

NEW GERMANY FUND INC

Form DEF 14A

May 21, 2010

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SCHEDULE 14A
(RULE 14a-101)
INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT
SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION
Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary proxy statement.

Confidential, for use of the Commission only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2)).

Definitive proxy statement.

Definitive additional materials.

Soliciting material under Rule 14a-12.

THE NEW GERMANY FUND, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if Other Than the Registrant)

Payment of filing fee (check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

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(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

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**THE NEW GERMANY FUND, INC.
345 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10154**

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
June 28, 2010**

To our Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Meeting) of The New Germany Fund, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the Fund), will be held at 3:30 p.m., New York time, on June 28, 2010 at the New York Marriott East Side Hotel, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017 for the following purposes:

1. To elect four (4) Class I Directors, each to serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualify.
2. To elect one (1) Class II Director to serve for a term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualifies.
3. To elect one (1) Class III Director to serve for a term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualifies.
4. To ratify the appointment by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.
5. To approve a proposed change in the Fund s fundamental investment objective to broaden the type of companies the Fund may invest in.
6. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof including acting upon one stockholder proposal presented in the Proxy Statement accompanying this Notice, if the proposal is brought before the meeting by the proponent or his representative that is qualified under state law to present the proposal on his behalf.

Only holders of record of Common Stock at the close of business on May 14, 2010 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, this Meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact The Altman Group, Inc. at 1200 Wall Street West, 3rd Floor, Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071.

By Order of the Board of Directors

David Goldman
Secretary

Dated: May 21, 2010

Whether or not you expect to attend the Meeting, please sign the enclosed Proxy Card and promptly return it to the Fund. We ask your cooperation in mailing in your Proxy Card promptly, so that the Fund can avoid additional expenses of solicitation of proxies.

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**THE NEW GERMANY FUND, INC.
345 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10154**

**Annual Meeting of Stockholders
June 28, 2010**

PROXY STATEMENT

This Proxy Statement is furnished by the Board of Directors of The New Germany Fund, Inc. (the Board of Directors or Board), a Maryland corporation (the Fund), in connection with the solicitation of proxies for use at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Meeting) to be held at 3:30 p.m., New York time, on June 28, 2010 at the New York Marriott East Side Hotel, 525 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017. The purpose of the Meeting and the matters to be considered are set forth in the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

If the accompanying Proxy Card is executed properly and returned, shares represented by it will be voted at the Meeting, and any postponement or adjournment thereof, in accordance with the instructions on the Proxy Card. However, if no instructions are specified, shares will be voted FOR the election of four (4) Class I directors of the Fund (Directors) nominated by the Board (Proposal 1), FOR the election of one (1) Class II director of the Fund nominated by the Board (Proposal 2), FOR the election of one (1) Class III director of the Fund nominated by the Board (Proposal 3), FOR the ratification of the appointment by the Audit Committee and the Board of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent public accounting firm, as independent auditors for the Fund (Proposal 4), FOR a change to the Fund s investment objective to broaden the definition of German Company (Proposal 5) and AGAINST the conversion of the Fund to an interval fund (Proposal 6). A proxy may be revoked at any time prior to the time it is voted by written notice to the Secretary of the Fund, by submitting a subsequently executed and dated proxy or by attending the Meeting and voting in person.

If a stockholder owns shares of the Fund in violation of applicable law, including the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the Investment Company Act), the Fund may determine that any vote attributable to such shares shall not be counted, or that such shares will not be counted for quorum purposes, or both. Under Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, the acquisition of more than 3% of the Fund s common stock by another fund (whether registered, private or offshore) is unlawful. There is legal uncertainty about the operation of Section 12(d)(1) and about the Fund s right under federal and state law to invalidate votes cast by any person whose Fund shares are held in violation of law. The Fund is prepared, if necessary, to seek judicial resolution of the uncertainty in any particular case.

The close of business on May 14, 2010 has been fixed as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting. On that date, the Fund had 18,450,628.13 shares of Common Stock outstanding and entitled to vote. Each share will be entitled to one vote on each matter that comes before the Meeting. It is expected that the Notice of Annual Meeting, this Proxy Statement and the form of Proxy Card will first be mailed to stockholders on or about May 24, 2010.

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A quorum is necessary to hold a valid meeting. If stockholders entitled to cast one-third of all votes entitled to be cast at the Meeting are present in person or by proxy, a quorum will be established. The Fund intends to treat properly executed proxies that are marked abstain and broker non-votes (defined below) as present for the purposes of determining whether a quorum has been achieved at the Meeting. Under Maryland law, abstentions do not constitute a vote for or against a matter and will be disregarded in determining the votes cast on an issue. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular matter because the broker does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that matter and has not received instructions from the beneficial owner.

PROPOSALS 1, 2 AND 3:

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The Fund's charter (the Charter) provides that the Board of Directors be divided into three classes of Directors serving staggered three-year terms and until their successors are elected and qualify. The term of office for Directors in Class I expires at the 2010 Annual Meeting, Class II at the next succeeding annual meeting and Class III at the following succeeding annual meeting. Four Class I nominees, Mr. Christian H. Strenger, Mr. Detlef Bierbaum, Mr. Richard Karl Goeltz and Mr. Robert H. Wadsworth, are proposed in this Proxy Statement for election. If elected, each of the four Class I nominees will serve a three-year term of office until the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in 2013 and until his respective successor is elected and qualifies. One Class II nominee, Mr. Joachim Wagner, is proposed in this Proxy Statement for election. If elected, Mr. Wagner will serve a one year term of office until the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in 2011 and until his successor is elected and qualifies. In addition, one Class III nominee, Mr. Richard R. Burt, who is a current Class I Director of the Fund, is a nominee for election as a Class III Director. If elected as a Class III Director, Mr. Burt will serve a two year term of office until the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in 2012 and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

As a result of retirements from the Board over the past year, each class of Directors of the Board would not be of approximate equal size if no further action were taken. Under the Fund's By-laws and the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual Rule 304 (NYSE Rule 304), the classes of the Fund's board should be of approximately equal size. Accordingly, the Fund's Nominating Committee nominated Mr. Burt, as a member of one of the largest classes of Directors of the Fund (Class I), to fill a Class III vacancy created by recent retirements with Mr. Burt's resignation from Class I contingent upon his election to the Board as a member of Class III. If each nominee is elected, each class of Directors of the Board would be of approximately equal size and in compliance with the requirements of the Fund's Bylaws and NYSE Rule 304.

Should any vacancy occur on the Board of Directors, the remaining Directors would be able to fill that vacancy by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Directors in office, even if the remaining Directors do not constitute a quorum. Any Director elected by the Board to fill a vacancy would hold office until the remainder of the full term of the class of Directors in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies. If the size of the Board is increased, additional Directors will be apportioned among the three classes to make all classes as nearly equal as possible.

Unless authority is withheld, it is the intention of the persons named in the accompanying form of Proxy Card to vote each Proxy Card for the election of our five nominees listed above. Each nominee has indicated that he will continue to serve as a Director if elected, but if any nominee should be unable to serve, proxies will be voted for any other person determined by the persons

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named in the form of Proxy Card in accordance with their discretion. The Board of Directors has no reason to believe that any of the above nominees will be unable to serve as a Director.

Board of Directors Information

The management of the business and affairs of the Fund is overseen by the Board of Directors. Directors who are not interested persons of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act, are referred to as Independent Directors, and Directors who are interested persons of the Fund are referred to as Interested Directors. Certain information concerning the Fund's governance structure and each Director is set forth below.

