
Pharmaceuticals		
Richter Gedeon Nyrt (Cost \$3,006,106)	145,000	2,210,517
Kazakhstan 0.8%		
Metals & Mining		
Goldbridges Global Resources PLC* (Cost \$1,824,443)	50,000,000	2,159,595
Cyprus 0.5%		
Transportation Infrastructure		
Global Ports Investments (GDR) Reg S (Cost \$1,756,931)	201,679	1,250,410
Total Common and Preferred Stocks (Cost \$240,201,316)		252,609,732
Securities Lending Collateral 0.4%		
Daily Assets Fund Institutional, 0.08% (Cost \$1,087,295) (a) (b)	1,087,295	1,087,295
Cash Equivalents 3.0%		
Central Cash Management Fund, 0.07% (Cost \$7,748,797) (b)	7,748,797	7,748,797
	% of Net Assets	Value (\$)
Total Investment Portfolio (Cost \$249,037,408)**	101.6	261,445,824
Other Assets and Liabilities, Net	(1.6)	(4,072,817)
Net Assets	100.0	257,373,007

* Non-income producing security.

** The cost for federal income tax purposes was \$250,071,382. At October 31, 2014, net unrealized appreciation for all securities based on tax cost was \$11,374,442. This consisted of aggregate gross unrealized appreciation for all securities in which there was an excess of value over tax cost of \$39,688,090 and aggregate gross unrealized depreciation for all securities in which there was an excess of tax cost over value of \$28,313,648.

† All or a portion of these securities were on loan (see Notes to Financial Statements). The value of all securities loaned at October 31, 2014 amounted to \$1,022,127, which is 0.4% of net assets.

(a) Represents collateral held in connection with securities lending. Income earned by the Fund is net of borrower rebates.

(b) Affiliated fund managed by Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. The rate shown is the annualized seven-day yield at period end.

ADR: American Depositary Receipt

GDR: Global Depositary Receipt

Reg S: Securities sold under Regulation S may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933.

For purposes of its industry concentration policy, the Fund classifies issuers of portfolio securities at the industry sub-group level. Certain of the categories in the above Schedule of Investments consist of multiple industry sub-groups or industries.

Fair Value Measurements

Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Fund's investments. These inputs are summarized in three broad levels. Level 1 includes quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Level 2 includes other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk). Level 3 includes significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). The level assigned to the securities valuations may not be an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The following is a summary of the inputs used as of October 31, 2014 in valuing the Fund's investments.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common Stocks and/or Other Equity Investments (c)				
Russia	\$125,630,561	\$—	\$—	\$125,630,561
Poland	52,115,487	—	—	52,115,487
Turkey	43,518,794	—	—	43,518,794
Greece	15,866,495	—	—	15,866,495
Czech Republic	3,951,017	—	—	3,951,017
Germany	3,108,199	—	—	3,108,199
Austria	2,798,657	—	—	2,798,657
Hungary	2,210,517	—	—	2,210,517
Kazakhstan	2,159,595	—	—	2,159,595
Cyprus	1,250,410	—	—	1,250,410
Short-Term Instruments (c)	8,836,092	—	—	8,836,092
Total	\$261,445,824	\$—	\$—	\$261,445,824

There have been no transfers between fair value measurement levels during the year ended October 31, 2014.

(c) See Schedule of Investments for additional detailed categorizations.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

as of October 31, 2014

Assets

Investments in non-affiliated securities, at value (cost \$240,201,316) — including \$1,022,127 of securities loaned	\$252,609,732
Investment in Central Cash Management Fund (cost \$7,748,797)	7,748,797
Investment in Daily Assets Fund Institutional (cost \$1,087,295)*	1,087,295
Total investments, at value (cost \$249,037,408)	261,445,824
Foreign currency, at value (cost \$115,698)	115,645
Receivable for investments sold	3,744,839
Dividends receivable	656,890
Interest receivable	3,728
Total assets	265,966,926

Liabilities

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Cash overdraft	47,858
Payable for investments purchased	6,066,268
Payable upon return of securities loaned	1,087,295
Payable for Fund shares repurchased	777,392
Investment advisory fee payable	151,493
Administration fee payable	46,858
Payable for Directors' fees and expenses	42,627
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	374,128
Total liabilities	8,593,919
Net assets	\$257,373,007
Net Assets Consist of	
Undistributed net investment income	8,130,276
Accumulated net realized loss on investments and foreign currency	(12,099,782)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:	
Investments	12,408,416
Foreign currency	(39,368)
Paid-in capital	248,973,465
Net assets	\$257,373,007
Net Asset Value	
Net assets value per share ($\$257,373,007 \div 9,346,095$ shares of common stock issued and outstanding, \$.001 par value, 80,000,000 shares authorized)	\$27.54

* Represents collateral on securities loaned.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Operations

for the year ended October 31, 2014

Net Investment Income

Income:

Dividends (net of foreign withholding taxes of \$2,181,220)	\$8,638,984
Income distributions — Central Cash Management Fund	7,295
Securities lending, including income from Daily Assets Fund Institutional, net of borrower rebates	222,065
Total investment income	8,868,344

Expenses:

Investment advisory fee	2,191,277
Administration fee	663,759
Custodian fee	578,361
Services to shareholders	18,960
Reports to shareholders, shareholder meeting and tender offer expenses	186,542
Directors' fees and expenses	196,170
Legal fees	222,119
Audit and tax fees	128,999
NYSE listing fee	28,182
Insurance	52,519
Miscellaneous	74,068
Net expenses	4,340,956
Net investment income	4,527,388

Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)

Net realized gain (loss) from:

Investments	(8,219,180)
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Foreign currency	137,413
Net realized gain (loss)	(8,081,767)
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on:	
Investments	(83,922,643)
Foreign currency	(117,707)
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(84,040,350)
Net gain (loss)	(92,122,117)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$(87,594,729)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Years Ended October 31,	
	2014	2013
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	\$4,527,388	\$8,380,351
Net realized gain (loss)	(8,081,767)	19,017,689
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(84,040,350)	(310,014)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(87,594,729)	27,088,026
Distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(8,609,956)	(9,512,478)
Net realized gains	(18,890,451)	(4,569,771)
Total distributions to shareholders	(27,500,407)	(14,082,249)
Capital share share transactions:		
Net proceeds from reinvestment of dividends	7,815,657	4,904,540
Shares tendered	(30,734,022)	(43,893,381)
Shares repurchased	(30,209,502)	(25,825,059)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from capital share transactions	(53,127,867)	(64,813,900)
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	(168,223,003)	(51,808,123)
Net assets at beginning of period	425,596,010	477,404,133
Net assets at end of period (including undistributed net investment income of \$8,130,276 and \$8,515,596, as of October 31, 2014 and October 31, 2013, respectively)	\$257,373,007	\$425,596,010
Other Information		
Shares outstanding at beginning of period	11,225,178	13,132,942
Shares reinvested	286,708	137,421
Shares tendered	(1,070,853)	(1,262,654)
Shares repurchased	(1,094,938)	(782,531)
Shares outstanding at end of period	9,346,095	11,225,178

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

	Years Ended October 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Per Share Operating Performance					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$37.91	\$36.35	\$38.13	\$43.81	\$35.89
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)a	.43	.68	.75	.47	.30
	(8.62)	1.69	(.08)	(6.00)	7.98

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Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency					
Total from investment operations	(8.19)	2.37	.67	(5.53)	8.28
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.78)	(.73)	(.37)	(.26)	(.65)
Net realized gains	(1.71)	(.35)	(2.12)	—	—
Total distributions	(2.49)	(1.08)	(2.49)	(.26)	(.65)
Accretion resulting from tender offer	.06	.07	—	—	—
Dilution in net asset value from dividend reinvestment	(.08)	(.04)	(.10)	—	(.03)
Increase resulting from share repurchases	.33	.24	.14	.11	.32
Net asset value, end of period	\$27.54	\$37.91	\$36.35	\$38.13	\$43.81
Market value, end of period	\$24.36	\$34.22	\$32.98	\$34.47	\$39.72
Total Investment Return for the Period ^b					
Based upon market value (%)	(22.31)	6.92	2.97	(12.68)	27.72
Based upon net asset value (%)	(20.65)	7.35	2.63	(12.43)	24.70
Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Total expenses (%)	1.31	1.19	1.19	1.11	1.14
Net investment income (%)	1.37	1.86	2.11	1.05	.79
Portfolio turnover (%)	93	59	31	33	24
Net assets at end of period (\$ thousands)	257,373	425,596	477,404	505,929	597,576

a Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

b Total investment return based on net asset value reflects changes in the Fund's net asset value during each period. Total return based on market value reflects changes in market value during each period. Each figure includes reinvestments of dividend and capital gain distributions, if any. These figures will differ depending upon the level of any discount from or premium to net asset value at which the Fund's shares trade during the period.

Notes to Financial Statements

A. Accounting Policies

The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company incorporated in Maryland. The Fund commenced investment operations on March 6, 1990.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Security Valuation. The Fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") per share for publication at 11:30 a.m., New York time.

Various inputs are used in determining the value of the Fund's investments. These inputs are summarized in three broad levels. Level 1 includes quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Level 2 includes other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk). Level 3 includes significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). The level assigned to the securities valuations may not be an indication of the risk or liquidity associated with investing in those securities.

Equity securities are valued at the most recent sale price or official closing price reported on the exchange (U.S. or foreign) or over-the-counter market on which they trade prior to the time of valuation. Securities for which no sales are reported are valued at the calculated mean between the most recent bid and asked quotations on the relevant market or, if a mean cannot be determined, at the most recent bid quotation. Equity securities are generally categorized as Level 1.

Investments in open-end investment companies are valued at their NAV each business day and are categorized as Level 1.

Securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or for which the above valuation procedures are deemed not to reflect fair value are valued in a manner that is intended to reflect their fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and are generally categorized as Level 3. In accordance with the Fund's valuation procedures, factors considered in determining value may include, but are not limited to, the type of the security; the size of the holding; the initial cost of the security; the existence of any contractual restrictions on the security's disposition; the price and extent of public trading in similar securities of the issuer or of comparable companies; quotations or evaluated prices from broker-dealers and/or the appropriate stock exchange (for exchange-traded securities); an analysis of the company's or issuer's financial statements; an evaluation of the forces that influence the issuer and the market(s) in which the security is purchased and sold; and, with respect to debt securities, the maturity, coupon, creditworthiness, currency denomination, and the movement of the market in which the security is normally traded. The value determined under these procedures may differ from published values for the same securities.

Disclosure about the classification of the fair value measurements is included in a table following the Fund's Schedule of Investments.

Securities Transactions and Investment Income. Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date plus one basis for daily NAV calculation. However, for financial reporting purposes, investment security transactions are reported on trade date. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date net of foreign withholding taxes. Certain dividends from foreign securities may be recorded subsequent to the ex-dividend date as soon as the Fund is informed of such dividends. Realized gains and losses from investment transactions are recorded on an identified cost basis. Proceeds from litigation payments, if any, are included in net realized gain (loss) for investments.

Securities Lending. Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., as lending agent, lends securities of the Fund to certain financial institutions under the terms of the Security Lending Agreement. The Fund retains the benefit of owning the securities it has loaned and continues to receive interest and dividends generated by the securities and to participate in any changes in their market value. The Fund requires the borrowers of the securities to maintain collateral with the Fund consisting of either cash or liquid, unencumbered assets having a value at least equal to the value of the securities loaned. When the collateral falls below specified amounts, the lending agent will use its best effort to obtain additional collateral on the next business day to meet required amounts under the security lending agreement. The Fund may invest the cash collateral into a joint trading account in an affiliated money market fund pursuant to Exemptive Orders issued by the SEC. Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. receives a management/administration fee (0.12% annualized effective rate as of October 31, 2014) on the cash collateral invested in the affiliated money fund. The Fund receives compensation for lending its securities either in the form of fees or by earning interest on invested cash collateral net of borrower rebates and fees paid to a lending agent. Either the Fund or the borrower may terminate the loan. There may be risks of delay and costs in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. If the Fund is not able to recover securities lent, the Fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market, incurring the risk that the value of the replacement security is greater than the value of the collateral. The Fund is also subject to all investment risks associated with the reinvestment of any cash collateral received including, but not limited to, interest rate, credit and liquidity risk associated with such investments.

As of the year ended October 31, 2014, the Fund had securities on loan. The value of the related collateral exceeded the value of the securities loaned at period end.

Foreign Currency Translation. The books and records of the Fund are maintained in United States dollars.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into United States dollars at the 11:00 a.m. midpoint of the buying and selling spot rates quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency transactions represent net gains and losses between trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, the acquisition and disposition of foreign currencies, and the difference between the amount of net investment income accrued and the U.S. dollar amount actually received. That portion of both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments that results from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates is not separately disclosed but is included with net realized and unrealized gain/appreciation and loss/depreciation on investments.

Contingencies. In the normal course of business, the Fund may enter into contracts with service providers that contain general indemnification clauses. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Fund that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Fund expects the risk of loss to be remote.

Taxes. The Fund's policy is to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, which are applicable to regulated investment companies, and to distribute all of its taxable income to its shareholders.

Additionally, the Fund may be subject to taxes imposed by the governments of countries in which it invests and are generally based on income and/or capital gains earned or repatriated. Estimated tax liabilities on certain foreign securities are recorded on an accrual basis and are reflected as components of interest income or net change in unrealized gain/loss on investments. Tax liabilities realized as a result of security sales are reflected as a component of net realized gain/loss on investments.

At October 31, 2014, the Fund had approximately \$11,633,000 of capital loss carryforwards, which may be applied against realized net taxable capital gains indefinitely.

The Fund has reviewed the tax positions for the open tax years as of October 31, 2014 and has determined that no provision for income tax and/or uncertain tax provisions is required in the Fund's financial statements. The Fund's federal tax returns for the prior three fiscal years remain open subject to examinations by the Internal Revenue Service.

Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund records dividends and distributions to its shareholders on the ex-dividend date. The timing and character of certain income and capital gain distributions are determined annually in accordance with United States federal income tax regulations, which may differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These differences primarily relate to investments in foreign denominated investments, investments in foreign passive investment companies, recognition of certain foreign currency gains (losses) as ordinary income (loss) and certain securities sold at a loss. As a result, net investment income (loss) and net realized gain (loss) on investment transactions for a reporting period may differ significantly from distributions during such period. Accordingly, the Fund may periodically make reclassifications among certain of its capital accounts without impacting the NAV of the Fund.

At October 31, 2014, the Fund's components of distributable earnings (accumulated losses) on a tax basis were as follows:

Undistributed ordinary income	\$8,697,199
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Capital loss carryforwards	\$(11,633,000)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	\$11,374,442

In addition, the tax character of distributions paid to shareholders by the Fund is summarized as follows:

	Years Ended October 31,	
	2014	2013
Distributions from ordinary income*	\$8,610,371	\$9,512,478
Distributions from long-term capital gains	\$18,890,036	\$4,569,771

* For tax purposes, short-term capital gain is considered ordinary income.

B. Investment Advisory and Administration Agreements

The Fund is party to an Investment Advisory Agreement with Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH ("DeAWMI"). The Fund also has an Administration Agreement with Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. ("DIMA"). DeAWMI and DIMA are affiliated companies.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement with DeAWMI, DeAWMI directs the investments of the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions. DeAWMI determines the securities, instruments and other contracts relating to investments to be purchased, sold or entered into by the Fund.

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides DeAWMI with a fee, computed weekly and payable monthly, at the annual rate of 0.80% of the Fund's average weekly net assets up to and including \$100 million, 0.60% of such assets in excess of \$100 million and up to and including \$500 million, 0.55% of such assets in excess of \$500 million and up to and including \$750 million, and 0.50% of such assets in excess of \$750 million.

