



Summary Prospectus | May 1, 2024

## DWS Government Money Market Series

Class/Ticker Institutional Shares ICAXX

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and other information about the fund online at [dws.com/liqpros](https://dws.com/liqpros). You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to [service@dws.com](mailto:service@dws.com), calling (800) 730-1313 or asking your financial representative. The Prospectus and SAI, both dated May 1, 2024, as may be revised or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks maximum current income to the extent consistent with stability of principal.

The fund is a feeder fund that invests substantially all of its assets in a "master portfolio," the Government Cash Management Portfolio (the "Portfolio"), which will invest directly in securities and other instruments. The Portfolio has the same investment objective and strategies as the fund. References to investments by the fund may refer to actions undertaken by the Portfolio.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses you may pay when you buy, hold and sell shares. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

#### SHAREHOLDER FEES

(paid directly from your investment) None

#### ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Management fee	0.10
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.15
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses</b>	<b>0.25</b>
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.11
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement</b>	<b>0.14</b>

<sup>1</sup>The table and Example below reflect the expenses of both the fund and the Portfolio.

The Advisor has contractually agreed through April 30, 2025 to waive its fees and/or reimburse fund expenses, including expenses of the Portfolio allocated to the fund, to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding certain expenses such as

extraordinary expenses, taxes, brokerage and interest expenses) at a ratio no higher than 0.14%. The agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the fund's Board.

#### EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period) remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$14	\$69	\$130	\$307

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

**Main investments.** The fund is a money market fund that is managed in accordance with federal regulations which govern the quality, maturity, diversity and liquidity of instruments in which a money market fund may invest.

The fund operates as a "government money market fund," as such term is defined under federal regulations. As a government money market fund, the fund is required to invest at least 99.5% of its total assets at the time of investment in cash, US government securities, and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by these instruments.

The fund follows policies designed to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

The fund primarily invests in the following types of investments:

- US Treasury bills, notes, bonds and other obligations issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
- Repurchase agreements backed by these instruments. In a repurchase agreement, the fund buys securities at one price with a simultaneous agreement to sell back the securities at a future date at an agreed-upon price.

The fund may invest in floating and variable rate instruments (obligations that do not bear interest at fixed rates).

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in US government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by US government securities. The fund considers repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be US government securities.

**Management process.** Working in consultation with portfolio management, a credit team screens potential securities and develops a list of those that the fund may buy. Portfolio management, looking for attractive yield and weighing considerations such as credit quality, economic outlooks and possible interest rate movements, then decides which securities on this list to buy.

## MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could reduce the yield you get from the fund, cause the fund's performance to trail that of other investments, or cause you to lose money.

The fund is exposed to the risk factors below through the Portfolio, which invests directly in the individual securities.

**Money market fund risk.** You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Advisor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the Advisor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

**Market risk.** The market value of the securities in which the fund invests may be impacted by the prospects of individual issuers, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

**Market disruption risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which has increased the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. This includes reliance on global supply chains that are susceptible to disruptions resulting from, among other things, war and other armed conflicts, extreme weather events, and natural disasters. Such supply chain disruptions can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions that

have far-reaching effects on financial markets worldwide. The value of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. In addition, geopolitical and other globally interconnected occurrences, including war, terrorism, economic uncertainty or financial crises, contagion, trade disputes, government debt crises (including defaults or downgrades) or uncertainty about government debt payments, government shutdowns, public health crises, natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, climate change and related events or conditions, have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the fund and its investments. Adverse market conditions or disruptions could cause the fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by adverse market conditions or a particular market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

Current military and other armed conflicts in various geographic regions, including those in Europe and the Middle East, can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions, which may not be limited to the geographic region in which the conflict is occurring. Such conflicts can also result, and have resulted in some cases, in sanctions being levied by the United States, the European Union and/or other countries against countries or other actors involved in the conflict. In addition, such conflicts and related sanctions can adversely affect regional and global energy, commodities, financial and other markets and thus could affect the value of the fund's investments. The extent and duration of any military conflict, related sanctions and resulting economic and market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial.

Other market disruption events include pandemic spread of viruses, such as the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, which have caused significant uncertainty, market volatility, decreased economic and other activity, increased government activity, including economic stimulus measures, and supply chain disruptions. While COVID-19 is no longer considered to be a public health emergency, the fund and its investments may be adversely affected by lingering effects of this virus or future pandemic spread of viruses.