Experience, Skills, Attributes, and Qualifications of the Fund's Directors. The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Fund's Board, which is composed entirely of Independent Directors, reviews the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of potential candidates for nomination or election by the Board, and conducts a similar review in connection with the proposed nomination of current Directors for re-election by stockholders. When assessing a candidate for nomination it is the policy of the Nominating and Governance Committee to consider whether the individual's background, skills, and experience will complement the background, skills and experience of other nominees and will contribute to the diversity of the Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee assesses the effectiveness of this policy as part of its annual self assessment. Additional information concerning the Nominating and Governance Committee's consideration of nominees appears in the description of the Committee following the table below.

The Board has concluded that, based on each Director's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Directors, that each Director is qualified and should continue to serve as such. In determining that a particular Director was and continues to be qualified to serve as a Director, the Board has considered a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, was controlling. In addition, the Board has taken into account the actual service and commitment of each Director during his tenure (including the Director's participation in Board and committee meetings, as well as his current and prior leadership of standing and ad hoc committees) in concluding that each should continue to serve. Information about the specific experience, skills, attributes and qualifications of each Director, which in each case led to the Board's conclusion that the Director should serve (or continue to serve) as a director of the Fund, is provided in the table following the Risk Oversight section below.

The Board believes that, collectively, the Directors have balanced and diverse experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills, which allow the Board to operate effectively in governing the Fund and protecting the interests of shareholders. Among other attributes common to all Directors are their willingness and ability to commit the necessary time and attention to their duties as Directors, their ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them (including information requested by the Directors), to interact effectively with each other and with Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., the fund's investment manager (the Investment Manager), Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH (the Investment Adviser) and other service providers, counsel and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Directors. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Directors are pursuant to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, do not constitute holding out of the Board or any Director as having special expertise or experience and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any Director or on the Board by reason thereof.

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Board Structure and Oversight Function. The Board is responsible for oversight of the Fund. The Fund has engaged the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser and the Fund's other service providers in the operations of each Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies and otherwise in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act and other applicable Federal, state and other securities and other laws, and the Fund's charter and bylaws. The Board meets in person at regularly scheduled meetings four times throughout the year. In addition, the Directors may meet in person or by telephone at special meetings or on an informal basis at other times. The Directors also regularly meet outside the presence of any representatives of the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser. As described below, the Board has established five standing committees—the Audit, Nominating and Governance, Advisory, Valuation and Executive Committees—and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time, to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. Each committee other than the Executive Committee is composed exclusively of Independent Directors. Each year the Directors evaluate the performance of the Board and its committees. The responsibilities of each committee, including its oversight responsibilities, are described further below. The Independent Directors have also engaged independent legal counsel, and may from time to time engage consultants and other advisors, to assist them in performing their oversight responsibilities.

The Chairman's duties include setting the agenda for each Board meeting in consultation with management, presiding at each Board meeting, meeting with management between Board meetings, and facilitating communication and coordination between the Directors and management. Christian Strenger, the Chairman of the Fund's Board of Directors is an Interested Director as defined in the 1940 Act because he is a member of the Supervisory Board of a company that is affiliated with the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser and because of his ownership of shares of the ultimate parent of the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser. The Directors believe that it is appropriate for Mr. Strenger to serve as Chairman and that his service benefits shareholders because of his extensive knowledge of the investment management industry, the Deutsche Bank organization and the Funds. In addition, the Directors note that, although Mr. Strenger is an Interested Director as defined in the 1940 Act, he is not involved in the management of the Fund and is not an officer or director of the Investment Manager or the Investment Adviser. The Independent Directors are satisfied that they can act independently and effectively without having an Independent Director serve as Chairman and note that a key structural component for ensuring that they are in a position to do so is for the Independent Directors to constitute a substantial majority of the Board. Richard Karl Goeltz, an Independent Director and Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee, serves as Lead Independent Director for the Fund and as such is available to act as liaison between the Independent Directors and management and to consult with the Chairman to the extent deemed appropriate.

Risk Oversight. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance and operational risks. Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund resides with the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser or other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), subject to supervision by the Investment Manager. The Board has charged the Adviser and its affiliates with (i) identifying events or circumstances the occurrence of which could have demonstrable and material adverse effects on the Fund; (ii) to the extent appropriate, reasonable or practicable, implementing processes and controls reasonably designed to lessen the possibility that such events or circumstances occur or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur; and (iii) creating and maintaining a system designed to evaluate continuously, and to revise as appropriate, the processes and controls described in (i) and (ii) above.

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Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of each Fund's investment program and operations and is addressed as part of various regular Board and committee activities. Each of the Investment Manager, the Investment Adviser, and the Fund's other principal service providers has an independent interest in risk management but the policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Fund's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. Oversight of risk management is provided by the Board and the Audit Committee. The Directors regularly receive reports from, among others, management, the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, its independent registered public accounting firm, counsel, and internal auditors for the Investment Manager, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Fund and the Investment Manager's risk management programs.

Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Fund or the Investment Manager, its affiliates or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals.

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The following tables show certain information about the nominees for election as Directors and about Directors whose terms will continue, including beneficial ownership of Common Stock of the Fund, and about all officers of the Fund. Most current Directors resident in the United States own Fund shares. Directors who are German residents would be subject to adverse German tax consequences if they owned shares of a fund organized outside of Germany, such as the Fund, that is not subject to German regulation or tax reporting.

Nominees Proposed for Election:

Class I Directors
(Term will Expire in 2010; Nominees for Term Expiring in 2013)

Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾	Sha Co S Ben Ow Ma 20
Non-Interested Directors						
Bierbaum, 67	Director	Since 1990	Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Oppenheim KAG GmbH (asset management) and a member of the Supervisory Board of Bank Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. (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, reinsurance, 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	3	Director of The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 1990) and The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986). ⁽²⁾	M

Supervisory Board of
DWS Investment GmbH
(asset management)
(2005-2008).

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Class I Directors
(Term will Expire in 2010; Nominees for Term Expiring in 2013)

Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾
Non-Interested Directors					
Carl Goeltz, 67	Director	Since 1990	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. Mr. Goeltz is also a member of the Court of Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science, Trustee of the American Academy in Berlin and of other charitable organizations.	3	Director of The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 2008) and The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2008). ⁽²⁾ Independent Non-Executive Director of Aviva plc (financial services) and The Warnaco Group, Inc. (apparel). Formerly director of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Delta Air Lines, Inc. (air transport).
Wadsworth, 70	Director	Since 1992	President, Robert H. Wadsworth Associates, Inc. (investment management consulting firm) (1983 to present). Mr. Wadsworth also has experience as an owner and chief executive officer of various businesses serving the mutual fund industry, including a registered broker-dealer and a registered transfer agent, and has served as a senior executive officer of several mutual funds.	129 ⁽⁵⁾	Director of The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 1990) and The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986), ⁽²⁾ as well as other funds in the Fund Complex as indicated. ⁽⁵⁾
Interested Director⁽⁶⁾					
H. Strenger, 66		Since 1990		3	

Director
and Chairman

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 also Member, Supervisory Board, Evonik Industries AG (chemical, utility and property business), Fraport AG (international airport business) and Hermes Equity Ownership Services Ltd. (governance advisory).