Accordingly, for the year ended October 31, 2014, the fee pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement was equivalent to an annual rate of 0.66% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Administration Agreement with DIMA, DIMA provides all of the non-investment advisory services to the Fund. The Administration Agreement provides DIMA with a fee, computed weekly and payable monthly, of 0.20% of the Fund's average weekly net assets.

C. Transactions with Affiliates

DeAWM Service Company ("DSC"), an affiliate of DIMA, is the transfer agent, dividend-paying agent and shareholder service agent of the Fund. Pursuant to a sub-transfer agency agreement between DSC and DST Systems, Inc. ("DST"), DSC has delegated certain transfer agent and dividend-paying agent paying functions to DST. DSC compensates DST out of the shareholder servicing fee it receives from the Fund. For the year ended October 31, 2014, the amount charged to the Fund by DSC aggregated \$18,960, of which \$679 is unpaid.

Deutsche Bank AG, the German parent of DIMA and DeAWMI, and its affiliates may receive brokerage commissions as a result of executing agency transactions in portfolio securities on behalf of the Fund, that the Board determined were effected in compliance with the Fund's Rule 17e-1 procedures. For the year ended October 31, 2014, Deutsche Bank did not receive brokerage commissions from the Fund.

Certain Officers of the Fund are also officers of either DIMA or DeAWMI.

The Fund pays each Director who is not an "interested person" of DIMA or DeAWMI retainer fees plus specified amounts for attended board and committee meetings.

The Fund may invest cash balances in Central Cash Management Fund, which is managed by DIMA. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of Central Cash Management Fund. Central Cash Management Fund does not pay DIMA an investment management fee. Central Cash Management Fund seeks a high level of current income consistent with the liquidity and the preservation of capital.

D. Portfolio Securities

Purchases and sales of investment securities, excluding short-term investments, for the year ended October 31, 2014 were \$298,606,113 and \$375,288,930, respectively.

E. Investing in Emerging Markets Europe

Investing in emerging markets may involve special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in developed markets. These risks include revaluation of currencies, high rates of inflation or deflation, repatriation restrictions on income and capital, and future adverse political, social and economic developments. Moreover,

securities issued in these markets may be less liquid, subject to government ownership controls or delayed settlements, and may have prices that are more volatile or less easily assessed than those of comparable securities of issuers in developed markets.

The European Union, the United States and other countries have imposed sanctions on Russia as a result of the Russian military intervention in Ukraine. These sanctions have adversely affected Russian individuals, issuers and the Russian economy, and Russia, in turn, has imposed sanctions targeting Western individuals, businesses and products including food products. The various sanctions have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, not only the Russian economy but also the economies of many countries in Europe, including Central Europe. Potential developments in the Ukraine, and the continuation of current sanctions or the imposition of additional sanctions may materially adversely affect the value or liquidity of the Fund's portfolio.

F. Capital

During the year ended October 31, 2014 and the year ended October 31, 2013, the Fund purchased 1,094,938 and 782,531 of its shares of common stock on the open market at a total cost of \$30,209,502 and \$25,825,059 (\$27.59 and \$33.00 average per share), respectively. The average discount of these purchased shares comparing the purchased price to the NAV per share at the time of purchase was 10.29% and 10.32%, respectively.

During the year ended October 31, 2014, the Fund accepted 566,397 tendered shares of common stock at a total cost of \$15,660,877 at a repurchase price of \$27.65 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on March 18, 2014. In addition, during the year ended October 31, 2014, the Fund also accepted 504,456 tendered shares of common stock at a total cost of \$15,073,145 at a repurchase price of \$29.88 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on September 10, 2014. During the year ended October 31, 2013, the Fund accepted 654,331 tendered shares of common stock at a total cost of \$24,092,467 at a repurchase price of \$36.82 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on March 13, 2013. In addition, during the year ended October 31, 2013, the Fund also accepted 608,323 tendered shares of common stock at a total cost of \$19,800,914 at a repurchase price of \$32.55 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on August 29, 2013.

During the year ended October 31, 2014 and the year ended October 31, 2013, the Fund issued for dividend reinvestment 286,708 and 137,421 shares, respectively. The average discount of these issued shares comparing the issue price to NAV per share at the time of the issuance was 10.24% and 9.39%, respectively.

G. Share Repurchases and Tender Offers

On July 18, 2012, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors approved the extension of the share repurchase program permitting the Fund to repurchase up to 700,000 shares during the period August 1, 2012 through July 31, 2013. The Fund repurchased 675,135 shares between August 1, 2012 and July 31, 2013. On July 26, 2013, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors approved an extension of the current repurchase authorizations permitting the Fund to repurchase 700,000 shares during the period from August 1, 2013 through July 31, 2014. On January 27, 2014, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors approved a 700,000 share increase to the previously announced share repurchase authorization, resulting in a total authorization of 1,400,000 shares for repurchase during the period from August 1, 2013 through July 31, 2014. The Fund repurchased 1,189,309 shares between August 1, 2013 and July 31, 2014. On July 28, 2014, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors approved an extension of the current repurchase authorization permitting the Fund to repurchase up to 1,010,000 shares during the period from August 1, 2014 through July 31, 2015. The Fund repurchased 238,578 shares between August 1, 2014 and October 31, 2014.

Repurchases will be made from time to time when they are believed to be in the best interests of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund's repurchases or Discount Management Program will reduce the spread between the market price of the Fund's shares and its NAV per share.

Monthly updates concerning the Fund's repurchase program are available on its Web site at deutschefunds.com.

On July 18, 2012 the Fund announced that the Board of Directors approved a series of up to four consecutive semiannual tender offers, each for up to 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares at a price equal to 98% of NAV per share. Under the Fund's Discount Management Program, the Fund is required to conduct a tender offer if its shares trade at an average discount to NAV of more than 10% during the applicable 12-week measurement period. The first measurement period commenced on September 10, 2012 and expired on November 30, 2012. During the measurement period the Fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.18%. Therefore, the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on February 11, 2013 and expired on March 12, 2013. The Fund accepted 654,331 tendered shares (which represented 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on March 13, 2013. Approximately 9,528,823 shares of common stock, or approximately 73% of the Fund's common shares outstanding, were tendered through the expiration date. Because the offer was oversubscribed, not all of the tendered shares were accepted for payment by the Fund. Under the final pro-ration calculation, approximately 7% of the tendered shares were accepted for payment. The shares accepted for payment received cash at a repurchase price of \$36.82, per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on March 13, 2013.

The second measurement period commenced on March 25, 2013 and expired on June 14, 2013. During the measurement period the Fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.16%. Therefore, the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on July 31, 2013 and expired on August 28, 2013. The Fund accepted 608,323 tendered shares (which represented 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on August 29, 2013. Approximately 8,703,872 shares of common stock, or approximately 72% of the Fund's common shares outstanding, were tendered through the expiration date. Because the offer was oversubscribed, not all of the tendered shares were accepted for payment by the Fund. Under the final pro-ration calculation, approximately 7% of the tendered shares were accepted for payment. The shares accepted for payment received cash at a repurchase price of \$32.55 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on August 29, 2013.

The third measurement period commenced on September 16, 2013 and expired on December 6, 2013. During the third measurement period, the Fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.36%. Therefore, the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on February 14, 2014 and expired on March 17, 2014. The Fund accepted 566,397 tendered shares (which represent 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on March 18, 2014. Approximately 7,494,478 shares of common stock, or approximately 66% of the Fund's common shares outstanding, were tendered through the expiration date. Because the offer was oversubscribed, not all of the tendered

shares were accepted for payment by the Fund. Under the final pro-ration calculation, approximately 8% of the tendered shares were accepted for payment. The shares accepted for payment received cash at a repurchase price of \$27.65 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on March 18, 2014.

The fourth measurement period commenced on April 7, 2014 and expired on June 27, 2014. During the measurement period, the Fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.15%. Therefore, the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on August 11, 2014 and expired on September 9, 2014. The Fund accepted 504,456 tendered shares (which represent 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on September 10, 2014. Approximately 6,879,428 shares of common stock, or approximately 68% of the Fund's common shares outstanding, were tendered through the expiration date. Because the offer was oversubscribed, not all of the tendered shares were accepted for payment by the Fund. Under the final pro-ration calculation, approximately 7% of the tendered shares were accepted for payment. The shares accepted for payment received cash at a repurchase price of \$29.88 per share, which was equal to 98% of the NAV per share on September 10, 2014.

Also on July 28, 2014, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors adopted a new Discount Management Program whereby the Fund will initiate one contingent tender offer during the period from August 1, 2014 through July 31, 2015 for 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at 98% of NAV. The terms of the Discount Management Program require the Fund to conduct a tender offer if its shares trade at an average discount to NAV of more than 10% during a fifteen-week measurement period that has been determined by the Board of Directors. A press release will be issued after the end of the Fund's measurement period detailing the measurement period dates and results.

H. Concentration of Ownership

From time to time, the Fund may have a concentration of several shareholder accounts holding a significant percentage of shares outstanding. Investment activities of these shareholders could have a material impact on the Fund. At October 31, 2014, there were three shareholders that held approximately 21%, 18% and 10%, respectively, of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

I. Voluntary Cash Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

At a meeting in May, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of DST Systems, Inc. as plan agent under the Fund's Voluntary Cash Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan. On November 1, 2014, DST Systems, Inc. will replace Computershare Inc. as Plan Agent.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investments, and the related statements of operations and of changes in net assets and the financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") at October 31, 2014, the results of its operations, the changes in its net assets and the financial highlights for each of the periods indicated therein, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements and financial highlights (hereafter referred to as "financial statements") are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial

statement presentation. We believe that our audits, which included confirmation of securities at October 31, 2014 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Boston, Massachusetts
December 19, 2014

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Tax Information (Unaudited)

The Fund paid distributions of \$1.7109 per share from net long-term capital gains during its year ended October 31, 2014.

The Fund paid foreign taxes of \$1,899,033 and earned \$6,404,232 of foreign source income year during the year ended October 31, 2014. Pursuant to Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund designates \$0.2032 per share as foreign taxes paid and \$0.6852 per share as income earned from foreign sources for the year ended October 31, 2014.

Please consult a tax advisor if you have questions about federal or state income tax laws, or on how to prepare your tax returns. If you have specific questions about your account, please call (800) 728-3337.

The Fund elected to be subject to the statutory calculation, notification and publication requirements of the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz) (the "Act") for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 and intends to elect to be subject to the Act for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2014. This election allows investors based in Germany to invest in the Fund without adverse tax consequences.

Shares Repurchased and Issued (Unaudited)

The Fund has been purchasing shares of its common stock in the open market and has also purchased shares pursuant to tender offers. Shares repurchased in the open market, shares issued for dividend reinvestment, and shares tendered and accepted for the past five years are as follows:

	Years Ended October 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Shares repurchased	1,094,938	782,531	530,644	371,393	1,089,502
Shares issued for dividend reinvestment	286,708	137,421	394,788	—	84,325
Shares tendered and accepted	1,070,853	1,262,654	—	—	—

Report of Stockholders' Meeting (Unaudited)

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Meeting") of The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc. was held on June 19, 2014. At the close of business on May 12, 2014, the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the Meeting, there were issued and outstanding 10,361,875 shares of the Fund's common stock, each share being entitled to one vote, constituting all of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. At the Meeting, the holders of 9,149,274 shares of the Fund's common stock were represented in person or by proxy, constituting a quorum. At the Meeting, the following matters were voted upon by the stockholders. The resulting votes are presented below:

1. To elect three (3) Class II Directors, each to serve for a term of three years and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

	Number of Votes:	
	For	Withheld
Ambassador Richard R. Burt	5,615,957	3,533,316
Dr. Friedbert H. Malt	8,290,277	858,996

applicable provisions of federal securities laws.

The Transfer Agent or the Plan Agent may aggregate a Plan Participant's purchases with the purchases of other Plan Participants, and the average price (including brokerage commissions) of all shares purchased by the Plan Agent shall be the price per share allocable to each Plan Participant.

For all purposes of the Plan, the market price of the Fund's common stock on a payable date shall be the last sales price on the New York Stock Exchange on that date, or, if there is no sale on such Exchange (or, if different, the principal exchange for Fund shares) on that date, then the mean between the closing bid and asked quotations for such stock on such Exchange on such date. The net asset value per share of the Fund's common stock on a valuation date shall be as determined by or on behalf of the Fund.

The Transfer Agent may hold a Plan Participant's shares acquired pursuant to the Plan, together with the shares of other Plan Participants acquired pursuant to this Plan, in non-certificated form in the name of the Transfer Agent or that of a nominee. The Transfer Agent will forward to each Plan Participant any proxy solicitation material and will vote any shares so held for a Plan Participant only in accordance with the proxy returned by a Plan Participant to the Fund. Upon a Plan Participant's written request, the Transfer Agent will deliver to a Plan Participant, without charge, a certificate or certificates for the full shares held by the Transfer Agent.

Voluntary Cash Purchases. Plan Participants have the option of making investments in Fund shares through the Transfer Agent as often as once a month. Plan Participants may invest as little as \$100 in any month and may invest up to \$36,000 annually through the voluntary cash purchase feature of the Plan.

The Plan Agent shall apply such funds (less a Plan Participant's pro rata share of brokerage commissions or other costs, if any) to the purchase on the New York Stock Exchange (or, if different, on the principal exchange for Fund shares) or otherwise on the open market of Fund shares for such Plan Participant's account, regardless of whether there is a Market Parity or Premium or a Market Discount. The Plan Agent will purchase shares for Plan Participants on or about the 15th of each month. Cash payments received by the Transfer Agent less than five business days prior to a cash purchase investment date will be held by the Transfer Agent until the next month's investment date. Uninvested funds will not bear interest. Plan Participants may withdraw any voluntary cash payment by written notice received by the Transfer Agent not less than 48 hours before such payment is to be invested.

Enrollment and Withdrawal. Both current shareholders and first-time investors in the Fund are eligible to participate in the Plan. Current shareholders may join the Plan by either enrolling their shares with the Transfer Agent or by making an initial cash deposit of at least \$250 with the Transfer Agent. First-time investors in the Fund may join the Plan by making an initial cash deposit of at least \$250 with the Transfer Agent. In order to become a Plan Participant, shareholders must complete and sign the enrollment form included in the Plan brochure and return it, and, if applicable, an initial cash deposit of at least \$250 directly to the Transfer Agent if shares are registered in their name. Shareholders who hold Fund shares in the name of a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee should contact such nominee to arrange for it to participate in the Plan on such shareholder's behalf.

If the Plan Participant elects to participate in the Plan by enrolling current shares owned by the Plan Participant with the Transfer Agent, participation in the dividend reinvestment feature of the Plan begins with the next dividend or capital gains distribution payable after the Transfer Agent receives the Plan Participant's written authorization, provided such authorization is received by the Transfer Agent prior to the record date for such dividend or distribution. If such authorization is received after such record date, the Plan Participant's participation in the dividend reinvestment feature of the Plan begins with the following dividend or distribution.

If the Plan Participant elects to participate in the Plan by making an initial cash deposit of at least \$250 with the Transfer Agent, participation in the dividend reinvestment feature of the Plan begins with the next dividend or capital gains distribution payable after the Transfer Agent receives the Plan Participant's authorization and deposit, and after

the Plan Agent purchases shares for the Plan Participant on the New York Stock Exchange (or, if different, on the principal exchange for Fund shares) or otherwise on the open market, provided that the authorization and deposit are received, and the purchases are made by the Plan Agent prior to the record date. If such authorization and deposit are received after the record date, or if the Plan Agent purchases shares for the Plan Participant after the record date, the Plan Participant's participation in the dividend reinvestment feature of the Plan begins with the following dividend or distribution.

