



FOURTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 20 MARCH 2024

TO THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT
FOR SECONDARY ISSUANCES OF NON-EQUITY SECURITIES
DATED 4 MAY 2023, AS SUPPLEMENTED BY
THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT DATED 2 AUGUST 2023,
THE SECOND SUPPLEMENT DATED 2 NOVEMBER 2023 AND
THE THIRD SUPPLEMENT DATED 7 FEBRUARY 2024

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

(Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany)

This document constitutes the fourth supplement (the "**Supplement**") to the registration document for secondary issuances of non-equity securities dated 4 May 2023, as supplemented by the first supplement dated 2 August 2023 (the "**First Supplement**"), the second supplement dated 2 November 2023 (the "**Second Supplement**") and the third supplement dated 7 February 2024 (the "**Third Supplement**") (the "**Registration Document**") which has been prepared by Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ("**Deutsche Bank AG**" or "**Deutsche Bank**" or the "**Bank**" or the "**Issuer**" or "**we**" or "**our**") pursuant to Art. 10 (1), Art. 23 (1) and Art. 23 (5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended from time to time, the "**Prospectus Regulation**"). Deutsche Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as "**Deutsche Bank Group**" or the "**Group**".

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the Registration Document, including the documents incorporated by reference therein. The terms used in this Supplement have the same meaning as the terms used in the Registration Document.

The purpose of this Supplement is to update the disclosure on the Issuer contained in the Registration Document, in particular following the publication of the annual report 2023 of the Issuer (the "**Annual Report 2023**") on 14 March 2024, by amending the section "Risk Factors" and several other sections providing information on the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement (including any information incorporated by reference in the Registration Document by this Supplement). To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement (including any information incorporated by reference in the Registration Document by this Supplement) is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Supplement and the Annual Report 2023 will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com under "Investor Relations").

This Supplement relates to the prospectuses constituted from the Registration Document, as supplemented from time to time, and the following securities notes:

Wertpapierbeschreibung für Endlos-Zertifikate vom 24. Mai 2023 (Securities Note for Perpetual Certificates dated 24 May 2023)

Securities Note for the Euro 80,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme dated 19 June 2023

Wertpapierbeschreibung für Optionsscheine vom 1. September 2023 (Securities Note for Warrants dated 1 September 2023)

Wertpapierbeschreibung für Schuldverschreibungen vom 1. September 2023 (Securities Note for Notes dated 1 September 2023)

Wertpapierbeschreibung für Zertifikate vom 1. September 2023 (Securities Note for Certificates dated 1 September 2023)

Securities Note for Certificates dated 1 September 2023

Securities Note for Notes dated 1 September 2023

Securities Note for Warrants dated 1 September 2023

Securities Note for the Euro 35,000,000,000 Structured Covered Bond Programme dated 29 September 2023

Securities Note for Credit Linked Securities dated 8 January 2024

Any investor who had already agreed to purchase or subscribe for any securities to be issued pursuant to one of the above prospectuses before this Supplement was published may, if the securities have not yet been delivered to the investor at the time when the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy referred to in Art. 23 (1) of the Prospectus Regulation arose or was noted, withdraw from its purchase or subscription pursuant to Art. 23 (2) of the Prospectus Regulation as a result of the publication of this Supplement on or before 26 March 2024. Any investor who wishes to exercise its right of withdrawal may contact Deutsche Bank AG, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The Issuer has requested the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "**CSSF**") to provide the competent authority in Germany with a certificate of approval (a "**Notification**") attesting that this Supplement has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation. The Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional Member States within the European Economic Area (the "**EEA**") with a Notification.

Following the publication of the Annual Report 2023 by the Issuer on 14 March 2024, the disclosure on the Issuer contained in the Registration Document is amended by this Supplement as set out in **Annex 1** to this Supplement: The strikethrough text in red is deleted from the Registration Document by this Supplement and the underlined text in blue is inserted in the Registration Document by this Supplement.

In accordance with Art. 23 (6) of the Prospectus Regulation, the Issuer provides as **Annex 2** to this Supplement a consolidated version of the Registration Document as amended by this Supplement.

TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE IS ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN (A) ANY STATEMENT IN THIS SUPPLEMENT AND (B) ANY STATEMENT IN, OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN, THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT, THE STATEMENTS IN (A) ABOVE SHALL PREVAIL.

Annex 1
Amendments to the Registration Document
by this Supplement

Registration Document
for Secondary Issuances of Non-Equity Securities

4 May 2023



Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

(Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany)

This document constitutes a registration document for secondary issuances of non-equity securities (the "**Registration Document**"), which has been prepared by Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ("**Deutsche Bank AG**" or "**Deutsche Bank**" or the "**Bank**" or the "**Issuer**" or "**we**" or "**our**") pursuant to Art. 6 (3) and Art. 14 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as amended from time to time (the "**Prospectus Regulation**") and Art. 9 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980. Deutsche Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as "**Deutsche Bank Group**" or the "**Group**".

This Registration Document has been approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation in line with the provisions of Art. 6 (4) of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for securities. In accordance with Art. 25 (1) of the Prospectus Regulation, the Issuer has requested the CSSF to provide the competent authority in Germany with a certificate of approval attesting that this Registration Document has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation (a "**Notification**"). The Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional member states within the European Economic Area (the "**EEA**") with further Notifications.

This Registration Document will be valid for a period of twelve months following the date of its approval and will expire on 4 May 2024. It reflects the status as of its date of approval. The obligation to supplement this Registration Document pursuant to Art. 23 of the Prospectus Regulation in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy shall not apply once this Registration Document is no longer valid.

This Registration Document and all documents incorporated by reference in this Registration Document will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com under "Investor Relations").

This Registration Document does not constitute an offer of or an invitation by or on behalf of Deutsche Bank to subscribe for or purchase any securities and should not be considered as a recommendation by Deutsche Bank that any recipient of this Registration Document should subscribe for or purchase any securities Deutsche Bank may issue. No person has been authorized by Deutsche Bank to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Registration Document or consistent with this Registration Document. If given or made, any such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by Deutsche Bank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Risk Factors	6
Risks Relating to the Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment	6
Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Business and Strategy <u>and Business</u>	11
Risks Relating to Regulation and Supervision	21
Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Internal Control Environment	32
Risks Relating to Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations.....	35
Risks Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)- related changes, Nontraditional Credit Business, Accounting <u>Related Matters, Cybersecurity</u> , Risk Management and , Operations, Benchmark Reforms <u>Accounting</u>	37
Persons Responsible, Third Party Information and Competent Authority Approval	55
Persons Responsible	55
Third Party Information	55
Competent Authority Approval	55
Statutory Auditors	55
Information about Deutsche Bank	55
Business Overview	55
Trend Information	57
Statement of no Material Adverse Change	57
Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Performance	57
Recent Developments	58
Outlook	63
Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies and Senior Management	71
Major Shareholders	74
Financial Information Concerning Deutsche Bank's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	74
Financial Statements.....	74
Auditing of Annual Financial Information	75
Interim Financial Information.....	75
Legal and Arbitration Proceedings	75
Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Position	90
Regulatory Disclosures	90
Material Contracts	90
Documents Available	90
Information Incorporated by Reference	91
Appendix 1 – Information for the Purposes of Art. 26 (4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129	95

RISK FACTORS

This section describes the specific risks with regard to Deutsche Bank that affect its ability to meet its obligations as issuer of debt securities.

The risk factors are divided into six categories, each indicated in this section by a title (in **bold italic font**), according to their nature. Within the different categories, each individual risk factor is indicated by a heading (in **bold regular font**) with the most significant risks being listed first in each category. The assessment of materiality was made based on the probability of their occurrence and the expected extent of their negative impact on the ability to meet the obligations as issuer of debt securities. Subsequent risk factors in the same category are not necessarily ranked in order of materiality.

Investors should consider the following specific and material risk factors, in addition to the other information and risk factors contained in the relevant simplified prospectus, when deciding to purchase securities of Deutsche Bank.

The occurrence of the following risks may have a material adverse effect on the net assets, financial position, and results of operations of Deutsche Bank and thus impair its ability to fulfil its obligations under debt securities to investors.

Risks Relating to the Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment

Macroeconomic and financial market conditions: ~~As a global corporate and investment bank with a large private client franchise,~~ Deutsche Bank is materially affected by global macroeconomic and financial market conditions. Significant challenges may arise from persistent inflation ~~and rising interest rates, the continuing war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions,~~ the interest rate environment, market volatility, and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment ~~and elevated geopolitical risks, the ongoing headwinds posed by regulatory reforms and/or the effects on Deutsche Bank's legal and regulatory proceedings. Other risks exist with respect to China and from political and economic instability in key markets.~~ These risks could negatively affect the business environment, leading to weaker economic activity and a broader correction in the financial markets. Materialization of these risks could negatively affect ~~the Deutsche Bank's~~ results of operations ~~in some of Deutsche Bank's businesses and its~~ and financial condition as well as ~~its strategic plans.~~ Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against strategic plans and financial targets. Deutsche Bank takes step to manage these risks is limited through its risk management and hedging activities but remains exposed to these macroeconomic and market risks.

In 2023, several U.S. regional banks and one major European bank either failed or were restructured leading to investor concerns over the wider banking sector. While overall fundamentals remained sound, as indicated by the 2023 U.S. CCAR and EU-wide EBA stress tests, and market volatility has subsequently decreased, these events have in certain areas increased the likelihood of a tightening of financial conditions as banks act to preserve liquidity amid higher competition for deposits and increased depositor sensitivity around concentration risks and unrealized losses on rates sensitive exposures. A pronounced tightening in financial conditions would lead to more stringent lending standards and higher client refinancing risks, with Commercial Real Estate and more highly leveraged corporate clients among the sectors with increased risk.

Major central banks likely reached the peak of the policy rate cycle in 2023. Headline inflation and more recently core inflation have shown clearer signs of progress in decelerating towards central bank targets. Financial markets have started to anticipate significant rate cuts for 2024 which has supported a significant easing of financial conditions with lower bond yields, higher equities prices and tighter credit spreads. However, the path to monetary policy normalization remains somewhat uncertain with central banks signaling that market expectations of early rate cuts in 2024 may be too optimistic in light of remaining inflation risks.

~~The war in Ukraine and the related further increase in global inflationary pressures due to higher energy prices, as well as supply chain disruptions, have led to a significant downward revision in global growth forecasts for 2023 and 2024. The likelihood of at least a moderate economic downturn remains elevated as the effects of higher inflation, higher interest rates and tighter financial conditions weigh on economic activity, including in the U.S. economy as the Federal Reserve leads the global tightening cycle. Higher interest rates may also~~

~~lead to refinancing risks and potential downgrades across Deutsche Bank's client franchise, and corporate default rates are likely to rise in 2023 and 2024 as clients' earnings fall.~~

~~A renewed sharp spike in energy prices or physical shortages diminished remains a downside risk for European corporates and households for 2023 and 2024. Industries which could be affected by energy rationing, in combination with existing supply chain constraints and high commodity prices, include but are not limited to manufacturing, automotive, construction, chemicals and steel, metals and mining as well as critical infrastructure such as utilities, transportation and agriculture. While the majority of Deutsche Bank's clients, especially the larger ones, consider themselves adequately positioned, certain clients are seeing more acute pressures on sales and margins. Also, private clients and households have yet to feel the full impact of energy price increases due to government support measures and could face increasing repayment difficulties should energy prices and broader inflation stay persistently elevated. Amidst the recently improved outlook, Deutsche Bank also views the risk of a potential gas shortage or need for energy rationing in the winter of 2023/2024 as lower, but downside risks cannot be fully discounted and could have a material impact on Deutsche Bank due to direct impacts on client defaults and second order effects on economic growth.~~

~~Throughout 2022, market and rates developments impacted the Group's ability to distribute and de-risk capital markets commitments, making pricing, hedging and distribution of transactions more challenging. While the Group actively manages systemic risks, it has experienced delays in de-risking individual commitments as well as taken mark-to-market losses in 2022, driven by widening in credit spreads and higher interest rates. The Group could see additional losses in 2023.~~

~~Interest rates increased sharply over the course of 2022 and there are expectations that monetary authorities will continue to increase interest rates over the course of 2023. If such increases take place to a greater extent or rate increases are greater than Deutsche Bank or the market anticipates, this may have negative effects on the economy, markets and Deutsche Bank's businesses. Higher interest rates may also~~[The lagged effects from tighter monetary policy could](#) ~~lead to refinancing risks and potential downgrades across Deutsche Bank's client franchise~~[and while corporate default rates are likely](#) ~~could continue to rise in 2023/2024 as clients' earnings fall. Such an environment may also lead to higher instances.~~[The risk of idiosyncratic defaults also remains high.](#) ~~In addition, inflation, interest rates and market volatility (including also secondary effects on market prices due to supply chain issues)~~ [could lead to significant collateral price value reductions with risks related to recovery values recoveries in case of liquidation and therefore respective higher impacts on provisions provision for credit losses. This is particularly relevant in instances where financing is asset based and without recourse to a third party. As the lagged effects of higher rates and quantitative tightening feed through to the real economy, further liquidity events may crystallize. Deutsche Bank could therefore experience higher than expected higher-than-expected provision for credit losses, and elevated interest rates may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's planned results of operations, financial and cost targets, and may also result in rating downgrades across Deutsche Bank's client franchise leading to credit risk RWA inflation. More persistent inflation and higher terminal interest rates could increase clients' reallocation of savings to higher interest paying fixed deposits and dampen consumer spending and private client investments which could lead to a reduction in new lending for consumer finance and/or private mortgages. Furthermore, higher costs of living for private individuals as result of a more persistent inflationary environment could negatively affect their ability to repay credit obligations and consequently could lead to higher provisions for credit losses particularly in consumer finance.](#)

[Commercial real estate \("CRE"\) markets remain under stress from the impact of high interest rates and borrowing costs, tight lending conditions and economic headwinds. Decreasing liquidity and price discovery for CRE valuations have resulted in a pronounced decline in transactions and reduced willingness to extend lending, particularly in the U.S. office market. The developments in the CRE markets impact collateral values and consequently loan-to-value ratios, particularly in the office sector, and may result in higher-than-expected provision for credit losses.](#)

[The U.S. economy has remained resilient in 2023, performing in line with a soft-landing scenario, with the labor market softening gradually and inflation pressures receding. Consensus GDP growth forecasts for 2023 and 2024 have continuously been revised upwards. Economic downside risks remain though, mainly due to the lagged impact of monetary tightening. The same holds for the Eurozone economy where economic activity remains weak, particularly in manufacturing, and country performance is divergent with Germany underperforming as the energy induced competitiveness shock and other structural factors continue to weigh](#)

on the economy. Economic growth is projected to recover only slowly in 2024. External downside risks stem not only from the U.S. and Europe but also from China's economy where domestic activity lacks momentum and the highly indebted real estate sector has yet to show signs of a turn around.

~~Provisions for credit losses for the full year 2022 were significantly higher compared to 2021 at 25 bps of average loans. The Group expects provisions in 2023 to be at the low end of a range of 25 to 30 basis points of average loans and, unlike in 2022, to be driven by single-name losses rather than a deterioration of macroeconomic forward-looking indicators. Despite the Group's current expectations, there is a risk the macroeconomic environment does not improve and there is further weakening in GDPs, persistent inflation, interest rates continue to rise, and energy prices remain elevated. The implications of such events could become visible across regions and specific, if not all, industries. Overall, the degree of uncertainty remains high and there is the risk of materially higher than expected provisions for credit losses, driven by the effects mentioned above, along with potential supply chain disruptions, the fragile geopolitical environment and the overall risk of entering a more recessionary cycle. Deutsche Bank regularly utilizes collateralized loan obligations and credit default swaps to manage concentration risk. However, this may not be sufficient to fully offset potential credit losses.~~

~~China related risks are elevated. The government of China has announced a rapid easing of COVID-19 restrictions which led to a notable surge in COVID-19 cases. Recently announced far reaching U.S. export controls on high tech goods including advanced semiconductors to China could dent the country's longer term growth potential. Also, there are ongoing concerns over the potential for a broad and persistent deterioration of China's highly leveraged property sector, despite recently announced government support measures. There have been numerous rating actions by external agencies, noting that some of the companies which have seen significant rating deterioration were up until recently investment-grade rated, and widespread liquidity shortages for the sector. Stabilising the economy has become a key priority for the Chinese government, but risks of ongoing liquidity constraints and selected defaults in the property sector remain elevated. In a severe downside, this may lead to broader contagion across weaker enterprises which could drive higher credit provisions.~~

Overall, either in isolation or in combination with other risk factors, these such as an escalation of the China/Taiwan tensions and the political risks associated with the 2024 U.S. election, the aforementioned risks could lead to a ~~significant~~ deterioration in ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's portfolio quality and higher-than-expected credit and market losses. This could also lead to ~~accelerated~~ rating declines among clients, leading to increasing provisioning levels as well as increased numbers of clients drawing down on credit facilities which would lead to higher capital requirements and liquidity demands. There ~~would~~ could also be a higher risk of idiosyncratic defaults. Higher volatility in financial markets could lead to increased margin calls, higher market risk RWA and elevated valuation reserves. ~~These~~ Negative impacts on investor appetite may also impact the Group's ability to distribute and de-risk capital market commitments, which could potentially result in losses as well as making pricing and hedging more challenging and costly. Volatility in capital markets also increases the risk of idiosyncratic counterparty events both directly and indirectly, for example shortfalls under Lombard or securities financing transactions.

The aforementioned developments ~~can~~ could also impact Deutsche Bank's ~~revenue-generating~~ revenue generating capabilities and costs, while market declines and volatility could negatively impact the value of financial instruments, drive volatility in Deutsche Bank's valuation and timing differences and result in impairments of non-financial assets. ~~Also, This is particularly relevant as~~ a decline in financial market liquidity ~~can~~ would exacerbate price volatility and the risk of broader market stress. Market volatility, which can ~~be~~ also triggered by unexpected policy decisions or policy mistakes, and ~~by~~ the challenging macro environment, ~~can~~ could also lead to increased inherent risks in several non-financial ~~risk types,~~ risks including transaction processing, internal and external fraud and conduct risks, including attempts to conceal losses and increased litigation attempts from clients.

~~If these risks materialize, or current negative conditions persist or worsen, Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans could be adversely affected.~~

Another area of focus is private capital markets which include certain activities from non-bank financial institutions and private credit more broadly. The non-bank financial institutions sector is extremely broad with diverse risk profiles and vulnerabilities. A failure of one or multiple larger non-bank financial institutions has

the potential to drive direct losses for banks including Deutsche Bank and other creditors and capital providers. Broader market instability with rising rates, risk aversion, market illiquidity and economic slowdown all increase the likelihood of failures occurring as returns drop and investors reallocate capital. Although Deutsche Bank's risk management approaches are intended to be commensurate to the risk profile of underlying counterparty and concentration risk exposures, they cannot ensure that Deutsche Bank will not experience material losses in the event of future market instability.

A substantial proportion of the assets and liabilities on the Group's balance sheet is comprised of financial instruments that are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Deutsche Bank's income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future. Deutsche Bank is exposed to risks related to movements from foreign exchange rates, most notably related to USD and GBP. Deutsche Bank also accounts for a substantial portion of assets and liabilities at amortized costs. The fair value of these assets may be lower than the carrying value and could result in realized losses if the assets are sold prior to maturity.

~~War in Ukraine: In addition to its broader macroeconomic impacts, the war in Ukraine may adversely affect the Group's business and operations.~~

Geopolitical and political risks: A number of geopolitical and political risks and events could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's business environment, including via weaker economic activity, financial market corrections, compliance risks or a lower interest rate environment.

On 7 October 2023, Hamas terrorists attacked Israel, which Israel responded to with a military campaign against Hamas forces and infrastructure in Gaza. Although direct risk or impacts to Deutsche Bank are contained to date and no significant losses are currently expected, the key risk relates to the potential for wider escalation within the region. Going forward this may also impact oil prices, broader energy markets and global supply chains thereby undermining confidence and global growth. In early 2024, this regional escalation has increased including Houthi attacks against cargo vessels in the Red Sea. The latter already impacting global supply chains, with Asia-to-North Europe freight rates more than doubling.

~~In response to~~ Amidst the ongoing war in Ukraine, the West has moved to impose broad-based sanctions (including asset-freeze / blocking sanctions) targeting Russia and Belarus. The sanctions environment remains dependent on the development of the war in Ukraine, and it is possible that new direct or indirect secondary sanctions could be imposed at short notice. It is also likely that current, significant comprehensive sanctions remain in place and that further restrictions will be introduced. The unprecedented scale of sanctions announced to date, not all of which are fully aligned across jurisdictions, has significantly increased operational complexity including the risk of making errors in managing day-to-day business activities within the rapidly evolving sanctions environment further sanctions packages have been introduced in 2023. New sanctions, as well as countermeasures by the Russian government could also result in, increased differences between the local application / implementation of relevant requirements by Deutsche Bank Moscow and the Bank's subsidiaries in Russia and Deutsche Bank Group (as Deutsche Bank Moscow would have to adhere to local law). Subsequently, this would create, along with increasing operational complexity and creating conflict of law situations and certain exemptions would have to be applied. Sanctions and Russian countermeasures, including expropriation of assets, may also complicate the wind-down of transactions and / or relationships that Deutsche Bank may wish or need to exit as a result of the war in Ukraine. More broadly, there is an increasing risk that Russia will turn to asymmetric warfare and that Russia or proxy actors will take retaliatory action against the West, which could directly or indirectly affect Deutsche Bank and its operations. This regulatory environment or other restrictions could result in accounting losses or the loss of control over Deutsche Bank's subsidiaries or assets. Any of these risks could disrupt business and lead to material losses.

Against this backdrop, the Russian government and economy could further resort to activity aimed at circumventing the sanctions imposed, intentionally or unwittingly facilitated through economic operators in the West or in so-called proxy-countries which take a neutral position towards the Russian war against Ukraine. It may be challenging for Deutsche Bank to identify such activity and protect Deutsche Bank against the potential regulatory and reputational impacts of such illicit activity in all cases. Against the challenging sanctions backdrop, banks may also be implicated in economic disputes of and with counterparties which could result in costs or losses which would not occur in the normal course of business.