Director of The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 1990) and The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986).⁽²⁾

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Class II Director (Nominee for Term Expiring in 2011)						
Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾	
Non-Interested Director						
Wagner, 63	Director	Since 2009	Chief Financial Officer, RAG Beteiligungs AG/Evonik Industries AG, Germany (mining holding company) (2006-2009). Formerly, 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, and Treasurer of a Frankfurt-based scientific and technical society.	2	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2009). ⁽²⁾	
Class III Director (Nominee for Term Expiring in 2012)						
Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾	
Non-Interested Director						
Andor R. Burt, 63	Director	Since 2004	Managing Director, McLarty Associates (international strategic advisory). Formerly, Chairman, Diligence, Inc. (international information	3	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2000) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 2000). ⁽²⁾ Director, UBS family of mutual funds (since 1995).	

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 engineering) (since 1999) and member, Textron Inc. International Advisory Council (aviation, automotive, industrial operations and finance) (since 1996).

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Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Class II Directors (Term will Expire in 2011)			Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾	Share Class S Beneficial Ownership Percentage ⁽⁴⁾
			Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director			
Non-Interested Directors							
Cannon, 68	Director	Since 1990	Consultant (since 2002). Formerly, Vice President and Treasurer, Venator Group/Footlocker, Inc. (footwear retailer) (1982-2002).	3	Director of The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 2004) and The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2004). ⁽²⁾	5	
Walbröl, 72	Director	Since 2004	Delegate for North American Humboldt Universität (Berlin). Formerly, President and Chief Executive Officer, The European American Chamber of Commerce, Inc. (2004-2008); President and Chief Executive Officer, The German American Chamber of Commerce, Inc. (until 2003). Mr. Walbröl is also a Director of The German American Chamber of Commerce, Inc. President and Director, German-American Partnership Program (student exchange programs), and a Director of an independent testing and assessment company.	3	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 1990). ⁽²⁾	1	
Interested Director⁽⁶⁾							
lt, 74	Director	Since 1990	Chairman, PaineWebber International (financial services holding	3	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 1986) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc.	3	

company) (since 1985).
Mr. Bult has many years
of experience in the
securities industry.

(since 1990).⁽²⁾ Director of The
Greater China Fund, Inc. (closed-end
fund)(since 1992).

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Class III Directors
(Term will Expire in 2012)

Address ⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years ⁽³⁾
Non-Interested Directors					
z Wilhelm Hopp,	Director	Since 1993	Member of the Board of Management of KarstadtQuelle Pension Trust e.V. (February 2007-September 2009). Former Member of the Boards of Management of ERGO Insurance Group AG, ERGO Europa Beteiligungsgesellschaft AG, and ERGO International AG (insurance) (over five years until 2004). Former Member of the Boards of Management of VICTORIA Holding, VICTORIA Lebensversicherung AG (life insurance), VICTORIA Versicherung AG (insurance), VICTORIA International, VICTORIA Rückversicherung AG (reinsurance) and D.A.S. Versicherungs-AG. (insurance).	3	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2008) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 2008). ⁽²⁾
bert H. Malt, 68	Director	Since 2007	Vice Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee of NOL Neptune Orient Lines Ltd., Singapore (NOL) (since 2002). He currently is also a Director of NOL (since 2000) and TÜV	3	Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (since 2007) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (since 2007). ⁽²⁾

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).

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Class III Directors
(Term will Expire in 2012)

Address⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years or Longer and Other Relevant Qualifications*	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽²⁾ Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During Past Five Years⁽³⁾
Frank Trömel, 74 ⁽⁷⁾	Director	Since 1990	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of DELTON AG (strategic management holding company operation in the pharmaceutical, household products, logistics and power supply sectors) (2000-2006). Member (since 2000) and Vice-President (2002-2006) of the German Accounting Standards Board.	1	Formerly director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. (2005-2009) and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. (2005-2009).

* The information above includes each Director's principal occupation during the last five years and other information relating to the experience, attributes and skills relevant to each Director's qualifications to serve as a Director, which led (together with the Director's current and prior experience as a Director of other SEC reporting companies, if any, as indicated elsewhere in the table) to the conclusion that each Director should serve as a Director for the Fund.

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Executive Officers⁽⁸⁾				Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned at March 31, 2010⁽⁴⁾
Name, Address⁽¹⁾ & Age	Position(s) with Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	
Michael G. Clark, 44 ⁽⁹⁾	President and Chief Executive Officer	Since 2006	Managing Director, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2006); President of DWS family of funds; formerly, Director of Fund Board Relations (2004-2006) and Director of Product Development, Merrill Lynch Investment Managers (2000-2004).	None
Paul H. Schubert, 47 ⁽⁹⁾	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	Since 2004	Managing Director, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2004). Formerly, Executive Director, Head of Mutual Fund Services and Treasurer for UBS Family of Funds at UBS Global Asset Management (1998-2004).	None
David Goldman, 36 ⁽⁹⁾	Secretary	Since 2006	Director, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2008). Formerly, Vice President, Deutsche Asset Management (2002-2008).	None
John Millette, 47 ⁽⁹⁾	Assistant Secretary	Since 2006	Director, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2002).	None
Rita Rubin, 39	Chief Legal Officer	Since 2008	Vice President and Counsel, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2007). Formerly, Vice President, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (2004-2007).	None
Alexis Kuchinsky, 34	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2009	Vice President, Deutsche Asset Management (since 2002); Head of Compliance Program Oversight of Deutsche Asset Management.	None
John Caruso, 45	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Since 2010	Managing Director, Deutsche Asset Management.	None
Rainer Vermehren, 42	Vice President	Since 2010	Director, DWS Investment GmbH (since 2007). Fund Manager, DWS Investment GmbH (since 1997).	None

- (1) The mailing address of all directors and officers with respect to Fund operations is c/o Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., 345 Park Avenue, NYC20-2799, New York, New York 10154.
- (2) The Fund Complex includes The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc., which are other closed-end registered investment companies for which Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. acts as manager. It also includes 126 other open- and closed-end funds advised by wholly owned entities of the Deutsche Bank Group in the United States.
- (3) Directorships are only for companies that file reports with the SEC.
- (4) As of March 31, 2010, all Directors, Nominees for election and Executive Officers as a group (20 persons) owned 35,414 shares, which constitutes less than 1% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Fund. Share numbers in this Proxy Statement have been rounded to the nearest whole share.

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- (5) Mr. Wadsworth oversees all 129 funds in the Fund Complex .
- (6) Indicates Interested Person, as defined in the Investment Company Act. Mr. Bult is an interested Director because of his affiliation with PaineWebber International, an affiliate of UBS Securities LLC, a registered broker-dealer and Mr. Strenger is an interested Director because of his affiliation with DWS-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wertpapiersparen mbH (DWS), a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, and because of his ownership of Deutsche Bank AG shares. Prior to April 2010 Mr. Bierbaum was interested because of his prior relationships with Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie KGaA, which executed portfolio securities transactions for the Fund and certain affiliated persons, and because of his former ownership of Deutsche Bank AG shares.
- (7) Dr. Trömel's son has been employed since March 1, 2002 by an indirect subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG.
- (8) Each also serving as an officer of The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. The officers of the Fund are elected annually by the Board of Directors at its meeting following the Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Each of Messrs. Clark, Schubert, Millette and Caruso, and Ms. Rubin also serves as an officer of other Funds in the Fund Complex.
- (9) Indicates ownership of securities of Deutsche Bank AG either directly or through Deutsche Bank's deferred compensation plan.