In addition, markets are becoming increasingly susceptible to disruption events resulting from the use of new and emerging technologies to engage in cyber-attacks or to take over the websites and/or social media accounts of companies, governmental entities or public officials, or to otherwise pose as or impersonate such, which then may be used to disseminate false or misleading information that can cause volatility in financial markets or for the stock of a particular company, group of companies, industry or other class of assets.

Adverse market conditions or particular market disruptions, such as those discussed above, may magnify the impact of each of the other risks described in this “MAIN RISKS” section and may increase volatility in one or more markets in which the fund invests leading to the potential for greater losses for the fund.

**Interest rate risk.** Rising interest rates could cause the value of the fund’s investments — and therefore its share price as well — to decline. A rising interest rate environment may cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities and related markets on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of such securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Increased redemptions from the fund may force the fund to sell investments at a time when it is not advantageous to do so, which could result in losses. Beginning in 2022, the US Federal Reserve (“Fed”) raised interest rates significantly in response to increased inflation. It is unclear if and when the Fed may begin to implement interest rate cuts, if rates will remain at current levels for a prolonged period or, if the Fed deems necessary in response to certain economic developments such as a turnaround in the decline of inflation, the Fed may consider additional rate increases. As a result, fixed-income and related markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk, which could impair the fund’s ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. Any decline in interest rates is likely to cause the fund’s yield to decline, and during periods of unusually low or negative interest rates, the fund’s yield may approach or fall below zero. A low or negative interest rate environment may prevent the fund from providing a positive yield or paying fund expenses out of current income and, at times, could impair the fund’s ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. Over time, the total return of a money market fund may not keep pace with inflation, which could result in a net loss of purchasing power for long-term investors. Interest rates can change in response to the supply and demand for credit, government and/or central bank monetary policy and action, inflation rates, and other factors. Recent and potential future changes in monetary policy made by central banks or governments are likely to affect the level of interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and potential illiquidity and may detract from fund performance to the extent the fund

is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. Money market funds try to minimize interest rate risk by purchasing short-term securities.

If there is an insufficient supply of US government securities to meet investor demand, it could result in lower yields on such securities and increase interest rate risk for the fund.

**Security selection risk.** Although short-term securities are relatively stable investments, it is possible that the securities in which the fund invests will not perform as expected. This could cause the fund’s returns to lag behind those of similar money market funds and could result in a decline in share price.

**Repurchase agreement risk.** If the party that sells the securities to the fund defaults on its obligation to repurchase them at the agreed-upon time and price, the fund could lose money.

**Counterparty risk.** A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments. This could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

**Credit risk.** The fund’s performance could be hurt and the fund’s share price could fall below \$1.00 if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in the issuer not making timely payments of interest or principal, a security downgrade or an inability to meet a financial obligation.

Some securities issued by US government agencies or instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the US government. Other securities that are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality are subject to greater credit risk than securities backed by the full faith and credit of the US government. This is because the US government might provide financial support, but has no obligation to do so, if there is a potential or actual loss of principal or failure to make interest payments.

**US Government default risk.** Due to the rising US government debt burden and potential limitations caused by the statutory debt ceiling, it is possible that the US government may not be able to meet its financial obligations or that securities issued by the US government may experience credit downgrades. In the past, US sovereign credit has experienced downgrades and there can be no guarantee that it will not experience further downgrades in the future by rating agencies. Such a credit event may adversely impact the financial markets and the fund. From time to time, uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the US government to increase the statutory debt ceiling and/or failure to increase the statutory debt ceiling could increase the risk that the US government may

default on payments on certain US government securities, cause the credit rating of the US government to be downgraded or increase volatility in financial markets, result in higher interest rates, reduce prices of US Treasury securities and/or increase the costs of certain kinds of debt.

**Liquidity and transaction risk.** The liquidity of portfolio securities can deteriorate rapidly due to credit events affecting issuers or guarantors or due to general market conditions and a lack of willing buyers. When there are no willing buyers and an instrument cannot be readily sold at a desired time or price, the fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the instrument at all. The potential for liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from money market funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. If dealer capacity in debt instruments is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the debt markets. Additionally, market participants other than the fund may attempt to sell debt holdings at the same time as the fund, which could cause downward pricing pressure and contribute to illiquidity. An inability to sell one or more portfolio securities can adversely affect the fund's ability to maintain a \$1.00 share price or prevent the fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

Unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other similar conditions could cause the fund to be unable to pay redemption proceeds within a short period of time. If the fund is forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, such sales may adversely affect the fund's ability to maintain a \$1.00 share price.