~~Deutsche Bank utilises inhouse technology resources in Russia, which contribute to the development of a number of Deutsche Bank's critical applications, while Deutsche Bank Moscow also relies on certain resources from the Group. The Group is subject to the risk that its ability to utilize these technology resources could be impaired or lost, for instance due to sanctions from the West, Russian state-initiated actions or management actions. Also, the provision of corporate banking services to local subsidiaries of international companies could be negatively affected if its operating subsidiary in Russia is impacted. The impact of the ongoing situation, from both a financial and non-financial risk perspective, remains uncertain and while its direct financial exposures to Russia and Ukraine are contained and have been reduced throughout 2022, higher order effects may materialize in a downside scenario, impacting the Group's ability to meet its stated targets. The regulatory environment or other restrictions including sanctions imposed may result in Deutsche Bank's business activities related to Russia becoming unviable or the loss of control over its assets. Despite the business continuity and crisis management policies currently in place, the conflict also poses challenges related to personnel as well as loss of business continuity, which may disrupt its business and lead to material losses.~~

~~**Other macroeconomic and geopolitical risks:** Deutsche Bank is subject to other macroeconomic and geopolitical risks, including with respect to China, which could negatively affect the business environment, leading to weaker economic activity and a broader correction in the financial markets.~~

~~In March 2023, mounting investor concerns over banking sector risks resulted in several U.S. regional banks and one major European bank either failing or being restructured. While overall banking sector fundamentals remain sound, recent events have increased the likelihood of a persistent tightening of financial conditions as banks act to preserve liquidity amid higher competition for deposits and increased depositor sensitivity around concentration risks. A pronounced tightening in financial conditions would lead to higher client refinancing risks, with Commercial Real Estate and higher leveraged corporate clients among the sectors in focus.~~

~~The broader geopolitical implications of the war in Ukraine remain uncertain. Over the medium to long term, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") among others has highlighted the potential impact of deglobalization on living standards and growth. Against this backdrop Also, tensions between the U.S. and China remain elevated across a wide range of areas, including trade and technology-related issues, Hong Kong, Taiwan, human rights, and cybersecurity. The U.S. has imposed selected sanctions as well as export and investment restrictions on Chinese companies and officials, and China has imposed sanctions on certain U.S. companies and officials and introduced a framework for blocking regulations aimed at the extraterritorial application of sanctions against China. Likewise, the EU has imposed sanctions on China in relation to human rights issues, which were reciprocated by China. Such measures raise potential regulatory compliance and conflicts of law challenges, and the impacts could be material and adverse. While the Group While Deutsche Bank does not expect consider a China / Taiwan military conflict as its base case in the near-term, potential downside impacts from an escalation of tensions are significant and could substantially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's planned results of operations and financial targets. Likewise, similarly to what was observed in the context of Russia, the intensifying The German government published its own China strategy which envisages German companies to still partake in China's economic development whilst also encouraging diversification efforts to reduce potentially harmful concentration risks and economic dependencies on China. Recently, in connection with the ongoing war in Ukraine, the U.S. sanctioned several Chinese companies adding to the tensions between the U.S. and China. In September, the EU Commission announced an investigation into subsidies to Chinese electric vehicle exporters which could lead to increased tariffs and possible Chinese trade retaliation measures. Geopolitical tensions could drive further economic polarization with and fragmentation of global trade with the possible emergence of distinct China vs. U.S.-led blocks with potential impacts difficult to predict blocs. Over the medium to long term, the International Monetary Fund among others has highlighted the potential negative impact of deglobalization on living standards and growth.~~

In many democratic countries, domestic political challenges have arisen from growing political polarization, rising social discontent and higher inflation. These challenges may impede political decision-making processes, forestall necessary structural reforms and lead to negative economic outcomes which could directly or indirectly impact Deutsche Bank's risk profile.

The U.S. elections in November 2024 could increase economic and geopolitical uncertainty given that current opinion polls indicate a potentially close outcome which could usher in radically different trade and foreign policies. The EU is also holding elections in June 2024 where populist parties could increase their share of the vote, potentially increasing political polarization and fragmentation in Europe. Other regions which are holding

or expected to hold local / general elections in 2024 include the UK, Turkey, South Africa and India with unexpected outcomes having the potential to drive local market volatility and economic uncertainty.

There have been a number of military coups in 2023 mainly concentrated in West Africa. None of these have had a material impact on Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's risk management frameworks, including its approach to managing country risk, are designed to avoid undue concentration risks to such events, but an extension of such events to other countries and regions may lead to financial losses and operational disruption in a downside.

~~Other geopolitical risks which could negatively impact Deutsche Bank's business environment and its financial targets include an escalation of the war in Ukraine and/or rising political tensions in the Middle East which could drive energy prices even higher. Iran has blamed foreign countries for stoking the ongoing anti-government protests whilst their violent repression and Tehran's closer alignment with Russia diminish the likelihood of a successful revival of the Iran nuclear deal. These developments could increase the risk of conflict in the region.~~

~~If any of these risks materialize, they may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations, strategic plans and targets, and the prices of its shares.~~

~~**Brexit:** The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union may have adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or financial targets.~~

~~Since the 2020 departure of the United Kingdom ("UK") from the European Union's ("EU") single market and customs union, uncertainty regarding its business impact to Deutsche Bank and associated economic downside have declined. Deutsche Bank has been able to continue to service European Economic Area ("EEA") based clients thanks to its program to move booking of EEA clients to Deutsche Bank AG Frankfurt which was completed before the end of 2020. Sales and coverage staff are in place in European Union member countries to ensure all regulated activity relating to EEA clients is performed within the new licensing laws post Brexit. However, some uncertainty remains as negotiations between the UK and the EU have continued for financial services not extensively covered by the existing deal. In the first half of 2022, the European Commission announced an extension to the current temporary equivalence arrangements for UK central clearing counterparties ("CCPs") until June 2025 from June 2022 (when the previous extension expired). Without equivalence between EU and UK regimes for financial services, Deutsche Bank will be restricted in its ability to provide financial services to and from the UK. Discussions on the nature of this extension and the final outcome in June 2025 will continue in 2023. The European Commission has advised that firms should not expect a further extension to the temporary equivalence in 2025 and should plan accordingly. With effect from 19 December 2022, Deutsche Bank is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and limited regulation by the PRA.~~

~~Although the economic downside risks related to Brexit has declined, there is still the potential risk the Group's business and financial targets could be adversely affected, particularly since it will depend on future political and market developments.~~

Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Business and Strategy and Business

Business environment and strategic decisions: ~~Deutsche Bank's results of operation and~~ If Deutsche Bank is unable to meet its 2025 financial targets or incurs future losses or low profitability, Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank may be unable to make contemplated distributions of profits to its shareholders or carry out share buybacks.

~~financial condition have in the past been negatively impacted by the market environment, uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, lower levels of client activity, increased competition and regulation, along with tightening labor market conditions. If Deutsche Bank is unable to sustain its improved profitability resulting from its transformation, it may be unable to meet its 2025 targets, and may have difficulty maintaining capital, liquidity and leverage at levels expected by market participants and its regulators. Deutsche Bank's *Global Hausbank* strategy includes Group and divisional financial targets and objectives for the period until 2025. While the Group continuously plans for and adapts to changing situations, Deutsche Bank runs the risk that a significant deterioration in the global operating environment, an adverse change in~~

market confidence in the banking sector and/or client behavior, as well as higher competition, could lead to Deutsche Bank missing its 2025 financial targets. As such, Deutsche Bank may incur unexpected losses including further impairments and provisions, experience lower than planned profitability or an erosion of Deutsche Bank's capital or liquidity base and broader financial condition, leading to a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations and share price. This also includes the risk that Deutsche Bank will not be able to make desired cash distributions and share buybacks, all of which are subject to regulatory approval, shareholder authorization and German corporate law requirements. Where such targets reflect commitments to or requirements of regulators, missing them may also trigger action from such regulators or rating agencies. In these situations, the Group would need to take actions to ensure it meets its minimum capital or liquidity objectives. These actions or measures may result in adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans and targets.

~~Deutsche Bank's net revenues increased by 7 % in 2022 compared to 2021. Contributing to this was a significant increase in the Corporate Bank's revenues as well as the Fixed Income & Currencies ("FIC") business in the Investment Bank. Private Bank also had significantly higher revenues, although much of the increase was from profit on the sale of the Deutsche Bank Financial Advisors business in Italy. Asset Management had slightly reduced revenues.~~

~~The ability of the Corporate Bank to continue its positive performance of 2022 is dependent on its ability to benefit from the higher interest rate environment. The Investment Bank's ability to continue its 2022 performance is dependent on the continuation of FIC's high levels of market activity, and increases in activity and fee pools of the Origination & Advisory business. The performance of the Private Bank and Asset Management divisions will depend in large part on market performance and their ability to counter ongoing fee compression and rising costs. The performance of all divisions will be strongly impacted by macroeconomic effects, in particular whether interest rates and inflation continue to rise, and by geopolitical events and pressures, such as the war in Ukraine and tensions with China, all of which, if they develop unfavorably, would likely impede economic growth and market activity.~~

Deutsche Bank operates in highly competitive markets in all divisions. The ability to deploy capital and fund investments is an important factor to enable it to compete. The Group continuously monitors and responds to competitive developments to protect its market position and realize growth opportunities. Competitors in that context include large, international banks, smaller domestic banks as well as emerging, non-banking competitors.

One of the capital objectives of Deutsche Bank relates to the CET 1 ratio, where Deutsche Bank has the objective to preserve a CET 1 ratio of no less than 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's Maximum Distributable Amount ("MDA") threshold with some variability possible in 2024. The Group's capital ratio development reflects among other things: the operating performance of core businesses; the extent of its restructuring costs and the delivery of associated benefits from change initiatives including for example front-to-back optimization programs; costs related to potential litigation and regulatory enforcement actions; growth in the balance sheet usage of the core businesses; changes in Deutsche Bank's tax and pensions accounts; impacts on Other Comprehensive Income; and changes in regulation and regulatory technical standards.

All of the above could have a material impact on the Group's CET 1 ratio as well as other target ratios. It is therefore possible that Deutsche Bank will fall below its CET 1 ratio objective of no less than 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's MDA threshold, or the cost/income ratio or the Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity targets.

In addition to other risks described in these Risk Factors, the following could negatively impact Deutsche Bank's strategic goals and ability to achieve its financial targets for 2025:

- The base case scenario for Deutsche Bank's financial and capital plan includes revenue growth estimates which are dependent on positive macroeconomic developments. Stagnation or a downturn in the macroeconomic environment could significantly impact Deutsche Bank's ability to generate the revenue growth necessary to achieve these strategic financial and capital targets. This base case scenario also includes assumptions regarding Deutsche Bank's ability to reduce costs in future periods.

- In addition, Deutsche Bank's base case scenario is based on current market implied forward interest rate curves. If interest rates do not evolve as expected, Deutsche Bank's revenues may not develop as Deutsche Bank anticipates.
- Deutsche Bank's objectives are also based on assumptions regarding inflation levels. If inflation does not develop as Deutsche Bank expects, Deutsche Bank's businesses may be adversely impacted, and Deutsche Bank may not meet its cost target.
- Deutsche Bank's plans are based upon 31 December 2023 foreign exchange rates, particularly with respect to the euro and U.S. dollar. If exchange rates change from these levels, Deutsche Bank's ability to achieve its targets may be adversely affected.
- ~~Changes in Deutsche Bank's business mix towards lower-margin, lower-risk products can limit the Deutsche Bank's opportunities to profit from volatility. Regulators have generally encouraged the banking sector to focus more on the facilitation of client flow and less on risk taking, for instance by increasing capital requirements for higher-risk activities. In addition, some of the regulators have encouraged or welcomed changes to the banks business perimeter, consistent with their emphasis on lower-risk activities for banks generally. In recent years, Deutsche Bank has reduced its exposure to a number of businesses that focused on riskier but more capital-intensive products, which in previous periods had more potential to be highly profitable. Further pressure on revenues and profitability has resulted from long-term structural trends driven by regulation (especially increased regulatory capital, leverage and liquidity requirements and increased compliance costs) and competition that have further compressed margins in many of the Group's businesses. Should a combination of these factors continue to lead to reduced margins and subdued activity levels in Deutsche Bank's trading and markets business over the longer term, this could impair Deutsche Bank's~~ Reputational risk or negative market perceptions of Deutsche Bank could impact client levels, deposits or asset outflows and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's results and ability to reach ~~meet~~ its 2025 financial targets.
- In the event that staff attrition levels increase versus historical levels, this may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's ability to attract and retain talented personnel, particularly in front-office positions that are key to revenue generation and in positions key to improving Deutsche Bank's control environment.

If Deutsche Bank fails to implement its strategic initiatives in whole or in part or should the initiatives that are implemented fail to produce the anticipated benefits, or the costs incurred to implement the initiatives exceed the amounts anticipated, or Deutsche Bank fails to achieve the publicly communicated targets it has set for implementation of these initiatives, Deutsche Bank may fail to achieve its financial objectives, incur losses or have low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and its financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.

Market conditions: Adverse market conditions, asset price deteriorations, volatility and cautious investor sentiment have affected and may in the future materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's revenues and profits, particularly in ~~its~~ investment banking, brokerage and other commission- and fee-based businesses. ~~As a result, Deutsche Bank has in the past incurred and may in the future incur significant losses from its trading and investment activities.~~

~~As a global investment bank,~~ Deutsche Bank has significant exposure to the financial markets and ~~are~~ is more at risk from adverse developments in the financial markets than institutions predominantly engaged in traditional banking activities. Sustained market declines have in the past caused and can in the future cause Deutsche Bank's revenues to decline, and, if Deutsche Bank is unable to reduce its expenses at the same pace, can cause Deutsche Bank's profitability to erode or ~~cause Deutsche Bank to show~~ result in material losses. ~~Volatility~~ Market volatility can also adversely affect ~~the Group, Deutsche Bank~~ by causing the value of financial assets it holds to decline or ~~the expense of~~ hedging its risks ~~costs~~ to rise. ~~Reduced customer activity can also lead to lower revenues in the "flow" business.~~

Specifically, ~~investment banking~~ revenues in the Investment Bank, in the form of financial advisory and underwriting fees, directly relate to the number and size of the transactions in which ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank participates and are susceptible to adverse effects from sustained market downturns. These fees and other income are generally linked to the value of the underlying transactions and therefore can decline with asset

values. In addition, periods of market decline and uncertainty tend to dampen client appetite for market and credit risk, a critical driver of transaction volumes and investment banking revenues, especially transactions with higher margins. ~~In recent~~ Recently and ~~other times~~ in the past, decreased client appetite for risk has led to lower levels of activity and lower levels of profitability in ~~the~~ Investment Bank. Deutsche Bank's revenues and profitability could sustain material adverse effects from a significant reduction in the number or size of debt and equity offerings and merger and acquisition transactions.

Market downturns have also ~~have~~ led and may in the future lead to declines in the volume of transactions that Deutsche Bank executes for its clients and result in a decline in ~~its~~ noninterest income. In addition, because the fees that Deutsche Bank charges for managing ~~its~~ clients' portfolios are in many cases based on the value or performance of those portfolios, a market downturn that reduces the value of clients' portfolios, or increases withdrawals, reduces the revenues Deutsche Bank receives from ~~its~~ Asset Management and Private Banking businesses. In ~~2022~~ 2023, Asset Management was impacted by ~~reductions in assets under management arising from negative market performance, as well as~~ the ongoing margin erosion in the asset management industry ~~through both fee compression and rising costs~~ with a resulting effect on revenues. Even in the absence of a market downturn, below market or negative performance by Asset Management's investment funds may result in increased withdrawals and reduced inflows, which would reduce ~~the revenue the Group receives~~ Deutsche Bank's revenues. While clients would be responsible for losses incurred in taking positions for their accounts, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to additional credit risk ~~as a result of~~ and its need to cover the losses ~~where~~ if Deutsche Bank does not hold adequate collateral or cannot realize it. Deutsche Bank's businesses may also suffer if clients lose money and lose confidence in Deutsche Bank's products and services.

In addition, the revenues and profits ~~the Group derives from many of its~~ Deutsche Bank earns from trading and investment positions and transactions in connection with them can be directly and negatively impacted by market prices. ~~In each of the product and business lines in which Deutsche Bank enters into trading and investment positions, part of Deutsche Bank's business entails making assessments about the financial markets and trends in them.~~ When Deutsche Bank owns assets, market price declines can expose Deutsche Bank to losses. Many of the Investment Bank's more sophisticated transactions ~~of the Investment Bank~~ are influenced by price movements and differences among prices. If prices move in a way not anticipated, Deutsche Bank may experience losses. ~~Also, when markets are volatile, transactions and positions Deutsche Bank has entered into may prove to lead to lower revenues or profits, or may lead to losses.~~ In addition, Deutsche Bank has committed capital and takes market risk to facilitate certain capital markets transactions; doing so can result in losses as well as income volatility. Such losses may especially occur on assets Deutsche Bank holds ~~for which there are~~ do not trade in very liquid markets ~~to begin with~~. Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other public trading markets, such as derivatives contracts between banks without publicly quoted prices, may have values that Deutsche Bank calculates using models. Monitoring the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult and could lead to losses Deutsche Bank does not anticipate. Deutsche Bank can also be adversely affected if general perceptions of risk cause uncertain investors to remain on the sidelines of the market, curtailing clients' activity and in turn reducing the levels of activity in those businesses dependent on transaction flow.

~~Credit ratings and access~~ Access to funding: Deutsche Bank's liquidity, business activities and profitability may be adversely affected by an inability to access the debt capital markets or to sell assets during periods of market-wide or firm-specific liquidity constraints. ~~Credit rating downgrades have contributed to increases in its funding costs in the past, and any future downgrade could materially adversely affect its funding costs and the willingness of counterparties to continue to do business with Deutsche Bank and significantly impact aspects of its business model.~~

Deutsche Bank has a continuous demand for liquidity to fund its business activities. ~~The Group's and Deutsche Bank's~~ liquidity may be impaired ~~by an inability if Deutsche Bank is unable~~ to access secured and/or unsecured debt markets, ~~an inability to~~ access funds from ~~its~~ subsidiaries or otherwise allocate liquidity optimally across ~~its~~ businesses, ~~an inability to~~ sell assets or redeem investments, or experiences unforeseen outflows of cash or collateral. This situation may arise due to circumstances ~~unrelated to the Group's businesses and~~ outside ~~its~~ Deutsche Bank's control, such as disruptions in the financial markets, including limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transaction counterparties or other companies in the financial services sector, or circumstances specific to Deutsche Bank, such as reluctance of counterparties or the market to finance ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's operations due to

perceptions about potential outflows (including deposit outflows) resulting from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, actual or perceived weaknesses in its businesses, business model or strategy, as well as in ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's resilience to counter negative economic and market conditions. ~~Reflecting these conditions~~ If such situations occur, internal estimates of Deutsche Bank's available liquidity over the duration of a stressed scenario could at times be negatively impacted.

Additional liquidity risks, due to negative developments in the wider financial sector, may also occur from withdrawal of deposits not insured by deposit guarantee schemes or result in deposits moving into other investment products. Further, in times of economic uncertainty or market stress, the developments in digital banking will allow depositors to swiftly move funds digitally to other market participants, leading to a faster and larger scale of deposit outflows.

In addition, ~~negative developments concerning other financial institutions perceived to be comparable to the Group and to the above~~, negative views about the financial services industry in general can also affect Deutsche Bank. These perceptions could affect the prices at which ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank could access the capital markets to obtain the necessary funding to support its business activities; ~~should~~. Should these perceptions exist, continue or worsen, ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's ability to obtain ~~this~~ financing on acceptable terms may be adversely affected. ~~Among other things~~, Such events could result in an inability to refinance assets on ~~its~~ balance sheet or maintain appropriate levels of capital ~~to~~. To protect Deutsche Bank's market capital against deteriorations ~~in its value could force~~, Deutsche Bank may be forced to liquidate assets it holds at depressed prices or on unfavorable terms, and ~~could also force Deutsche Bank~~ to curtail ~~business~~ businesses, such as the extension of new credit. This could have an adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations. ~~Additionally, the Group needs to ensure its ongoing~~; along with Deutsche Bank's ability to refinance business activities in their respective currencies.

~~Quantitative tightening by central banks, as a way of managing inflation, has led to rising~~ Rising interest rates. ~~This in turn, is reducing money supply, increasing~~ increase the pressure on funding markets and ~~impacting~~ impact the valuations of liquid assets. ~~If inflation persists, this could necessitate even further central bank tightening, which~~ Higher interest rates could trigger a significant economic slowdown in Europe and the U.S. United States and could lead to a rise of defaults across corporates. ~~As a result, disruptions in the financial markets, or circumstances specific to the Group, such as a reluctance of counterparties to finance Deutsche Bank's operations due to perceptions of Deutsche Bank's financial strength resulting from litigation, regulatory matters, actual or perceived weaknesses in Deutsche Bank's businesses, business model or strategy, as well as in Deutsche Bank's resilience in countering negative economic and market conditions, could occur. The ECB may also amend the terms of its monetary policy tools which could adversely impact Deutsche Bank's revenue development, change Deutsche Bank's interest rate sensitivity and may affect broader market pricing.~~

Additionally, persistently high inflation and consumer price levels could lead to a decline in levels of deposits in Deutsche Bank's core retail markets as consumers use their savings to compensate for higher expenses. This ~~might~~ could foster price competition among banks for retail deposits increasing Deutsche Bank's funding costs, as well as putting further pressure on the volume of Deutsche Bank's retail deposits, which are one of the main funding sources for Deutsche Bank.