The following table contains additional information with respect to the beneficial ownership of equity securities by each Director or Nominee in the Fund and, on an aggregated basis, in any registered investment companies overseen by the Director or Nominee within the same Family of Investment Companies as the Fund:

Name of Director or Nominee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Director or Nominee in Family of Investment Companies^{(1),(2)}
Detlef Bierbaum	None	None
John Bult	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Ambassador Richard R. Burt	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
John H. Cannon	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Richard Karl Goeltz	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Dr. Franz Wilhelm Hopp	None	None
Dr. Friedbert Malt	None	None
Christian H. Strenger	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Dr. Frank Trömel	None	None
Robert H. Wadsworth	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Joachim Wagner	None	None
Werner Walbröl	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000

- (1) Valuation date is March 31, 2010. Directors who are German residents would be subject to adverse German tax consequences if they owned shares of a fund organized outside of Germany, such as the Fund, that is not subject to German regulation or tax reporting.

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- (2) The Family of Investment Companies consists of the Fund, The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc., which are closed-end funds that share the same investment adviser and manager and hold themselves out as related companies.

The Board of Directors presently has five standing committees including an audit committee (the Audit Committee), an advisory committee (the Advisory Committee), an executive committee (the Executive Committee), a nominating and governance committee (the Nominating Committee) and a valuation committee (the Valuation Committee).

The Audit Committee, currently comprising Messrs. Burt, Cannon (Chair), Goeltz, Wadsworth, Wagner and Walbröl and Drs. Malt and Trömel, operates pursuant to a written charter. The Audit Committee charter is currently available on the Fund's website, www.dws-investments.com. The Audit Committee's organization and responsibilities are contained in the Audit Committee Report, which is included in this Proxy Statement, and in its written charter. The members of the Audit Committee are independent as required by the independence standards of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Board of Directors has determined that each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate and has determined that Messrs. Cannon, Goeltz, Wadsworth and Wagner meet the requirements for an audit committee financial expert under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Although the Board has determined that all four meet the requirements for an audit committee financial expert, their responsibilities are the same as those of the other audit committee members. Messrs. Cannon, Goeltz, Wadsworth and Wagner are not auditors or accountants, do not perform field work and are not full-time employees. The SEC has determined that an audit committee member who is designated as an audit committee financial expert will not be deemed to be an expert for any purpose as a result of being identified as an audit committee financial expert. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

The Advisory Committee, currently comprising Messrs. Cannon, Goeltz and Wadsworth (Chair) and Dr. Trömel, makes recommendations to the full Board with respect to the Management Agreement between the Fund and Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., and the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Fund and Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH. The Advisory Committee met twice during the past fiscal year, in connection with the annual continuance of those agreements.

The Executive Committee, currently comprising Messrs. Burt, Cannon, Goeltz, Strenger, Wadsworth and Walbröl, has the authority to act for the Board on all matters between meetings of the Board subject to any limitations under applicable state law. During the past fiscal year the Executive Committee did not meet.

The Valuation Committee, currently comprising Messrs. Cannon, Wadsworth (Chair) and Walbröl and Dr. Trömel, reviews the Fund's valuation procedures and makes recommendations with respect thereto and, to the extent required by such procedures, determines the fair value of the Fund's securities or other assets. During the past fiscal year, the Valuation Committee met once.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Burt, Cannon, Goeltz (Chair), Wadsworth and Walbröl and Dr. Trömel. The Board has determined that each of the members of the Nominating and Governance Committee is not an interested person as the term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act. Generally, the Nominating and Governance Committee identifies, evaluates and selects and nominates, or recommends to the Board of Directors, candidates for the Board or any committee of the Board, and also advises the Board regarding governance matters generally and confirms that the Board and Audit Committee undertake annual self-evaluations. To be eligible for nomination as a Director a person must, at the

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time of such person's nomination, have Relevant Experience and Country Knowledge and must not have any Conflict of Interest, as those terms are defined in the Fund's Bylaws. The relevant portions of the Fund's Bylaws describing these requirements are included as Annex A. The Nominating and Governance Committee may also take into account additional factors listed in the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter, which generally relate to the nominee's industry knowledge, business experience, education, ethical reputation, special skills, ability to work well in group settings and the ability to qualify as an independent director. When assessing a candidate for nomination, the Nominating and Governance Committee considers whether the individual's background, skills and experience will complement the background, skills and experience of other nominees and will contribute to the diversity of the Board.

The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominee candidates properly submitted by stockholders in accordance with applicable law, the Fund's Charter or Bylaws, resolutions of the Board and the qualifications and procedures set forth in the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter, which is currently available on the Fund's website, www.dws-investments.com. 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 Bylaws. 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 Bylaws. The relevant portions describing these requirements are included as Annex C. 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. The Nominating and Governance Committee met four times during the past fiscal year.

All members on each of the five committees of the Board are not interested persons as the term is defined in the Investment Company Act, with the exception of Mr. Strenger, who is a member of the Executive Committee.

During the past fiscal year, the Board of Directors had four regular meetings. Each incumbent Director who served as a Director during the past fiscal year attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board and meetings of Board Committees on which that Director served. The Board has a policy that encourages Directors to attend the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to the extent that travel to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders is reasonable for that Director. Two Directors attended the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To communicate with the Board of Directors or an individual Director of the Fund, a stockholder must send a written communication to the Fund's principal office at 345 Park Avenue, NYC20-2799, New York, New York 10154 (c/o The New Germany Fund, Inc.), addressed to (i) the Board of Directors of the Fund or an individual Director, and (ii) the Secretary of the Fund. The Secretary of the Fund will direct the correspondence to the appropriate parties.

The Fund pays each of its Directors who is not an interested person of the Fund, of the investment adviser or of the manager an annual fee of \$6,000 plus \$750 for each Board and Committee meeting attended. Each such Director who is also a Director of The European Equity Fund, Inc. or The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. also receives the same annual and per-meeting fees for services as a Director of each such fund. These compensation arrangements were

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effective as of January 1, 2010. Each of the Fund, The European Equity Fund, Inc. and The Central Europe and Russia Fund, Inc. reimburses the Directors (except for those employed by the Deutsche Bank Group) for travel expenses in connection with Board meetings. These three funds, together with 126 other open- and closed-end funds advised by wholly owned entities of the Deutsche Bank Group in the United States, represent the entire Fund Complex within the meaning of the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC.

The following table sets forth (a) the aggregate compensation from the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, and (b) the total compensation from each fund in the Fund Complex that includes the Fund, for the 2009 fiscal year of each such fund, (i) for each Director who is not an interested person of the Fund, and (ii) for all such Directors as a group:

Name of Director	Aggregate Compensation from Fund	Total Compensation from Fund Complex
Detlef Bierbaum	\$ 0	\$ 0
Ambassador Richard R. Burt	\$ 10,334	\$ 32,500
John H. Cannon	\$ 11,001	\$ 36,000
Richard Karl Goeltz	\$ 14,250	\$ 14,250
Dr. Franz Wilhelm Hopp	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500
Dr. Friedbert H. Malt	\$ 9,000	\$ 28,500
Dr. Frank Trömel	\$ 13,127	\$ 23,171
Robert H. Wadsworth	\$ 10,500	\$ 33,000
Joachim Wagner	\$ 2,189	\$ 4,378
Werner Walbröl	\$ 10,834	\$ 34,000
Total	\$ 91,735	\$ 216,299

No compensation is paid by the Fund to Directors who are interested persons of the Fund or of any entity of the Deutsche Bank Group or to officers. Mr. Bierbaum was an interested person of the Fund during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and, as such, received no compensation from the Fund Complex.