A shareholder's written authorization and cash payment must be received by the Transfer Agent at least five business days in advance of the next cash purchase investment date (normally the 15th of every month) in order for the Plan Participant to participate in the voluntary cash purchase feature of the Plan in that month.

Plan Participants may withdraw from the Plan without charge by written notice to the Transfer Agent. Plan Participants who choose to withdraw may elect to receive stock certificates representing all of the full shares held by the Transfer Agent on their behalf, or to instruct the Transfer Agent to sell such full shares and distribute the proceeds, net of brokerage commissions, to such withdrawing Plan Participant. Withdrawing Plan Participants will receive a cash adjustment for the market value of any fractional shares held on their behalf at the time of termination. Withdrawal will be effective immediately with respect to distributions with a record date not less than 10 days later than receipt of such written notice by the Transfer Agent.

Amendment and Termination of Plan. The Plan may only be amended or supplemented by the Fund or by the Transfer Agent by giving each Plan Participant written notice at least 90 days prior to the effective date of such amendment or supplement, except that such notice period may be shortened when necessary or appropriate in order to comply with applicable law or the rules or policies of the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body.

The Plan may be terminated by the Fund or by the Transfer Agent by written notice mailed to each Plan Participant. Such termination will be effective with respect to all distributions with a record date at least 90 days after the mailing of such written notice to the Plan Participants.

Federal Income Tax Implications of Reinvestment of Fund Shares. Reinvestment of Fund shares does not relieve Plan Participants from any income tax which may be payable on dividends or distributions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, when the Fund issues shares representing an income dividend or a capital gains dividend, a Participant will include in income the fair market value of the shares received as of the payment date, which will be ordinary dividend income or capital gains, as the case may be. The shares will have a tax basis equal to such fair market value, and the holding period for the shares will begin on the day after the date of distribution. If shares are purchased on the open market by the Plan Agent, a Plan Participant will include in income the amount of the cash payment made. The basis of such shares will be the purchase price of the shares, and the holding period for the shares will begin on the day following the date of purchase. State, local and foreign taxes may also be applicable.

Approval of Continuance of Investment Advisory Agreement (Unaudited)

The Fund's directors unanimously approved the continuance of the investment advisory agreement between the Fund and Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH ("DeAWMI") (the "agreement") at a meeting held on October 17, 2014. The Fund's directors simultaneously approved the continuance of the administration agreement (the "administration agreement") between the Fund and Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. ("DIMA"), an affiliate of DeAWMI.

In preparation for the meeting, the directors had requested, received and evaluated extensive materials from DeAWMI, including performance and expense information for other investment companies with similar investment objectives derived from data compiled by Lipper Inc. ("Lipper"). Prior to voting, the directors reviewed the proposed approval of the continuance of the agreement with management and with experienced counsel who are independent of DeAWMI and received a memorandum from such counsel discussing the legal standards for their consideration of the

proposed approval of the continuance. The directors also discussed the proposed approval in a private session with counsel at which no representatives of DeAWMI were present. In reaching their determination relating to approval of the agreement, the directors considered all factors they believed relevant, including the following:

1. information comparing the Fund's performance to other investment companies with similar investment objectives and to an index;
2. the nature, extent and quality of investment advisory and other services rendered by DeAWMI;
3. payments received by DeAWMI from all sources in respect to the Fund and all investment companies in the Deutsche family of funds;
4. the costs borne by, and profitability of, DeAWMI and its affiliates (including DIMA) in providing services to the Fund and to all investment companies in the Deutsche family of funds;
5. comparative fee and expense data for the Fund and other investment companies with similar investment objectives;
6. the extent to which economies of scale would be realized as the Fund grows and whether fee levels reflect these economies of scale for the benefit of investors;
7. DeAWMI's policies and practices regarding allocation of the Fund's portfolio transactions, including the extent to which DeAWMI benefits from soft dollar arrangements;
8. the Fund's portfolio turnover rates compared to those of other investment companies with similar investment objectives;
9. fall-out benefits which DeAWMI and its affiliates receive from their relationships with the Fund;
10. information concerning the programs established by DeAWMI with respect to compliance, risk management, disclosure and ethics;
11. the professional experience and qualifications of the Fund's portfolio management team and other senior personnel of DeAWMI; and
12. the terms of the agreement.

The directors also considered their knowledge of the nature and quality of the services provided by DIMA and DeAWMI to the Fund gained from their experience as directors of the European Equity Fund and the New Germany Fund and, where relevant, other Deutsche funds, their confidence in DeAWMI's integrity and competence gained from that experience and DeAWMI's responsiveness to concerns raised by them in the past, including DeAWMI's willingness to consider and implement organizational and operational changes designed to improve investment results and the services provided to the Fund.

In their deliberations, the directors did not identify any particular information that was all-important or controlling, and each director attributed different weights to the various factors.

The directors determined that the overall arrangements between the Fund and DeAWMI, as provided in the agreement, were fair and reasonable in light of the services performed, expenses incurred and such other matters as the directors considered relevant in the exercise of their reasonable judgment. The directors further determined that they were satisfied that the services provided by DeAWMI to the Fund represented good value for the money payable to it by the Fund.

The material factors and conclusions that formed the basis for the directors' reaching their determination to approve the continuance of the agreement (including their determinations that DeAWMI should continue in its role as investment advisor for the Fund, and that the fees payable to DeAWMI pursuant to the agreement are appropriate) were separately discussed by the directors.

Nature, Extent and Quality of Services Provided by DeAWMI. The directors noted that, under the agreement, DeAWMI, in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and limitations, makes all decisions with respect to suitable securities for investment by the Fund and transmits purchase and sale orders and selects brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund. DeAWMI pays all of the compensation of the Fund's directors and officers who are interested persons of DeAWMI.

The directors considered the scope and quality of services provided by DeAWMI under the agreement and noted that the scope of services provided had expanded over time as a result of regulatory and other developments. The directors also considered the commitment of DeAWMI to, and the programs established by it with respect to, compliance, risk management, disclosure and ethics. The directors considered the quality of the investment research capabilities of DeAWMI and the other resources it has dedicated to performing services for the Fund. The quality of the advisory services provided also were considered. The directors concluded that, overall, they were satisfied with the nature, extent and quality of services provided (and expected to be provided) to the Fund under the agreement.

Costs of Services Provided and Profitability to DeAWMI. At the request of the directors, DeAWMI provided information concerning the profitability of its investment advisory and investment company activities and financial condition based on historical information for 2012 and 2013. Similar information was provided for DIMA. The directors reviewed the assumptions and methods of allocation used by DeAWMI and DIMA in preparing Fund specific profitability data. DeAWMI and DIMA stated their belief that the methods of allocation used were reasonable, but noted that there are limitations inherent in allocating costs to multiple individual clients served by organizations such as DIMA and DeAWMI where each of the clients draws on, and benefits from, the research and other resources of the Deutsche Bank organization.

The directors recognized that it is difficult to make comparisons of profitability from fund advisory contracts because comparative information is not generally publicly available and is affected by numerous factors, including the structure of the particular advisor, the types of funds it manages, its business mix, numerous assumptions regarding allocations and the advisor's capital structure and cost of capital. In considering profitability information, the directors considered the effect of possible fall-out benefits on DeAWMI's expenses, including the fact that there were no affiliated brokerage commissions.

The directors noted that DeAWMI may allocate brokerage to receive research generated by, or paid for by, executing brokers. They also noted that DeAWMI has policies to prohibit consideration of the sale of shares of Deutsche funds when selecting broker dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund or other Deutsche funds.

The directors recognized that DeAWMI should, as a general matter, be entitled to earn a reasonable level of profits for the services it provides to the Fund and, based on their review, concluded that DeAWMI's level of profitability from its relationships with the Fund was not excessive.

Investment Results. In addition to the information received by the directors for the meeting, the directors receive detailed performance information for the Fund at each regular board meeting during the year and also receive monthly performance information. The directors reviewed information showing the Fund's performance compared to that of other investment vehicles compiled by Lipper (a total of 18 funds, consisting of exchange-traded funds, open-end funds and single-country funds). The directors also reviewed information showing performance of the Fund's benchmark index, since September 1, 2009, the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe Index, and prior thereto, a blend of 45% CECE index of 27 Central European stocks, 45% RTX Index of 12 Russian stocks and 10% ISE 30 Index of 30

Turkish stocks.

The comparative information showed that the Fund ranked in the fourth quartile in the one- and three-year periods ended December 31, 2013, that it ranked in the second quartile in the five-year period, and the top quartile in the 10-year period ended December 31, 2013. The Fund outperformed its benchmark in 2013 but underperformed its benchmark in the first nine months of 2014. Although the Fund underperformed the benchmark in 2012, 2011 and 2008, it exceeded the performance of its benchmark from 2000 through 2007 and also in 2009 and 2010. Taking into account these comparisons and the other factors considered, the directors concluded that the Fund's investment results over time were satisfactory.

Management and Investment Advisory Fees and Other Expenses. The directors considered the investment advisory fee rates payable by the Fund to DeAWMI under the agreement. The directors recognized that it is difficult to make comparisons of advisory fees because there are variations in the services that are included in the fees paid by other funds. The directors also considered the representation by DeAWMI that it does not manage any institutional accounts that are similar to the Fund, and its review of the reasons that it does not consider institutional fee rates to be relevant to the consideration of appropriate fee rates payable by investment companies such as the Fund.

The Fund's expense comparison group consisted of 33 closed end country funds and ETFs. The directors reviewed information comparing the combined advisory and administrative fees payable under the agreement and the administration agreement for this purpose, noting that DeAWMI and DIMA are affiliated companies. The directors noted that the Fund's effective combined advisory and administrative fee rate for 2013 of 0.844% was below the average and median of the comparison group. The directors noted that the Fund's effective fee rate reflects the effect of breakpoints. The directors also considered the Fund's total expense ratio in comparison to the fees and expenses of funds within the comparison group. The directors also noted that the Fund's expense ratio was below the median and average and in the lowest quartile of the comparison group. Management explained that this was principally the result of the Fund's relatively low investment advisory fee and the Fund's relatively large asset base. The directors concluded that the Fund's expense ratio was satisfactory.

Economies of Scale. The directors noted that the investment advisory fee schedule in the agreement contains breakpoints that reduce the fee rate on assets above specified levels. The directors recognized that breakpoints may be an appropriate way for DeAWMI to share its economies of scale with some funds that have substantial assets or that may grow materially over the next year. However, they also recognized that there is no direct relationship between the economies of scale realized by funds and those realized by DeAWMI as assets increase, largely because economies of scale are realized (if at all) by DeAWMI across a variety of products and services, and not only in respect of a single fund. Having taken these factors into account, the directors concluded that the breakpoint arrangements in the agreement were acceptable under the Fund's circumstances.

Directors and Officers of the Fund

Directors

Name, Age, Term of Office and Length of Time Served*†	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Director
Dr. Wilhelm Bender, 70(1) Class I Since 2013	Senior Advisor of Advent International GmbH (private equity) (since 2009), of Norton Rose Fulbright LLP (legal services) (since 2010), and Chairman of the Supervisory Boards of Bombardier Transportation GmbH (railways) (since 2010) and Eintracht Frankfurt Fussball AG (soccer club) (since	Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2013) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 2013).

2010), and a member of Supervisory Boards of MTU AG (aircraft engines) (since 2008) and Lufthansa Cargo AG (air freight) (since 2008). He is also a member of the Advisory Boards of Deutsche Bank AG (since 1993) and IVG AG (since 2007) and holds a number of honorary positions including Honorary Professor of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt (since 2008). He is the former Chairman of the Executive Board (CEO) of Fraport AG, Germany (aviation industry) (1993–2009).

Detlef Bierbaum,
72(1)
Class I Since 1990

Consultant (since 2010). Member of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank Österreich AG (private bank) for more than five years. Mr. Bierbaum also serves as a member of the Board or Supervisory Board of a number of non-U.S. investment companies and of companies in diverse businesses including insurance, real estate, and retailing. He is a former member of the Supervisory Board of Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. KGaA (private bank) (2008 to March 2010) and was formerly a partner of that firm. He is also a former member of the Supervisory Board of DWS Investment GmbH (asset management) (2005–2008).

Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 2008).

Ambassador Richard
R. Burt, 67(1)
Class II Since 2000

Managing Director, McLarty Associates (international strategic advisory) (since 2007). Formerly, Chairman, Diligence, Inc. (international information and risk management firm) (2002–2007); Chairman of the Board, Weirton Steel Corp. (1996–2004); Partner, McKinsey & Company (consulting firm) (1991–1994); State Department, Chief Negotiator in charge of negotiating the Arms Treaty with Russia (1989–1991); U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (1985–1989). Mr. Burt is also Director, IGT, Inc. (gaming technology) (since 1995), and HCL Technologies, Inc. (information technology and product

Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2000) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 2004). Director, UBS family of mutual funds (since 1995).

<p>Richard Karl Goeltz, 72(1) Class I Since 2008</p>	<p>engineering) (since 1999) and member, Textron Inc. International Advisory Council (aviation, automotive, industrial operations and finance) (since 1996). Retired. Formerly, Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of American Express Co. (financial services) (1996–2000) and previously served as chief financial officer of two other major multi-national corporations. He is also a former Trustee of the American Academy in Berlin. Mr. Goeltz is a member of the Court of Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science.</p>	<p>Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2008) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 1990). Formerly Director of Aviva plc (financial services), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Delta Air Lines, Inc. (air transport) and The Warnaco Group Inc. (apparel).</p>
<p>Dr. Franz Wilhelm Hopp, 72(1) Class III Since 2008</p>	<p>Partner of Laplace Finanzconsulting GmbH (asset management). Member of the Supervisory Board WAVE AG (asset management). Former member of the Board of Management of KarstadtQuelle Pension Trust e.V. (February 2007–September 2009).</p>	<p>Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2008) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 1993).</p>
<p>Dr. Friedbert H. Malt, 73(1) Class II Since 2007</p>	<p>Retired. Formerly, Vice Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee of NOL Neptune Orient Lines Ltd., Singapore ("NOL") from 2002 to 2011 and Director of NOL from 2000 to 2011. He currently is also a Director of TÜV Rheinland of North America, Inc., a company offering independent testing and assessment services. Formerly, Dr. Malt was a Member of the Executive Board of DG Bank (now DZ Bank), Frankfurt (until 2001).</p>	<p>Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2007) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 2007).</p>
<p>Christian H. Strenger, 71(1)(2) Class III Since 1990</p>	<p>Member of Supervisory Board (since 1999) and formerly Managing Director (1991–1999) of DWS Investment GmbH (investment management), a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. Mr. Strenger is a Member of Supervisory Board of TUI AG (travel business). He also is a member of the German Government's Commission on Corporate Governance and other corporate governance organizations, and serves as Director of the Center for Corporate Governance at the Leipzig</p>	<p>Director and Chairman, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 1990).</p>

<p>Robert H. Wadsworth, 74(1)(3) Class II Since 1990</p>	<p>Graduate School of Management. President, Robert H. Wadsworth Associates, Inc. (consulting firm) (1983–present).</p>	<p>Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 1992), as well as other Deutsche funds.</p>
<p>Joachim Wagner, 67(1) Class III Since 2012</p>	<p>Retired. Formerly, Chief Financial Officer, RAG Beteiligungs AG/Evonik Industries AG, Germany (chemical manufacturer) (2006–2009) and Chief Financial Officer, Degussa AG, Germany (chemical manufacturer) (2001–2006). Mr. Wagner is also a member of the Supervisory Board of a German retail bank and a member of the advisory board of a private German bank.</p>	<p>Director, The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2009) and The New Germany Fund, Inc. (since 2009).</p>

* The address of each Director is c/o Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., 345 Park Avenue, NYC 20-2799, New York, NY 10154.