Uncertain macroeconomic developments could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's ability to transact foreign exchange ("FX") trades due to volatility in the FX markets or if counterparties are concerned about ~~its~~ Deutsche Bank's ability to fulfil agreed transaction terms and therefore seek to limit their exposure. Additionally, increased FX mismatches on Deutsche Bank's balance sheet may lead to increased collateral outflows if the euro (Deutsche Bank's local currency) materially depreciates against other major currencies and may lead to difficulties to support liquidity needs in different currencies.

As part of emerging risks, digital payments and blockchain are assessed as areas which could impact the depth and volatility of market liquidity and funding and may temporarily impact cost of funding and thereby adversely affect profitability.

Liquidity risk could ~~also~~ arise from lower value and marketability of Deutsche Bank's ~~liquidity reserves, as these would affect~~ High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA"), impacting the amount of proceeds available for covering cash outflows during a stress event. Additional haircuts may be incurred on top of already impaired asset values. Moreover, securities might lose their eligibility as collateral necessary for accessing central bank

facilities, as well as their value in the repo/wholesale funding market. At the same time, the Group's liquidity position may also be impaired in situations where its counterparty on, for example, a derivative contract is not current on an obligation to post collateral, in which case Deutsche Bank has to cover for the shortfall through other means.

~~In addition, Deutsche Bank has benefited in recent years from a number of incremental measures by the ECB and other central banks that provided additional liquidity to financial institutions and the financial markets, particularly in the Eurozone. For example, Deutsche Bank's interest income in 2022 included € 211 million related to EU government grants under the TLTRO III program. To the extent these actions are curtailed or halted, the Group's funding costs could increase, or its funding supply could decrease, which could in turn result in a reduction in business activities. A large tranche of the TLTRO III will expire in June 2023, which will reduce its benefits going forward. In 2022, the ECB and the Federal Reserve have tightened their monetary policy.~~

[Credit ratings: Any future credit rating downgrade to below investment grade could adversely affect funding costs and the willingness of counterparties to do business with Deutsche Bank and could impact aspects of Deutsche Bank's business model.](#)

Deutsche Bank's credit ratings have been upgraded in ~~2022 by all three leading rating agencies~~2023 by Fitch, Morningstar (DBRS) and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Despite the recent upgrades, rating agencies regularly review Deutsche Bank's credit ratings, and such reviews could be negatively affected by a number of factors that can change over time, including the credit rating agency's assessment of ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ strategy and management's capability; ~~its~~ financial condition including in respect of profitability, asset quality, capital, funding and liquidity; the level of political support for the industries in which Deutsche Bank operates; the implementation of structural reform; the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to Deutsche Bank's legal structure; business activities and the rights of Deutsche Bank's creditors; changes in rating methodologies; changes in the relative size of the loss-absorbing buffers protecting bondholders and depositors; the competitive environment, political and economic conditions in Deutsche Bank's key markets; and market uncertainty. In addition, credit ratings agencies are increasingly ~~taking into account~~considering environmental, social and governance factors, including climate risk, as part of the credit ratings analysis, as are investors in their investment decisions.

~~Any reductions in the Group's credit ratings, including, in particular, downgrades~~A reduction in Deutsche Bank's credit rating below investment grade, or a deterioration in the capital markets' perception of its financial resilience could ~~significantly~~ affect Deutsche Bank's access to money markets, reduce the size of ~~its~~Deutsche Bank's deposit base ~~and/or~~ trigger additional collateral or other requirements in derivatives contracts and other secured funding arrangements or the need to amend such arrangements, which could adversely affect the cost of funding and access to capital markets and could limit the range of counterparties willing to enter into transactions with Deutsche Bank. This could in turn adversely impact Deutsche Bank's competitive position and threaten its prospects in the short to medium-term.

~~In the past, major credit rating agencies lowered Deutsche Bank's credit ratings or placed them on review or negative watch on multiple occasions. These credit rating downgrades contributed to an increase in funding costs. Despite the recent upgrades, the Group's credit spread levels (meaning the difference between the yields on its securities as compared to benchmark government bonds) are sensitive to further adverse developments and severe future downgrades could bring its credit rating into the non-investment grade category. This could materially and adversely affect the Group's funding costs and significant aspects of its business model. The effect would depend on a number of factors including whether a downgrade affects financial institutions across the industry or on a regional basis, or is intended to reflect circumstances specific to Deutsche Bank, such as potential settlement of regulatory, litigation and similar matters; any actions senior management may take in advance of or in response to the downgrade; the willingness of counterparties to continue to do business with Deutsche Bank; any impact of other market events and the state of the macroeconomic environment more generally.~~

~~Additionally, under many of the contracts governing derivative instruments to which Deutsche Bank is a party, a downgrade could require Deutsche Bank to post additional collateral, lead to terminations of contracts with accompanying payment obligations for Deutsche Bank or give counterparties additional remedies.~~

Implementation of strategic plans: If Deutsche Bank is unable to meet its 2025 financial targets or incurs future losses, including further impairments and provisions, or low profitability, its financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected, and it may be unable to make contemplated distributions of profits to its shareholders or carry out share buybacks.

In March 2022, Deutsche Bank outlined its strategic and financial roadmap through 2025, which aims to position Deutsche Bank as a "Global Hausbank", and communicated Deutsche Bank's 2025 financial targets and capital objectives.

The "Global Hausbank" strategy is underpinned by key themes which have become even more important in the light of the geopolitical and macro-economic upheavals of 2022. In this environment, Deutsche Bank aims to leverage a more favorable interest rate environment, deploy its risk management expertise to support clients, and allocate capital to high-return growth opportunities. As sustainability becomes ever more important, Deutsche Bank aims to deepen its dialogue with and support for clients and broaden the agenda in respect of its own operations. As technology continues to evolve, Deutsche Bank aims to reap further cost savings, accelerate the transition to a digital bank, and expand upon strategic partnerships which are already creating substantial value.

Furthermore, the Group also announced several key pillars of efficiency measures contributing to Deutsche Bank's 2025 targets, which are expected to deliver structural cost savings of more than € 2 billion between 2022 and 2025. These include:

- Germany platform optimization: Branch reductions and technology integration of the IT platform aimed at creating efficiencies by simplifying the Group's infrastructure
- Re-architecture and simplification of the Group's application landscape: Decommissioning unnecessary software applications and migrating key applications to the cloud
- Front-to-back process re-design: Continue automating controls and processes, including front-to-back loans processing, risk management and reporting processes
- Infrastructure efficiency: Continue to focus on optimizing Deutsche Bank's workforce management and to optimize its global office space footprint. Deutsche Bank has identified additional cost savings in infrastructure efficiency

Deutsche Bank's financial targets and capital objectives for 2025 are:

Financial targets:

- Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity of above 10 % for the Group
- Compounded annual growth rate of revenues of 3.5 to 4.5 %
- Cost/income ratio of less than 62.5%

Capital objectives:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio approximately 13 %
- 50 % Total payout ratio from 2025

Deutsche Bank is committed to delivering sustainably growing cash dividends and, over time, returning to shareholders excess capital that is over and above what is required to support profitable growth and upcoming regulatory changes through share buybacks, subject to regulatory approval, shareholder authorization and meeting German corporate law requirements. To that end, subject to meeting the Group's strategic targets, the Management Board intends to grow the cash dividend per share by 50 % per annum in the next 3 years, starting from the € 0.20 per share paid for the financial year 2021. This would translate into approximately € 3.3 billion of cumulative dividend payments by 2025 with respect to financial years 2021-2024. In relation to

~~the financial year 2024 Deutsche Bank intends to achieve a total payout ratio of 50 % from a combination of dividends paid and share buybacks executed in 2025; and Deutsche Bank intends to maintain a 50 % total payout ratio in subsequent years. In addition to the share buyback of € 0.3 billion already concluded in 2022, successfully executing the Group's financial and strategic plans through 2025 would therefore support the previously announced cumulative distributions to shareholders in the form of dividends paid or share buybacks executed of approximately € 8 billion in respect of financial years 2021-2025. Deutsche Bank's ambition to return capital to shareholders is further underpinned by Deutsche Bank's aim to maintain a robust Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET 1") capital ratio of approximately 13 %, i.e. to operate with a buffer of 200 basis points above the Maximum Distributable Amount ("MDA") threshold the Group currently assumes to prevail over time.~~

~~Deutsche Bank's strategic goals are subject to various internal and external factors and to market, regulatory, economic and political uncertainties, and to limitations relating to Deutsche Bank's operating model. These could negatively impact the implementation of Deutsche Bank's strategic goals, the realization of their anticipated benefits, or the ability to achieve Deutsche Bank's financial targets for 2025. In particular, Deutsche Bank's strategic objectives are subject to the following assumptions and risks:~~

- ~~— Geopolitical developments, especially the war in Ukraine, may impact global and regional economies and markets other than in short-term ways and may result in adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans and targets, and the prices of Deutsche Bank's securities. Other geopolitical risks exist with respect to China and from political and economic instability in key markets.~~
- ~~— While the COVID-19 pandemic receded rapidly in 2022, the ongoing impact on economies, as well as the potential for resurgence, remain as risks.~~
- ~~— The base case scenario for Deutsche Bank's financial and capital plan includes revenue growth estimates which are dependent on positive macroeconomic developments. Stagnation or a downturn in the macroeconomic environment could significantly impact Deutsche Bank's ability to generate the revenue growth necessary to achieve these strategic financial and capital targets. This base case scenario also includes assumptions regarding Deutsche Bank's ability to reduce costs in future periods.~~
- ~~— In addition, Deutsche Bank's base case scenario is based on current market implied forward interest rate curves. If interest rates do not evolve as expected, Deutsche Bank's revenues may not develop as Deutsche Bank anticipates.~~
- ~~— Deutsche Bank's objectives are also based on assumptions regarding inflation levels, which have risen sharply over the past year, in particular for fossil fuels, other raw materials and food, and the outlook for which remains uncertain. If inflation does not develop as Deutsche Bank expects, or if Deutsche Bank's commercial leverage with suppliers and third parties does not enable Deutsche Bank to resist inflationary pressures, Deutsche Bank's businesses may be adversely impacted and Deutsche Bank's costs may increase.~~
- ~~— Deutsche Bank's plans are based upon 31 December 2022 foreign exchange rates, particularly with respect to the euro and U.S. dollar. If exchange rates change from these levels, Deutsche Bank's ability to achieve its goals may be adversely affected.~~
- ~~— Results in 2022 of the Corporate Bank and Investment Bank FIC division were supported by high levels of market activity. The ability of these businesses to continue their performance is dependent on the continuation of these conditions.~~
- ~~— For 2023, the Group expects provisions for credit losses to be at the low end of the range between 25 and 30 basis points as a percentage of average loans. Should higher levels of provisions for credit losses be required, Deutsche Bank's results of operations and Deutsche Bank's ability to meet its financial and capital targets may be adversely affected.~~
- ~~— Deutsche Bank continues to rely on Deutsche Bank's trading and markets businesses as a significant source of profit, but, depending on economic and market conditions, such businesses may be adversely impacted or be unable to achieve the profitability expected from them.~~

- ~~— From time to time, asset and client levels have been impacted by the negative market perceptions of Deutsche Bank. A continued or renewed negative market focus on Deutsche Bank could result in lower client levels and asset outflows.~~
- ~~— In the event that staff attrition levels increase versus historical levels, this may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's ability to attract and retain talented personnel, particularly in front-office positions that are key to revenue generation and in positions key to improving the bank's control environment.~~
- ~~— Regulatory changes, including tax law changes, could also adversely impact Deutsche Bank's ability to achieve its targets and objectives. In particular, regulators could demand changes to the bank's business model or organization that could reduce Deutsche Bank's profitability, or force it to make changes that reduce Deutsche Bank's profitability in an effort to remain compliant with laws and regulations.~~
- ~~— Deutsche Bank is involved in numerous litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings, investigations and tax examinations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside of Germany, especially in the United States. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. The Group expects the litigation environment to continue to be challenging. If litigation and regulatory matters occur at the same or higher rate and magnitude than they have in some recent years or if Deutsche Bank is subject to sustained market speculation about its potential exposure to such matters, Deutsche Bank may not be able to achieve its targets and objectives.~~
- ~~— Deutsche Bank currently operates a highly complex infrastructure, which can compromise the quality of the overall control environment. Establishing a more efficient bank with a strong control environment depends on successfully streamlining and simplifying Deutsche Bank's IT landscape as well as cultural change.~~
- ~~— A robust and effective internal control environment is necessary to ensure that Deutsche Bank conducts its business in compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank may be unable to complete initiatives to enhance the efficacy of Deutsche Bank's internal control environment as quickly as intended or as regulators demand, and Deutsche Bank's efforts may be insufficient to prevent all future deficiencies in its control environment or result in fewer litigations or regulatory and enforcement investigations and proceedings in the future. Furthermore, implementation of enhanced controls may result in higher than expected costs of regulatory compliance that could offset efficiency gains.~~
- ~~— If some of the above risks were to materialize such that Deutsche Bank's revenues would be negatively impacted or the cost base would significantly increase, Deutsche Bank may not be able to achieve its cost-income ratio target of less than 62.5 % for 2025. For example, revenues could fall short of Deutsche Bank's expectations or expenses such as bank levies, litigation expenses, or staff costs may be higher than expected.~~

~~If the Group fails to implement its strategic initiatives in whole or in part or should the initiatives that are implemented fail to produce the anticipated benefits, or the costs incurred to implement the initiatives exceed the amounts anticipated, or the Group fails to achieve the publicly communicated targets it has set for implementation of these initiatives, Deutsche Bank may fail to achieve its financial objectives, incur losses or have low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and its financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.~~

Sale of assets: Deutsche Bank may have difficulties selling **companies**, businesses or assets at favorable prices or at all and may experience material losses from these assets and other investments irrespective of market developments.

~~The Group **Deutsche Bank** seeks to sell or otherwise reduce its exposure to assets **that are not part of its core business** or as part of its strategy to simplify and focus the business and to meet or exceed capital and leverage requirements, as well as to help Deutsche Bank meet its return on tangible equity targets. **The Group has already sold a substantial portion of its non-core assets, and its remaining non-core assets may be particularly difficult to sell as quickly as the Group had expected at prices it deems acceptable.** Where Deutsche Bank~~

sells ~~companies or~~ businesses, it may remain exposed to certain losses or risks under the terms of the sale contracts, and the process of separating and selling such companies or businesses may give rise to operating risks or other losses. Unfavorable business or market conditions may make it difficult for Deutsche Bank to sell companies, businesses or assets at favorable prices, or may preclude a sale altogether. ~~If Deutsche Bank cannot reduce its assets according to plan, it may not be able to achieve the capital targets set out under its strategy.~~

Business combinations: Deutsche Bank may have difficulty in identifying, integrating and executing business combinations, and ~~both engaging in~~ avoiding business combinations ~~and avoiding them~~ could materially harm ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's results of operations and ~~its~~ share price.

~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank considers business combinations from time to time. ~~Were~~ if Deutsche Bank ~~were~~ to announce or complete a significant business combination, its share price or the share price of the combined entity could decline significantly if investors viewed the transaction as too costly, dilutive to existing shareholders or unlikely to improve its competitive position. Also, the need to revalue certain classes of assets at fair value in a business combination may make transactions infeasible. ~~If Deutsche Bank decided to acquire an entity, it~~ is generally not feasible ~~for reviews of~~ to complete all aspects of a review for any business ~~with which Deutsche Bank might engage in~~ prior to completion of the business combination ~~to be completed in all respects~~. As a result, ~~at~~ the business combination may not perform as well as expected. ~~In addition, or~~ Deutsche Bank may fail to integrate ~~its~~ the combined entity's operations successfully ~~with any entity with which it participates in a business combination~~. Failure to complete announced business combinations or failure to achieve the expected benefits of any such combination could materially and adversely affect profitability. Such failures could also affect investors' perception of the business prospects and management, and thus cause the share price to fall. It could also lead to departures of key employees, ~~or~~ lead to increased costs and reduced profitability if Deutsche Bank ~~felt compelled to offer~~ offered key employees financial incentives to remain.

If Deutsche Bank avoids ~~entering~~ or is unable to enter into business combinations or if announced or expected transactions fail to materialize, market participants may perceive Deutsche Bank negatively. ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank may also be unable to expand its businesses, especially into new business areas, as quickly or successfully as competitors if ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank does so through organic growth alone. These perceptions and limitations could cost Deutsche Bank business and harm its reputation, which could have material adverse effects on the financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Competitive environment: Intense competition, in Deutsche Bank's home market of Germany as well as in international markets, has impacted and could continue to materially adversely impact revenues and profitability.

~~Competition is intense in all of Deutsche Bank's primary business areas, in Germany as well as in international markets.~~ If Deutsche Bank is unable to respond to the competitive environment ~~in these markets~~ with attractive product and service offerings that are profitable, Deutsche Bank may lose market share ~~in important areas of its business~~ or incur losses ~~on some or all of its activities~~. In addition, downturns in the economies of these markets could add to the competitive pressure, for example, through increased price pressure and lower business volumes.

~~There has been substantial consolidation and convergence among financial services companies. This trend has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of some competitors and has hastened the globalization of the securities and other financial services markets. As a result, Deutsche Bank must compete with financial institutions that may be larger and better capitalized and may have a stronger position in local markets.~~

~~In addition to the Group's traditional competitors such as other universal banks and financial services firms, an emerging group of future competitors in the form of start-ups and technology firms, including those providing "fintech" services, are showing an increasing interest in banking services and products. These new competitors could increase competition in both core products, e.g., payments, basic accounts and loans and investment advisory, as well as in new products, e.g., peer to peer lending and equity crowd funding. Such firms are also potential competitors in attracting and retaining talented personnel.~~

Risks Relating to Regulation and Supervision

Regulatory Prudential reforms: Regulatory Prudential reforms enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in and heightened regulatory scrutiny affecting the financial sector and, more recently, to the envisaged transition towards a sustainable economy, together with increased regulatory scrutiny more generally, have had and continue to have a significant impact on Deutsche Bank and, which may adversely affect its business and ability to execute its strategic plans. Competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from, in cases of non-compliance, could lead to regulatory sanctions against Deutsche Bank, including prohibitions against Deutsche Bank making dividend payments, share repurchases or payments on its regulatory capital instruments, or take other actions if the Group fails to comply with increasing regulatory capital and liquidity requirements.

Governments and regulatory authorities have worked and continue to work to enhance the resilience of the financial services industry against future crises through changes to the regulatory framework. The pace of change of new proposals has slowed as the focus turns more to, in particular through the final implementation of the regulatory reform agenda outlined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "Basel Committee") and, more recently, to efforts to facilitate the envisaged transition towards a sustainable economy (the "Green Deal"). As a result, there continues to be uncertainty for the Group and the financial industry in general, though the level of uncertainty is reduced from prior periods. The range of new (or revised) laws and regulations or current proposals includes, among other things: economies.

- Provisions for more stringent regulatory capital, leverage and liquidity standards, now also focusing on the financial sector's transformation towards climate neutrality;
- Prudential treatment of crypto, green and brown assets;
- Restrictions on compensation practices;
- Restrictions on proprietary trading and other investment services;
- Special bank levies;
- Tightened large exposure limits;
- Stress testing and capital planning regimes, also with respect to environment, social and governance risks;
- Heightened reporting requirements; and
- Reforms of derivatives, other financial instruments, investment products and market infrastructures.

As a core element of the reform of the regulatory framework, the Basel Committee developed and continuously refined and supplemented continues to refine a comprehensive set of rules regarding minimum capital adequacy and liquidity standards as well as other rules, (known as "Basel 3. The initial set of rules was implemented into European and national law (including German, under which Deutsche Bank AG is incorporated) beginning in 2014, with the European legislative package also referred to as "CRR / CRD IV" and the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (or "BRRD"), which provides for a resolution framework for banks. The set of rules was further strengthened with a comprehensive package of reforms in 2019 also referred to as "CRR II / CRD V" and "BRRD II". The reform package also implemented certain regulatory proposals of the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") regarding a requirement for global systemically important institutions ("G-SIIs"), such as Deutsche Bank, to hold certain minimum levels of capital and other instruments which are capable of bearing losses in resolution ("Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity" or "TLAC").

III") which apply to Deutsche Bank. The ongoing implementation of the On 27 October 2021, the European Commission published a comprehensive package of reforms with respect to the European Union banking rules (the "Banking Package 2021") to ensure that banks become more resilient to potential future economic shocks while contributing to the European Union's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and its transition to climate neutrality. The proposals aim to amend the Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR"), the Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD") and the BRRD. If adopted, the proposals to amend the CRR and CRD

(commonly referred to as "**CRR III**" and "**CRD VI**") will, in particular, finalize the implementation of the Basel 3 framework in the European Union and also fully implement the market risk capital changes in the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book ("**FRTB**"). Another separate proposal entails combined amendments to the CRR and the BRRD with respect to the resolution regime.

CRR III and CRD VI include, among other things, a gradually introduced output floor establishing minimum risk-weighted assets that will ultimately be set at 72.5 % of the risk-weighted assets calculated under the standardized approach, changes to standardized and internal ratings-based approaches for determining credit risk, changes to the credit valuation adjustment, a revision of the approaches for operational risks and reforms to the market risk framework as set out in the FRTB, adjustments to the Pillar 2 requirements and the systemic risk buffer ("**SyRB**") and a "fit-and-proper" set of rules for the senior staff managing banks. Other proposed measures are aimed to address sustainability risks by requiring banks to identify, disclose and manage environmental, social and governance risks as part of their risk management framework and include regular climate stress testing by the banks' supervisors. The proposal does not entail any adjustments to the capital requirements for green or brown assets. However, the European Commission has already stated that it is exploring this idea and has asked the European Banking Authority ("**EBA**") to assess possible adjustments. It is expected that the EBA will provide its final report by mid-2023. Depending on the outcome of the negotiation, CRR III and CRD VI may include provisions on the capital treatment of crypto assets.

The proposals regarding the resolution regime include clarifications with respect to some aspects of the TLAC/ minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") regime in relation to single point of entry and multiple point of entry resolution strategies and, in particular, a deduction regime requiring intermediate parents to deduct from their own internal MREL capacity the amount of their holdings of internal MREL eligible instruments, including own funds, issued by their subsidiaries belonging to the same resolution group.