THE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR PROPOSALS 1, 2 AND 3.

Required Vote. Provided a quorum has been established, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at the Meeting is required for the election of each Director. For purposes of the election of Directors, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote against a Director.

PROPOSAL 4:

RATIFICATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Audit Committee has approved PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (the Firm or PwC), an independent registered public accounting firm, as independent auditors for the Fund for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. A majority of members of the Board of Directors, including a majority of the members of the Board of Directors who are not interested Directors (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund, have ratified the appointment of PwC as the Fund's independent auditors for that fiscal year. Based principally on representations from the Firm, the

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Fund knows of no direct financial or material indirect financial interest of such Firm in the Fund. That Firm, or a predecessor firm, has served as the independent auditors for the Fund since inception.

Neither our Charter nor Bylaws require that the stockholders ratify the appointment of PwC as our independent auditors. We are doing so because we believe it is a matter of good corporate practice. If the stockholders do not ratify the appointment, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors will reconsider whether or not to retain PwC, but may retain such independent auditors. Even if the appointment is ratified, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in their discretion may change the appointment at any time during the year if they determine that such change would be in the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders. It is intended that the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy will vote for PwC. A representative of PwC will be present at the Meeting and will have the opportunity to make a statement and is expected to be available to answer appropriate questions concerning the Fund's financial statements.

THE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR PROPOSAL 4.

Required Vote. Provided a quorum has been established, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Meeting is required for the ratification of the appointment by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of PwC as independent auditors for the Fund for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. For purposes of Proposal 4 abstentions will have no effect on the result of the vote.

Information With Respect to the Fund's Independent Auditors

The following table shows fees paid to PwC by the Fund during the Fund's two most recent fiscal years: (i) for audit and non-audit services provided to the Fund, and (ii) for engagements for non-audit services pre-approved by the Audit Committee for the Fund's manager and investment adviser and certain entities controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the manager and investment adviser that provide ongoing services to the Fund (collectively, the Adviser Entities), which engagements relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund. The Audit Committee of each board will review, at least annually, whether PwC's receipt of non-audit fees from the Fund, the Fund's manager, the Fund's Investment adviser and all Adviser Entities is compatible with maintaining PwC's independence.

Fiscal Year	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾		Tax Fees ⁽³⁾		All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	
	Fund	Fund	Adviser Entities	Fund	Adviser Entities	Fund	Adviser Entities
2009	\$ 63,000	\$ 0	\$ 2,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2008	\$ 70,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,000	\$ 0	\$ 0

- (1) Audit Fees are the aggregate fees billed for professional services for the audit of the Fund's annual financial statements and services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) Audit Related Fees are the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of financial statements and are not reported under Audit Fees.
- (3) Tax Fees are the aggregate fees billed for professional services for tax compliance and tax planning.

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- (4) All Other Fees are the aggregate fees billed for products and services other than Audit Fees, Audit Related Fees and Tax Fees .

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. Generally, the Audit Committee must pre-approve (i) all services to be performed for the Fund by the Fund's independent auditors and (ii) all non-audit services to be performed by the Fund's independent auditors for the Fund's investment adviser or any Adviser Entities with respect to operations and financial reporting of the Fund. Any member of the Audit Committee may pre-approve any audit or non-audit services to be performed by the independent auditors, provided that any such approvals are presented to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. The auditors shall report to the Audit Committee at each of its regular meetings all audit or non-audit services to the Fund and all non-audit services to the Adviser Entities that relate directly to the Fund's operations and financial reporting initiated since the last such report was rendered, including a general description of the services and projected fees and the means by which such services were approved by the Audit Committee.

All Non-Audit Fees. The table below shows the aggregate non-audit fees billed by PwC for services rendered to the Fund and to the Adviser Entities that provide ongoing services to the Fund, whether or not such engagements relate directly to the operations and financial reporting of the Fund, for the two most recent fiscal years for the Fund.

Fiscal Year	Aggregate Non-Audit Fees
2009	\$ 100,000
2008	\$ 19,000

Audit Committee Report

The purposes of the Audit Committee are 1) to assist the Board of Directors in its oversight of (i) the integrity of the Fund's financial statements; (ii) the Fund's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (iii) the independent auditors' qualifications and independence; and (iv) the performance of the independent auditors; and 2) to prepare this report. Each Member of the Audit Committee is independent, as required by the independence standards of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a written charter. As set forth in the Audit Committee Charter, management of the Fund and applicable service providers are responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Fund's financial statements and for the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Management and applicable service providers are responsible for maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal control over financial reporting and other procedures that provide for compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. The independent auditors are responsible for planning and carrying out a proper audit of the Fund's annual financial statements and expressing an opinion as to their conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In the performance of its oversight function, the Audit Committee has considered and discussed the audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors of the Fund. The Audit Committee has also discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, *Communication with Audit Committees*, as currently in effect. The Audit Committee has also considered whether the provision of any non-audit services not pre-approved by the Audit Committee provided by the Fund's independent auditors to the Fund's investment adviser, manager or to any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Fund's investment adviser or manager that provides ongoing services to the Fund is compatible with maintaining the auditors' independence. Finally, the Audit Committee has received

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the written disclosures and the letter from the independent auditors required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, *Independence Discussions with Audit Committees*, as currently in effect, and has discussed with the auditors their independence.

The members of the Audit Committee are not full-time employees of the Fund and are not performing the functions of auditors or accountants. As such, it is not the duty or responsibility of the Audit Committee or its members to conduct field work or other types of auditing or accounting reviews or procedures or to set auditor independence standards. Members of the Audit Committee necessarily rely on the information provided to them by management and the independent auditors. Accordingly, the Audit Committee's considerations and discussions referred to above do not assure that the audit of the Fund's financial statements has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, that the financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or that the Fund's auditors are in fact independent.

Based upon the reports and discussions described in this report, and subject to the limitations on the role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee referred to above and in the Charter, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors of the Fund that the audited financial statements of the Fund be included in the Fund's annual report to stockholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Submitted by the Audit Committee
of the Fund's Board of Directors

John H. Cannon, Chair
Richard R. Burt
Richard Karl Goeltz
Dr. Friedbert Malt
Dr. Frank Trömel
Robert H. Wadsworth
Joachim Wagner
Werner Walbröl

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PROPOSAL 5:

TO CHANGE THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE TO BROADEN THE DEFINITION OF GERMAN COMPANY

The Board of Directors has approved a change to the Fund's investment objective (as amended, the Proposed Investment Objective) to eliminate the current concept of companies domiciled in Germany, which is restricted to companies organized under German law, and to replace it with a broader concept of German companies which includes not only companies organized under German law, but also companies that are closely tied economically to Germany. The current investment objective and the Proposed Investment Objectives appear below.

Current Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity or equity-linked securities of companies domiciled in Germany. For this purpose, only companies organized under German law are considered to be domiciled in Germany.

Proposed Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek capital appreciation through investment primarily in equity or equity-linked securities of German companies. For this purpose, a company is a German company if (i) it is organized under the laws of Germany or maintains its principal place of business in Germany, (ii) its equity securities are traded principally in Germany and its principal place of business is in the European Union or in a state that is a member of the European Free Trade Association or (iii) during its most recent fiscal year, it derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, or investments made, or services performed, in Germany or had at least 50% of its assets in Germany.