† The term of office for Directors in Class I expires at the 2016 Annual Meeting, Class II expires at the 2017 Annual Meeting and Class III expires at the 2015 Annual Meeting.

(1) Indicates that the Director also serves as a Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The New Germany Fund, Inc., two other closed-end registered investment companies for which Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. acts as Administrator and Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH acts as Investment Adviser.

(2) Indicates "Interested Person", as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Mr. Strenger is an "interested" Director because of his affiliation with DWS-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wertpapiersparen mbH ("DWS"), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, and because of his ownership of Deutsche Bank AG shares.

(3) Indicates that Mr. Wadsworth also serves as Director/Trustee of the Deutsche open-end and several closed-end investment companies. These Funds are advised by Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG.

Officers*

Name, Age, Position with the Fund and Length of Time Served

Brian E. Binder, 42(1)
President and Chief Executive Officer, since December 6, 2013

Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
Managing Director(2) and Head of Fund Administration, Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (2013–present). Formerly, Head of Business Management and Consulting at Invesco, Ltd. (2010–2012); Chief Administrative Officer, Van Kampen Funds Inc. (2008–2010); and Chief Administrative Officer, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Americas Distribution (2003–2008).

Paul H. Schubert, 51(4)
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, since November

Managing Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (since 2004). Formerly, Executive Director, Head of Mutual Fund Services and Treasurer for UBS Family of Funds at UBS

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5, 2004	Global Asset Management (1998–2004).
Melinda Morrow, 44(4) Vice President, since April 27, 2012	Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (since 2006).
John Millette, 52(3) Secretary, since January 1, 2011.(5)	Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (since 2002).
Hepsen Uzcan, 40(3) Assistant Secretary, since July 22, 2013	Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (since 2014).
Caroline Pearson, 52(3) Chief Legal Officer, since May 21, 2012	Managing Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management. Formerly, Assistant Secretary for DWS family of funds (1997–2010).
Donna White, 50(4) Chief Compliance Officer, since May 2, 2014	Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (since 2003); Chief Compliance Officer of DeAWM Distributors, Inc. (since 2004).
Wayne Salit, 47(4) Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, since June 16, 2014	Director,(2) Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management; formerly: Managing Director, AML Compliance Officer at BNY Mellon (2011–2014); and Director, AML Compliance Officer at Deutsche Bank (2004–2011).

Each also serves as an Officer of The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The New Germany Fund, Inc., two other closed-end registered investment companies for which Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. acts as Administrator.

* As a result of their respective positions held with the Administrator, these individuals are considered "interested persons" of the Administrator within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Interested persons receive no compensation directly from the Fund.

(1) Address: 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

(2) Executive title, not a board directorship.

(3) Address: One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

(4) Address: 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

(5) Served as Assistant Secretary from July 14, 2006 to December 31, 2010 and as Secretary to the Fund from January 30, 2006 to July 13, 2006.

Additional Information

Automated Information
Lines
Web Site

Deutsche AWM Closed-End Fund Info Line
(800) 349-4281
deutschefunds.com
Obtain fact sheets, financial reports, press releases and webcasts
when available.

Written Correspondence

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
Attn: Secretary of the Deutsche Funds
One Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Cromwell LLP 125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Agent	DST Systems, Inc. 333 W. 11th Street, 5th Floor Kansas City, MO 64105
Shareholder Service Agent and Transfer Agent	DeAWM Service Company P.O. Box 219066 Kansas City, MO 64121-9066 (800) 294-4366
Custodian	Brown Brothers Harriman & Company 50 Post Office Square Boston, MA 02110
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 125 High Street Boston, MA 02110
Proxy Voting	A description of the Fund's policies and procedures for voting proxies for portfolio securities and information about how the Fund voted proxies related to its portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30 is available on our web site — deutschefunds.com or on the SEC's web site — sec.gov . To obtain a written copy of the Fund's policies and procedures without charge, upon request, call us toll free at (800) 349-4281.
Portfolio Holdings	Following the fund's fiscal first and third quarter-end, a complete portfolio holdings listing is filed with the SEC on Form N-Q. This form will be available on the SEC's Web site at sec.gov , and it also may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling (800) SEC-0330. The fund's portfolio holdings as of the month-end are posted on deutschefunds.com on or after the last day of the following month. More frequent posting of portfolio holdings information may be made from time to time on deutschefunds.com .
Investment Management	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH ("DeAWMI" or the "Advisor"), which is part of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management, is the investment advisor for the fund. DeAWMI provides a full range of investment advisory services to both institutional and retail clients. DeAWMI is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. Deutsche Bank AG is a major global banking institution engaged in a wide variety of financial services, including investment management, retail, private and commercial banking, investment banking and insurance. Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management is the retail brand name in the U.S. for the wealth management and asset management activities of Deutsche Bank AG and DeAWMI. Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management is committed to delivering the investing expertise, insight and resources of this global investment platform

	to American investors.
NYSE Symbol	CEE
Nasdaq Symbol	XCEEX
CUSIP Number	153436100

Privacy Notice

FACTS
What Does Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Do With Your Personal Information?
Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What? The types of personal information we collect and share can include:
 — Social Security number
 — Account balances
 — Purchase and transaction history
 — Bank account information
 — Contact information such as mailing address, e-mail address and telephone number
How? All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information, the reasons Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders or legal investigations	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	No	We do not share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share

Questions? Call (800) 728-3337 or e-mail us at service@db.com

Who we are

The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc.

Who is providing this notice?

What we do

How does Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management protect my personal information?

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.

How does Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example. When you:

- open an account
- give us your contact information
- provide bank account information for ACH or wire transactions
- tell us where to send money
- seek advice about your investments

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only

- sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness
- affiliates from using your information to market to you
- sharing for non-affiliates to market to you

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions

Affiliates

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial or non-financial companies. Our affiliates include financial companies with the DWS or Deutsche Bank ("DB") name, such as DB AG Frankfurt and DB Alex Brown.

Non-affiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. Non-affiliates we share with include account service providers, service quality monitoring services, mailing service providers and verification services to help in the fight against money laundering and fraud.

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between non-affiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management does not jointly market.

Rev. 08/2014

Notes

There are three closed-end funds investing in European equities advised and administered by wholly owned subsidiaries of the Deutsche Bank Group:

- The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc. — investing primarily in equity or equity-linked securities of issuers domiciled in Central Europe, Russia and Turkey (with normally at least 80% in securities of issuers in such countries).
- The European Equity Fund, Inc. — investing primarily in equity or equity-linked securities of companies domiciled in countries that are members of the European Union (with normally at least 80% in securities of issuers in such countries).
- The New Germany Fund, Inc. — investing primarily in equity or equity-linked securities of middle market German companies with up to 20% in other Western European companies (with no more than 15% in any single country).

Please consult your broker for advice on any of the above or call 1-800-349-4281 (in the U.S.) or 00-800-2287-2750 (outside of the U.S.) for shareholder reports.

The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund is non-diversified and can take larger positions in fewer issues, increasing its potential risk. Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks, such as currency fluctuations, political and economic changes, and market risks. Any fund that focuses in a particular segment of the market will generally be more volatile than a fund that invests more broadly.

ITEM 2. CODE OF ETHICS

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the registrant has adopted a code of ethics, as defined in Item 2 of Form N-CSR, that applies to its Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.

There have been no amendments to, or waivers from, a provision of the code of ethics during the period covered by this report that would require disclosure under Item 2.

A copy of the code of ethics is filed as an exhibit to this Form N-CSR.

ITEM 3. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Fund's Board of Directors has determined that the Fund has at least one "audit committee financial expert" serving on its audit committee: Mr. Robert H. Wadsworth, Mr. Richard Karl Goeltz and Mr. Joachim Wagner. Each of these audit committee members is "independent," meaning that he is not an "interested person" of the Fund (as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act of 1940) and he does not accept any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the Fund (except in the capacity as a Board or committee member).

An "audit committee financial expert" is not an "expert" for any purpose, including for purposes of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as a result of being designated as an "audit committee financial expert." Further, the designation of a person as an "audit committee financial expert" does not mean that the person has any greater duties, obligations, or liability than those imposed on the person without the "audit committee financial expert" designation. Similarly, the designation of a person as an "audit committee financial expert" does not affect the duties, obligations, or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

ITEM 4. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

THE CENTRAL EUROPE, RUSSIA AND TURKEY FUND, INC.
FORM N-CSR DISCLOSURE RE: AUDIT FEES

The following table shows the amount of fees that PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (“PWC”), the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, billed to the Fund during the Fund’s last two fiscal years. The Audit Committee approved in advance all audit services and non-audit services that PWC provided to the Fund.

Services that the Fund’s Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Billed to the Fund

Fiscal Year Ended October 31,	Audit Fees	Audit-Related	Tax Fees	All
	Billed to Fund	Fees Billed to Fund	Billed to Fund	Other Fees Billed to Fund
2014	\$87,500	\$ 0	\$0	\$6,200
2013	\$87,500	\$ 0	\$0	\$6,200

“All Other Fees Billed to the Fund” were billed for services associated with foreign tax filings.

Services that the Fund’s Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Billed to the Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers

The following table shows the amount of fees billed by PWC to Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. (“DIMA” or the “Adviser”), and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with DIMA (“Control Affiliate”) that provides ongoing services to the Fund (“Affiliated Fund Service Provider”), for engagements directly related to the Fund’s operations and financial reporting, during the Fund’s last two fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ended October 31,	Audit-Related	Tax Fees	All
	Fees Billed to Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers	Billed to Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers	Other Fees Billed to Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers
2014	\$ 0	\$63,439	\$0
2013	\$ 0	\$66,535	\$0

The “Tax Fees Billed to the Adviser” were billed for services associated with foreign tax filings.

Non-Audit Services

The following table shows the amount of fees that PWC billed during the Fund’s last two fiscal years for non-audit services. The Audit Committee pre-approved all non-audit services that PWC provided to the Adviser and any Affiliated Fund Service Provider that related directly to the Fund’s operations and financial reporting. The Audit Committee requested and received information from PWC about any non-audit services that PWC rendered during the Fund’s last fiscal year to the Adviser and any Affiliated Fund Service Provider. The Committee considered this information in evaluating PWC’s independence.

Fiscal Year Ended October 31,	Total
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	Non-Audit Fees Billed to Fund (A)	Total Non-Audit Fees billed to Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers (engagements related directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund) (B)	Total Non-Audit Fees billed to Adviser and Affiliated Fund Service Providers (all other engagements) (C)	Total of (A), (B) and (C)
2014	\$6,200	\$ 63,439	\$ 0	\$69,639
2013	\$6,200	\$ 66,535	\$ 0	\$72,735

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. Generally, each Fund's Audit Committee must pre approve (i) all services to be performed for a Fund by a Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and (ii) all non-audit services to be performed by a Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the DIMA Entities with respect to operations and financial reporting of the Fund, except that the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of each Fund's Audit Committee may grant the pre-approval for non-audit services described in items (i) and (ii) above for non-prohibited services for engagements of less than \$100,000. All such delegated pre approvals shall be presented to each Fund's Audit Committee no later than the next Audit Committee meeting.

There were no amounts that were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to the de minimis exception under Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

According to the registrant's principal Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, substantially all of the principal Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's hours spent on auditing the registrant's financial statements were attributed to work performed by full-time permanent employees of the principal Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

ITEM 5. AUDIT COMMITTEE OF LISTED REGISTRANTS

The registrant has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The registrant's audit committee consists of Richard Karl Goeltz (Chairman), Robert H. Wadsworth, Richard R. Burt, Dr. Friedbert Malt and Joachim Wagner.

ITEM 6. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Not applicable

ITEM 7. DISCLOSURE OF PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR
CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Proxy Voting Policy and Guidelines

I. INTRODUCTION

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (“AWM”) has adopted and implemented the following policies and procedures, which it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interest of clients, in accordance with its fiduciary duties and local regulation. These Proxy Voting Policies, Procedures and Guidelines shall apply to all accounts managed by US domiciled advisers and to all US client accounts managed by non US regional offices. Non US regional offices are required to maintain procedures and to vote proxies as may be required by law on behalf of their non US clients. In addition, AWM’s proxy policies reflect the fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts.

The attached guidelines represent a set of global recommendations that were determined by the Global Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (“the GPVSC”). These guidelines were developed to provide AWM with a comprehensive list of recommendations that represent how AWM will generally vote proxies for its clients. The recommendations derived from the application of these guidelines are not intended to influence the various AWM legal entities either directly or indirectly by parent or affiliated companies. In addition, the organizational structures and documents of the various AWM legal entities allows, where necessary or appropriate, the execution by individual AWM subsidiaries of the proxy voting rights independently of any DB parent or affiliated company. This applies in particular to non U.S. fund management companies. The individuals that make proxy voting decisions are also free to act independently, subject to the normal and customary supervision by the management/boards of these AWM legal entities.

II. AWM’S PROXY VOTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Proxy votes are the property of AWM’s advisory clients.¹ As such, AWM’s authority and responsibility to vote such proxies depend upon its contractual relationships with its clients. AWM has delegated responsibility for effecting its advisory clients’ proxy votes to Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), an independent third-party proxy voting specialist. ISS votes AWM’s advisory clients’ proxies in accordance with AWM’s proxy guidelines or AWM’s specific instructions. Where a client has given specific instructions as to how a proxy should be voted, AWM will notify ISS to carry out those instructions. Where no specific instruction exists, AWM will follow the procedures in voting the proxies set forth in this document. Certain Taft-Hartley clients may direct AWM to have ISS vote their proxies in accordance with Taft Hartley voting Guidelines.

Clients may in certain instances contract with their custodial agent and notify AWM that they wish to engage in securities lending transactions. In such cases, it is the responsibility of the custodian to deduct the number of shares that are on loan so that they do not get voted twice.

III. POLICIES

1. Proxy voting activities are conducted in the best economic interest of clients

AWM has adopted the following policies and procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with the best economic interest of its clients, as determined by AWM in good faith after appropriate review.

2. The Global Proxy Voting Sub-Committee

The Global Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (the “GPVSC”) is an internal working group established by the applicable AWM’s Investment Risk Oversight Committee pursuant to a written charter. The GPVSC is responsible for overseeing AWM’s proxy voting activities, including:

- (i) adopting, monitoring and updating guidelines, attached as Exhibit A (the “Guidelines”), that provide how AWM will generally vote proxies pertaining to a comprehensive list of common proxy voting matters;
- (ii) voting proxies where (A) the issues are not covered by specific client instruction or the Guidelines; (B) the Guidelines specify that the issues are to be determined on a case-by-case basis; or (C) where an exception to the Guidelines may be in the best economic interest of AWM’s clients; and
- (iii) monitoring the Proxy Vendor Oversight’s proxy voting activities (see below).

AWM’s Proxy Vendor Oversight, a function of AWM’s Operations Group, is responsible for coordinating with ISS to administer AWM’s proxy voting process and for voting proxies in accordance with any specific client instructions or, if there are none, the Guidelines, and overseeing ISS’ proxy responsibilities in this regard.

3. Availability of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and proxy voting record

Copies of these Policies and Procedures, as they may be updated from time to time, are made available to clients as required by law and otherwise at AWM’s discretion. Clients may also obtain information on how their proxies were voted by AWM as required by law and otherwise at AWM’s discretion; however, AWM must not selectively disclose its investment company clients’ proxy voting records. The Proxy Vendor Oversight will make proxy voting reports available to advisory clients upon request. The investment companies’ proxy voting records will be disclosed to shareholders by means of publicly-available annual filings of each company’s proxy voting record for 12-month periods ended June 30 (see “Recordkeeping” below), if so required by relevant law.