The Banking Package 2021 will continue to be negotiated with EU lawmakers, i.e. the European Parliament and the Council. The Council reached its position on the implementation of the Banking Package 2021 in November 2022, and the European Parliament reached its position in February 2023. The proposal of the European Parliament entails, in particular, an amendment that would require banks to apply a risk-weighting of 1,250 % of capital to crypto assets exposures. It is expected that CRR III and CRD VI will start entering into force at the end of 2023 at the earliest with the new rules implementing Basel 3 to apply from 1 January 2025. According to an assessment conducted by the EBA, the full implementation of the Basel 3 framework in the European Union could lead to an increase in the minimum capital requirements of all European banks of 10.7 % and of 20.0 % for G-SIIs.

The implementation of the remaining outstanding proposals under Basel 3 as contained in the Banking Package 2021^{III} has the potential to increase risk-weighted assets and will likely affect the Deutsche Bank's business by raising Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity requirements and by leading to increased costs. Such requirements may be in addition to regulatory capital buffers that may also be increased or be in addition to those already imposed on the Group Deutsche Bank and could materially increase the Group's Deutsche Bank's capital requirements.

In addition, regulatory scrutiny of compliance with existing laws and regulations has become more intense and supervisory expectations remain significant. The specific effects of a number of new (or revised) laws and regulations remain uncertain because the drafting and implementation of these laws and regulations are still on-going and supervisory expectations continue to develop.

Regulatory authorities have substantial discretion in how to regulate banks, and this discretion, and the means available to the regulators, have been steadily increasing during recent years. Regulation may be imposed on an ad hoc basis by governments and regulators in response to ongoing or future crises (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and the Green Deal and may especially affect financial institutions such as Deutsche Bank that are deemed to be systemically important.

In particular, the Furthermore, Deutsche Bank's prudential regulators with jurisdiction over Deutsche Bank, including the European Central Bank (the "**ECB**") under the EU's Single Supervisory Mechanism (also referred to as the "**SSM**"), may, in connection conduct reviews of asset quality or internal risk models or otherwise conduct stress tests in accordance with the supervisory review and evaluation process ("**SREP**"), SSM-wide reviews of asset quality or internal risk models or otherwise, conduct stress tests. They. Prudential regulators

have discretion to impose capital surcharges on financial institutions for risks, including for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, that are not otherwise recognized in risk-weighted assets or other surcharges depending on the individual situation of ~~Deutsche Bank~~ [the bank](#). Such adjustments may, for example, reflect additional risks posed by deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment, or come as a result of supervisory inspections concerning the treatment of specific products or transactions. One of these areas in focus of the ECB with regard to risk taking is leveraged lending, for which the ECB in March 2022 clarified their expectations for all banks under the SSM. The ECB announced that it intends to follow up on its ~~expectation~~ [expectations](#) using a wide range of supervisory tools and to take measures in future SREP decisions for institutions which the ECB assesses as non-compliant with ~~these~~ [its](#) expectations. The ECB may take or require other measures, such as restrictions on or changes to the business. In this context, the ECB may impose, and has imposed, ~~on Deutsche Bank~~ individual capital requirements [on Deutsche Bank](#) resulting from the SREP ~~which are~~ [\(referred to as "Pillar 2 requirements"\)](#). Institutions must meet their Pillar 2 requirements with at least 75 % of Tier 1 capital and at least 56.25 % of ~~Common Equity Tier~~ [CET](#) 1 capital. Pillar 2 requirements must be fulfilled in addition to the statutory minimum capital and buffer requirements and any non-compliance may have immediate legal consequences such as restrictions on dividend payments.

[Regulatory authorities have substantial discretion in how to regulate banks, and this discretion and the powers available to them have been steadily increasing over the years. Also, new regulation may be imposed on an ad-hoc basis by governments and regulators in response to ongoing or future crises \(such as global pandemics or the climate emergency\), which may especially affect financial institutions such as Deutsche Bank that are deemed to be systemically important.](#)

~~Also following the SREP, the ECB may communicate to individual banks, and has communicated to Deutsche Bank, an expectation to hold a further Pillar 2 Common Equity Tier 1 capital add-on, the so-called Pillar 2 guidance. Although the Pillar 2 guidance is not legally binding and failure to meet it does not automatically trigger legal action, the ECB has stated that it generally expects banks to meet the Pillar 2 guidance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the ECB temporarily allowed banks to operate below the level of capital defined by the Pillar 2 guidance. Since 1 January 2023, banks are expected again to operate above Pillar 2 guidance.~~

~~Further, effective as of 1 February 2022, the BaFin set the countercyclical capital buffer ("**CCyB**") at 0.75 %, and banks have had to comply with this CCyB requirement since 1 February 2023.~~

Following the ~~2022~~ [2023](#) SREP, Deutsche Bank has been informed by the ECB of its decision regarding prudential capital requirements to be maintained from 1 January ~~2023~~ [2024](#), onwards, that Deutsche Bank's Pillar 2 requirement will ~~increase by 20 bps. The increase is driven by the ECB's newly introduced separate assessment of risks stemming from leveraged finance activities.~~ [be 2.65 % of RWA, of which at least 1.49 % must be covered by CET 1 capital and 1.99 % by Tier 1 capital.](#)

[The ECB is conducting its first-ever cyber resilience stress test in 2024. The exercise assesses how banks respond to and recover from a cyberattack, as opposed to simply looking at their ability to prevent it. Under the stress test scenario, a cyberattack successfully disrupts banks' daily business operations. Banks will then test their response and recovery measures, including activating emergency procedures and contingency plans and restoring normal operations. The ECB has stated that this stress test is a predominantly qualitative exercise that will not have an impact on capital through the Pillar 2 guidance. Rather, the insights gained will be used for wider supervisory assessment and supervisors will discuss the findings and lessons learned with each bank as part of the next SREP. The main findings will be communicated in the summer of 2024.](#)

~~Also, more generally, competent regulators may, if~~ [if](#) Deutsche Bank fails to comply with regulatory requirements, in particular with statutory minimum capital requirements or Pillar 2 requirements, or if there are shortcomings in Deutsche Bank's governance and risk management processes, [competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from making dividend payments to shareholders or distributions to holders of other regulatory capital instruments or require Deutsche Bank to take action which may impact its strategy, profitability, capital and liquidity profile.](#) This could occur, for example, if Deutsche Bank fails to make sufficient profits due to declining revenues, or as a result of substantial outflows due to litigation, regulatory and similar matters. ~~Generally, a failure~~ [Failure](#) to comply with the quantitative and qualitative regulatory requirements could [result in other forms of regulatory enforcement action being brought against Deutsche Bank, which may result in sanctions including fines. Such enforcement action could](#) have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's [current and future](#) business, financial condition and results of operations, including ~~the~~

~~Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ ability to pay out dividends to shareholders or distributions on other regulatory capital instruments ~~or, in certain circumstances, conduct business which Deutsche Bank currently conducts or plans to conduct in the future.~~

Capital requirements: ~~The regulatory and legislative environment requires~~ Deutsche Bank is required to maintain increased capital and bail-inable debt (debt that can be bailed ~~in~~ in resolution) and abide by tightened liquidity requirements. These requirements may significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business model, financial condition and results of operations, as well as the competitive environment generally. Any perceptions in the market that Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet its capital or liquidity requirements with an adequate buffer, or that Deutsche Bank should maintain capital or liquidity in excess of these requirements, or any other failure to meet these requirements, could intensify the effect of these factors on ~~its~~the business model and results of Deutsche Bank.

~~The implementation of the CRR / CRD IV legislative package resulted~~ As described above, Deutsche Bank is, among other things, in subject to increased capital and tightened liquidity requirements under applicable law, including additional capital buffer requirements ~~which were gradually phased in through 1 January 2019~~. Further revisions, such as stricter rules on the measurement of risks ~~and the changes introduced by the CRR II / CRD V / BRRD II reform package~~, increased risk-weighted assets, and the corresponding capital demand for banks, as well as tightened liquidity requirements ~~(such as the introduction of a binding Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"))~~. In addition, and the introduction of a binding leverage ratio (including the leverage ratio buffer) affected could affect the business model, financial conditions and results of operations ~~of Deutsche Bank~~. Furthermore, if Deutsche Bank fails to meet regulatory capital or liquidity requirements, Deutsche Bank may become subject to enforcement actions. In addition, any requirement to maintain or increase liquidity could lead Deutsche Bank to reduce activities that pursue revenue generation and profit growth.

~~Furthermore, under the SRM Regulation, the BRRD and the German Recovery and Resolution Act (Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz), Deutsche Bank is required to meet at all times a robust MREL which is determined on a case-by-case basis by the competent resolution authority. In addition, the CRR II / CRD V / BRRD II reform package implemented the FSB's TLAC standard for global systemically important banks ("G-SIBs", such as Deutsche Bank) by introducing a Pillar 1 MREL requirement for G-SIBs (the European equivalent term for G-SIBs). This requirement is based on both risk-based and non-risk-based denominators and will be set at the higher of 18 % of total risk exposure and 6.75 % of the leverage ratio exposure measure. It can be met with Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instruments or debt that meets specific eligibility criteria. Deduction rules apply for holdings by G-SIBs of TLAC instruments of other G-SIBs. In addition, the competent authorities have the ability to impose on G-SIBs individual MREL requirements that exceed the statutory minimum requirements. As described above, the European Commission included clarifications with respect to the TLAC / MREL regime in its legislative proposals of 27 October 2021.~~

~~Both the TLAC (or Pillar 1 MREL) and MREL~~ In addition to such regulatory capital and liquidity requirements ~~are specifically designed to require banks,~~ Deutsche Bank is also required to maintain a sufficient amount of instruments which are eligible to absorb losses in resolution with the aim of ensuring that failing banks can be resolved without recourse to taxpayers' money. ~~To that end, in order to facilitate the meeting of TLAC requirements by German banks, obligations of German banks under certain specifically defined senior unsecured debt instruments issued by them (such as bonds that are not structured debt instruments) rank, since 2017, junior to all other outstanding unsecured unsubordinated obligations of such bank (such as deposits, derivatives, money market instruments and certain structured debt instruments), but continue to rank in priority to contractually subordinated debt instruments (such as Tier 2 instruments).~~

These rules are referred to as "TLAC" (Total Loss Absorbing Capacity) and "MREL" (minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities) requirements. ~~As part of the harmonization of national rules on the priority of claims of banks' creditors in the European Union, the BRRD allows banks to issue "senior non-preferred" debt instruments ranking according to their terms (and not only statutorily) junior to the banks' other unsubordinated debt instruments (including bonds that are not treated as "senior non-preferred" debt instruments), but in priority to Deutsche Bank's contractually subordinated liabilities (such as Tier 2 instruments). Any such "senior non-preferred" debt instruments issued by Deutsche Bank AG under such rules rank on parity with its then outstanding "senior non-preferred" debt instruments under the prior rules. This BRRD amendment was finalized and implemented into German law as of 21 July 2018.~~

The need to comply with these requirements may affect ~~the Group's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) business, financial condition and results of operation and in particular may increase its financing costs.

~~The Group~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) may not have ~~or may not be able to issue~~ sufficient capital or other loss-absorbing liabilities to meet these increasing regulatory requirements. This could occur due to regulatory changes and other factors, such as ~~the banks'~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) inability to issue new securities which are recognized as regulatory capital or loss-absorbing liabilities under the applicable standards, due to an increase of risk-weighted assets based on more stringent rules for the measurement of risks or as a result of a future decline in the value of the euro as compared to other currencies, due to stricter requirements for the compliance with the non-risk based leverage ratio, due to any substantial losses ~~the bank~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) may incur, which would reduce retained earnings, a component of ~~Common Equity Tier~~ [CET](#) 1 capital, or due to a combination of these or other factors.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to maintain sufficient capital to meet the applicable minimum capital ratios, the buffer requirements, any specific Pillar 2 capital requirements, leverage ratio requirements, or TLAC or MREL requirements, Deutsche Bank may become subject to enforcement actions and/or restrictions on the pay-out of dividends, share buybacks, payments on other regulatory capital instruments, and discretionary compensation payments. In addition, any requirement to increase risk-based capital ratios or the leverage ratio could lead ~~the Group~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) to adopt a strategy focusing on capital preservation and creation over revenue generation and profit growth, including the reduction of higher margin risk-weighted assets. If Deutsche Bank is unable to increase its capital ratios to the regulatory minimum in such a case or by raising new capital through the capital markets, through the reduction of risk-weighted assets or through other means, Deutsche Bank may be required to activate its group recovery plan. If these actions or other private or supervisory actions do not restore capital ratios to the required levels, and ~~the Group~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) is deemed to be failing or likely to fail, competent authorities may apply resolution powers under the Single Resolution Mechanism (~~the~~ "SRM") and applicable rules and regulations, which could lead to a significant dilution of shareholders' or even the total loss of ~~the Group's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) shareholders' or creditors' investment.

~~The CRR introduced a liquidity coverage requirement intended to ensure that banks have an adequate stock of unencumbered high quality liquid assets that can be easily and quickly converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario. The required liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") is calculated as the ratio of a bank's liquidity buffer to its net liquidity outflows. Also, banks must regularly report the composition of the liquid assets in its liquidity buffer to their competent authorities.~~

~~In addition, the CRR II / CRD V / BRRD II reform package introduced the NSFR to reduce medium- to long-term funding risks by requiring banks to fund its activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding over a one-year period. The NSFR, which applies since 28 June 2021, is defined as the ratio of a bank's available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding over a one-year period. Banks must maintain an NSFR of at least 100 %. The ECB may impose on individual banks liquidity requirements which are more stringent than the general statutory requirements if the bank's continuous liquidity would otherwise not be ensured. The NSFR applies to both the Group as a whole and to individual SSM regulated entities, including the parent entity Deutsche Bank AG.~~

~~If Deutsche Bank fails to meet liquidity requirements, Deutsche Bank may become subject to enforcement actions. In addition, any requirement to maintain or increase liquidity could lead the bank to reduce activities that pursue revenue generation and profit growth.~~

~~Deutsche Bank is regularly subject to stress tests, including stress tests on the effects of climate change. The next EU-wide stress test will be carried out in 2023 and the EBA plans to publish the results for the individual banks by the end of July 2023. The EBA will coordinate the EU-wide stress test in cooperation with the ECB and national supervisory authorities. A total of 99 directly supervised banks, including Deutsche Bank, will be stress tested by the ECB which announced that it will carry out a deep dive on leveraged finance exposures for selected banks with material leveraged finance activities. The adverse scenario used in the test is based on a narrative of hypothetical heightened geopolitical tensions, with high inflation and higher interest rates having strong adverse effects on private consumption and investments, both domestically and globally. In terms of GDP decline, the 2023 adverse scenario is the most severe used in the European Union wide stress testing up to now. The stress test results will be used to update each bank's Pillar 2 guidance in the context of~~

~~the SREP. Qualitative findings on weaknesses in Deutsche Bank's stress testing practices could also affect Deutsche Bank's Pillar 2 requirements.~~

Local capital requirements: In some cases, Deutsche Bank is required to hold and calculate capital and to comply with rules on liquidity and risk management separately for its local operations in different jurisdictions, in particular in the United States.

Deutsche Bank is required to hold and calculate capital and to comply with rules on liquidity and risk management separately for its local operations in different jurisdictions. Federal Reserve Board rules set forth how the U.S. operations of certain foreign banking organizations ("FBOs"), such as Deutsche Bank, are required to be structured, as well as the enhanced prudential standards that apply to their U.S. operations. Under these rules, a large FBO with U.S.\$ 50 billion or more in U.S. non-branch assets, such as Deutsche Bank, is required to establish or designate a separately capitalized top-tier U.S. intermediate holding company (~~an~~ "IHC") that would hold substantially all of the FBO's ownership interests in its U.S. subsidiaries. ~~The~~ With the Federal Reserve ~~Board may permit an FBO subject to the U.S. IHC requirement to establish or designate multiple U.S. IHCs upon written request.~~ Board's prior approval, Deutsche Bank ~~has~~ designated two IHCs: DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation. DWS USA Corporation is a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, which is approximately 80 % owned by Deutsche Bank and holds Deutsche Bank's Asset Management division and subsidiaries. Each IHC is subject, on a consolidated basis, to the risk-based and leverage capital requirements under the U.S. Basel 3III capital framework, capital planning and stress testing requirements, U.S. liquidity buffer requirements and other enhanced prudential standards comparable to those applicable to large U.S. banking organizations. ~~They~~ The two IHCs are also subject to supplementary leverage ratio requirements, as well as requirements on the maintenance of TLAC and long-term debt. They, and Deutsche Bank's principal U.S. bank subsidiary, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("DBTCA"), are also subject to liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio requirements. The Federal Reserve Board has the authority to examine an IHC, such as DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation, and its subsidiaries, as well as U.S. branches and agencies of FBOs, such as Deutsche Bank's New York branch.

~~On 10 October 2019, the Federal Reserve Board finalized rules to categorize the U.S. operations of large FBOs based on size, complexity and risk for purposes of tailoring the application of the U.S. enhanced prudential standards (the "Tailoring Rules"). The Tailoring Rules do not significantly change the capital requirements that apply to DB USA Corporation or DWS USA Corporation although they provide the option to comply with certain simplifications to the capital requirements. However, the Tailoring Rules provide modest relief for Deutsche Bank's U.S. IHCs with respect to applicable liquidity requirements so long as Deutsche Bank's IHCs' combined weighted short term wholesale funding remains below U.S.\$ 75 billion.~~

~~As a bank holding company with assets of U.S.\$ 250 billion or more, Deutsche Bank AG is required under Title I of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as amended (the "the Dodd-Frank Act"), and the implementing regulations thereunder to prepare and submit to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") either a full or targeted a resolution plan (the "U.S. Resolution Plan") on a timeline prescribed by such agencies, alternating between filing a full plan and a targeted plan. The U.S. Resolution Plan must demonstrate that Deutsche Bank AG has the ability to execute a strategy for the orderly resolution of its designated U.S. material entities and operations. For foreign-based companies subject to these resolution planning requirements such as Deutsche Bank AG, the U.S. Resolution Plan relates only to subsidiaries, branches, agencies and businesses that are domiciled in or whose activities are carried out in whole or in material part in the United States. Deutsche Bank's U.S. Resolution Plan describes the single point of entry strategy for Deutsche Bank's U.S. material entities and operations and prescribes that DB USA Corporation, one of Deutsche Bank's IHCs, would provide liquidity and capital support to its U.S. material entity subsidiaries and ensure their solvent wind-down outside of applicable resolution proceedings.~~

~~By 17 December 2021, Deutsche Bank filed its first 'targeted' 2021 U.S. Resolution Plan, which described the core elements of Deutsche Bank's U.S. resolution strategy — such as capital, liquidity, and recapitalization strategies — as well as how Deutsche Bank has integrated lessons learned from its response to the COVID-19 pandemic into its resolution planning process. On 16 December 2022, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC announced the results of their review of Deutsche Bank's 2021 U.S. Resolution Plan, as well as those of other banks and did not find any shortcomings or deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's plan. In their feedback~~

~~letter to Deutsche Bank, the agencies noted areas where further progress will help improve resolvability, which Deutsche Bank must address in its next full resolution plan submission, which is due on 1 July 2024.~~

~~If the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC~~ [Deutsche Bank's next full resolution plan submission is due on 31 March 2025.](#) ~~If the agencies~~ were to jointly deem Deutsche Bank's U.S. Resolution Plan not credible and Deutsche Bank failed to remediate any deficiencies in the required timeframe ~~prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board and FDIC~~, these agencies could impose restrictions on Deutsche Bank or require the restructuring or reorganization of businesses, legal entities, operational systems and/or intra-company transactions which could negatively impact Deutsche Bank's operations and/or strategy. Additionally, the ~~Federal Reserve Board and FDIC~~ [agencies](#) could also subject Deutsche Bank to more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements, or require Deutsche Bank to divest certain assets or operations.

DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation are each subject, on an annual basis, to the Federal Reserve Board's supervisory stress testing and capital [plan](#) requirements. DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation are also subject to the Federal Reserve's Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("**CCAR**"), which is an annual supervisory exercise that assesses the capital positions and planning practices of large bank holding companies and IHCs. ~~On 23 June 2022, the Federal Reserve Board publicly released the results of its annual supervisory stress test, which showed that DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation would continue to have capital levels above minimum requirements even under the stress test's severely adverse scenario. DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation submitted their annual capital plans in April 2022 and will make their next capital plan submissions to the Federal Reserve Board in April 2023. If the Federal Reserve Board were to object to these capital plans, Deutsche Bank could be required to increase capital or restructure businesses in ways that may negatively impact Deutsche Bank's operations and strategy or could be subject to restrictions on growth in the United States.~~

Following amendments in 2020, the CCAR process combines the CCAR quantitative assessment and the buffer requirements in the Federal Reserve Board's capital rules to create an integrated capital buffer requirement. The amendments eliminated the quantitative and qualitative 'pass/fail' assessments from [the](#) CCAR and modified the static capital conservation buffer to incorporate an institution-specific stress capital buffer ("**SCB**"), ~~which is floored at 2.5%. The stress capital buffer equals (i) a bank holding company's projected peak-to-trough decline in common equity tier 1 capital under the annual CCAR supervisory severely adverse stress testing scenario prior to any planned capital actions, plus (ii) one year of planned common stock dividends. The stress capital buffer will be reset each year. On 4 August 2022, the Federal Reserve Board announced an SCB for each CCAR firm based on 2022 supervisory stress testing results, which, [The SCBs](#) for DB USA Corporation was 4.5% and for DWS USA Corporation was 8.7%. [This SCB based on the 2023 supervisory stress test results are 9.3% and 5.6%, respectively.](#) These SCBs became effective 1 October ~~2022~~[2023](#) and will remain in effect until 30 September ~~2023~~[2024](#), at which point the size of the SCB for each of Deutsche Bank's IHCs will be recalibrated based on the results of the ~~2023~~[2024](#) stress tests, which are expected to be released in June ~~2023~~[2024](#). [Increases in the SCB may require Deutsche Bank to increase capital or restructure businesses in ways that may negatively impact Deutsche Bank's operations and strategy.](#)~~

~~Large U.S. bank holding companies and certain of their subsidiary depository institutions are subject to liquidity coverage ratio ("**LCR**") requirements that are generally consistent with the Basel Committee's revised Basel 3 liquidity standards. DB USA Corporation, DWS USA Corporation and Deutsche Bank's principal U.S. bank subsidiary, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("**DBTCA**"), are subject to the LCR requirements. The Tailoring Rules reduced the LCR requirements applicable to these entities from 100 to 85% coverage of net outflows over a projected 30-day period.~~

~~On 20 October 2020, the Federal Reserve Board and other U.S. regulators finalized rules implementing the second element of the Basel 3 liquidity framework, the net stable funding ratio ("**NSFR**"). Under the Tailoring Rules, DB USA Corporation, DWS USA Corporation and DBTCA are subject to an 85 per cent. NSFR so long as the IHCs' combined weighted short term wholesale funding remains below U.S.\$ 75 billion. Effective 1 July 2021, these firms are required to calculate the NSFR on a daily basis. Beginning in 2023, these firms will be required to publicly report NSFR information on a periodic basis.~~

~~On 15 December 2016, the Federal Reserve Board adopted final rules that implement the FSB's TLAC standard in the United States. The final rules require, among other things, U.S. IHCs of non-U.S. G-SIBs, including Deutsche Bank's IHCs, DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation, to maintain a minimum~~

~~amount of TLAC, and separately require them to maintain a minimum amount of long-term debt meeting certain requirements.~~

U.S. rules and interpretations, including those described above, could cause Deutsche Bank to reduce assets held in the United States, or to inject capital and/or liquidity into or otherwise change the structure of ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ U.S. operations, and could also restrict the ability of the U.S. subsidiaries to pay dividends or the amount of such dividends. To the extent that ~~the Group Deutsche Bank~~ is required to reduce operations in the United States or deploy capital or liquidity in the United States that could be deployed more profitably elsewhere, these requirements could have an adverse effect on ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ business, financial condition and results of operations.

~~Any increased capital or liquidity requirements, including those described above, could have adverse effects on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as on perceptions in the market of its stability, particularly if any such requirement and results in the Group having to raise capital at a time when Deutsche Bank or the financial markets are distressed, or take other measures to increase liquidity in certain jurisdictions due to local requirements. The measures required or Deutsche Bank might find necessary to take in response to these shifting local requirements may be inconsistent with, and hinder the achievement of, its strategic goals. In addition, if these regulatory requirements must be implemented more quickly than currently foreseen, the Group may decide that the quickest and most reliable path to compliance is to reduce the level of assets on its balance sheet, dispose of assets or otherwise segregate certain activities or reduce or close down certain business lines. The effects on capital raising efforts in such a case could be amplified due to the expectation that Deutsche Bank's competitors, at least those subject to the same or similar capital requirements, would likely also be required to raise capital at the same time. Moreover, some of Deutsche Bank's competitors, particularly those outside the European Union, may not face the same or similar regulations, which could put the bank at a competitive disadvantage.~~

~~In addition to these regulatory initiatives, market sentiment may encourage financial institutions such as Deutsche Bank to maintain significantly more capital, liquidity and loss-absorbing capital instruments than the regulatory mandated minima, which could exacerbate the effects described above or, if the bank does not increase its capital to the encouraged levels, could lead to the perception in the market that the bank is undercapitalized relative to peers.~~

It is unclear whether the U.S. capital and other requirements described above, as well as similar developments in other jurisdictions, could lead to a fragmentation of supervision of global banks that could adversely affect ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ reliance on regulatory waivers allowing Deutsche Bank to meet capital adequacy requirements, large exposure limits and certain organizational requirements on a consolidated basis only rather than on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis. Should ~~the Group Deutsche Bank~~ no longer be entitled to rely on these waivers, ~~the Group Deutsche Bank~~ would have to adapt and take the steps necessary in order to meet regulatory capital requirements and other requirements on a consolidated as well as a non-consolidated basis, which could result also in significantly higher costs and potential adverse effects on ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ profitability and dividend paying ability.

Regulatory capital and liquidity ratios: Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity ratios and ~~its~~ funds available for distributions on its shares or regulatory capital instruments will be affected by business decisions and, in making such decisions, ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ interests and those of the holders of such instruments may not be aligned, and Deutsche Bank may make decisions in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the relevant instruments that result in no or lower payments being made on Deutsche Bank shares or regulatory capital instruments.

Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity ratios are affected by a number of factors, including decisions Deutsche Bank makes relating to its ~~businesses~~business and operations as well as the management of its capital position, risk-weighted assets and balance sheet, and external factors, such as regulations regarding the risk weightings of Deutsche Bank's assets, commercial and market risks or the costs of its legal or regulatory proceedings. While Deutsche Bank's management is required to take into account a broad range of considerations in managerial decisions, including the interests of Deutsche Bank as a regulated institution and those of ~~Deutsche Bank's~~its shareholders and creditors, particularly in times of weak earnings and increasing capital requirements, the regulatory requirements to build capital and liquidity may become paramount. Accordingly, in making decisions in respect of capital and liquidity management, Deutsche Bank

is not required to adhere to the interests of the holders of instruments issued that qualify for inclusion in regulatory capital, such as Deutsche Bank's shares or Additional Tier 1 capital instruments. Deutsche Bank may decide to refrain from taking certain actions, including increasing capital at a time when it is feasible to do so (through securities issuances or otherwise), even if ~~its~~ failure to take such actions would result in a non-payment or a write-down or other recovery- or resolution-related measure in respect of any of ~~its~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) regulatory capital instruments. Deutsche Bank's decisions could cause the holders of such regulatory capital instruments to lose all or part of the value of their investments in these instruments due to the effect on ~~the Group's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) regulatory capital ratios, and such holders will not have any claim against Deutsche Bank AG relating to such decisions, even if they result in a non-payment or a write-down or other recovery- or resolution-related measure in respect of such instruments it holds.

In addition, the annual profit and distributable reserves, which form an important part of the funds available to pay dividends on shares and make payments on other regulatory capital instruments, as determined in the case of each such instrument by its terms or by operation of law, are calculated on an unconsolidated basis generally in accordance with German accounting rules set forth in the Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*). Any adverse change in Deutsche Bank's financial prospects, financial position or profitability, or Deutsche ~~Bank AG's~~ [Bank's](#) distributable reserves, each as calculated on an unconsolidated basis, may have a material adverse effect on ~~the Group's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) ability to make dividend or other payments on these instruments. In addition, as part of the implementation of Deutsche Bank's strategy, it may record impairments that reduce the carrying value of subsidiaries on Deutsche ~~Bank AG's~~ [Bank's](#) unconsolidated balance sheet and reduce profits and distributable reserves. Future impairments or other events that reduce ~~its~~ profit or distributable reserves on an unconsolidated basis could lead Deutsche Bank to be unable to make such payments in respect of future years in part or at all. In particular, the direct costs of Deutsche Bank's potential settlements of litigation, enforcement and similar matters, especially to the extent in excess of provisions Deutsche Bank has established for them, and their related business impacts, if they occur, could impact such distributable amounts.

In addition, German law places limits on the extent to which annual profits and otherwise-distributable reserves, as calculated on an unconsolidated basis, may be distributed to shareholders or the holders of other regulatory capital instruments, such as Additional Tier 1 capital instruments. ~~The Group's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) management also has, subject to applicable law, broad discretion under the applicable accounting principles to influence all amounts relevant for calculating funds available for distribution. Such decisions may impact the ability to make dividend or other payments under the terms of Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital instruments.

Resolution legislation: ~~European and German legislation regarding the recovery and resolution of banks and investment firms could, if steps were taken to ensure~~ [if](#) resolvability or resolution measures were imposed on Deutsche Bank, ~~significantly affect the Group's in accordance with European and German legislation,~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) business operations, ~~and could be significantly affected. Any such measures could~~ lead to losses for shareholders and creditors [of Deutsche Bank](#).

Germany participates in the SRM, which centralizes at a European level the key competences and resources for managing the failure of any bank in member states of the European Union participating in the banking union. The SRM ~~is based on the SRM Regulation and the BRRD, which was implemented in Germany through the German Recovery and Resolution Act. In addition, the German Resolution Mechanism Act (Abwicklungsmechanismusgesetz) adapted German bank resolution laws to the SRM. (Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz), which implemented the EU Bank~~ [The SRM Regulation and the German Recovery and Resolution Act Directive in Germany](#), require the preparation of recovery and resolution plans for banks and grant broad powers to public authorities to intervene in a bank which is failing or likely to fail. ~~For a bank directly supervised by the ECB, such as Deutsche Bank, the Single Resolution Board (referred to as the "SRB") assesses its resolvability and may require legal and operational changes to the bank's structure to ensure its resolvability. In the event that such bank is deemed by the ECB or the SRB as failing or likely to fail and certain other conditions are met, the SRB is responsible for adopting a resolution scheme for resolving the bank pursuant to the SRM Regulation. The European Commission and, to a lesser extent, the Council of the European Union, have a role in endorsing or objecting to the resolution scheme proposed by the SRB. The resolution scheme would be addressed to and implemented by the competent national resolution authorities (in Germany, the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, "BaFin")) in line with the national laws implementing the BRRD.~~ Resolution measures that could be imposed upon a bank in resolution may include the transfer of shares, assets or liabilities of the bank to another legal entity,

the reduction, including to zero, of the nominal value of shares, the dilution of shareholders or the cancellation of shares outright, or the amendment, modification or variation of the terms of the bank's outstanding debt instruments, for example by way of a deferral of payments or a reduction of the applicable interest rate. Furthermore, certain eligible unsecured liabilities, in particular certain senior "non-preferred" debt instruments specified by the German Banking Act, may be written down, including to zero, or converted into equity (commonly referred to as "**bail-in**") if the bank becomes subject to resolution.

~~The SRM is~~ [Resolution laws are also](#) intended to eliminate, or reduce, the need for public support of troubled banks. Therefore, financial public support for such banks, if any, would be used only as a last resort after having assessed and exploited, to the maximum extent practicable, the resolution powers, including a bail-in. The taking of ~~actions to ensure Deutsche Bank's resolvability or the exercise of resolution powers~~ [measures](#) by the competent ~~resolution~~ [authority to remove impediments to resolvability](#) could materially affect ~~the Group's Deutsche Bank's~~ [business operations](#) ~~and~~ [Resolution actions could furthermore](#) lead to a significant dilution of shareholders or even the total loss of shareholders' or creditors' investment.

Other regulatory reforms: Other regulatory reforms that have been adopted or proposed – for example, extensive new regulations governing derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection, ~~and~~ [data protection](#), ~~investment firms and ESG~~ – may materially increase Deutsche Bank's operating costs and negatively impact its business model.

Beyond capital requirements and the other requirements discussed above, Deutsche Bank is affected, or expect to be affected, by various additional regulatory reforms, including, among other things, regulations governing its derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection, ~~and~~ [data protection](#), ~~investment firms and ESG~~.

~~On 16 August 2012,~~ [Under](#) the EU Regulation on over-the-counter ("**OTC**") derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, referred to as European Market Infrastructure Regulation ("**EMIR**"), ~~entered into force.~~ [EMIR introduced a number of banks and other covered institutions must abide by certain](#) requirements, including clearing obligations for certain classes of OTC derivatives and various reporting and disclosure obligations. ~~EMIR implementation has led and may lead to changes that~~ [Following a targeted review of EMIR which concluded in January 2023, certain changes to such EMIR requirements are currently being contemplated by the European Commission and the European Parliament, including the introduction of requirements for counterparties subject to clearing obligations to maintain active accounts at EU central counterparties. The implementation of any such future EMIR requirements](#) may negatively impact Deutsche Bank's profit margins. ~~The revised Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("**MiFID II**") and the corresponding Regulation ("**MiFIR**") became applicable to Deutsche Bank on 3 January 2018 and provide for, among other things, a trading obligation for those OTC derivatives which are subject to mandatory clearing and which are sufficiently standardized. On 25 November 2021, the European Commission published a proposal for a review of MiFIR (referred to as the "**MiFIR Review**") that entails amendments to MiFIR and MiFID II. The proposals in the MiFIR Review, among other things, introduce an EU-wide consolidated tape for each asset class, enhanced transparency requirements for small trades in equities (such as shares) and for non-equities (such as derivatives and bonds), and adjust the scope of the EU share trading obligation and derivatives trading obligation.~~

~~In the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act has numerous provisions that affect or may affect operations. Pursuant to regulations implementing provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, Deutsche Bank provisionally registered as a swap dealer with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") and became subject to the CFTC's extensive oversight. Regulation of swap dealers by the CFTC imposes numerous corporate governance, business conduct, capital, margin, reporting, clearing, execution and other regulatory requirements on Deutsche Bank. It also requires the Group to comply with certain U.S. rules in some circumstances with respect to transactions conducted outside of the United States or with non-U.S. persons. Although the coverage of EMIR and CFTC regulations implementing the Dodd-Frank Act is in many ways similar, certain swaps may be subject to both regulatory regimes to a significant extent.~~

~~Additionally, under the Dodd-Frank Act, security-based swaps are subject to a standalone regulatory regime under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**"). The SEC has implemented rules regarding registration, capital, risk-mitigation techniques, reporting, business conduct standards, trade acknowledgement and verification requirements, and cross-border requirements for security-based swap~~

~~dealers that are generally similar to the CFTC's rules for swap dealers. These rules generally came into effect in November 2021, the first compliance date for registration of security-based swap dealers. Pursuant to these rules, Deutsche Bank is conditionally registered as a security-based swap dealer and are now subject to further regulation of its derivatives business.~~

~~Pursuant to these CFTC and SEC regulations, there may be instances where Deutsche Bank can comply with European and/or German requirements in lieu of complying with the U.S. regulatory requirements. These requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect its derivatives business and make Deutsche Bank less competitive, especially as compared to competitors not subject to such regulation.~~

~~In addition, the CRR / CRD IV legislative package provided for executive~~ Deutsche Bank is subject to restrictions on compensation ~~reforms~~ including caps on bonuses that may be awarded to "material risk takers" and other employees as defined therein and in the German Banking Act and other applicable rules and regulations such as the Remuneration Regulation for Institutions (*Institutsvergütungsverordnung*). Such restrictions on compensation, ~~including the amendments introduced by the CRR II / CRD V / BRRD II reform package and~~ whether by law or pursuant to any guidelines issued by the EBA to further implement them, could put Deutsche Bank at a disadvantage to its competitors in attracting and retaining talented employees, especially compared to those outside the European Union that are not subject to these caps and other constraints.

Bank levies ~~have been introduced~~ are provided for in some countries including, among others, Germany and the United Kingdom. Deutsche Bank paid € ~~762528~~ million for bank levies in ~~2022~~ 2023, € ~~762 million in 2022~~ and € 553 million in 2021 ~~and € 633 million in 2020~~. Also, Deutsche Bank is required to contribute substantially to the Single Resolution Fund under the SRM (which is intended to reach by the end of 2023 a target level of 1 % of insured deposits of all banks in member states participating in the SRM) and the statutory deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes under the recast European Union directive on deposit guarantee schemes ("**DGS Directive**") and the European Union directive on investor compensation schemes. Deutsche Bank does not anticipate making contributions to the Single Resolution Fund in 2024. However, Deutsche Bank acknowledges the inherent risk of this assumption and will closely monitor developments that may impact its financial obligations to the Single Resolution Fund.

The DGS Directive defines a 0.8 % target level of prefunding by 3 July 2024 (similar to resolution funds), which has significantly increased the costs of the statutory deposit protection scheme. Deutsche Bank also participates in the voluntary deposit protection provided by the private banks in Germany through the Deposit Protection Fund (*Einlagensicherungsfonds*) which is funded through contributions by its members. While the total impact of future levies cannot currently be quantified, ~~it may~~ there could also be certain market conditions or events that give rise to higher-than-expected contributions required by members, which could have a material adverse effect on ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations in future periods. Failure of banks, resolution measures and a decline of the value of the assets held by the SRM by the relevant DGS can cause an increase of contributions in order to replenish the shortfall.

In addition, Deutsche Bank may be impacted by future decisions made by the Court of Justice of the EU in regard to the terms and conditions related to irrevocable payment commitments to the Single Resolution Fund. If a ruling by the court is deemed to have a negative impact on the current accounting treatment of such irrevocable payment commitments, this could result in an accounting loss and have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations.

Deutsche Bank is subject to the General Data Protection Regulation ("**GDPR**") which has increased its regulatory obligations in connection with the processing of personal data, including requiring compliance with the GDPR's data protection principles, the increased number of data subject rights and strict data breach notification requirements. The GDPR grants broad enforcement powers to supervisory authorities, including the potential to levy significant fines for non-compliance and provides for a private right of action for individuals who are affected by a violation of the GDPR. Compliance with the GDPR requires investment in appropriate technical and organizational measures and Deutsche Bank may be required to devote significant resources to data protection on an ongoing basis. In the event that Deutsche Bank is found to have not met the standards required by the GDPR, Deutsche Bank may incur damage to its reputation and the imposition by data protection supervisory authorities of significant fines or restrictions on its ability to process personal data, and

Deutsche Bank may be required to defend claims for compensation brought by affected individuals, all of which could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank.

More generally, there continues to be scrutiny from both EU and non-EU authorities over financial services firms' compliance with AML and CTF rules, which has led to a number of regulatory proceedings, criminal prosecutions and other enforcement action against firms in various jurisdictions.

~~On 27 November 2019, the European Parliament and the Council adopted the Investment Firm Regulation and the Investment Firm Directive, which introduced substantive regulatory changes (including to the calculation of capital requirements) in respect of investment firms, such as the Group's subsidiary DWS. The Investment Firm Regulation and the Investment Firm Directive (as implemented into German law) are in full force since 26 June 2021.~~

~~A number of jurisdictions where Deutsche Bank is active are starting to discuss rules related to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") aspects of Deutsche Bank's business and exposure. It is currently difficult to estimate how these rules could impact Deutsche Bank.~~

~~**Protection of retail customers:** Scrutiny of regulators and courts in respect of the protection of retail customers has increased in particular with respect to the enforceability and transparency of standard business terms and compensation for alleged damages.~~

~~In the recent past, regulators and courts have put further emphasis on the protection of retail customers. Examples of this are (i) BaFin's general order of 21 June 2021, pursuant to which credit institutions must inform customers of certain invalid interest rate adjustment clauses in their standard business terms; (ii) the German Federal Court of Justice's ("BGH") decision of 27 April 2021, according to which typical clauses in the standard business terms of banks providing for deemed consent to proposed amendments if the customer does not object within a certain period are unenforceable; and (iii) the FX mortgages loan cases in Poland, which constitute an industry-wide and highly disputed and litigated issue, where courts have found that certain mortgage loan agreements in foreign currencies include unfair conditions and are therefore unenforceable. Customer restitution practices in respect of such matters have varied significantly across the industry, and if Deutsche Bank's practices differ from accepted norms, the Group may be subject to civil or regulatory claims. These matters may result in the imposition of additional costs to Deutsche Bank or require the Group to reimburse or pay damages to clients.~~

Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Internal Control Environment

Internal control environment: A robust and effective internal control environment and adequate infrastructure (comprising people, policies and procedures, controls testing and IT systems) are necessary to ~~ensure~~ enable Deutsche Bank ~~conducts to conduct~~ its business in compliance with the laws, regulations and associated supervisory expectations applicable to Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and infrastructure and has ~~embarked on~~ been required to do so in certain areas by its regulators. Deutsche Bank has undertaken initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or proceed too slowly, Deutsche Bank's reputation, regulatory position and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, and its ability to achieve Deutsche Bank's strategic ambitions may be impaired.

Deutsche Bank's businesses are highly dependent on its ability to maintain a robust and effective internal control environment. This is needed for Deutsche Bank to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a wide variety of transactions, many of which are highly complex and occur at high speeds, volumes and frequencies, and across numerous and diverse markets and currencies. Such a robust and effective control environment is in turn dependent on the sufficiency of Deutsche Bank's infrastructure to support that environment. This infrastructure consists broadly of internal policies and procedures, testing protocols, and the IT systems and employees needed to enforce and enable them. An effective control environment is dependent on infrastructure systems and procedures that cover the processing and settling of transactions; the valuation of assets; the identification, monitoring, aggregation, measurement and reporting of risks and positions against various metrics; the evaluation of counterparties and customers for legal, regulatory and compliance purposes; the escalation of reviews; and the taking of mitigating and remedial actions where necessary. They are also critical for regulatory reporting and other data processing and compliance activities.

Both the internal control environment and the infrastructure that underlies it fall short in a number of areas of Deutsche Bank's standards for completeness and comprehensiveness and are not well integrated across ~~the bank. The Group's~~ Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's IT infrastructure, in particular, is fragmented, with numerous distinct platforms, many of which need significant upgrades, in operation across ~~the bank. The Group's~~ Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's business processes and the related control systems often require manual procedures and actions that increase the risks of human error and other operational problems that can lead to delays in reporting information to management and to the need for more adjustments and revisions than would be the case with more seamlessly integrated and automated systems and processes. As a result, it is often difficult and labor-intensive for Deutsche Bank to obtain or provide information of a consistently high quality and on a timely basis to comply with regulatory reporting and other compliance requirements or to meet regulatory expectations on a consistent basis and, in certain cases, to manage ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's risk comprehensively. Furthermore, it often takes intensive efforts to identify, when possible, inappropriate behavior by staff and attempts by third parties to misuse ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's services as a conduit for prohibited activities, including those relating to anti-financial crime laws and regulation.

In addition, Deutsche Bank may not always have the personnel with the appropriate experience, seniority and skill levels to compensate for shortcomings in its processes and infrastructure, or to identify, manage or control risks, and it often has been difficult to attract and retain the requisite talent. This has impacted Deutsche Bank's ability to remediate existing weaknesses and manage the risks inherent in its activities. Additionally, attrition in positions key to improving ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's control environment remains a risk. Furthermore, engagement of third-party service providers may not be sufficient to address Deutsche Bank's staffing issues in these areas or the underlying shortcomings themselves.