The Fund's Investment Manager and Investment Adviser recommended approval of the Proposed Investment Objective to the Fund's Board at a meeting on April 13, 2010. They noted that there are a number of companies that are closely tied economically to Germany but are not organized under German law for various reasons, and that a number of such companies are included in the Fund's benchmark. They stated that they believed that the current concept of companies domiciled in Germany is too narrow and that it would be in the best interests of the Fund for it to be able to treat companies that are closely tied economically to Germany as German companies for purposes of the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Proposed Investment Objective defines a company as a German company if (i) it is organized under the laws of Germany or maintains its principal place of business in Germany, (ii) its equity securities are traded principally in Germany and its principal place of business is in the European Union or in a state that is a member of the European Free Trade Association or (iii) during its most recent fiscal year, it derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, or investments made, or services performed, in Germany or had at least 50% of its assets in Germany. Since the Fund's investment objective is fundamental, it cannot be changed without the approval of stockholders. After discussion and consideration of the proposal, the Board of Directors unanimously agreed with the recommendation of the Investment Manager and Investment Adviser and approved the Proposed Investment Objective and recommends it to stockholders for their approval.

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The Investment Manager and Investment Adviser noted that there are a number of companies that are closely tied economically to Germany but are not organized under German law for various reasons, and that some of these companies are included in the Fund's benchmark. They stated that in such circumstances they believed that if the Proposed Investment Objective is approved, the Fund will be able to treat a broader range of companies as German companies for purposes of its investment policies. There would be no change to wording of the Fund's policies that under normal market conditions at least 80% of the Fund's total assets are invested in equity and equity-linked securities of German companies, or that it may invest up to 35% of its total assets in equity and equity-linked securities of major German companies (*i.e.*, the 20 largest companies by market capitalization, as determined from time to time pursuant to procedures adopted by the Fund's Board of Directors), but the policies would be interpreted in accordance with the new definition of German company. The Fund's non-fundamental policy of investing at least 65% of its total assets in equity and equity-linked securities of smaller- and medium-sized companies domiciled in Germany, including securities introduced for trading in the over-the-counter market in Germany, and publicly traded securities of issuers domiciled elsewhere in Western Europe would be revised to incorporate the new defined term German company and would read as follows: At least 65% of the Fund's total assets are invested in equity and equity-linked securities of smaller- and medium-sized German companies, including securities introduced for trading in the over-the-counter market in Germany, and publicly traded securities of issuers domiciled elsewhere in Western Europe. In addition, not more than 20% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in non-German companies.

THE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR PROPOSAL 5.

Required Vote. Approval of the Proposed Investment Objective requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act, which means the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present or represented by proxy, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

If the Proposed Investment Objective is not approved, the Board of Directors will consider what actions, if any, may be in the best interests of the Fund.

PROPOSAL 6:

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSAL REGARDING CONVERSION OF THE FUND TO AN INTERVAL FUND

The Fund has received one proposal from a stockholder for inclusion in this year's proxy materials, which is set forth below. The Fund will provide the name and address of such stockholder and the number of shares of the Fund's common stock owned by such stockholder upon oral or written request.

In accordance with rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the text of the stockholder's resolution and supporting statement is printed verbatim from his submission letter. The Fund, the Board, the Investment Manager and the Investment Adviser are not responsible for the contents of the stockholder's proposal or supporting statement.

RESOLVED: The shareholders of The New Germany Fund, Inc. (Fund) ask the Board of Directors to take the steps necessary to adopt an interval fund structure, whereby the Fund will

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conduct periodic tender offers at least semiannually for at least 10% of currently outstanding common shares at a price of at least 98% of net asset value (NAV).

SUPPORTING STATEMENT: Shares of our Fund have traded at a double-digit discount from NAV for a long time, which keeps shareholders from realizing the full asset value of their holdings. The discount has averaged more than 15% over the past three years. One proven way to reduce the discount is to adopt an interval fund structure, in which the Fund conducts periodic tender offers for its shares at a price at or near NAV. This approach has been successfully implemented by other closed-end funds, such as The Asia Tigers Fund and The India Fund, whose discounts under interval fund structures have averaged below 6% for more than five years.

What has worked for The Asia Tigers Fund and The India Fund will, in my opinion, also work for our Fund to reduce the discount and substantially increase shareholder value.

END OF PROPOSAL AND SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Response of the Board of Directors

**THE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE
AGAINST THIS PROPOSAL.**

The Board believes that the Fund can best pursue its investment objective using the closed-end structure. A closed-end fund can keep all of its assets invested toward meeting its goals. Because an interval fund is required to periodically buy back shares from its stockholders, it must keep on hand cash or securities that can be readily sold to raise cash to pay stockholders tendering their shares for repurchase. Periodic repurchases at the level contemplated by the above proposal (10% semi-annually) would require frequent sales of the Fund's portfolio securities, potentially at disadvantageous times and with adverse portfolio management, expense, tax, trading or other consequences as discussed in more detail below.

Although the SEC rule permitting interval funds was approved 17 years ago, only a small handful of listed closed-end funds are currently relying on the rule, and none of them is similar to the Fund. The data available, moreover, do not appear to support the proponent's suggestion that conversion to interval status is a proven way to reduce the discount. For example, the average discount of The India Fund (cited in the supporting statement above) was 1.82% from December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2009, while the Morgan Stanley India Fund's average discount for the same period was 0.30%. The India Fund was an interval fund throughout that period, while the Morgan Stanley India Fund was not. The Board notes that the stockholders of the Morgan Stanley India Fund rejected a stockholder proposal recommending that the fund become an interval fund in 2003, and that since Asia Tigers Fund became an interval fund in late 2003, its shares outstanding have declined by 56% while its expense ratio increased by 42%. The Board further notes that several interval funds have traded at materially larger average discounts than their competitors that are not interval funds. The Board acknowledges that the two funds cited in the supporting statement for the above proposal have traded, on average, at lower discounts than the Fund over the last five years. However, they differ significantly from the Fund in important respects and therefore do not offer useful comparisons. For example, they each invest in markets that have been relatively popular with investors in recent years, which favorably affects demand for shares of funds that invest in such regions. The Board is also very concerned about the significant negative features of interval funds, which are discussed below.

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The Board continues to believe that the best way for the Fund to pursue its investment objective of long-term capital appreciation is to identify investments on a company-by-company basis and to hold these investments for a sufficiently long period of time to allow them to appreciate in value. This long-term investment philosophy was an important reason for the original decision to organize the Fund as a closed-end fund. The Board and management believe that the closed-end fund structure remains the best structure for the Fund and recommends that you vote AGAINST the proposal.

HOW DOES AN INTERVAL FUND OPERATE?

An interval fund must operate according to applicable SEC rules. These rules require an interval fund to commit to buy back its shares from investors at net asset value (NAV) at periodic intervals of three, six or twelve months. The periodic repurchase offers must be made pursuant to a fundamental policy approved by the fund's stockholders. Once a fund adopts a fundamental policy, it cannot be changed again without stockholder approval. Periodic repurchase offers must be made to all stockholders. The directors of an interval fund decide the actual percentage of shares to be repurchased, between a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% of the shares outstanding. The proposal contemplates repurchase offers to be made at least semi-annually, each for at least 10% of the Fund's outstanding shares of common stock. An interval fund must hold cash or liquid securities, in an amount at least equal to the value of the shares to be repurchased, from the notice date of the offer until the date the fund determines the price at which the shares will be purchased.