IV. PROCEDURES

The key aspects of AWM’s proxy voting process are as follows:

1. The GPVSC’s Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Guidelines set forth the GPVSC’s standard voting positions on a comprehensive list of common proxy voting matters. The GPVSC has developed, and continues to update the Guidelines based on consideration of current corporate governance principles, industry standards, client feedback, and the impact of the matter on issuers and the value of the investments.

The GPVSC will review the Guidelines as necessary to support the best economic interests of AWM’s clients and, in any event, at least annually. The GPVSC will make changes to the Guidelines, whether as a result of the annual review or otherwise, taking solely into account the best economic interests of clients. Before changing the Guidelines, the GPVSC will thoroughly review and evaluate the proposed change and the reasons therefore, and the GPVSC Chair will ask GPVSC members whether anyone outside of the AWM organization (but within Deutsche Bank and its affiliates) or any entity that identifies itself as an AWM advisory client has requested or attempted to influence the proposed change and whether any member has a conflict of interest with respect to the proposed change. If any such matter is reported to the GPVSC Chair, the Chair will promptly notify the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee (see below) and will defer the approval, if possible. Lastly, the GPVSC will fully document its rationale for approving any change to the Guidelines.

The Guidelines may reflect a voting position that differs from the actual practices of the public company(ies) within the Deutsche Bank organization or of the investment companies for which AWM or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or sponsor. Investment companies, particularly closed-end investment companies, are different from traditional operating companies. These differences may call for differences in voting positions on the same matter. Further, the manner in which AWM votes investment company proxies may differ from proposals for which an AWM-advised or sponsored investment company solicits proxies from its shareholders. As reflected in the Guidelines, proxies solicited by closed-end (and open-end) investment companies are generally voted in accordance with the pre-determined guidelines of ISS. See Section IV.3.B.

Funds (“Underlying Funds”) in which Topiary Fund Management Fund of Funds (each, a “Fund”) invest, may from time to time seek to revise their investment terms (i.e. liquidity, fees, etc.) or investment structure. In such event, the Underlying Funds may require approval/consent from its investors to effect the relevant changes. Topiary Fund Management has adopted Proxy Voting Procedures which outline the process for these approvals.

2. Specific proxy voting decisions made by the GPVSC

The Proxy Vendor Oversight will refer to the GPVSC all proxy proposals (i) that are not covered by specific client instructions or the Guidelines; or (ii) that, according to the Guidelines, should be evaluated and voted on a case-by-case basis.

Additionally, if, the Proxy Vendor Oversight, the GPVSC Chair or any member of the GPVSC, a portfolio manager, a research analyst or a sub-adviser believes that voting a particular proxy in accordance with the Guidelines may not be in the best economic interests of clients, that individual may bring the matter to the attention of the GPVSC Chair and/or the Proxy Vendor Oversight.²

If the Proxy Vendor Oversight refers a proxy proposal to the GPVSC or the GPVSC determines that voting a particular proxy in accordance with the Guidelines is not in the best economic interests of clients, the GPVSC will evaluate and vote the proxy, subject to the procedures below regarding conflicts.

The GPVSC endeavors to hold meetings to decide how to vote particular proxies sufficiently before the voting deadline so that the procedures below regarding conflicts can be completed before the GPVSC’s voting determination.

3. Certain proxy votes may not be cast

In some cases, the GPVSC may determine that it is in the best economic interests of its clients not to vote certain proxies. If the conditions below are met with regard to a proxy proposal, AWM will abstain from voting:

- n Neither the Guidelines nor specific client instructions cover an issue;
- n ISS does not make a recommendation on the issue;
- n The GPVSC cannot convene on the proxy proposal at issue to make a determination as to what would be in the client’s best interest. (This could happen, for example, if the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-committee found that there was a material conflict or if despite all best efforts being made, the GPVSC quorum requirement could not be met).

In addition, it is AWM’s policy not to vote proxies of issuers subject to laws of those jurisdictions that impose restrictions upon selling shares after proxies are voted, in order to preserve liquidity. In other cases, it may not be possible to vote certain proxies, despite good faith efforts to do so. For example, some jurisdictions do not provide adequate notice to shareholders so that proxies may be voted on a timely basis. Voting rights on securities that have

been loaned to third-parties transfer to those third-parties, with loan termination often being the only way to attempt to vote proxies on the loaned securities. Lastly, the GPVSC may determine that the costs to the client(s) associated with voting a particular proxy or group of proxies outweighs the economic benefits expected from voting the proxy or group of proxies.

The Proxy Vendor Oversight will coordinate with the GPVSC Chair regarding any specific proxies and any categories of proxies that will not or cannot be voted. The reasons for not voting any proxy shall be documented.

4. Conflict of Interest Procedures

A. Procedures to Address Conflicts of Interest and Improper Influence

Overriding Principle. In the limited circumstances where the GPVSC votes proxies,³ the GPVSC will vote those proxies in accordance with what it, in good faith, determines to be the best economic interests of AWM's clients.⁴

Independence of the GPVSC. As a matter of Compliance policy, the GPVSC and the Proxy Vendor Oversight are structured to be independent from other parts of Deutsche Bank. Members of the GPVSC and the employee responsible for Proxy Vendor Oversight are employees of AWM. As such, they may not be subject to the supervision or control of any employees of Deutsche Bank Corporate and Investment Banking division ("CIB"). Their compensation cannot be based upon their contribution to any business activity outside of AWM without prior approval of Legal and Compliance. They can have no contact with employees of Deutsche Bank outside of the Private Client and Asset Management division ("PCAM") regarding specific clients, business matters or initiatives without the prior approval of Legal and Compliance. They furthermore may not discuss proxy votes with any person outside of AWM (and within AWM only on a need to know basis).

Conflict Review Procedures. There will be a committee (the "Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee") established within AWM that will monitor for potential material conflicts of interest in connection with proxy proposals that are to be evaluated by the GPVSC. Promptly upon a determination that a vote shall be presented to the GPVSC, the GPVSC Chair shall notify the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee. The Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee shall promptly collect and review any information deemed reasonably appropriate to evaluate, in its reasonable judgment, if AWM or any person participating in the proxy voting process has, or has the appearance of, a material conflict of interest. For the purposes of this policy, a conflict of interest shall be considered "material" to the extent that a reasonable person could expect the conflict to influence, or appear to influence, the GPVSC's decision on the particular vote at issue. GPVSC should provide the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee a reasonable amount of time (no less than 24 hours) to perform all necessary and appropriate reviews. To the extent that a conflicts review cannot be sufficiently completed by the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee the proxies will be voted in accordance with the standard guidelines.

The information considered by the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee may include without limitation information regarding (i) AWM client relationships; (ii) any relevant personal conflict known by the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee or brought to the attention of that sub-committee; (iii) and any communications with members of the GPVSC (or anyone participating or providing information to the GPVSC) and any person outside of the AWM organization (but within Deutsche Bank and its affiliates) or any entity that identifies itself as an AWM advisory client regarding the vote at issue. In the context of any determination, the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee may consult with, and shall be entitled to rely upon, all applicable outside experts, including legal counsel.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee will document its findings and conclusions. If the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee determines that (i) AWM has a material conflict of interest that would prevent it from deciding how to vote the proxies concerned without further client consent or (ii) certain individuals should be recused from participating in the proxy vote at issue, the Conflicts

of Interest Management Sub-Committee will so inform the GPVSC chair.

If notified that AWM has a material conflict of interest as described above, the GPVSC chair will obtain instructions as to how the proxies should be voted either from (i) if time permits, the effected clients, or (ii) in accordance with the standard guidelines. If notified that certain individuals should be recused from the proxy vote at issue, the GPVSC Chair shall do so in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

Note: Any AWM employee who becomes aware of a potential, material conflict of interest in respect of any proxy vote to be made on behalf of clients shall notify Compliance. Compliance shall call a meeting of the conflict review committee to evaluate such conflict and determine a recommended course of action.

Procedures to be followed by the GPVSC. At the beginning of any discussion regarding how to vote any proxy, the GPVSC Chair (or his or her delegate) will inquire as to whether any GPVSC member (whether voting or ex officio) or any person participating in the proxy voting process has a personal conflict of interest or has actual knowledge of an actual or apparent conflict that has not been reported to the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee.

The GPVSC Chair also will inquire of these same parties whether they have actual knowledge regarding whether any director, officer or employee outside of the AWM organization (but within Deutsche Bank and its affiliates) or any entity that identifies itself as an AWM advisory client, has: (i) requested that AWM, the Proxy Vendor Oversight (or any member thereof) or a GPVSC member vote a particular proxy in a certain manner; (ii) attempted to influence AWM, the Proxy Vendor Oversight (or any member thereof), a GPVSC member or any other person in connection with proxy voting activities; or (iii) otherwise communicated with a GPVSC member or any other person participating or providing information to the GPVSC regarding the particular proxy vote at issue, and which incident has not yet been reported to the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee.

If any such incidents are reported to the GPVSC Chair, the Chair will promptly notify the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee and, if possible, will delay the vote until the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee can complete the conflicts report. If a delay is not possible, the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee will instruct the GPVSC whether anyone should be recused from the proxy voting process, or whether AWM should vote the proxy in accordance with the standard guidelines, seek instructions as to how to vote the proxy at issue from ISS or, if time permits, the effected clients. These inquiries and discussions will be properly reflected in the GPVSC's minutes.

Duty to Report. Any AWM employee, including any GPVSC member (whether voting or ex officio), that is aware of any actual or apparent conflict of interest relevant to, or any attempt by any person outside of the AWM organization (but within Deutsche Bank and its affiliates) or any entity that identifies itself as an AWM advisory client to influence, how AWM votes its proxies has a duty to disclose the existence of the situation to the GPVSC Chair (or his or her designee) and the details of the matter to the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee. In the case of any person participating in the deliberations on a specific vote, such disclosure should be made before engaging in any activities or participating in any discussion pertaining to that vote.

Recusal of Members. The GPVSC will recuse from participating in a specific proxy vote any GPVSC members (whether voting or ex officio) and/or any other person who (i) are personally involved in a material conflict of interest; or (ii) who, as determined by the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee, have actual knowledge of a circumstance or fact that could affect their independent judgment, in respect of such vote. The GPVSC will also exclude from consideration the views of any person (whether requested or volunteered) if the GPVSC or any member thereof knows, or if the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee has determined, that such other person has a material conflict of interest with respect to the particular proxy, or has attempted to influence the vote in any manner prohibited by these policies.

If, after excluding all relevant GPVSC voting members pursuant to the paragraph above, there are three or more GPVSC voting members remaining, those remaining GPVSC members will determine how to vote the proxy in accordance with these Policies and Procedures. If there are fewer than three GPVSC voting members remaining, the GPVSC Chair will vote the proxy in accordance with the standard guidelines, will obtain instructions as to how to have the proxy voted from, if time permits, the effected clients and otherwise from ISS.

B. Investment Companies and Affiliated Public Companies

Investment Companies. As reflected in the Guidelines, all proxies solicited by open-end and closed-end investment companies are voted in accordance with the pre-determined guidelines of ISS, unless the investment company client directs AWM to vote differently on a specific proxy or specific categories of proxies. However, regarding investment companies for which AWM or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or principal underwriter, such proxies are voted in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders (i.e., “mirror” or “echo” voting). Master fund proxies solicited from feeder funds are voted in accordance with applicable provisions of Section 12 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Subject to participation agreements with certain Exchange Traded Funds ("ETF") issuers that have received exemptive orders from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission allowing investing Deutsche funds to exceed the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A) and (B) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, DeAWM will echo vote proxies for ETFs in which Deutsche Bank holds more than 25% of outstanding voting shares globally when required to do so by participation agreements and SEC orders.

Affiliated Public Companies. For proxies solicited by non-investment company issuers of or within the Deutsche Bank organization, e.g., Deutsche bank itself, these proxies will be voted in the same proportion as the vote of other shareholders (i.e., “mirror” or “echo” voting).

Note: With respect to the Central Cash Management Fund (registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940), the Fund is not required to engage in echo voting and the investment adviser will use these Guidelines, and may determine, with respect to the Central Cash Management Fund, to vote contrary to the positions in the Guidelines, consistent with the Fund’s best interest.

C. Other Procedures That Limit Conflicts of Interest

AWM and other entities in the Deutsche Bank organization have adopted a number of policies, procedures and internal controls that are designed to avoid various conflicts of interest, including those that may arise in connection with proxy voting, including but not limited to:

- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics - DB Group;
- Conflicts of Interest Policy - DB Group;
- Information Sharing Procedures – DeAWM;
- Code of Ethics - DeAWM; and
- Code of Professional Conduct - US.

The GPVSC expects that these policies, procedures and internal controls will greatly reduce the chance that the GPVSC (or, its members) would be involved in, aware of or influenced by, an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

V. RECORDKEEPING

At a minimum, the following types of records must be properly maintained and readily accessible in order to evidence compliance with this policy.

- n AWM will maintain a record of each vote cast by AWM that includes among other things, company name, meeting date, proposals presented, vote cast and shares voted.
- n The Proxy Vendor Oversight maintains records for each of the proxy ballots it votes. Specifically, the records include, but are not limited to:
 - The proxy statement (and any additional solicitation materials) and relevant portions of annual statements.
 - Any additional information considered in the voting process that may be obtained from an issuing company, its agents or proxy research firms.
 - Analyst worksheets created for stock option plan and share increase analyses.
 - Proxy Edge print-screen of actual vote election.
- n AWM will retain these Policies and Procedures and the Guidelines; will maintain records of client requests for proxy voting information; and will retain any documents the Proxy Vendor Oversight or the GPVSC prepared that were material to making a voting decision or that memorialized the basis for a proxy voting decision.
- n The GPVSC also will create and maintain appropriate records documenting its compliance with these Policies and Procedures, including records of its deliberations and decisions regarding conflicts of interest and their resolution.
- n With respect to AWM's investment company clients, ISS will create and maintain records of each company's proxy voting record for 12-month periods ended June 30. AWM will compile the following information for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which the company was entitled to vote:
 - The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
 - The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if symbol is available through reasonably practicable means);
 - The Council on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures number for the portfolio security (if the number is available through reasonably practicable means);
 - The shareholder meeting date;
 - A brief identification of the matter voted on;
 - Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
 - Whether the company cast its vote on the matter;
 - How the company cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
 - Whether the company cast its vote for or against management.

Note: This list is intended to provide guidance only in terms of the records that must be maintained in accordance with this policy. In addition, please note that records must be maintained in accordance with the applicable Records Management Policy - US.

With respect to electronically stored records, “properly maintained” is defined as complete, authentic (unalterable) usable and backed-up. At a minimum, records should be retained for a period of not less than six years (or longer, if necessary to comply with applicable regulatory requirements), the first three years in an appropriate AWM office.

VI. THE GPVSC’S OVERSIGHT ROLE

In addition to adopting the Guidelines and making proxy voting decisions on matters referred to it as set forth above, the GPVSC will monitor the proxy voting process by reviewing summary proxy information presented by ISS. The GPVSC will use this review process to determine, among other things, whether any changes should be made to the Guidelines. This review will take place at least quarterly and will be documented in the GPVSC’s minutes.