Against this backdrop, regulators, the Management Board and the Group Audit function have increasingly and more intensively focused on internal controls and infrastructure through numerous formal reviews and audits of ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's operations. These reviews and audits have identified various areas for improvement relating to a number of elements of Deutsche Bank's control environment and infrastructure. These include the infrastructure relating to transaction capturing and recognition, classification of assets, asset valuation frameworks, models, data and process consistency, information security, software license management, payment services, risk identification, measurement and management and other processes required by laws, regulations, and supervisory expectations. They also include regulatory reporting, anti-money laundering ("AML"), transaction monitoring, "know-your-customer" ("KYC"), sanctions and embargoes, market conduct and other internal processes that are aimed at preventing use of Deutsche Bank's products and services for the purpose of committing or concealing financial crime.

Deutsche Bank's principal regulators, including ~~the~~ BaFin, the ECB, ~~the~~ UK Prudential Regulation Authority and the Federal Reserve Board, have also conducted numerous reviews focused on Deutsche Bank's internal controls and the related infrastructure. These regulators have required Deutsche Bank formally ~~to~~ commit to remediate its AML and other weaknesses, including the fragmented and manual nature of its infrastructure. ~~For example, on 21 September 2018, BaFin issued an order requiring Deutsche Bank to implement measures on specified timelines over the coming months and years to improve its control and compliance infrastructure relating to AML and, in particular, the KYC processes in certain of Deutsche Bank's businesses. Local~~ In addition, local regulators in other countries in which ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank does business also review the ~~sufficiency of the Group's~~ adequacy of Deutsche Bank's control environment and infrastructure with respect to their jurisdictions. While the overall goals of the various prudential regulators having authority over Deutsche Bank in the many places in which it does business are broadly consistent, and the general themes of deficiencies in internal controls and the supporting infrastructure are similar, the regulatory frameworks applicable to Deutsche Bank in the area of internal controls are generally applicable at a national or EU-wide level and are not always consistent across the jurisdictions in which ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank operates around the world. This adds complexity and cost to its efforts to reduce fragmentation and put in place automated systems that communicate seamlessly and quickly with one another.

In order to improve in the areas discussed above, Deutsche Bank ~~is~~ has been undertaking several major initiatives to enhance the efficacy of the transaction processing environment, strengthen its controls and infrastructure, manage non-financial risks and enhance the skill set of personnel. Deutsche Bank believes that these initiatives will better enable it to avoid the circumstances that have resulted in many of the litigations and regulatory and enforcement investigations and proceedings to which Deutsche Bank has been subject, and will improve its ability to comply with laws and regulations and meet supervisory expectations. In particular,

Deutsche Bank has been making efforts to reduce the complexity of ~~the Group's~~Deutsche Bank's business and to integrate and automate processes and business and second-line controls. Deutsche Bank has also exited certain businesses and high-risk countries, selectively off-boarded a number of clients and worked to strengthen its compliance culture and control functions. However, ~~the Group~~Deutsche Bank may be unable to complete these initiatives as quickly as it intends or regulators demand, and its efforts may be insufficient to remediate existing deficiencies and prevent future deficiencies or to result in fewer litigations or regulatory and enforcement investigations, proceedings and criticism in the future. ~~The Group~~Deutsche Bank may also, when faced with the considerable expense of these initiatives, fail to provide sufficient resources for them quickly enough or at all or underestimate the extent of resource requirements.

~~The slow pace of~~ Deutsche Bank's remediation efforts and progress on achieving significant and durable improvements in the areas discussed above, may result in regulatory action ~~of the type that has been taken against other financial institutions whose~~if regulators deem progress ~~regulators have deemed to be~~ insufficient or too slow. If Deutsche Bank is unable to ~~significantly~~ improve its infrastructure and control environment in a timely manner, Deutsche Bank may be subject to fines or penalties, as well as to regulatory intervention in aspects of its businesses. For example, ~~the Group~~Deutsche Bank might feel pressure or be required by regulators to reduce its exposure to or terminate certain kinds of products or businesses, counterparties or regions, which could, depending on the extent of such requirement, significantly challenge its ability to operate profitably under the current business model.

~~In particular, Deutsche Bank is engaged in ongoing regulatory discussions to resolve matters concerning adherence to prior orders and settlements related to sanctions and embargoes and AML compliance, and remedial agreements and obligations related to risk management issues.~~

Regulators can also impose capital surcharges, requiring capital buffers in addition to those directly required under the regulatory capital rules applicable to Deutsche Bank, to reflect the additional risks posed by deficiencies in its control environment. In extreme cases, regulators can suspend Deutsche ~~Bank~~Bank's permission to operate in the businesses and regions within their jurisdictions or require extensive and costly remedial actions. Furthermore, implementation of enhanced infrastructure and controls may result in higher-than-expected costs of regulatory compliance that could offset or exceed efficiency gains or significantly affect Deutsche Bank's profitability. Any of these factors could affect ~~the Group's~~Deutsche Bank's ability to implement its strategy in a timely manner or at all.

Anti-money laundering and know-your-client processes: BaFin has ordered Deutsche Bank to improve its control and compliance infrastructure relating to anti-money laundering and know-your-client processes, and appointed a special representative to monitor these measures' implementation. Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation could be materially and adversely affected if ~~the bank~~Deutsche Bank is unable to significantly improve its infrastructure and control environment by the set deadline.

BaFin ordered Deutsche Bank in September 2018 to take appropriate internal safeguards and comply with general due diligence obligations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, in February 2019 to review its group-wide risk management processes in correspondent banking and adjust them where necessary, and in April 2021 to adopt further appropriate internal safeguards and comply with due diligence obligations, with regards to regular client file reviews. This expansion also applies to correspondent relationships and transaction monitoring. ~~On 28 September 2022~~In 2023, BaFin ordered ~~Deutsche Bank AG to take specific measures aimed at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing in order to implement the orders that BaFin issued on 21 September 2018 and 15 February 2019. While the order only requires~~ Deutsche Bank to adhere to its self-imposed remediation deadlines ~~and~~. Although no new obligations or findings were raised against Deutsche Bank, BaFin may impose financial penalties in case of non-compliance with these measures. The BaFin ~~has appointed a~~extended for an additional six months until the end of October 2024 the assignment of the special representative who has been appointed to monitor the implementation of the ordered measures as well as to assess and report on the progress of the implementation to the BaFin.

Deutsche Bank's AML and KYC processes and controls aimed at preventing misuse of its products and services to commit financial crime, continue to be subject of regulatory reviews, investigations, and enforcement actions in several jurisdictions. Deutsche Bank continually seeks to enhance the efficacy of its internal control environment and improve its infrastructure to revised regulatory requirements and to close gaps identified by ~~the bank~~Deutsche Bank and/or by regulators and monitors.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to significantly improve its infrastructure and control environment by the set deadlines, ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation could be materially and adversely affected. Regulators can impose fines or require Deutsche Bank to reduce its exposure to or terminate certain kinds of products or businesses or relationships with counterparties or regions. Deutsche Bank may also face additional legal proceedings, investigations or regulatory actions in the future, including in other jurisdictions with material impact on Deutsche Bank's business and profitability. These could, depending on the extent of any resulting requirements, significantly challenge Deutsche Bank's reputation and its ability to operate profitably under its current business model.

Risks Relating to Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations

Litigation environment: Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.

The financial services industry is among the most highly regulated industries. ~~The Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's operations throughout the world are regulated and supervised by the central banks and regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In recent years, regulation and supervision in a number of areas has increased, and regulators, law enforcement authorities, governmental bodies and others have sought to subject financial services providers to increasing oversight and scrutiny, which in turn has led to additional regulatory investigations or enforcement actions which are often followed by civil litigation. There has been a steep escalation in the severity of the terms which regulatory and law enforcement authorities have required to settle legal and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions, with settlements in recent years including unprecedented monetary penalties as well as criminal sanctions. As a result, it may continue to be subject to increasing levels of liability and regulatory sanctions, and may be required to make greater expenditures and devote additional resources to addressing these liabilities and sanctions. Regulatory sanctions may include status changes to local licenses or orders to discontinue certain business practices.

Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries are involved in various litigation proceedings, including civil class action lawsuits, arbitration proceedings and other disputes with third parties, as well as regulatory proceedings and investigations by both civil and criminal authorities in jurisdictions around the world. ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank expects that the costs arising from the resolution of litigation, enforcement and similar matters pending against ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank to continue to be significant in the near to medium term and to adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. Deutsche Bank may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings prior to a final judgment or determination of liability. Deutsche Bank may do so for a number of reasons, including to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing to contest liability, even when Deutsche Bank believes it has valid defenses to liability. ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank may also do so when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, it may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank does not believe it is compelled to do so. The financial impact of legal risks might be considerable but may be difficult or impossible to estimate and to quantify, so that amounts eventually paid may exceed the amount of provisions made or contingent liabilities assessed for such risks.

Actions currently pending against Deutsche Bank or its current or former employees may not only result in judgments, settlements, fines or penalties, but may also cause substantial reputational harm to Deutsche Bank. The risk of damage to ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's reputation arising from such proceedings is also difficult or impossible to quantify.

Regulators have increasingly sought admissions of wrongdoing in connection with settlement of matters brought by them. This could lead to increased exposure in subsequent civil litigation or in consequences under so-called "bad actor" laws, in which persons or entities determined to have committed offenses under some laws can be subject to limitations on business activities under other laws, as well as adverse reputational consequences. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") conditions the granting of cooperation credit in civil and criminal investigations of corporate wrongdoing on the company involved having provided to investigators all relevant facts relating to the individuals responsible for the alleged misconduct. This policy may result in increased fines and penalties if the DOJ determines that Deutsche Bank has not provided

sufficient information about applicable individuals in connection with an investigation. Other governmental authorities could adopt similar policies.

In addition, the financial impact of legal risks arising out of matters similar to some of those Deutsche Bank faces have been very large for a number of participants in the financial services industry, with fines and settlement payments greatly exceeding what market participants may have expected and, as noted above, escalating steeply in recent years to unprecedented levels. The experience of others, including settlement terms, in similar cases is among the factors Deutsche Bank takes into consideration in determining the level of provisions ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank maintains in respect of these legal risks. Developments in cases involving other financial institutions in recent years have led to greater uncertainty as to the predictability of outcomes and could lead ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank to add provisions. Moreover, the costs of Deutsche Bank's investigations and defenses relating to these matters are themselves substantial. Further uncertainty may arise as a result of a lack of coordination among regulators from different jurisdictions or among regulators with varying competencies in a single jurisdiction, which may make it difficult for Deutsche Bank to reach concurrent settlements with each regulator. Should Deutsche Bank be subject to financial impacts arising out of litigation and regulatory matters to which ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank is subject in excess of those it has calculated in accordance with its expectations and the relevant accounting rules, provisions in respect of such risks may prove to be materially insufficient to cover these impacts. This could have a material adverse effect on ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition or reputation as well as on Deutsche Bank's ability to maintain capital, leverage and liquidity ratios at levels expected by market participants and regulators. In such an event, ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank could find it necessary to reduce its risk-weighted assets (including on terms disadvantageous to Deutsche Bank) or substantially cut costs to improve these ratios, in an amount corresponding to the adverse effects of the provisioning shortfall.

Examination by tax authorities: ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank is under continuous examination by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Tax laws are increasingly complex and are evolving. The cost to Deutsche Bank arising from the resolution of routine tax examinations, tax litigation and other forms of tax proceedings or tax disputes may increase and may adversely affect ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Deutsche Bank is under continuous examination by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Tax laws are increasingly complex. In the current political and regulatory environment, tax administrations' and courts' interpretation of tax laws and regulations and their application are evolving, and scrutiny by tax authorities has become increasingly intense. Wide ranging and continuous changes in the principles of international taxation emanating from the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting agenda are generating significant uncertainties for Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries and may result in an increase in instances of tax disputes or instances of double taxation ~~going forward~~, as member states may take different approaches in transposing these requirements into national law or may choose to implement unilateral measures. ~~Examples are the EU directive requiring disclosure of arrangements with specific tax features that took effect in 2020, or the recent EU directive to implement~~ This includes, for example, the OECD global minimum taxation rules (Pillar 2) ~~that will take effect beginning~~ which are generally effective starting with tax year 2024. Tax administrations, including Germany, have also been focusing on the eligibility of taxpayers for reduced withholding taxes on dividends in connection with certain cross-border lending or derivative transactions ~~with the German Federal Ministry of Finance having issued additional administrative guidance in this area during 2021~~. In addition, while a significant amount of guidance has been issued since the enactment of the U.S. tax reform ~~at the end of~~ in 2017, which included the Base Erosion Anti-Abuse Tax provisions, uncertainties remain ~~and further interpretative guidance may be necessary over the coming years~~. In August 2022, the ~~Similarly,~~ ~~uncertainties remain with respect to the U.S.~~ Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ~~was enacted in the U.S.~~, which included a new corporate alternative minimum tax ~~or "CAMT"~~ effective starting with tax year 2023. ~~Uncertainties remain as these provisions are subject to interpretation and further interpretative guidance may be forthcoming~~. As a result, the cost to Deutsche Bank arising from the resolution of routine tax examinations, tax litigation and other forms of tax proceedings or tax disputes, as well as from rapidly changing and increasingly complex and uncertain tax laws and principles, may increase and may adversely affect ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Guilty pleas or convictions: Guilty pleas by or convictions of Deutsche Bank or its affiliates in criminal proceedings, or regulatory or enforcement orders, settlements or agreements to which Deutsche Bank or its

affiliates become subject, may have consequences that have adverse effects on certain of Deutsche Bank's businesses.

Deutsche Bank and its affiliates have been and are subjects of criminal and regulatory enforcement proceedings. Guilty pleas or convictions against Deutsche Bank or its affiliates, or regulatory or enforcement orders, settlements or agreements to which Deutsche Bank or its affiliates become subject, could lead to Deutsche Bank's ineligibility to conduct certain business activities. In particular, such guilty pleas or convictions could cause its asset management affiliates to no longer qualify as "qualified professional asset managers" ("QPAMs") under the QPAM Prohibited Transaction Exemption under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), which exemption is relied on to provide asset management services to certain pension plans in connection with certain asset management strategies. While there are a number of statutory exemptions and numerous other administrative exemptions that Deutsche Bank's asset management affiliates may use to trade on behalf of ERISA plans, and in many instances they may do so in lieu of relying on the QPAM exemption, loss of QPAM status could cause customers who rely on such status (whether because they are legally required to do so or because Deutsche Bank has agreed contractually with them to maintain such status) to cease to do business or refrain from doing business with Deutsche Bank and could negatively impact its reputation more generally. For example, clients may mistakenly see the loss as a signal that Deutsche Bank's asset management affiliates are somehow no longer approved as asset managers generally by the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL"), the agency responsible for ERISA, and cease to do business or refrain from doing business with Deutsche Bank for that reason. This could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations, particularly those of its asset management business in the United States. Following the issuance of a one-year temporary exemption, on 29 December 2017, the DOL published a three-year individual exemption permitting certain of Deutsche Bank's affiliates to retain their QPAM status despite both the conviction of DB Group Services (UK) Limited and the conviction of Deutsche Securities Korea Co. (the latter conviction has been subsequently overturned). This exemption was subsequently extended by the DOL for an additional three-year period and is scheduled to expire on 17 April 2024. The disqualification period extends until 17 April 2027, and so Deutsche Bank will need to obtain a further extension. Deutsche Bank has submitted a request for a further extension of the exemption through 17 April 2027, and, on 21 February 2024, the DOL published the proposed exemption for public comment prior to the DOL's consideration for final approval. An extension would terminate if, among other things, Deutsche Bank or its affiliates were to be convicted of crimes in other matters.

~~Potential dealings with certain former members of the U.S. government: U.S. Congressional committees and other U.S. governmental entities have sought and may seek information from the Group concerning, among other topics, potential dealings between Deutsche Bank and certain former members of the U.S. executive branch, including former President Trump, his family and other close associates, exposing Deutsche Bank in particular to risk to its reputation and potential loss of business as a result of extensive media attention.~~

~~A number of media entities have reported that U.S. Congressional committees and other U.S. governmental entities are seeking or may seek information from Deutsche Bank concerning, among other topics, potential dealings between the bank and certain former members of the executive branch of the U.S. government, including former President Trump, his family, and other close associates. Attention surrounding such actual or potential requests and inquiries and the Group's responses can create reputational and other risks that could have a material adverse effect on the bank. Deutsche Bank's policy is to cooperate with all authorized government inquiries.~~

~~**Risks Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-related changes, Nontraditional Credit Business, Accounting Related Matters, Cybersecurity, Risk Management and, Operations, Benchmark Reforms Accounting**~~

~~**Environmental, social and governance ("ESG")-related changes:** The impacts of rising global temperatures, and the enhanced focus on climate change and the transition to a "net-zero" economy from society, the regulators and the banking sector, have led to new associated policy, technology and behavioral changes required to limit global warming to no greater than 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels have led to emerging sources of financial and non-financial risks. These include the physical risks arising from extreme weather events which are growing in frequency and severity, as well as, and transition risks as carbon-intensive sectors are faced with higher taxation, costs, potentially reduced demand and potentially restricted access to financing, and risks relating to the portrayal of ESG aspects of activities. These risks can impact~~

~~Deutsche Bank across a broad range of financial and non-financial risk types.~~ More rapid than currently expected emergence of transition and/or physical climate risks and other environmental risks may lead to increased credit and market losses as well as operational disruptions due to impacts on vendors and Deutsche Bank's own operations.

~~Deutsche Bank operates in many regions around the world where its businesses, and the activities of its clients and customers, could be impacted by climate change. Climate change could manifest as a financial risk to Deutsche Bank either through changes in the physical climate or from the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, including further changes in climate policy or in the regulation of financial institutions with respect to risks posed by climate change.~~

~~Climate-related physical risks include both acute weather events and chronic shifts in the climate. Potential physical risks from climate change may include altered distribution and intensity of rainfall, prolonged droughts or flooding, increased frequency of wildfires, rising sea levels, or a rising heat index. Transition risks arise from the process of adjusting to a low-carbon economy. In addition to possible further changes in climate policy and financial regulation, potential transition risks may include economic and other changes engendered by the development of low-carbon technological advances and/or changes in consumer preferences towards low-carbon goods and services. Transition risks could be further accelerated by the occurrence of changes in the physical climate. These climate-related physical risks and transition risks could have a financial impact on Deutsche Bank both directly on its business and operations and as a result of material adverse impacts to its clients and customers, inter alia, through declines in asset values, reduced availability of insurance, significant interruptions to business operations, and negative consequences to business models, and the need to make changes in response to these consequences.~~

~~Furthermore, financial~~ Financial institutions are facing increased scrutiny on climate and ESG-related issues from governments, regulators, shareholders and other bodies (including non-governmental organizations), leading to reputational risks if Deutsche Bank is not seen to support the transition to a lower carbon economy, to limit nature-related risks such as biodiversity and habitat loss, and to protect ~~biodiversity and~~ human rights. ~~Deutsche Bank is also required to review and further develop its ESG risk management frameworks in alignment with emerging regulatory guidance and to ensure that Deutsche Bank accurately portrays the ESG aspects of its activities. There is a lack of consistent and comprehensive ESG data and methodologies. This increased scrutiny includes more extensive and prescriptive ESG disclosure requirements such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD"). The emergence of significantly diverging ESG regulatory and/or disclosure standards across jurisdictions could lead to higher costs of compliance and risks of failing to meet requirements.~~

In the United States, state legislators and regulators are issuing potentially conflicting laws and certification requirements regarding ESG matters, reflecting a polarized political context. California, for example, issued ESG disclosure laws, whereas Florida requires Deutsche Bank to certify that it does not discriminate based on business activities of borrowers. This may result in the risk of loss of business or licenses if Deutsche Bank cannot certify, while also requiring DB to analyze and balance positions.

Deutsche Bank is rated by a number of ESG rating providers, with the ratings increasingly utilized as criteria to determine eligibility for sustainable investments and to assess management of ESG risks and opportunities. The methodologies and scores used by the different providers can lead to significant divergence in results and may not provide an accurate and consistent reflection of the risks facing Deutsche Bank. Should Deutsche Bank's ratings lag peers, or materially deteriorate, this could lead to negative reputational impacts and reduced investor demand for equity or debt.

~~-available today which~~ Data, methodologies and industry standards for measuring and assessing climate and other environmental risks are still evolving or, in certain cases, are not yet available. This, combined with a lack of comprehensive and consistent climate and other environmental risk disclosures by its clients, means that Deutsche Bank has to rely, in line with the wider industry, is heavily reliant on proxy estimates and qualitative/or proprietary approaches when assessing the risks to its balance sheet, which introduces a for risk assessment and modelling and for Deutsche Bank's climate and environmental risk management disclosures. The high degree of uncertainty into climate-related disclosures. This that this creates increases the risk that third parties may assert that Deutsche Bank's sustainability-related disclosures constitute so-called "greenwashing". In addition to the reputational risks associated with such allegations, competent supervisory

authorities and law enforcement agencies may commence investigations based on such allegations, as was recently the case with ~~Deutsche Bank's subsidiary~~ DWS which has received requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning certain ESG related matters. [On 25 September 2023, DWS agreed, without admitting or denying the SEC's findings, to a cease-and-desist order, censure and a U.S.\\$ 19 million civil money penalty to settle the SEC's ESG related investigation of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. \("DIMA"\) in relation to DIMA's U.S. business.](#)

Deutsche Bank is committed to managing its business activities and operations in a sustainable manner, including aligning portfolios with net zero emissions by 2050. Deutsche Bank continues to develop and implement its approach to environmental risk assessments and management in order to promote the integration of environmental-related factors across its business activities. This includes the ability to identify, monitor and manage risks and to conduct regular scenario analysis and stress testing. Rapidly changing regulatory as well as stakeholder demands, combined with significant focus by stakeholders, may adversely affect its businesses if it fails to adopt such demands or appropriately implement its plans.