WHY DOES THE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMEND A VOTE AGAINST THIS PROPOSAL?

The Board recommends a vote AGAINST adopting the stockholder proposal for the following reasons, which are discussed in more detail below: (1) Changing the Fund's structure would require a change in investment strategy that is not in the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders; (2) Converting to an interval fund would interfere with and seriously limit the Fund's investment flexibility and potentially require the sale of securities at fire sale prices; (3) Significant tax consequences may result if the Fund is converted to an interval fund; (4) The Fund's expense ratio is likely to increase significantly if the Fund is converted to an interval fund; (5) The significant reduction in the Fund's total outstanding shares that is the likely outcome of conversion to an interval fund structure may result in a thinner trading market for the Fund's shares (since the Fund's float will be substantially reduced); (6) The Fund may have to borrow money to raise the funds necessary to buy back Fund shares, increasing the risk of an investment in the Fund and increasing costs to the Fund as a result of such borrowings, and (7) The Board believes that open-market purchases are a much more flexible and satisfactory way to deploy the Fund's capital with a view to possible discount mitigation than periodic purchases at close to net asset value. In addition, as discussed above, the very limited available data do not support the proponent's contention that the interval fund structure is a proven way to reduce discounts, whereas the fact that the market has generally not embraced the rigid interval fund structure supports the Board's recommendation that stockholders vote AGAINST the proposal.

1. CONVERSION TO AN INTERVAL FUND REQUIRES CHANGES TO THE FUND'S PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY THAT ARE NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE FUND AND ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

The Fund was originally established as a closed-end fund because it was believed that the closed-end fund structure was best suited to pursue the Fund's objective of long-term capital appreciation. The Board believes that most stockholders have invested in Fund shares because of its

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investment program. Converting the Fund to an interval fund would require the Fund to focus on short-term considerations to facilitate periodic repurchase offers. Using the Fund's assets to buy back shares reduces the asset base which can be deployed to realize the Fund's goals. This short-term focus would be disruptive to the Fund's investment program which involves buying securities with a view to holding them until the market realizes their value, and therefore is not in the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders.

2. CONVERTING TO AN INTERVAL STRUCTURE WOULD INTERFERE WITH AND LIMIT THE FUND'S INVESTMENT FLEXIBILITY.

The closed-end structure allows the Fund to invest its assets solely in accordance with the Fund's investment objective. As a closed-end fund, the Fund can keep all of its assets working toward its investment goals. This gives it the flexibility to invest in less liquid securities that present attractive long-term opportunities. If the Fund is converted to an interval fund, however, it could be required to sell portfolio securities before their full potential has been reached in order to raise cash needed to fund periodic repurchases. The Fund would have to focus more on the timing of relative allocations and less on identifying significant investment opportunities and may have to forego certain opportunities because of the requirement to hold cash and liquid securities to meet periodic buybacks. Finally, the Fund's liquidity and its ability to sell securities at advantageous prices may decrease in times of declining market prices or seriously disrupted markets, such as those that existed during the recent financial crisis. This is a particular issue for the Fund since it normally invests primarily in equity and equity-linked securities of smaller- and medium-sized German companies, which are generally less liquid than the equity securities of large capitalization companies that are the primary investments of many other funds. In a declining or disrupted market, the Fund could be forced to accept a lower price for securities than might otherwise be the case. As a closed-end fund, the Fund is protected from the necessity of selling its investments at a time when market prices are temporarily depressed, because it does not have to sell off investments to meet mandatory repurchase offers. While the Fund needs to raise cash to fund market repurchases, such purchases may be made at the Fund's discretion and may be suspended when they could only be funded by the proceeds of sales into a distressed or disrupted market.

3. SIGNIFICANT TAX CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT IF THE FUND IS CONVERTED TO AN INTERVAL FUND.

As an interval fund, the Fund may be required to sell securities to meet periodic repurchase requests. Selling appreciated securities would result in the Fund realizing and distributing to remaining stockholders additional capital gains (unless it has sufficient realized capital losses to offset the gains), while selling depreciated securities, potentially at fire sale prices in disrupted financial markets, would result in losses that could hurt the Fund's performance. Moreover, repurchase payments may be characterized as dividends for tax purposes, with the result that a stockholder would not be able to use its basis in the repurchased shares at the time of the redemption and would instead be taxed on the full amount of the payments. To the extent repurchase payments are treated as dividends to stockholders whose shares are repurchased by the Funds, the Internal Revenue Service could contend that even a stockholder who does not sell its shares should be treated as having received a dividend (even though such stockholder has received no cash or Fund stock) because such stockholder has increased its proportionate interest in the earnings and profits of the Fund.

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4. THE FUND'S EXPENSE RATIO IS LIKELY TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY IF THE FUND IS CONVERTED TO AN INTERVAL FUND.

Because an interval fund must periodically repurchase its shares, the size of an interval fund decreases as more shares are bought back. Although interval funds may continually offer and sell new shares, unless the Fund's principal underwriter or distributor is able to sell enough new shares to offset the buybacks, the Fund would shrink in size, potentially in a short period of time given the size of the semi-annual tender offers contemplated by the above proposal. The Board does not believe that it would be practicable for the Fund to sell additional shares of its common stock to offset shares that it would likely be required to repurchase after conversion to an interval fund structure. Furthermore, proceeds from any offering of new shares may need to be invested in accordance with the Fund's policy at inopportune times in the market.

Because certain of the Fund's operating expenses are fixed, shrinking in size would increase the ratio of the Fund's operating expenses to its income and net assets. For example, the Fund estimates that if it sustains a 50% reduction in size after several years of making the semiannual repurchase offers contemplated by the proposal, its expense ratio would increase by 26% based on its current level of fixed expenses (*i.e.*, without giving effect to the burdensome expenses of making the annual offer and other expenses that may be incurred as a result of the conversion as discussed herein—the actual expense ratio impact could be much more severe) and the adverse effect would likely increase over time. As noted above, the number of outstanding shares of the Asia Tigers Fund, which is cited in the proponent's supporting statement, declined by 56%, while its expense ratio increased by 42%, after it became an interval fund. There are also ongoing costs of operating as an interval fund that would adversely affect the Fund's expense ratio. The annual costs would include possible distribution costs, the costs of notifying stockholders about repurchase offers, the costs of maintaining a current prospectus (if the Fund were to seek to offset buybacks with sales of shares) and the costs of preparing and filing the requisite documents with the SEC. Further, as an interval fund, the Fund could subject stockholders seeking to take advantage of share repurchases to additional expenses. Under SEC rules, the Fund may deduct from the repurchase offer a fee, not to exceed 2% of the buyback amount, to compensate the Fund for expenses and costs related to the repurchase. Although the Board has not concluded that a fee would be necessary, a fee may be imposed if the conversion occurs. Finally, there would be costs associated with seeking stockholder approval of conversion to interval fund status, which would require a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, as defined in the Investment Company Act.

5. THE SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE FUND'S TOTAL OUTSTANDING SHARES THAT IS THE LIKELY OUTCOME OF CONVERSION TO AN INTERVAL FUND STRUCTURE MAY RESULT IN A THINNER TRADING MARKET FOR THE FUND'S SHARES.