**Prepayment and extension risk.** When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the fund's yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.

**Risks of holding cash.** The fund will at times hold cash positions, which may hurt the fund's performance. Cash positions may also subject the fund to additional risks and costs, including any fees imposed by the fund's custodian for large cash balances.

**Operational and technology risk.** Cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the fund's service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the

fund or impairing fund operations. For example, the fund's or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks, operational failures or broader disruptions may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the fund's net asset value and impede trading). Market events and disruptions also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the fund's operations.

While the fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes that seek to address the possibility of and fallout from cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future and there is no assurance that such plans and processes will be effective. Among other situations, disruptions (for example, pandemics or health crises) that cause prolonged periods of remote work or significant employee absences at the fund's service providers could impact the ability to conduct the fund's operations. In addition, the fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants.

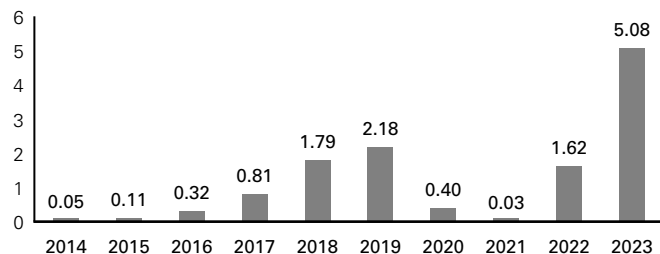
## PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund's returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk. Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends were reinvested. The **7-day yield**, which is often referred to as the "current yield," is the income generated by the fund over a seven-day period. This amount is then annualized, which means that we assume the fund generates the same income every week for a year. For more recent performance figures and the current yield, go to [dws.com/en-us/capabilities/liquidity-management/](https://dws.com/en-us/capabilities/liquidity-management/) (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the telephone number included in this prospectus.

Prior to May 2, 2016, the fund operated as a prime money market fund that had the ability to invest in certain types of securities that the fund is no longer permitted to hold to any significant extent (i.e., over 0.5% of total assets). Consequently, the performance information below may have been different if the fund's current investment limitations had been in effect during the period prior to the fund's conversion to a government money market fund.



## CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Institutional Shares)



	Returns	Period ending
<b>Best Quarter</b>	1.34%	December 31, 2023
<b>Worst Quarter</b>	0.01%	June 30, 2021
<b>Year-to-Date</b>	1.32%	March 31, 2024

## AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2023 expressed as a %) (Institutional Shares)

Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
8/4/1997	5.08	1.85	1.23

Total returns would have been lower if operating expenses had not been reduced.

## MANAGEMENT

### Investment Advisor

DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

### MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT

The minimum initial investment is \$1,000,000, and there is no minimum additional investment.

For existing shareholders of the fund who owned the legacy Managed Shares (INST MGD), Prime Reserve Class S Shares (INST PRS), Premium Class S Shares (INST PS), the minimum additional investment is:

	Non-IRA	IRAs	UGMAs/ UTMAs	Automatic Investment Plans
<b>INST MGD</b>	1,000	100	1,000	500
<b>INST PRS</b>	50	50	50	50
<b>INST PS</b>	50	50	50	50

## TO PLACE ORDERS

<b>Mail</b>	All Requests	DWS PO Box 219151 Kansas City, MO 64121-9151
<b>Expedited Mail</b>		DWS 430 West 7th Street Suite 219151 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407
<b>Web Site</b>		INST MGD, INST PRS or INST PS: dws.com
<b>Telephone</b>		Institutional Shares or INST MGD: (800) 730-1313 M – F 8 a.m. – 6 p.m. ET INST PRS or INST PS: (800) 728-3337 M – F 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. ET
<b>Hearing Impaired</b>		For hearing impaired assistance, please call us using a relay service

The fund is generally open on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. Initial investments must be sent by mail. You can make additional investments or sell shares of the fund on any business day by visiting the fund's Web site, by mail, or by telephone; however you may have to elect certain privileges on your initial account application. If you are working with a financial representative, contact your financial representative for assistance with buying or selling fund shares.

## TAX INFORMATION

The fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan. Any withdrawals you make from such tax-advantaged investment plans, however, may be taxable to you.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, the Advisor, and/or the Advisor's affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.