[While Deutsche Bank remains committed to the targets outlined in its Sustainability Deep Dive on 2 March 2023, Deutsche Bank may face headwinds in achieving its aim for € 500 billion in cumulative ESG financing and investment volumes through the end of 2025. If ambitions or targets are missed, this could impact, among other things, revenues and the reputation of Deutsche Bank. In addition, scarcity of ESG assets may reduce Deutsche Bank's ability to issue ESG compliant funding. Similarly, significant deviations from absolute and intensity-based net zero aligned emissions targets may open Deutsche Bank up to reputational risks.](#)

Cybersecurity threats: [Cybersecurity threats such as the risk of breaches in confidentiality, integrity, or availability of Deutsche Bank's or its clients' information, or breaches of the security of third-party computer systems could adversely affect Deutsche Bank's ability to conduct its business, result in reputational damage, increase legal and regulatory risk and cause financial loss. Breaches can occur due to unauthorized access to networks or resources, computer viruses or malware, or other forms of cybersecurity attacks or incidents, including regulatory, geopolitical, operational and third-party risk.](#)

[Deutsche Bank may face operational risks arising from failures in the control environment, including errors in the performance of processes or security controls, as well as loss of data, which may disrupt business and lead to material losses. At the same time, Deutsche Bank may also face risks of material losses or reputational damage, if services are not provided as agreed, or in line with internal standards, which could result in regulatory penalties and financial losses. Cyberattacks could impact Deutsche Bank both directly and indirectly including impacts from third parties.](#)

[The increasing frequency and sophistication of recent cyberattacks has resulted in an elevated risk profile for many organizations around the world including Deutsche Bank. Significant attention by Deutsche Bank's management has been paid to the overall level of preparedness against such attacks. Cybersecurity continues as a focus area due to factors such as the continued and increasing reliance on Deutsche Bank's technology environment, as well as potential risks arising from the need for digital innovation, such as the usage of public cloud services, artificial intelligence, or quantum computing.](#)

[The technological advancements also pose demands on data privacy, security, and other information security risks. As the use of artificial intelligence becomes widespread, there are also increased risks to cybersecurity: denial of service, the criminal use of deepfakes, and more sophisticated social engineering attacks. Cybercrime groups may have the capability to use machine learning techniques to automate the deployment and operation of malware campaigns.](#)

[Financially motivated and other sophisticated cyberattacks, including ransomware, can be observed as persistent threats across industries and are expected to become more frequent. Additional threats are posed by supply chain attacks, an increasing frequency of critical software vulnerabilities potentially exploited by threat actors \(zero-day exploits\), and an expanding threat surface introduced by, for example, remote ways of working or the usage of cloud services.](#)

[Deutsche Bank experienced attacks on computer systems, including attacks aimed at obtaining unauthorized access to confidential company or client information, damaging, or interfering with company data, resources, or business activities, or otherwise exploiting vulnerabilities in its infrastructure, including attacks that occurred](#)

at Deutsche Bank's third-party providers. In 2023, Deutsche Bank did not experience any material effect on its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition as a result of an information security incident, including an attempted cyberattack. Deutsche Bank expects to continue to be the target of such attacks in the future and may not be able to effectively anticipate or prevent more material attacks from occurring in the future.

As a result, cyberattacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, unavailability of services, data loss, data destruction, and the inaccessibility of data and/or systems. This includes internal and third-parties information technology systems. A successful cyberattack could have a significant negative impact on Deutsche Bank that may result in the disclosure or misuse of client as well as proprietary information, damage to or inability to access information technology systems, financial losses, remediation costs (such as for investigation and reestablishing services), increased cybersecurity costs (such as for additional personnel, technology, or third-party vendors), personal data breach notification obligations, reputational damage, client dissatisfaction and potential regulatory penalties or litigation exposure.

Postbank IT migrations: Remaining risks related to Postbank IT migrations could increase and/or impact Deutsche Bank's reputation and may result in loss of clients, business or impact Deutsche Bank's future results.

Deutsche Bank completed the last data migration of Postbank in July 2023. While the IT migration focused on executing the transfer of clients and employees' use of the new IT infrastructure, it led to operational issues and client backlog. Deutsche Bank has implemented several mitigation measures and devised a remediation plan, which will be monitored by the BaFin via a monitor as outlined in the BaFin's order, published on 2 October 2023.

Deutsche Bank has made progress in remediating outstanding inquiries. In most processes, remediation was accomplished by year end 2023. For some processes, however, the backlog remediation is ongoing and is expected to be mostly resolved by the end of the first quarter of 2024. If Deutsche Bank needs more time to process the outstanding inquiries, credit and operational costs could increase further and/or impact Deutsche Bank's reputation and may result in loss of clients or business. This in turn could impact Deutsche Bank's future results.

Risk management: Deutsche Bank's risk management policies, procedures and methods leave Deutsche Bank exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.

Deutsche Bank has devoted significant resources to developing its risk management policies, procedures and assessment methods and intends to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, the risk management techniques and strategies have not been and may in the future not be fully effective in mitigating Deutsche Bank's risk exposure in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that it fails to identify or anticipate. Some of Deutsche Bank's quantitative tools and metrics for managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behavior. Deutsche Bank applies statistical and other tools to these observations to arrive at quantifications of its risk exposures. In a financial crisis, the financial markets may experience extreme levels of volatility (rapid changes in price direction) and the breakdown of historically observed correlations (the extent to which prices move in tandem) across asset classes, compounded by extremely limited liquidity. In such a volatile market environment, Deutsche Bank's risk management tools and metrics may fail to predict important risk exposures. In addition, Deutsche Bank's quantitative modeling does not take all risks into account and makes numerous assumptions regarding the overall environment, which may not be borne out by events. As a result, risk exposures have arisen and could continue to arise from factors Deutsche Bank did not anticipate or correctly evaluate in its models. This has limited and could continue to limit Deutsche Bank's ability to manage its risks especially in light of geopolitical developments, many of the outcomes of which are currently unforeseeable. Deutsche Bank's losses thus have been and may in the future be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate.

In addition, Deutsche Bank's more qualitative approach to managing those risks not taken into account by the quantitative methods could also prove insufficient, exposing Deutsche Bank to material unanticipated losses. Also, if existing or potential customers or counterparties believe its risk management is inadequate, they could take their business elsewhere or seek to limit their transactions with Deutsche Bank. This could harm Deutsche Bank's reputation as well as its revenues and profits.

Services by third parties: Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. Services provided by third parties pose risks to Deutsche Bank comparable to those it bears when it performs the services, and Deutsche Bank remains ultimately responsible for the services its third parties

provide. Furthermore, if a third party does not conduct business in accordance with applicable standards or its expectations, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to material losses or regulatory action or litigation or fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. In support of Deutsche Bank's business and operations, the use of and dependence upon third parties in the sector has increased over the years, necessitating a corresponding increase in capabilities to manage them. Deutsche Bank does so in order to focus on its core competencies and to seek improvements in costs, efficiency and effectiveness in its operations, for instance in connection with Deutsche Bank's IT modernization efforts. The nature of what Deutsche Bank uses third parties for has evolved and now includes more fundamental aspects of services including the use of Cloud and other advanced technology providers. This represents different risks and requires more robust risk assessments, appropriate contracting and ongoing oversight commensurate with those risks. It has also led to steady increase in regulation and regulatory scrutiny over not just how Deutsche Bank manages third parties day to day but also assessing the levels of resiliency needed that is proportional to the importance of the business services supported by the third party.

Services provided by third parties pose risks to Deutsche Bank comparable to those Deutsche Bank bears when it performs the services itself, and it remains ultimately responsible for the services the third parties provide. Deutsche Bank depends on such third parties to conduct its delivery of services in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards and in accordance with the contractual terms and service levels it has agreed with Deutsche Bank. If the third parties do not conduct business in accordance with these standards, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to material losses and could be subject to regulatory action or litigation as well as be exposed to reputational damage. More generally, if a third-party relationship does not meet Deutsche Bank's expectations, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to financial risks, such as the costs and expenses associated with migration of the services to another third party and business and operational risks related to the transition, and Deutsche Bank could fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

Similar to cybersecurity threats to Deutsche Bank itself, a successful cyberattack on a third-party vendor could have a significant negative impact on Deutsche Bank that may result in the disclosure or misuse of client as well as proprietary information, damage or inability to access information technology systems, financial losses, additional costs, personal data breach notification obligations, reputational damage, client dissatisfaction and potential regulatory penalties or litigation exposure.

In situations where Deutsche Bank is the third-party service provider, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to financial risks, such as lost revenues, costs and expenses associated with the cancellation of the service agreement, if Deutsche Bank were no longer able to benefit from the relationship.

Operational risks: Operational risks, which may arise from errors in the performance of Deutsche Bank's processes, the conduct of its employees, instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and infrastructure, or loss of business continuity, or comparable issues with respect to Deutsche Bank's vendors, may disrupt its businesses and lead to material losses.

Deutsche Bank faces operational risk arising from errors, inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted for. An example of this risk concerns derivative contracts, which are not always confirmed with the counterparties on a timely basis. For so long as the transaction remains unconfirmed, Deutsche Bank is subject to heightened credit and operational risk and in the event of a default may find it more difficult to enforce the contract.

In addition, Deutsche Bank's businesses are highly dependent on its ability to process manually or through its systems a large number of transactions on a daily basis, across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies. Some of the transactions have become increasingly complex. Moreover, management relies heavily on its financial, accounting and other data processing systems that include manual processing components. If any of these processes or systems do not operate properly, or are disabled, or subject to intentional or inadvertent human error, Deutsche Bank could suffer financial loss, a disruption of its businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Deutsche Bank is also dependent on its employees to conduct its business in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards. If Deutsche Bank's employees do not conduct its business in this manner, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to material losses. Furthermore, if an employee's misconduct reflects fraudulent intent, Deutsche Bank could also be exposed to reputational damage. Deutsche Bank categorizes these risks as conduct risk, a term used to describe the risks associated with behavior by

employees and agents, including third parties, that could harm clients, customers or the integrity of the markets, such as selling products that are not suitable for a particular customer, fraud, unauthorized trading and failure to comply with applicable regulations, laws and internal policies. U.S. regulators in particular have been increasingly focused on conduct risk, and such heightened regulatory scrutiny and expectations could lead to investigations and other inquiries, as well as remediation requirements, more regulatory or other enforcement proceedings, civil litigation and higher compliance and other risks and costs.

Deutsche Bank in particular faces the risk of loss events due to the instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and IT infrastructure, as well as breaches in IT system and infrastructure (including cyber-attacks). Such losses could materially affect Deutsche Bank's ability to perform business processes and may, for example, arise from the erroneous or delayed execution of processes as a result of system outages, degraded services in systems and IT applications or the inaccessibility of its IT systems. A delay in processing a transaction, for example, could result in an operational loss if market conditions worsen during the period after the error. IT-related errors may also result in the mishandling of confidential information, damage to Deutsche Bank's computer systems, financial losses, additional costs for repairing systems, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction or potential regulatory or litigation exposure (including under data protection laws such as the GDPR).

The continuing move across global industries to conduct business from home and away from primary office locations is driving a more accelerated evolution of business practices compared to historic trends. The demand on Deutsche Bank's technology infrastructure and the risk of cyber-attacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data or unavailability of services, as well as increase the likelihood of conduct breaches.

Business continuity risk is the risk of incurring losses resulting from the interruption of normal business activities. Deutsche Bank operates in many geographic locations and is frequently subject to the occurrence of events outside of its control. Despite the contingency plans Deutsche Bank has in place, its ability to conduct business in any of these locations may be adversely impacted by a disruption to the infrastructure that supports Deutsche Bank's business, whether as a result of, for example, events that affect Deutsche Bank's third-party vendors or the community or public infrastructure in which Deutsche Bank operates. Any number of events could cause such a disruption including deliberate acts such as acts of war or other military action, sabotage, terrorist activities, bomb threats, strikes, riots and assaults on Deutsche Bank's staff; natural calamities such as hurricanes, snowstorms, floods, disease pandemics (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and earthquakes; or other unforeseen incidents such as accidents, fires, explosions, utility outages and political unrest. Any such disruption could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business and financial position.

As a global bank, Deutsche Bank is often the subject of news reports. Deutsche Bank conducts its media dialogue through official teams. However, members of the media sometimes approach Deutsche Bank staff outside of these channels and Deutsche Bank-internal information, including confidential matters, have been subject to external news media coverage, which may result in publication of confidential information. Leaks to the media can have severe consequences for Deutsche Bank, particularly when they involve inaccurate statements, rumors, speculation or unsanctioned opinions. This can result in financial consequences such as the loss of confidence or business with clients and may impact Deutsche Bank's share price or capital instruments by undermining investor confidence. Then Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against these risks is limited.

Equivalence arrangements with CCPs: The inability to have equivalence arrangements with Central Clearing Counterparties ("CCPs") in countries outside the European Union may have adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or financial targets; along with the size of Deutsche Bank's clearing operations and risks if these operations fail to function properly.

For Indian CCPs, BaFin published a statement in February 2023 allowing German credit institutions, including Deutsche Bank, the possibility to remain members of the six India CCPs until 31 October 2024. This allows Deutsche Bank to make changes needed to allow clients to continue to be served by the six India CCPs. If Deutsche Bank no longer has equivalence arrangements with India after 31 October 2024, this would have an adverse impact on Deutsche Bank's business results and could impact its financial targets.

Negotiations between the UK and EU have continued with regards to financial services not extensively covered by the existing post-Brexit deal. The extension to the temporary equivalence arrangements for UK CCPs until June 2025 has temporarily removed the risk that access to UK clearing would be withheld from EU firms. If an equivalence agreement is not reached by June 2025, this could adversely impact Deutsche Bank's business and financial targets.

Deutsche Bank has large clearing and settlement businesses and an increasingly complex and interconnected IT landscape. These give rise to the risk that Deutsche Bank's customers or other third parties could lose substantial sums if the systems fail to operate properly for even short periods. This will be the case even where the reason for the interruption is external to Deutsche Bank. In such a case, Deutsche Bank might suffer harm to its reputation even if no material loss of money occurs. This could cause customers to take their business elsewhere, which could materially harm Deutsche Bank's revenues and profits.

Goodwill accounting: Deutsche Bank must test the value of the goodwill upon the acquisition of subsidiaries and affiliates and in its Asset Management division and of its other intangible assets at least annually for impairment. In the event the test determines that impairment exists, Deutsche Bank must write down the value of the asset. Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's profitability and results of operations.

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates and represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired at the date of the acquisition. As of 31 December 2023, Deutsche Bank recognized goodwill in the amount of € 2.8 billion. Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is capitalized and reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and their fair value can be measured reliably. These assets are tested for impairment and its useful lives reaffirmed at least annually. Deutsche Bank recorded a goodwill impairment of € 233 million related to the acquisition of Numis in 2023 and an impairment of € 68 million on an unamortized intangible asset in 2022. The determination of the recoverable amount in the impairment assessment of non-financial assets requires estimates based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, present value or other valuation techniques, or a combination thereof, necessitating management to make subjective judgments and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could result in significant differences to the amounts reported if underlying circumstances were to change.

Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's profitability and results of operations.

Nontraditional credit business: In addition to Deutsche Bank's traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending, ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank may also ~~engages~~ engage in nontraditional credit businesses in which credit is extended ~~in via~~ transactions ~~that include, for example, its~~ (e.g., holding of securities of third parties or engaging in complex derivative transactions. ~~These nontraditional credit businesses~~) that may materially increase Deutsche Bank's exposure to credit risk.

As a bank and provider of financial services, ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank is exposed to the risk that third parties who owe ~~the bank money, securities or other assets~~ claims to Deutsche Bank will not perform their obligations. Many of Deutsche Bank's businesses in beyond the traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending also expose ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank to credit risk.

In particular, much of the business Deutsche Bank conducts through the Investment Bank entails credit transactions, frequently ancillary to other transactions. Nontraditional sources of credit risk can arise, for example, from holding securities of third parties; entering into swap or other derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to Deutsche Bank; executing securities, futures, currency or commodity trades that fail to settle at the required time due to nondelivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries; and extending credit through other arrangements. Parties to these transactions, such as trading counterparties, may default on their obligations to Deutsche Bank due to bankruptcy, political and economic events, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons.

Many of ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's derivative transactions are individually negotiated and non-standardized, which can make exiting, transferring or settling the position difficult. Certain credit derivatives require that Deutsche Bank delivers to the counterparty the underlying security, loan, or other obligation ~~in order~~ to receive payment. In ~~a number of~~ several cases, Deutsche Bank does not hold, and may not be able to obtain, the underlying security, loan or other obligation. This could cause ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank to forfeit the payments otherwise due to it or result in settlement delays, which could damage Deutsche Bank's reputation and ability to transact future business, as well as impose increased costs on ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank. Legislation in the European Union ("EMIR") and the United States (the "Dodd-Frank Act") has introduced requirements for the

standardization, margining, central clearing and transaction reporting of certain over-the-counter derivatives. While such requirements ~~are aimed at~~ reducing the risk posed to counterparties and the financial system by such derivatives, they may reduce the volume and profitability of the transactions in which Deutsche Bank engages, and compliance with such provisions may impose substantial costs on Deutsche Bank.

~~The~~ In the past, exceptionally difficult market conditions ~~experienced during the global financial crisis~~ severely adversely affected certain areas in which ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank does business that entail nontraditional credit risks, including the leveraged finance and structured credit markets, and similar market conditions, should they occur, may do so in the future.

Fair value accounting: A substantial proportion of Deutsche Bank's assets and liabilities comprise financial instruments that it carries at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future.

~~A substantial proportion of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet comprise financial instruments that the bank carries at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.~~ Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset or liability could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If the value of an asset carried at fair value declines (or the value of a liability carried at fair value increases) a corresponding unfavorable change in fair value is recognized in the income statement. These changes have been and could in the future be significant.

Observable prices or inputs are not available for certain classes of financial instruments. Fair value is determined in these cases using valuation techniques ~~the Group~~ Deutsche Bank believes to be appropriate for the particular instrument. The application of valuation techniques to determine fair value involves estimation and management judgment, the extent of which will vary with the degree of complexity of the instrument and liquidity in the market. Management judgment is required in the selection and application of the appropriate parameters, assumptions and modeling techniques. If any of the assumptions change due to negative market conditions or for other reasons, subsequent valuations may result in significant changes in the fair values of Deutsche Bank's financial instruments, requiring Deutsche Bank to record losses.

Deutsche Bank's exposure and related changes in fair value are reported net of any fair value gains that may be recorded in connection with hedging transactions related to the underlying assets. However, Deutsche Bank may never realize these gains, and the fair value of the hedges may change in future periods for a number of reasons, including as a result of deterioration in the credit of its hedging counterparties. Such declines may be independent of the fair values of the underlying hedged assets or liabilities and may result in future losses.

~~**Goodwill accounting:** Pursuant to accounting rules, Deutsche Bank must test the value of the goodwill in its Asset Management division and of its other intangible assets at least annually for impairment. In the event the test determines that impairment exists, the bank must write down the value of the asset. Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on the Group's profitability results of operations.~~

~~Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates and represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired at the date of the acquisition. As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, Deutsche Bank recognized goodwill in the amount of € 2.9 billion and € 2.8 billion, respectively. Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is capitalized and reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and their fair value can be measured reliably. These assets are tested for impairment and its useful lives reaffirmed at least annually. The Group recorded an impairment of € 68 million on an unamortized intangible asset in 2022. The intangible asset is related to retail investment management agreements in Asset Management and the impairment was driven by net outflows and increase in discount rate in the fourth quarter of 2022. The determination of the recoverable amount in the impairment assessment of non-financial assets requires estimates based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, present value or other valuation techniques, or a combination thereof, necessitating management to make subjective judgments and assumptions. These estimates and~~

~~assumptions could result in significant differences to the amounts reported if underlying circumstances were to change.~~

~~Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on the Group's profitability and results of operations.~~

Deferred tax assets: Pursuant to accounting rules, Deutsche Bank must review its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or a portion of Deutsche Bank's deferred tax assets to be utilized, ~~it has to~~ Deutsche Bank must reduce the carrying amounts. These reductions have had and may in the future have material adverse effects on ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's profitability, equity, and financial condition.

Deutsche Bank recognizes deferred tax assets for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which those unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. As of 31 December ~~2022 and 31 December 2021~~ 2023, Deutsche Bank recognized deferred tax assets of € ~~7.27.0 billion and € 6.2 billion, respectively.~~

~~In determining the amount of deferred tax assets, Deutsche Bank uses historical tax capacity and profitability information and, if relevant, forecasted operating results based upon approved business plans, including a review of the eligible carry-forward periods, available tax planning opportunities and other relevant considerations. The analysis of historical tax capacity includes the determination as to whether a history of recent losses exists at the reporting date, and is generally based on the pre-tax results adjusted for permanent differences for the current and the two preceding financial years.~~ Each quarter, Deutsche Bank re-evaluates its estimate related to deferred tax assets, which can change from period to period and requires significant management judgment. For example, tax law changes or variances in future projected operating performance could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax assets that would be charged to income tax expense or directly to equity in the period such determination was made.

These adjustments have had and may in the future have material adverse effects on ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's profitability or equity.

Pension risks: Deutsche Bank is exposed to pension risks which can materially impact the measurement of its pension obligations, including interest rate, inflation, longevity and liquidity risks that can materially impact ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's earnings.