Conversion to an interval fund structure would likely result in a significant reduction in the total number of the Fund's outstanding shares over a relatively short period of time. For example, assuming no issuances of new shares by the Fund, conducting 10% repurchase offers semi-annually for two years would result in approximately a 35% reduction in the number of the Fund's outstanding shares. A much lower float would likely result in a thinner trading market for the Fund's shares, with lighter volumes and large bid-ask spreads, to the detriment of the Fund and its stockholders, a problem that would get worse with every repurchase offer. Eventually, the number of outstanding shares may become so small that the Fund may no longer satisfy the minimum listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange and be delisted, to the great detriment of the remaining stockholders.

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6. THE FUND MAY HAVE TO BORROW TO RAISE THE MONEY NECESSARY TO REPURCHASE FUND SHARES.

As an interval fund, the Fund may determine that it would be appropriate to borrow money to raise the cash necessary to repurchase Fund shares. For example, in cases where the Fund wishes to avoid selling securities at inopportune times, the Fund could borrow money to pay for all or a portion of the shares to be repurchased the buybacks. Borrowing under these circumstances could create additional investment risks for stockholders that include: (i) the cost of borrowing may exceed the income generated from securities held by the Fund; (ii) unless certain financial tests contained in the debt documents are met, the Fund would be prohibited from making distributions to stockholders; (iii) a failure to make distributions could result in the Fund ceasing to qualify for the advantageous treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code; and (iv) if assets of the Fund are used as security for the borrowing and the Fund is unable to meet its obligations, those assets may be forfeited. All the costs associated with borrowing to repurchase shares would be borne by the Fund, and thus ultimately by its stockholders.

7. THE BOARD BELIEVES THAT OPEN-MARKET REPURCHASES ARE SUPERIOR TO PERIODIC REPURCHASE OFFERS.

The Board reviews the Fund's discount to NAV at each of its regularly scheduled meetings. The Board has authorized substantial share repurchase programs for a number of years (most recently authorizing the repurchase of up to 1,000,000 shares in the twelve-month period ending October 31, 2010). Such purchases are made in such amounts, and at such times, as is believed to be in the best interests of the Fund. The Board notes that repurchases of the Fund's shares in the open market at a discount have an anti-dilutive effect which benefits all of the Fund's remaining stockholders. Such purchases can be made from time to time at prices, and in amounts, that are deemed in the best interests of the Fund. By contrast, periodic repurchase offers at no discount or at a very small discount are completely inflexible (potentially requiring sales of portfolio securities at extremely disadvantageous times to fund required repurchase offers), are subject to being gamed by arbitrageurs, are likely to result in pro-rating of repurchases and have a minimal (or no) anti-dilutive benefit to the remaining stockholders.

The Board acknowledges that the repurchase of shares in the open market reduces the size of the Fund and that this may adversely affect the Fund's expense ratio over time. However, the Fund's control over the timing and amount of such repurchases provides it with valuable flexibility to make them only to the extent they are believed to be in the best interests of the Fund, and avoids most of the disadvantages associated with the inflexible interval fund structure discussed above.

The Board notes that the fact that closed-end fund shares may trade at a discount is well known in the marketplace and that the possibility of such discounts is an inherent feature of closed-end funds. Market discounts reflect primarily supply and demand for the Fund's shares and may be affected by market sentiment and other factors and tend to vary substantially over time. The Board believes that although periodic repurchase offers at close to NAV may offer attractive opportunities to short-term traders, they are inconsistent with the best interests of the Fund and of its long-term investors, as well as with the achievement of the Fund's investment objective.

WHAT ADDITIONAL MEASURES WOULD NEED TO BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH CONVERSION TO INTERVAL FUND STATUS?

If the stockholder proposal is approved, the Board will consider the proposal to convert the Fund from a closed-end fund to an interval fund in light of its fiduciary obligations to stockholders and the

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stockholder votes cast. The adoption of a policy to convert the Fund to an interval fund would require approval by the Fund's stockholders. Accordingly, if the Board concludes that conversion of the Fund to an interval fund is consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders, the Board will submit the proposal to stockholders for consideration at a future meeting of stockholders. If, however, the Board determines that conversion would not be consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders, no further action would be taken. In the event that the Board decides to submit the proposal to stockholders, the Board may also conclude that conversion to an interval fund would require other changes to the Fund's investment objectives and policies, which may or may not require stockholder approval. Finally, the Board may need to approve other changes in the Fund's administration and structure to facilitate operation as an interval fund.

THE BOARD BELIEVES THAT THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE FUND AS A CLOSED-END FUND IS IN YOUR BEST LONG-TERM INTEREST, AND UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE AGAINST THIS PROPOSAL.

Required Vote. Provided a quorum has been established, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Meeting is required for approval of the Proposal. For purposes of Proposal 6, abstentions will have no effect on the result of the vote.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

As of May 14, 2010, no person, to the knowledge of management, owned of record or beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding Common Stock of the Fund, other than as set forth below:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Outstanding Common Stock
1607 Capital Partners, LLC ⁽¹⁾ 4991 Lake Brook Dr., Suite 125, Glen Allen, VA 23060	2,754,338 shares	14.53%
Lazard Asset Management LLC ⁽²⁾ 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112	4,186,244 shares	21.79%

- (1) This information is based exclusively on information provided by such entity on Schedule 13G/A filed with respect to the Fund on February 16, 2010.
- (2) This information is based exclusively on information provided by such entity on Schedule 13D/A filed with respect to the Fund on May 3, 2010.

**SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP
REPORTING COMPLIANCE**

Based on a review of reports filed by the Fund's directors and executive officers, the investment adviser, officers and directors of the investment adviser, affiliated persons of the investment adviser and beneficial holders of 10% or more of the Fund's outstanding stock, and written representations by the Reporting Persons that no year-end reports were required for such persons, all filings required by Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 were timely, except that a late Form 3 was filed on behalf of each of Petra Pflaum and Georg Schuh, officers of the Fund.

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ADDRESS OF INVESTMENT ADVISER AND MANAGER

The principal office of Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH, the Fund's investment adviser, is located at Mainzer Landstrasse 178-190, D-60327 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany. The corporate office of Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc., the Fund's manager, is located at 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10154.

OTHER MATTERS

No business other than as set forth herein is expected to come before the Meeting, but should any other matter requiring a vote of stockholders properly come before the Meeting, including any question as to an adjournment of the Meeting, the persons named in the enclosed Proxy Card will vote thereon according to their discretion. Abstentions and broker non-votes shall have no effect on the outcome of a vote to adjourn the Meeting.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

In order for stockholder proposals otherwise satisfying the eligibility requirements of SEC Rule 14a-8 to be considered for inclusion in the Fund's proxy statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting, the proposals must be received at The New Germany Fund, Inc., c/o Deutsche Investment Management Americas, 345 Park Avenue, NYC20-2799, New York, New York 10154, Attention: Secretary, on or before January 24, 2011.

In addition, the Fund's Bylaws currently provide that if a stockholder desires to bring business (including director nominations) before the 2011 Annual Meeting that is or is not the subject of a proposal timely submitted for inclusion in the Fund's proxy statement, written notice of such business as prescribed in the Bylaws must be delivered to the Fund's Secretary, at the principal executive offices of the Fund, between January 24, 2011 and February 23, 2011. For additional requirements, the stockholder may refer to the Bylaws, a current copy of which may be obtained without charge upon request from the Fund's Secretary. If the Fund does not receive timely notice pursuant to the Bylaws, the proposal may be excluded from consideration at the meeting, regardless of any earlier notice provided in accordance with SEC Rule 14a-8.

EXPENSES OF PROXY SOLICITATION