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- 1 For purposes of these Policies and Procedures, “clients” refers to persons or entities: for which AWM serves as investment adviser or sub-adviser; for which AWM votes proxies; and that have an economic or beneficial ownership interest in the portfolio securities of issuers soliciting such proxies.
 - 2 The Proxy Vendor Oversight generally monitors upcoming proxy solicitations for heightened attention from the press or the industry and for novel or unusual proposals or circumstances, which may prompt the Proxy Vendor Oversight to bring the solicitation to the attention of the GPVSC Chair. AWM portfolio managers, AWM research analysts and sub-advisers also may bring a particular proxy vote to the attention of the GPVSC Chair, as a result of their ongoing monitoring of portfolio securities held by advisory clients and/or their review of the periodic proxy voting record reports that the GPVSC Chair distributes to AWM portfolio managers and AWM research analysts.
 - 3 As mentioned above, the GPVSC votes proxies (i) where neither a specific client instruction nor a Guideline directs how the proxy should be voted, (ii) where the Guidelines specify that an issue is to be determined on a case by case basis or (iii) where voting in accordance with the Guidelines may not be in the best economic interests of clients.
 - 4 The Proxy Vendor Oversight, who serves as the non-voting secretary of the GPVSC, may receive routine calls from proxy solicitors and other parties interested in a particular proxy vote. Any contact that attempts to exert improper pressure or influence shall be reported to the Conflicts of Interest Management Sub-Committee.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management

Global Proxy Voting Guidelines

As amended February 2013

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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These Guidelines may reflect a voting position that differs from the actual practices of the public company(ies) within the Deutsche Bank organization or of the investment companies for which AWM or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or sponsor.

NOTE: Because of the unique structure and regulatory scheme applicable to closed-end investment companies, the voting guidelines (particularly those related to governance issues) generally will be inapplicable to holdings of closed-end investment companies. As a result, determinations on the appropriate voting recommendation for closed-end investment company shares will be made on a case-by-case basis.

I. Board of Directors and Executives

A. Election of Directors

Routine: AWM Policy is to vote “for” the uncontested election of directors. Votes for a director in an uncontested election will be withheld in cases where a director has shown an inability to perform his/her duties in the best interests of the shareholders.

Proxy contest: In a proxy contest involving election of directors, a case-by-case voting decision will be made based upon analysis of the issues involved and the merits of the incumbent and dissident slates of directors. AWM will incorporate the decisions of a third party proxy research vendor, currently, Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) subject to review by the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (GPVSC) as set forth in the AWM’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

Rationale: The large majority of corporate directors fulfill their fiduciary obligation and in most cases support for management’s nominees is warranted. As the issues relevant to a contested election differ in each instance, those cases must be addressed as they arise.

B. Classified Boards of Directors

AWM policy is to vote against proposals to classify the board and for proposals to repeal classified boards and elect directors annually.

Rationale: Directors should be held accountable on an annual basis. By entrenching the incumbent board, a classified board may be used as an anti-takeover device to the detriment of the shareholders in a hostile take-over situation.

C. Board and Committee Independence

AWM policy is to vote:

1. “For” proposals that require that a certain percentage (majority up to 66 2/3%) of members of a board of directors be comprised of independent or unaffiliated directors.
2. “For” proposals that require all members of a company's compensation, audit, nominating, or other similar committees be comprised of independent or unaffiliated directors.
3. “Against” shareholder proposals to require the addition of special interest, or constituency, representatives to boards of directors.
4. “For” separation of the Chairman and CEO positions.
5. “Against” proposals that require a company to appoint a Chairman who is an independent director.

Rationale: Board independence is a cornerstone of effective governance and accountability. A board that is sufficiently independent from management assures that shareholders' interests are adequately represented. However,

the Chairman of the board must have sufficient involvement in and experience with the operations of the company to perform the functions required of that position and lead the company.

No director qualifies as 'independent' unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company).

Whether a director is in fact not "independent" will depend on the laws and regulations of the primary market for the security and the exchanges, if any, on which the security trades.

D. Liability and Indemnification of Directors

AWM policy is to vote "for" management proposals to limit directors' liability and to broaden the indemnification of directors, unless broader indemnification or limitations on directors' liability would affect shareholders' interests in pending litigation.

Rationale: While shareholders want directors and officers to be responsible for their actions, it is not in the best interests of the shareholders for them to be to risk averse. If the risk of personal liability is too great, companies may not be able to find capable directors willing to serve. We support expanding coverage only for actions taken in good faith and not for serious violations of fiduciary obligation or negligence.

E. Qualifications of Directors

AWM policy is to follow management's recommended vote on either management or shareholder proposals that set retirement ages for directors or require specific levels of stock ownership by directors.

Rationale: As a general rule, the board of directors, and not the shareholders, is most qualified to establish qualification policies.

F. Removal of Directors and Filling of Vacancies

AWM policy is to vote "against" proposals that include provisions that directors may be removed only for cause or proposals that include provisions that only continuing directors may fill board vacancies.

Rationale: Differing state statutes permit removal of directors with or without cause. Removal of directors for cause usually requires proof of self-dealing, fraud or misappropriation of corporate assets, limiting shareholders' ability to remove directors except under extreme circumstances. Removal without cause requires no such showing.

Allowing only incumbent directors to fill vacancies can serve as an anti-takeover device, precluding shareholders from filling the board until the next regular election.

G. Proposals to Fix the Size of the Board

AWM policy is to vote:

1. "For" proposals to fix the size of the board unless: (a) no specific reason for the proposed change is given; or (b) the proposal is part of a package of takeover defenses.
2. "Against" proposals allowing management to fix the size of the board without shareholder approval.

Rationale: Absent danger of anti-takeover use, companies should be granted a reasonable amount of flexibility in fixing the size of its board.

H. Proposals to Restrict Chief Executive Officer's Service on Multiple Boards

AWM policy is to vote "For" proposals to restrict a Chief Executive Officer from serving on more than three outside boards of directors.

Rationale: Chief Executive Officer must have sufficient time to ensure that shareholders' interests are represented adequately.

Note: A director's service on multiple closed-end fund boards within a fund complex are treated as service on a single Board for the purpose of the proxy voting guidelines.

I. Proposals to Restrict Supervisory Board Members Service on Multiple Boards (For FFT Securities)

AWM policy is to vote "for" proposals to restrict a Supervisory Board Member from serving on more than five supervisory boards.

Rationale: We consider a strong, independent and knowledgeable supervisory board as important counter-balance to executive management to ensure that the interests of shareholders are fully reflected by the company.

Full information should be disclosed in the annual reports and accounts to allow all shareholders to judge the success of the supervisory board controlling their company.

Supervisory Board Member must have sufficient time to ensure that shareholders' interests are represented adequately.

Note: A director's service on multiple closed-end fund boards within a fund complex are treated as service on a single Board for the purpose of the proxy voting guidelines.

J. Proposals to Establish Audit Committees (For FFT and U.S. Securities)

AWM policy is to vote "for" proposals that require the establishment of audit committees.

Rationale: The audit committee should deal with accounting and risk management related questions, verifies the independence of the auditor with due regard to possible conflicts of interest. It also should determine the procedure of the audit process.

II. Capital Structure

A. Authorization of Additional Shares (For U.S. Securities)

AWM policy is to vote "for" proposals to increase the authorization of existing classes of stock that do not exceed a 3:1 ratio of shares authorized to shares outstanding for a large cap company, and do not exceed a 4:1 ratio of shares authorized to shares outstanding for a small-midcap company (companies having a market capitalization under one billion U.S. dollars.).

Rationale: While companies need an adequate number of shares in order to carry on business, increases requested for general financial flexibility must be limited to protect shareholders from their potential use as an anti-takeover device. Requested increases for specifically designated, reasonable business purposes (stock split, merger, etc.) will be considered in light of those purposes and the number of shares required.

B. Authorization of “Blank Check” Preferred Stock (For U.S. Securities)

AWM policy is to vote:

1. “Against” proposals to create blank check preferred stock or to increase the number of authorized shares of blank check preferred stock unless the company expressly states that the stock will not be used for anti-takeover purposes and will not be issued without shareholder approval.
2. “For” proposals mandating shareholder approval of blank check stock placement.

Rationale: Shareholders should be permitted to monitor the issuance of classes of preferred stock in which the board of directors is given unfettered discretion to set voting, dividend, conversion and other rights for the shares issued.

C. Stock Splits/Reverse Stock Splits

AWM policy is to vote “for” stock splits if a legitimate business purpose is set forth and the split is in the shareholders' best interests. A vote is cast “for” a reverse stock split only if the number of shares authorized is reduced in the same proportion as the reverse split or if the effective increase in authorized shares (relative to outstanding shares) complies with the proxy guidelines for common stock increases (see Section II.A, above).

Rationale: Generally, stock splits do not detrimentally affect shareholders. Reverse stock splits, however, may have the same result as an increase in authorized shares and should be analyzed accordingly.

D. Dual Class/Supervoting Stock

AWM policy is to vote “against” proposals to create or authorize additional shares of super-voting stock or stock with unequal voting rights.

Rationale: The “one share, one vote” principal ensures that no shareholder maintains a voting interest exceeding their equity interest in the company.

E. Large Block Issuance (For U.S. Securities)

AWM policy is to address large block issuances of stock on a case-by-case basis, incorporating the recommendation of an independent third party proxy research firm (currently ISS) subject to review by the GPVSC as set forth in AWM's Proxy Policies and Procedures.

Additionally, AWM supports proposals requiring shareholder approval of large block issuances.

Rationale: Stock issuances must be reviewed in light of the business circumstances leading to the request and the potential impact on shareholder value.

F. Recapitalization into a Single Class of Stock

AWM policy is to vote “for” recapitalization plans to provide for a single class of common stock, provided the terms are fair, with no class of stock being unduly disadvantaged.

Rationale: Consolidation of multiple classes of stock is a business decision that may be left to the board and/or management if there is no adverse effect on shareholders.

G. Share Repurchases

AWM policy is to vote “for” share repurchase plans provided all shareholders are able to participate on equal terms.

Rationale: Buybacks are generally considered beneficial to shareholders because they tend to increase returns to the remaining shareholders.

H. Reductions in Par Value

AWM policy is to vote “for” proposals to reduce par value, provided a legitimate business purpose is stated (e.g., the reduction of corporate tax responsibility).

Rationale: Usually, adjustments to par value are a routine financial decision with no substantial impact on shareholders.

III. Corporate Governance Issues

A. Confidential Voting

AWM policy is to vote “for” proposals to provide for confidential voting and independent tabulation of voting results and to vote “against” proposals to repeal such provisions.

Rationale: Confidential voting protects the privacy rights of all shareholders. This is particularly important for employee-shareholders or shareholders with business or other affiliations with the company, who may be vulnerable to coercion or retaliation when opposing management. Confidential voting does not interfere with the ability of corporations to communicate with all shareholders, nor does it prohibit shareholders from making their views known directly to management.

B. Cumulative Voting (For U.S. Securities)

AWM policy is to vote “against” shareholder proposals requesting cumulative voting and “for” management proposals to eliminate it. The protections afforded shareholders by cumulative voting are not necessary when a company has a history of good performance and does not have a concentrated ownership interest. Accordingly, a vote is cast “against” cumulative voting and “for” proposals to eliminate it if:

- a) The company has a five year return on investment greater than the relevant industry index,
- b) All directors and executive officers as a group beneficially own less than 10% of the outstanding stock, and
- c) No shareholder (or voting block) beneficially owns 15% or more of the company.

Thus, failure of any one of the three criteria results in a vote for cumulative voting in accordance with the general policy.

Rationale: Cumulative voting is a tool that should be used to ensure that holders of a significant number of shares may have board representation; however, the presence of other safeguards may make their use unnecessary.

C. Supermajority Voting Requirements

AWM policy is to vote “against” management proposals to require a supermajority vote to amend the charter or bylaws and to vote “for” shareholder proposals to modify or rescind existing supermajority requirements.

*Exception made when company holds a controlling position and seeks to lower threshold to maintain control and/or make changes to corporate by-laws.

Rationale: Supermajority voting provisions violate the democratic principle that a simple majority should carry the vote. Setting supermajority requirements may make it difficult or impossible for shareholders to remove egregious by-law or charter provisions. Occasionally, a company with a significant insider held position might attempt to lower a supermajority threshold to make it easier for management to approve provisions that may be detrimental to shareholders. In that case, it may not be in the shareholders interests to lower the supermajority provision.

D. Shareholder Right to Vote

AWM policy is to vote “against” proposals that restrict the right of shareholders to call special meetings, amend the bylaws, or act by written consent. Policy is to vote “for” proposals that remove such restrictions.

Rationale: Any reasonable means whereby shareholders can make their views known to management or affect the governance process should be supported.

IV. Compensation

Annual Incentive Plans or Bonus Plans are often submitted to shareholders for approval. These plans typically award cash to executives based on company performance. Deutsche Bank believes that the responsibility for executive compensation decisions rest with the board of directors and/or the compensation committee, and its policy is not to second-guess the board’s award of cash compensation amounts to executives unless a particular award or series of awards is deemed excessive. If stock options are awarded as part of these bonus or incentive plans, the provisions must meet Deutsche Bank’s criteria regarding stock option plans, or similar stock-based incentive compensation schemes, as set forth below.

A. Establishment of a Remuneration Committee (For FFT Securities)

AWM policy is to vote “for” proposals that require the establishment of a remuneration committee.

Rationale: Corporations should disclose in each annual report or proxy statement their policies on remuneration. Essential details regarding executive remuneration including share options, long-term incentive plans and bonuses, should be disclosed in the annual report, so that investors can judge whether corporate pay policies and practices meet the standard.

The remuneration committee shall not comprise any board members and should be sensitive to the wider scene on executive pay. It should ensure that performance-based elements of executive pay are designed to align the interests of shareholders.

B. Executive and Director Stock Option Plans

AWM policy is to vote “for” stock option plans that meet the following criteria:

- (1) The resulting dilution of existing shares is less than (a) 15 percent of outstanding shares for large capital corporations or (b) 20 percent of outstanding shares for small-mid capital companies (companies having a market capitalization under one billion U.S.

dollars).

- (2) The transfer of equity resulting from granting options at less than FMV is no greater than 3% of the over-all market capitalization of large capital corporations, or 5% of market cap for small-mid capital companies.
- (3) The plan does not contain express repricing provisions and, in the absence of an express statement that options will not be repriced; the company does not have a history of repricing options.
- (4) The plan does not grant options on super-voting stock.

AWM will support performance-based option proposals as long as a) they do not mandate that all options granted by the company must be performance based, and b) only certain high-level executives are subject to receive the performance based options.

AWM will support proposals to eliminate the payment of outside director pensions.

Rationale: Determining the cost to the company and to shareholders of stock-based incentive plans raises significant issues not encountered with cash-based compensation plans. These include the potential dilution of existing shareholders' voting power, the transfer of equity out of the company resulting from the grant and execution of options at less than FMV and the authority to reprice or replace underwater options. Our stock option plan analysis model seeks to allow reasonable levels of flexibility for a company yet still protect shareholders from the negative impact of excessive stock compensation. Acknowledging that small mid-capital corporations often rely more heavily on stock option plans as their main source of executive compensation and may not be able to compete with their large capital competitors with cash compensation, we provide slightly more flexibility for those companies.

C. Employee Stock Option/Purchase Plans

AWM policy is to vote for employee stock purchase plans (ESPP's) when the plan complies with Internal Revenue Code 423, allowing non-management employees to purchase stock at 85% of FMV.

AWM policy is to vote "for" employee stock option plans (ESOPs) provided they meet the standards for stock option plans in general. However, when computing dilution and transfer of equity, ESOPs are considered independently from executive and director option plans.

Rationale: ESOPs and ESPP's encourage rank-and-file employees to acquire an ownership stake in the companies they work for and have been shown to promote employee loyalty and improve productivity.

D. Golden Parachutes

AWM policy is to vote "for" proposals to require shareholder approval of golden parachutes and for proposals that would limit golden parachutes to no more than three times base compensation. Policy is to vote "against" more restrictive shareholder proposals to limit golden parachutes.

Rationale: In setting a reasonable limitation, AWM considers that an effective parachute should be less attractive than continued employment and that the IRS has opined that amounts greater than three times annual salary, are excessive.

E. Proposals to Limit Benefits or Executive Compensation

AWM policy is to vote "against"

1. Proposals to limit benefits, pensions or compensation and
2. Proposals that request or require disclosure of executive compensation greater than the disclosure required by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations.

Rationale: Levels of compensation and benefits are generally considered to be day-to-day operations of the company, and are best left unrestricted by arbitrary limitations proposed by shareholders.

F. Option Expensing

AWM policy is to support proposals requesting companies to expense stock options.

Rationale: Although companies can choose to expense options voluntarily, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) does not yet require it, instead allowing companies to disclose the theoretical value of options as a footnote. Because the expensing of stock options lowers earnings, most companies elect not to do so. Given the fact that options have become an integral component of compensation and their exercise results in a transfer of shareholder value, AWM agrees that their value should not be ignored and treated as “no cost” compensation. The expensing of stock options would promote more modest and appropriate use of stock options in executive compensation plans and present a more accurate picture of company operational earnings.

G. Management board election and motion (For FFT Securities)

AWM policy is to vote “against”:

- the election of board members with positions on either remuneration or audit committees;
- the election of supervisory board members with too many supervisory board mandates;
- “automatic” election of former board members into the supervisory board.

Rationale: Management as an entity, and each of its members, are responsible for all actions of the company, and are - subject to applicable laws and regulations - accountable to the shareholders as a whole for their actions.

Sufficient information should be disclosed in the annual company report and account to allow shareholders to judge the success of the company.

H. Remuneration (variable pay): (For FFT Securities)

Executive remuneration for Management Board

AWM policy is to vote “for” remuneration for Management Board that is transparent and linked to results.

Rationale: Executive compensation should motivate management and align the interests of management with the shareholders. The focus should be on criteria that prevent excessive remuneration; but enable the company to hire and retain first-class professionals.

Shareholder interests are normally best served when management is remunerated to optimise long-term returns. Criteria should include suitable measurements like return on capital employed or economic value added.

Interests should generally also be correctly aligned when management own shares in the company – even more so if these shares represent a substantial portion of their own wealth.

Its disclosure shall differentiate between fixed pay, variable (performance related) pay and long-term incentives, including stock option plans with valuation ranges as well as pension and any other significant arrangements.

Executive remuneration for Supervisory Board

AWM policy is to vote “for” remuneration for Supervisory Board that is at least 50% in fixed form.

Rationale: It would normally be preferable if performance linked compensation were not based on dividend payments, but linked to suitable result based parameters. Consulting and procurement services should also be published in the company report.

I. Long-term incentive plans (For FFT Securities)

AWM policy is to vote “for” long-term incentive plans for members of a management board that reward for above average company performance.

Rationale: Incentive plans will normally be supported if they:

- directly align the interests of members of management boards with those of shareholders;
- establish challenging performance criteria to reward only above average performance;
- measure performance by total shareholder return in relation to the market or a range of comparable companies;
- are long-term in nature and encourage long-term ownership of the shares once exercised through minimum holding periods;
- do not allow a repricing of the exercise price in stock option plans.

J. Shareholder Proposals Concerning “Pay for Superior Performance”

AWM policy is to address pay for superior performance proposals on a case-by-case basis, incorporating the recommendation of an independent third party proxy research firm (currently ISS) subject to review by the GPVSC as set forth in AWM’s Proxy Policies and Procedures.

Rationale: While AWM agrees that compensation issues are better left to the discretion of management, they appreciate the need to monitor for excessive compensation practices on a case by case basis. If, after a review of the ISS metrics, AWM is comfortable with ISS’s applying this calculation and will vote according to their recommendation.

K. Executive Compensation Advisory

AWM policy is to follow management’s recommended vote on shareholder proposals to propose an advisory resolution seeking to ratify the compensation of the company’s named executive officers (NEOs) on an annual basis.

Rationale: AWM believes that controls exist within senior management and corporate compensation committees, ensuring fair compensation to executives. This might allow shareholders to require approval for all levels of management's compensation.

L. Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation

AWM policy is to evaluate Executive Compensation proposals on a case-by-case basis, where locally defined this may be done by incorporating the recommendation of an independent third party proxy research firm. AWM will oppose Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation if:

- there is a significant misalignment between CEO pay and company performance;
- the company maintains significant problematic pay practices;
- the board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders.

Rationale: While AWM agrees that compensation issues are better left to the discretion of management, they appreciate the need to take action on this nonbinding proposal if excessive compensation practices exist.

M. Frequency of Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

AWM policy is to vote "for" annual advisory votes on compensation, which provide the most consistent and clear communication channel for shareholder concerns about companies' executive pay programs.

Rationale: AWM believes that annual advisory vote gives shareholders the opportunity to express any compensation concerns to the Executive Compensation proposal which is an advisory voting.

V. Anti-Takeover Related Issues

A. Shareholder Rights Plans ("Poison Pills")

AWM policy is to vote "for" proposals to require shareholder ratification of poison pills or that request boards to redeem poison pills, and to vote "against" the adoption of poison pills if they are submitted for shareholder ratification.

Rationale: Poison pills are the most prevalent form of corporate takeover defenses and can be (and usually are) adopted without shareholder review or consent. The potential cost of poison pills to shareholders during an attempted takeover outweighs the benefits.

B. Reincorporation

AWM policy is to examine reincorporation proposals on a case-by-case basis. The voting decision is based on: (1) differences in state law between the existing state of incorporation and the proposed state of incorporation; and (2) differences between the existing and the proposed charter/bylaws/articles of incorporation and their effect on shareholder rights. If changes resulting from the proposed reincorporation violate the corporate governance principles set forth in these guidelines, the reincorporation will be deemed contrary to shareholder's interests and a vote cast "against."

Rationale: Reincorporations can be properly analyzed only by looking at the advantages and disadvantages to their shareholders. Care must be taken that anti-takeover protection is not the sole or primary result of a proposed change.

C. Fair-Price Proposals

AWM policy is to vote “for” management fair-price proposals, provided that: (1) the proposal applies only to two-tier offers; (2) the proposal sets an objective fair-price test based on the highest price that the acquirer has paid for a company's shares; (3) the supermajority requirement for bids that fail the fair-price test is no higher than two-thirds of the outstanding shares; (4) the proposal contains no other anti-takeover provisions or provisions that restrict shareholders rights.

A vote is cast for shareholder proposals that would modify or repeal existing fair-price requirements that do not meet these standards.

Rationale: While fair price provisions may be used as anti-takeover devices, if adequate provisions are included, they provide some protection to shareholders who have some say in their application and the ability to reject those protections if desired.

D. Exemption from state takeover laws

AWM policy is to vote “for” shareholder proposals to opt out of state takeover laws and to vote “against” management proposals requesting to opt out of state takeover laws.

Rationale: Control share statutes, enacted at the state level, may harm long-term share value by entrenching management. They also unfairly deny certain shares their inherent voting rights.

E. Non-financial Effects of Takeover Bids

Policy is to vote “against” shareholder proposals to require consideration of non-financial effects of merger or acquisition proposals.

Rationale: Non-financial effects may often be subjective and are secondary to AWM’s stated purpose of acting in its client’s best economic interest.

VI. Mergers & Acquisitions

Evaluation of mergers, acquisitions and other special corporate transactions (i.e., takeovers, spin-offs, sales of assets, reorganizations, restructurings and recapitalizations) are performed on a case-by-case basis incorporating information from an independent proxy research source (currently ISS.) Additional resources including portfolio management and research analysts may be considered as set forth in AWM’s Policies and Procedures.

VII. Environmental, Social & Governance Issues

Environmental, social and governance issues (“ESG”) are becoming increasingly important to corporate success. We incorporate ESG considerations into both our investment decisions and our proxy voting decisions – particularly if the financial performance of the company could be impacted. Companies or states that seriously contravene internationally accepted ethical principles will be subject to heightened scrutiny.

A. Principles for Responsible Investment

AWM policy is to actively engage with companies on ESG issues and participate in ESG initiatives. In this context, AWM (a) votes “for increased disclosure on ESG issues; (b) is willing to participate in the development of policy, regulation and standard setting (such as promoting and protecting shareholder rights); (c) could support shareholder initiatives and also file shareholder resolutions with long term ESG considerations and improved ESG disclosure,

when applicable; (d) could support standardized ESG reporting and issues to be integrated within annual financial reports; and (e) on a case by case basis, will generally follow management's recommended vote on other matters related to ESG issues.

Rationale: ESG issues can affect the performance of investment portfolios (to varying degrees across companies, sectors, regions, asset classes and through time).

B. ESG Issues

AWM policy is to vote in line with the CERES recommendation on Environmental matters covered under the CERES Principles, and Social and Sustainability issues not specifically addressed elsewhere in the Guidelines. AWM will rely on ISS to identify shareholder proposals addressing CERES Principles and proxies will be voted in accordance with ISS's predetermined voting guidelines on CERES Principles.

Any matter that is to be voted on, consented to or approved by the voting members, may take place in person, telephonically or via other electronic means. In addition, voting members may act in writing, including without limitation, via e-mail.

Rationale: AWM supports the CERES Principles and as such generally votes proxies in line with the CERES recommendation.

C. Labor & Human Rights

AWM policy is to vote "against" adopting global codes of conduct or workplace standards exceeding those mandated by law.

Rationale: Additional requirements beyond those mandated by law are deemed unnecessary and potentially burdensome to companies

D. Diversity & Equality

1. AWM policy is to vote "against" shareholder proposals to force equal employment opportunity, affirmative action or board diversity.

Rationale: Compliance with State and Federal legislation along with information made available through filings with the EEOC provides sufficient assurance that companies act responsibly and make information public.

2. AWM policy is also to vote "against" proposals to adopt the Mac Bride Principles. The Mac Bride Principles promote fair employment, specifically regarding religious discrimination.

Rationale: Compliance with the Fair Employment Act of 1989 makes adoption of the Mac Bride Principles redundant. Their adoption could potentially lead to charges of reverse discrimination.

E. Health & Safety

1. AWM policy is to vote "against" adopting a pharmaceutical price restraint policy or reporting pricing policy changes.

Rationale: Pricing is an integral part of business for pharmaceutical companies and should not be dictated by shareholders (particularly pursuant to an arbitrary formula). Disclosing pricing policies may also jeopardize a

company's competitive position in the marketplace.

2. AWM policy is to vote "against" shareholder proposals to control the use or labeling of and reporting on genetically engineered products.

Rationale: Additional requirements beyond those mandated by law are deemed unnecessary and potentially burdensome to companies.

F. Government/Military

1. AWM policy is to vote against shareholder proposals regarding the production or sale of military arms or nuclear or space-based weapons, including proposals seeking to dictate a company's interaction with a particular foreign country or agency.

Rationale: Generally, management is in a better position to determine what products or industries a company can and should participate in. Regulation of the production or distribution of military supplies is, or should be, a matter of government policy.

2. AWM policy is to vote "against" shareholder proposals regarding political contributions and donations.

Rationale: The Board of Directors and Management, not shareholders, should evaluate and determine the recipients of any contributions made by the company.

3. AWM policy is to vote "against" shareholder proposals regarding charitable contributions and donations.

Rationale: The Board of Directors and Management, not shareholders, should evaluate and determine the recipients of any contributions made by the company.

G. Tobacco

1. AWM policy is to vote "against" shareholder proposals requesting additional standards or reporting requirements for tobacco companies as well as "against" requesting companies to report on the intentional manipulation of nicotine content.

Rationale: Where a tobacco company's actions meet the requirements of legal and industry standards, imposing additional burdens may detrimentally affect a company's ability to compete. The disclosure of nicotine content information could affect the company's rights in any pending or future litigation.

2. Shareholder requests to spin-off or restructure tobacco businesses will be opposed.

Rationale: These decisions are more appropriately left to the Board and management, and not to shareholder mandate.

VIII. Miscellaneous Items

A. Ratification of Auditors

AWM policy is to vote "for" a) the management recommended selection of auditors and b) proposals to require shareholder approval of auditors.

Rationale: Absent evidence that auditors have not performed their duties adequately, support for management's nomination is warranted.

B. Limitation of non-audit services provided by independent auditor

AWM policy is to support proposals limiting non-audit fees to 50% of the aggregate annual fees earned by the firm retained as a company's independent auditor.

Rationale: In the wake of financial reporting problems and alleged audit failures at a number of companies, AWM supports the general principle that companies should retain separate firms for audit and consulting services to avoid potential conflicts of interest. However, given the protections afforded by the recently enacted Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (which requires Audit Committee pre-approval for non-audit services and prohibits auditors from providing specific types of services), and the fact that some non-audit services are legitimate audit-related services, complete separation of audit and consulting fees may not be warranted. A reasonable limitation is appropriate to help ensure auditor independence and it is reasonable to expect that audit fees exceed non-audit fees.

C. Audit firm rotation

AWM policy is to vote against proposals seeking audit firm rotation.

Rationale: While the Sarbanes-Oxley Act mandates that the lead audit partner be switched every five years, AWM believes that rotation of the actual audit firm would be costly and disruptive.

D. Transaction of Other Business

AWM policy is to vote against "transaction of other business" proposals.

Rationale: This is a routine item to allow shareholders to raise other issues and discuss them at the meeting. As the nature of these issues may not be disclosed prior to the meeting, we recommend a vote against these proposals. This protects shareholders voting by proxy (and not physically present at a meeting) from having action taken at the meeting that they did not receive proper notification of or sufficient opportunity to consider.

E. Motions to Adjourn the Meeting

AWM Policy is to vote against proposals to adjourn the meeting.

Rationale: Management may seek authority to adjourn the meeting if a favorable outcome is not secured. Shareholders should already have had enough information to make a decision. Once votes have been cast, there is no justification for management to continue spending time and money to press shareholders for support.

F. Bundled Proposals

AWM policy is to vote against bundled proposals if any bundled issue would require a vote against it if proposed individually.

Rationale: Shareholders should not be forced to "take the good with the bad" in cases where the proposals could reasonably have been submitted separately.

G. Change of Company Name

AWM policy is to support management on proposals to change the company name.

Rationale: This is generally considered a business decision for a company.

H. Proposals Related to the Annual Meeting

AWM Policy is to vote in favor of management for proposals related to the conduct of the annual meeting (meeting time, place, etc.)

Rationale: These are considered routine administrative proposals.

I. Reimbursement of Expenses Incurred from Candidate Nomination

AWM policy is to follow management's recommended vote on shareholder proposals related to the amending of company bylaws to provide for the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in connection with nominating one or more candidates in a contested election of directors to the corporation's board of directors.

Rationale: Corporations should not be liable for costs associated with shareholder proposals for directors.

J. Investment Company Proxies

Proxies solicited by investment companies are voted in accordance with the recommendations of an independent third party, currently ISS. However, regarding investment companies for which AWM or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or principal underwriter, such proxies are voted in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders. Proxies solicited by master funds from feeder funds will be voted in accordance with applicable provisions of Section 12 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Investment companies, particularly closed-end investment companies, are different from traditional operating companies. These differences may call for differences in voting positions on the same matter. For example, AWM could vote "for" staggered boards of closed-end investment companies, although AWM generally votes "against" staggered boards for operating companies. Further, the manner in which AWM votes investment company proxies may differ from proposals for which an AWM-advised investment company solicits proxies from its shareholders. As reflected in the Guidelines, proxies solicited by closed-end (and open-end) investment companies are voted in accordance with the pre-determined guidelines of an independent third-party.

Subject to participation agreements with certain Exchange Traded Funds ("ETF") issuers that have received exemptive orders from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission allowing investing Deutsche funds to exceed the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1)(A) and (B) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, DeAWM will echo vote proxies for ETFs in which Deutsche Bank holds more than 25% of outstanding voting shares globally when required to do so by participation agreements and SEC orders.

Note: With respect to the Central Cash Management Fund (registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940), the Fund is not required to engage in echo voting and the investment adviser will use these Guidelines, and may determine, with respect to the Central Cash Management Fund, to vote contrary to the positions in the Guidelines, consistent with the Fund's best interest.

K. International Proxy Voting

The above guidelines pertain to issuers organized in the United States, Canada and Germany. Proxies solicited by other issuers are voted in accordance with international guidelines or the recommendation of ISS and in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

ITEM 8. PORTFOLIO MANAGERS OF CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Portfolio Manager Disclosure

The following individual handles the day-to-day management of the Fund. As of December 22, 2014, Sylwia Szczepek replaced Odeniyaz Dzhaparov as portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Prior to December 22, 2014

Odeniyaz Dzhaparov, Director, Portfolio Manager of the Fund.

- Joined Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management in 2006 and the Fund in 2012.
- Prior to that; served as a fund manager for Eastern European Equities at both Griffin Capital Management and at Warburg Invest; served as a consultant for Eastern European Projects at Belgian Bankers Academy; and served in International Operations at Central Bank of Turkmenistan.
- BSc of Economics from Ural State University; Masters Degree in Banking and Finance from University of Antwerp.

Effective December 22, 2014

Sylwia Szczepek, Senior Portfolio Manager Equities, Vice President, Portfolio Manager of the Fund.

- Joined Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management in 2014 and the Fund in 2014.
- Prior to that; served as a proprietary trader for Eastern European Equities in the Investment Banking Division of Credit Suisse from 2008 to 2010; managed Eastern Europe equities funds at Deutsche Bank AG/DWS Investment GmbH from 2001 to 2007.
- Masters Degree in Finance and Banking (Diplom-Kauffrau) from University of Munster, Germany; Masters Degree in Business Economics (Magister) from Warsaw School of Economics.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers

Portfolio managers are paid on a Total Compensation basis, which includes: (i) fixed pay (base salary), which is linked to job function, responsibilities and internal and external peer comparison, and (ii) variable compensation, which is linked to investment performance, individual contribution, and the overall financial results of both Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management and Deutsche Bank AG. Variable compensation can be delivered via a short-term and/or long-term vehicle, namely cash, equity upfront awards, restricted equity awards, and/or restricted incentive awards. Additionally, to better align the interests of investors and portfolio managers, a portion of the long term variable compensation that portfolio managers receive will be designated for investments in shares of the funds they manage, where possible. Variable compensation comprises a greater proportion of total compensation as the portfolio manager's seniority and total compensation level increase. The proportion of variable compensation delivered via a long-term incentive award, which is subject to clawback, increases significantly as the amount of variable compensation increases. All variable compensation delivered via a long-term incentive award is subject to clawback.

To evaluate its investment professionals, Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management reviews investment performance for all accounts managed in relation to both account peer group and benchmark related data (i.e., appropriate Morningstar peer group universes and/or benchmark index(es) with respect to each account). The ultimate goal of this process is to

evaluate the degree to which investment professionals deliver investment performance that meets or exceeds their clients' risk and return objectives. When determining Total Compensation, Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management considers a number of quantitative and qualitative factors:

- Quantitative measures (e.g. one-, three- and five-year pre-tax returns versus the benchmark and appropriate peer group, taking risk targets into account) are utilized to measure performance.
- Qualitative measures (e.g. adherence to, as well as contributions to, the enhancement of the investment process) are included in the performance review.
- Other factors (e.g. non-investment related performance, teamwork, adherence to compliance rules, risk management and "living the values" of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management) are included as part of a discretionary component of the review process, giving management the ability to consider additional markers of performance on a subjective basis.

Fund Ownership of Portfolio Managers

The following table shows the dollar range of Fund shares owned beneficially and of record by each member of the Fund's portfolio management team as well as in all US registered Deutsche Funds advised by Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.

(DIMA) as a group, including investments by their immediate family members sharing the same household and amounts invested through retirement and deferred compensation plans. This information is provided as of the Fund's most recent fiscal year end.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned	Dollar Range of All Deutsche Fund Shares Owned
Odeniyaz Dzhaparov	-	-
Sylwia Szczepek	-	-

Conflicts of Interest

In addition to managing the assets of the Fund, the Fund's portfolio managers may have responsibility for managing other client accounts of the Advisor or its affiliates. The tables below show, for each portfolio manager, the number and asset size of (1) SEC registered investment companies (or series thereof) other than the Fund, (2) pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies and (3) other accounts (e.g., accounts managed for individuals or organizations) managed by each portfolio manager. Total assets attributed to each portfolio manager in the tables below include total assets of each account managed by them, although the manager may only manage a portion of such account's assets. For Funds subadvised by subadvisors unaffiliated with DIMA, total assets of Funds managed may only include assets allocated to the portfolio manager and not the total assets of each Fund managed. The tables also show the number of performance based fee accounts, as well as the total assets of the accounts for which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account. This information is provided as of the Fund's most recent fiscal year end.

Other SEC Registered Investment Companies Managed:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Registered Investment Companies	Total Assets of Registered Investment Companies	Number of Investment Company Accounts	Total Assets of Performance-Based Fee Accounts

			with Performance Based Fee	
Odeniyaz Dzhaparov	-	-	-	-
Sylwia Szczepek	-	-	-	-

Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Pooled Investment Vehicles	Total Assets of Pooled Investment Vehicles	Number of Pooled Investment Vehicle Accounts with Performance-Based Fee	Total Assets of Performance-Based Fee Accounts
Odeniyaz Dzhaparov	6	\$573,700,000	-	-
Sylwia Szczepek	-	-	-	-

Other Accounts Managed:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts	Total Assets of Other Accounts	Number of Other Accounts with Performance-Based Fee	Total Assets of Performance-Based Fee Accounts
Odeniyaz Dzhaparov	-	-	-	-
Sylwia Szczepek	-	-	-	-

In addition to the accounts above, an investment professional may manage accounts in a personal capacity that may include holdings that are similar to, or the same as, those of the Funds. The Advisor has in place a Code of Ethics that is designed to address conflicts of interest and that, among other things, imposes restrictions on the ability of portfolio managers and other “access persons” to invest in securities that may be recommended or traded in the Funds and other client accounts.

Real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or account, including the following:

- Certain investments may be appropriate for the Fund and also for other clients advised by the Advisor, including other client accounts managed by the Fund’s portfolio management team. Investment decisions for the Fund and other clients are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives and after consideration of such factors as their current holdings, availability of cash for investment and the size of their investments generally. A particular security may be bought or sold for only one client or in different amounts and at different times for more than one but less than all clients. Likewise, because clients of the Advisor may have differing investment strategies, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. The investment results achieved for the Fund may differ from the results achieved for other clients of the Advisor. In addition, purchases or sales of the same security may be made for two or more clients on the same day. In such event, such transactions will be allocated among the clients in a manner believed by the Advisor to be most equitable to each client, generally utilizing a pro rata allocation methodology. In some cases, the allocation procedure could potentially have an adverse effect or positive effect on the price or amount of the securities purchased or sold by the Fund. Purchase and sale orders for the Fund may be combined with those of other clients of the Advisor in the interest of achieving the most favorable net results to the Fund and the other clients.

- To the extent that a portfolio manager has responsibilities for managing multiple client accounts, a portfolio manager will need to divide time and attention among relevant accounts. The Advisor attempts to minimize these conflicts by aligning its portfolio management teams by investment strategy and by employing similar investment models across multiple client accounts.
- In some cases, an apparent conflict may arise where the Advisor has an incentive, such as a performance-based fee, in managing one account and not with respect to other accounts it manages. The Advisor will not determine allocations based on whether it receives a performance-based fee from the client. Additionally, the Advisor has in place supervisory oversight processes to periodically monitor performance deviations for accounts with like strategies.
- The Advisor and its affiliates and the investment team of each Fund may manage other mutual funds and separate accounts on a long only or a long-short basis. The simultaneous management of long and short portfolios creates potential conflicts of interest including the risk that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of the long positions (and vice versa), the risk arising from sequential orders in long and short positions, and the risks associated with receiving opposing orders at the same time. The Advisor has adopted procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to mitigate these and other potential conflicts of interest. Included in these procedures are specific guidelines developed to provide fair and equitable treatment for all clients whose accounts are managed by each Fund’s portfolio management team. The Advisor and the portfolio management team have established monitoring procedures, a protocol for supervisory reviews, as well as compliance oversight to ensure that potential conflicts of interest relating to this type of activity are properly addressed.

The Advisor is owned by Deutsche Bank AG, a multi-national financial services company. Therefore, the Advisor is affiliated with a variety of entities that provide, and/or engage in commercial banking, insurance, brokerage, investment banking, financial advisory, broker-dealer activities (including sales and trading), hedge funds, real estate and private equity investing, in addition to the provision of investment management services to institutional and individual investors. Since Deutsche Bank AG, its affiliates, directors, officers and employees (the “Firm”) are engaged in businesses and have interests in addition to managing asset management accounts, such wide ranging activities involve real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest. These interests and activities include potential advisory, transactional and financial activities and other interests in securities and companies that may be directly or indirectly purchased or sold by the Firm for its clients’ advisory accounts. The Advisor may take investment positions in securities in which other clients or related persons within the Firm have different investment positions. There may be instances in which the Advisor is purchasing or selling for its client accounts, or pursuing an outcome in the context of a workout or restructuring with respect to, securities in which the Firm is undertaking the same or differing strategy in other businesses or other client accounts. These are considerations of which advisory clients should be aware and which may cause conflicts that could be to the disadvantage of the Advisor’s advisory clients, including the Fund. The Advisor has instituted business and compliance policies, procedures and disclosures that are designed to identify, monitor and mitigate conflicts of interest and, as appropriate, to report them to a Fund’s Board.

ITEM 9. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANY AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased
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			Plans or Programs	Under the Plans or Programs
November 1 through November 30	183,942	\$ 33.76	183,942	183,109
December 1 through December 31	0	\$ -	0	183,109
January 1 through January 31	0	\$ -	0	883,109
February 1 through February 28	0	\$ -	0	883,109
March 1 through March 31	566,397	\$ 27.65	566,397	883,109
April 1 through April 30	171,567	\$ 26.02	171,567	711,542
May 1 through May 31	349,668	\$ 26.54	349,668	361,874
June 1 through June 30	151,183	\$ 29.35	151,183	210,691
July 1 through July 31	0	\$ -	0	210,691
August 1 through August 31	0	\$ -	0	1,010,000
September 1 through September 30	548,556	\$ 29.51	548,556	965,900
October 1 through October 31	194,478	\$ 24.17	194,478	771,422
Total	2,165,791	\$ 28.14	2,165,791	

On July 18, 2012, the Fund announced that its Board of Directors has approved a series of up to four consecutive, semi-annual tender offers each up to 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares at a price equal to 98% of net asset value (NAV). Under the Fund's Discount Management Program, the Fund is required to conduct a tender offer if its shares trade at an average discount to net asset value of more than 10% during the applicable twelve-week measurement period. The first measurement period commenced on September 10, 2012 and expired on November 30, 2012. During the first measurement period, the Fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.18%. Therefore the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on February 11, 2013 and expired on March 12, 2013. The Fund accepted 654,331 tendered shares (which represented 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on March 13, 2013. The second measurement period commenced March 25, 2013 and expired June 14, 2013. During the second measurement period the Fund's shares traded at an average discount of 10.16%. Therefore the Fund conducted a tender which commenced on July 31, 2013 and expired on August 28, 2013. The Fund accepted 608,323 tendered shares (which represented 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of regular trading session of the New York Stock Exchange on August 29, 2013. The third measurement period commenced on September 16, 2013 and expired on December 6, 2013. During the third measurement period, the fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.36%. Therefore the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on February 14, 2014 and expired on March 17, 2014. The Fund accepted 566,397 tendered shares (which represents 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session on the New York Stock Exchange on March 18, 2014. The fourth measurement period commenced on April 7, 2014 and expired on July 27, 2014. During the fourth measurement period, the fund's shares traded at an average discount to NAV of 10.15%. Therefore the Fund conducted a tender offer which commenced on August 11, 2014 and expired on September 9, 2014. The Fund accepted 504,456 tendered shares (which represents 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock) at a price equal to 98% of the NAV per share as of the close of the regular trading session on the New York Stock Exchange on September 10, 2014.

On July 26, 2013 the Fund announced that its Board of Directors has authorized the extension of the repurchase program permitting the Fund to repurchase of up to 700,000 shares during the period August 1, 2013- July 31, 2014. On January 27, 2014 the Fund announced that its Board of Directors has approved a 700,000 increase to the previously announced share repurchase authorization, resulting in a 1,400,000 shares for repurchase during the period August 1, 2013- July 31, 2014.

On July 28, 2014 the Fund announced that its Board of Directors has authorized the extension of the repurchase program permitting the Fund to repurchase of up to 1,010,000 shares during the period August 1, 2014- July 31, 2015.

Also on July 28, 2014, the Fund announced that the Board of Directors adopted a new Discount Management Program whereby the Fund will initiate one contingent tender offer during the period August 1, 2014 through July 31, 2015 for 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at 98% of NAV. The terms of the Discount Management Program require the Fund to conduct a tender offer if its shares trade at an average discount to NAV of more than 10% during a fifteen-week measurement period that had been determined by the Board of Directors.

ITEM 10. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no material changes to the procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to the Fund's Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominee candidates properly submitted by stockholders in accordance with applicable law, the Fund's Articles of Incorporation or By-laws, resolutions of the Board and the qualifications and procedures set forth in the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter and this proxy statement. The Nominating and Governance Committee's Charter requires that a stockholder or group of stockholders seeking to submit a nominee candidate (i) must have beneficially owned at least 5% of the Fund's common stock for at least two years, (ii) may submit only one nominee candidate for any particular meeting of stockholders, and (iii) may submit a nominee candidate for only an annual meeting or other meeting of stockholders at which directors will be elected. The stockholder or group of stockholders must provide notice of the proposed nominee pursuant to the requirements found in the Fund's By-laws. Generally, this notice must be received not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of mailing of the notice for the preceding year's annual meeting. Such notice shall include the specific information required by the Fund's By-laws. The Nominating and Governance Committee will evaluate nominee candidates properly submitted by stockholders on the same basis as it considers and evaluates candidates recommended by other sources.

ITEM 11. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) The Chief Executive and Financial Officers concluded that the Registrant's Disclosure Controls and Procedures are effective based on the evaluation of the Disclosure Controls and Procedures as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of this report.
- (b) There have been no changes in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 12. EXHIBITS

- (a)(1) Code of Ethics pursuant to Item 2 of Form N-CSR is filed and attached hereto as EX-99.CODE ETH.
- (a)(2) Certification pursuant to Rule 30a-2(a) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30a-2(a)) is filed and attached hereto as Exhibit 99.CERT.

- (b) Certification pursuant to Rule 30a-2(b) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30a-2(b)) is furnished and attached hereto as Exhibit 99.906CERT.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Registrant: The Central Europe, Russia and Turkey Fund, Inc.

By: /s/Brian E. Binder
Brian E. Binder
President

Date: December 30, 2014

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/Brian E. Binder
Brian E. Binder
President

Date: December 30, 2014

By: /s/Paul Schubert
Paul Schubert
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Date: December 30, 2014