Deutsche Bank sponsors a number of post-employment benefit plans on behalf of its employees, including defined benefit plans. Deutsche Bank's plans are accounted for based on the nature and substance of the plan. Generally, for defined benefit plans the value of a participant's accrued benefit is based on each employee's remuneration and length of service. ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank maintains various external pension trusts to fund the majority of its defined benefit plan obligations. ~~The Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's funding principle is to maintain funding of the defined benefit obligation by plan assets within a range of 90% to 100% of the obligation, subject to meeting any local statutory requirements. Deutsche Bank has also determined that certain plans should remain unfunded, although its funding approach is subject to periodic review, for example, when local regulations or practices change. Obligations for Deutsche Bank's unfunded plans are accrued on the balance sheet. For most of the externally funded defined benefit plans there are local minimum funding requirements. ~~The Group~~ Deutsche Bank can decide on any additional plan contributions, with reference to its funding principle. There are some locations, for example the United Kingdom, where the trustees and Deutsche Bank jointly agree contribution levels. Deutsche Bank also sponsors retirement and termination indemnity plans in several countries, as well as some post-employment medical plans for a number of current and retired employees, mainly in the United States. The post-employment medical plans typically pay fixed percentages of medical expenses of eligible retirees after a set deductible has been met.

Deutsche Bank develops and maintain guidelines for governance and risk management, including funding, asset allocation and actuarial assumption setting. In this regard, risk management means the management and control of risks for ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank related to market developments (e.g., interest rate, credit

spread, price inflation), asset investment, regulatory or legislative requirements, as well as monitoring demographic changes (e.g., longevity). To the extent that pension plans are funded, the assets held mitigate some of the liability risks, but introduce investment risk. In its key pension countries, Deutsche Bank's largest post-employment benefit plan risk exposures relate to potential changes in credit spreads, interest rates, price inflation, longevity risk and liquidity risk, although these have been partially mitigated through the investment strategy adopted. Overall, Deutsche Bank seeks to minimize the impact of pensions on its financial position from market movements, subject to balancing the trade-offs involved in financing post-employment benefits, regulatory capital and constraints from local funding or accounting requirements.

All plans are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method, with inputs including the discount rate, inflation rate, rate of increase in future compensation and for pensions in payment and longevity expectations. For ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's most significant pension plans in the key countries, the discount rate used at each measurement date is set based on a high-quality corporate bond yield curve, which is derived using a bond universe sourced from reputable third-party index data providers and rating agencies, and reflects the timing, amount and currency of the future expected benefit payments for the respective plan.

Deutsche Bank's investment objective in funding the plans and its obligations in respect of them is to protect ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank from adverse impacts of its defined benefit pension plans on key financial metrics. ~~The Group seek~~ Deutsche Bank seeks to allocate plan assets closely to the market risk factor exposures of the pension liability to interest rates, credit spreads and inflation and, thereby, plan assets broadly reflect the underlying risk profile and currency of the pension obligations.

To the extent that the factors that drive ~~the Group's~~ Deutsche Bank's pension liabilities move in a manner adverse to ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank, or that its assumptions regarding key variables prove incorrect, or that funding of the pension liabilities does not sufficiently hedge those liabilities, Deutsche Bank could be required to make additional contributions or be exposed to actuarial or accounting losses in respect of its pension plans.

~~**Risk management:** The Group's risk management policies, procedures and methods leave the Group exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.~~

~~Deutsche Bank has devoted significant resources to developing its risk management policies, procedures and assessment methods and intends to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, the risk management techniques and strategies have not been and may in the future not be fully effective in mitigating Deutsche Bank's risk exposure in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that it fails to identify or anticipate. Some of Deutsche Bank's quantitative tools and metrics for managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behavior. The Group applies statistical and other tools to these observations to arrive at quantifications of its risk exposures. During the 2008 financial crisis, the financial markets experienced unprecedented levels of volatility (rapid changes in price direction) and the breakdown of historically observed correlations (the extent to which prices move in tandem) across asset classes, compounded by extremely limited liquidity. In this volatile market environment, the Group's risk management tools and metrics failed to predict some of the losses it experienced, and it may in the future fail to predict important risk exposures. In addition, Deutsche Bank's quantitative modeling does not take all risks into account and makes numerous assumptions regarding the overall environment, which may not be borne out by events. As a result, risk exposures have arisen and could continue to arise from factors the bank did not anticipate or correctly evaluate in its models. This has limited and could continue to limit the Group's ability to manage its risks especially in light of geopolitical developments, many of the outcomes of which are currently unforeseeable. Deutsche Bank's losses thus have been and may in the future be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate.~~

~~In addition, Deutsche Bank's more qualitative approach to managing those risks not taken into account by the quantitative methods could also prove insufficient, exposing the bank to material unanticipated losses. Also, if existing or potential customers or counterparties believe its risk management is inadequate, they could take their business elsewhere or seek to limit their transactions with Deutsche Bank. This could harm the Group's reputation as well as its revenues and profits.~~

~~**Operational risks:** Operational risks, which may arise from errors in the performance of Deutsche Bank's processes, the conduct of its employees, instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and infrastructure,~~

or loss of business continuity, or comparable issues with respect to the Group's vendors, may disrupt its businesses and lead to material losses.

Deutsche Bank faces operational risk arising from errors, inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted for. An example of this risk concerns derivative contracts, which are not always confirmed with the counterparties on a timely basis. For so long as the transaction remains unconfirmed, the bank is subject to heightened credit and operational risk and in the event of a default may find it more difficult to enforce the contract.

In addition, Deutsche Bank's businesses are highly dependent on its ability to process manually or through its systems a large number of transactions on a daily basis, across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies. Some of the transactions have become increasingly complex. Moreover, management relies heavily on its financial, accounting and other data processing systems that include manual processing components. If any of these processes or systems do not operate properly, or are disabled, or subject to intentional or inadvertent human error, the bank could suffer financial loss, a disruption of its businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Deutsche Bank is also dependent on its employees to conduct its business in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards. If Deutsche Bank's employees do not conduct its business in this manner, the bank may be exposed to material losses. Furthermore, if an employee's misconduct reflects fraudulent intent, the Group could also be exposed to reputational damage. Deutsche Bank categorizes these risks as conduct risk, a term used to describe the risks associated with behavior by employees and agents, including third parties, that could harm clients, customers or the integrity of the markets, such as selling products that are not suitable for a particular customer, fraud, unauthorized trading and failure to comply with applicable regulations, laws and internal policies. U.S. regulators in particular have been increasingly focused on conduct risk, and such heightened regulatory scrutiny and expectations could lead to investigations and other inquiries, as well as remediation requirements, more regulatory or other enforcement proceedings, civil litigation and higher compliance and other risks and costs.

The Group in particular faces the risk of loss events due to the instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and IT infrastructure, as well as breaches in IT system and infrastructure (including cyber-attacks). Such losses could materially affect Deutsche Bank's ability to perform business processes and may, for example, arise from the erroneous or delayed execution of processes as a result of system outages, degraded services in systems and IT applications or the inaccessibility of its IT systems. A delay in processing a transaction, for example, could result in an operational loss if market conditions worsen during the period after the error. IT-related errors may also result in the mishandling of confidential information, damage to Deutsche Bank's computer systems, financial losses, additional costs for repairing systems, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction or potential regulatory or litigation exposure (including under data protection laws such as the GDPR).

The continuing move across global industries to conduct business from home and away from primary office locations is driving a more accelerated evolution of business practices compared to historic trends. The demand on Deutsche Bank's technology infrastructure and the risk of cyber-attacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data or unavailability of services, as well as increase the likelihood of conduct breaches.

Business continuity risk is the risk of incurring losses resulting from the interruption of normal business activities. Deutsche Bank operates in many geographic locations and is frequently subject to the occurrence of events outside of its control. Despite the contingency plans Deutsche Bank has in place, its ability to conduct business in any of these locations may be adversely impacted by a disruption to the infrastructure that supports the bank's business, whether as a result of, for example, events that affect Deutsche Bank's third-party vendors or the community or public infrastructure in which the bank operates. Any number of events could cause such a disruption including deliberate acts such as acts of war or other military action, sabotage, terrorist activities, bomb threats, strikes, riots and assaults on Deutsche Bank's staff; natural calamities such as hurricanes, snowstorms, floods, disease pandemics (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and earthquakes; or other unforeseen incidents such as accidents, fires, explosions, utility outages and political unrest. Any such disruption could have a material adverse effect on the bank's business and financial position.

As a global bank, Deutsche Bank is often the subject of news reports. Deutsche Bank conducts its media dialogue through official teams. However, members of the media sometimes approach Deutsche Bank staff outside of these channels and Deutsche Bank internal information, including confidential matters, have been subject to external news media coverage, which may result in publication of confidential information. Leaks to the media can have severe consequences for Deutsche Bank, particularly when they involve inaccurate statements, rumors, speculation or unsanctioned opinions. This can result in financial consequences such as the loss of confidence or business with clients and may impact Deutsche Bank's share price or capital instruments by undermining investor confidence. Then Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against these risks is limited.

Services by third parties: Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. Services provided by third parties pose risks to Deutsche Bank comparable to those it bears when it performs the services, and the bank remains ultimately responsible for the services its third parties provide. Furthermore, if a third party does not conduct business in accordance with applicable standards or its expectations, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to material losses or regulatory action or litigation or fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. In support of the Group's business and operations, the use of and dependence upon third parties in the sector has increased over the years, necessitating a corresponding increase in capabilities to manage them. Deutsche Bank does so in order to focus on its core competencies and to seek improvements in costs, efficiency and effectiveness in its operations, for instance in connection with Deutsche Bank's IT modernization efforts. The nature of what the bank uses third parties for has evolved and now includes more fundamental aspects of services including the use of Cloud and other advanced technology providers. This represents different risks and requires more robust risk assessments, appropriate contracting and ongoing oversight commensurate with those risks. It has also led to steady increase in regulation and regulatory scrutiny over not just how the Group manages third parties day to day but also assessing the levels of resiliency needed that is proportional to the importance of the business services supported by the third party.

Services provided by third parties pose risks to the bank comparable to those the Group bears when it performs the services itself, and it remains ultimately responsible for the services the third parties provide. The Group depends on such third parties to conduct its delivery of services in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards and in accordance with the contractual terms and service levels it has agreed with the Group. If the third parties do not conduct business in accordance with these standards, the bank may be exposed to material losses and could be subject to regulatory action or litigation as well as be exposed to reputational damage. More generally, if a third party relationship does not meet Deutsche Bank's expectations, the Group could be exposed to financial risks, such as the costs and expenses associated with migration of the services to another third party and business and operational risks related to the transition, and the bank could fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

In situations where Deutsche Bank is the third party service provider, the bank may be exposed to financial risks, such as lost revenues, costs and expenses associated with the cancellation of the service agreement, if Deutsche Bank were no longer able to benefit from the relationship.

Cyber-attacks: Deutsche Bank's operational systems are subject to an increasing risk of cyber-attacks and other internet crime, which could result in material losses of client or customer information, damage its reputation and lead to regulatory penalties and financial losses.

Deutsche Bank faces the risk of breaches of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the bank or its clients' information. This includes risks such as breaches of the security of the bank or its vendors' computer systems due to unauthorized access to networks or resources, the introduction of computer viruses or malware, or other forms of cybersecurity attacks or incidents.

Financially motivated and other sophisticated cyber-attacks, including ransomware, can be observed as a persistent threat across industries and are anticipated to become more frequent. Additional threats are posed by supply chain attacks, an increasing frequency of high-rated zero-day exploits and an expanding threat surface introduced by, for example, remote ways of working or the use of cloud services.

~~Deutsche Bank may face operational risks arising from failures in the control environment, including errors in the performance of processes or security controls, as well as loss of data, which may disrupt its business and lead to material losses. At the same time, the bank may also face risks of material losses or reputational damage if services are not provided as agreed or in line with internal standards. Cyber-attacks could impact the Group both directly and indirectly including impact at third parties.~~

~~Deutsche Bank continues to invest toward the protection of its computer systems against such breaches and toward ensuring that its vendors employ appropriate cybersecurity safeguards. Of particular importance in 2022 was the continued focus on addressing the following main threat scenarios: financial theft, data disclosure, and service disruption along with system misuse, asset or data destruction, data distortion and information security regulatory adherence and conduct risk. To address the evolving cyber threat risk, the bank continues to modify and enhance its protective measures and to investigate and remediate information security vulnerabilities. These measures, however, may not be effective against the many security threats the Group faces.~~

~~The increasing frequency and sophistication of recent cyber-attacks has resulted in an elevated risk profile for many organizations around the world including Deutsche Bank, and significant attention by the bank's management has been paid to the overall level of preparedness against such attacks. Cybersecurity is growing in importance due to factors such as the continued and increasing reliance on the bank's technology environment as well as potential risks arising from the need for digital innovation such as the usage of public cloud. Deutsche Bank and other financial institutions have experienced attacks on computer systems, including attacks aimed at obtaining unauthorized access to confidential company or customer information or damaging or interfering with company data, resources, or business activities, or otherwise exploiting vulnerabilities in its infrastructure. The Group expects to continue to be the target of such attacks in the future. Although to date the bank has not experienced any material business impact from these attacks, the Group may not be able to effectively anticipate and prevent more material attacks from occurring in the future.~~

~~The move across global industries to conduct business from home and away from primary office locations in the wake of the so called 'New Work' transformation also exposes Deutsche Bank to a greater risk of cyber-attacks, which could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data or unavailability of services.~~

~~A successful attack could have a significant negative impact on the group, including as a result of disclosure or misappropriation of client or proprietary information, damage to computer systems, an inability to access information technology ("IT") systems, financial losses, remediation costs (such as for investigation and re-establishing services), increased cybersecurity costs (such as for additional personnel, technology, or third-party vendors), personal data breach notification obligations, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction and potential regulatory or litigation exposure.~~

New competitors: Digital innovation offers market entry opportunities for new competitors such as cross-industry entrants, global high-tech companies or financial technology companies. ~~Therefore, which will increase~~ Deutsche Bank ~~expects its businesses to have an increased~~ Bank's need for investment in digital product and process resources to mitigate the risk of a potential loss of market share.

To be able to respond to market developments, respond more quickly to clients' needs and to have more flexibility, and to improve IT resiliency, Deutsche Bank has decided to migrate a large number of applications to public cloud computing and storage systems through a strategic partnership with Google Cloud. This partnership with Google Cloud is a major milestone in Deutsche Bank's digital journey and shows a commitment to embracing ~~new~~innovative technologies. The objective is to enhance the client experience through improved products and services, system resiliency and security as well as reducing the cost inefficiencies of running legacy platforms. Such a major technology migration requires robust governance and planning, including required allocation of funding, to manage the risk of security and stability issues. Additionally, there is significant regulatory interest in this program. Also, as with any external service providers, Deutsche Bank must ensure the highest standards of data privacy and security controls to safeguard client and bank information. Failure to do so can compromise client trust, lead to financial losses and, in severe cases, regulatory penalties, litigation and the obligation to compensate individuals for damage.

Deutsche Bank continues to mature its overall data management strategy against its core processes and data sets such as transactional, client and reference data. This includes the development and implementation of Deutsche Bank's enterprise architecture principles across the core technology infrastructure. This is central to Deutsche Bank's wider technology and data strategy, enabling business growth and efficiencies, while also enhancing the control environment. Deutsche Bank's regulators are actively focused on ~~the bank's~~ Deutsche Bank's progress on this component of its strategy. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank also faces challenges with respect to embracing and incorporating new and disruptive technologies in conjunction with existing technological architecture in order to ensure industry standards of information security and customer experience.

~~Major~~ If Deutsche Bank is unable to achieve its major technology transformations in Deutsche Bank's business and infrastructure areas ~~are executed via dedicated initiatives. The, then Deutsche Bank risks not achieving the~~ intended benefits of these include IT and business cost reduction, control improvements, revenue growth through provision of new client features or targeted client growth. ~~One of these initiatives, UNITY, which aims at simplifying Deutsche Bank's IT environment through the migration of IT systems from the former Postbank into those of Deutsche Bank, faces important milestones before its completion in 2023. Program execution risks include resource shortages, dependencies on other programs and key deliverables, extended implementation timelines, impact of the change-related activity on the control environment and functionality issues in the upgraded applications or underlying technology. While Deutsche Bank endeavors to manage its initiatives to mitigate such risks, it cannot be assured that all risks have been completely mitigated and the risk remains that the initiatives may not fully achieve the expected benefits on the expected timetable.~~

Volatility of crypto assets: The crypto-assets ecosystem experienced significant volatility in ~~2022~~2023 and continues to carry significant inherent risks.

Crypto assets carry extreme price volatility risk, unclear price transparency, have underdeveloped liquidity and may be susceptible to market manipulation. Deutsche Bank's crypto-related activities and direct risk exposures are extremely limited and the risk of broader contagion to financial markets is still considered to be limited. Despite the risks currently posed by crypto assets, ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank is cognizant of the innovation that is occurring in this space and is considering possible opportunities to leverage the benefits of the underlying technology and address customer needs. However, by maintaining a cautious and highly selective approach, Deutsche Bank may miss out on opportunities.

The ability for banks to ~~be able to~~ engage in digital asset activities will vary depending on the stances taken within each jurisdiction and this may limit Deutsche Bank's ability to engage in these activities. Discussions regarding the required policy frameworks required to address the risks and opportunities of digital assets have increased due to numerous insolvency and fraud cases related to individual crypto assets or platforms.

~~Clearing operations:~~ The size of the Group's clearing operations exposes Deutsche Bank to a heightened risk of material losses should these operations fail to function properly.

~~The Group has large clearing and settlement businesses and an increasingly complex and interconnected IT landscape. These give rise to the risk that Deutsche Bank's customers or other third parties could lose substantial sums if the systems fail to operate properly for even short periods. This will be the case even where the reason for the interruption is external to Deutsche Bank. In such a case, the Group might suffer harm to its reputation even if no material amounts of money are lost. This could cause customers to take their business elsewhere, which could materially harm the Group's revenues and profits.~~

~~Benchmark reforms:~~ Ongoing global benchmark reform efforts, specifically the transition from interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates, including "risk-free rates", introduce a number of inherent risks to Deutsche Bank's business and the financial industry. These risks, should they materialize, may have adverse effects on the Group's business, results of operations and profitability.

~~Regulators and central banks have set the goal of improving the robustness of financial benchmarks, especially interest rate benchmarks. As a result of this initiative, as of the end of 2022, most LIBOR settings have ceased to be published or are no longer available in representative form. Certain tenors of GBP LIBOR remain available in synthetic form for a limited time period, only to enable so-called 'tough legacy' transactions to transition to suitable Risk-Free Rate ("RFR") alternatives. A reduced number of USD LIBOR tenors will be~~

published until the end of June 2023, however, the new use of USD LIBOR is subject to significant limitations. The FCA is currently consulting on the requirement for a synthetic USD LIBOR for 1-, 3- and 6-month settings, including the methodology and allowable 'tough legacy' use cases.

In the United States, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law by President Biden on March 15, 2022. The Act provides a clear federal solution for transitioning legacy contracts that either lack or contain insufficient contractual provisions by providing for the transition from LIBOR to a replacement rate. The Federal Reserve Board has also adopted the final rule that implements this Act, which establishes benchmark replacements for contracts governed by U.S. law that reference certain tenors of USD LIBOR that do not have suitable fallback provisions after June 30, 2023.

A material portion of the Group's assets and liabilities, including financial instruments in which the bank trades and other transactions and services in which the bank is involved, have interest rates that are linked to LIBOR, EONIA or similar inter-bank offered rates ("IBORs"), predominantly to USD LIBOR, and other financial benchmarks that have already ceased or that will be subject to future discontinuation. Transition of legacy transactions will depend, in some cases on client engagement and agreement to spread adjustments, which may not be forthcoming. In some cases, transition of legacy products may be hampered by structural factors, such as technical inability to contact numerous bondholders. Risks remain in respect of Deutsche Bank's tough legacy exposures which reference IBORs, especially USD LIBOR. Uncertainties around the timing and method of transition of certain products continues to present a number of risks for Deutsche Bank's, its customers and the financial services industry more widely. Ongoing risks include:

- Legal and compliance risk (including conduct risk) may arise due to possible disputes regarding either the terms of financial contracts with counterparties, or the manner of transition to replacement rates. Many financial instruments linked to financial benchmarks contain provisions, known as fallbacks, for the use of a successor interest rate in the event of the discontinuation of the benchmark, while others do not. The quality of fallbacks in contracts has improved in respect of a number of products in very recent times, but risks remain that some fallbacks may not perform well. In connection with discontinuation and transition, the counterparty to the financial instrument may challenge the rate determined by a fallback for such an instrument, particularly if Deutsche Bank is involved in the determination or setting of the successor rate. Such disputes could result in litigation or regulatory action founded in claims of breach of contract, anti-trust violations, market abuse, and/or other mistreatment of customers.
- Legal and compliance risk may derive from any failure to comply with regulators' expectations that new use of financial benchmarks will cease.
- While liquidity has developed in SOFR-related products, liquidity risk remains for USD LIBOR exposures toward the date of discontinuation and in relation to tough legacy products which use synthetic LIBOR, which may perform differently than historic LIBORs.
- The replacement of financial benchmarks, or use of synthetic LIBOR, could adversely impact the value of and return on existing instruments and contracts and the market for securities and other instruments whose returns are linked to such benchmarks.
- Market risk may arise due to interest rate "basis" risks — the risks posed by different interest rate provisions applying to assets than to liabilities — across tenors and currencies, driven by differing fallback methodologies and timings. Different timings of adoption of fallback protocols will create new basis and potentially make hedging more costly or less effective, and losses may result from value transfer in the fallback methodology adopted. Due to the unavailability and discontinuation of financial benchmarks that have already happened, and that are yet to come, Deutsche Bank may incur losses in respect of its assets and liabilities if the successor interest rate is not economically equivalent to the discontinued benchmarks.
- Finance and tax risk may arise due to the discontinuation of financial benchmarks and transition to RFRs, which could cause hedge accounting items to be derecognized, adversely impacting the bank's profitability or causing the bank to incur losses. Discontinuation and transition could also pose difficulties for the independent price verification of financial instruments, where market data is unavailable for the new or modified financial instrument. Tax uncertainties could arise, for example, if

~~a discontinuation or transition is viewed as a significant modification of a financial instrument that results in a profit or loss recognition event for tax purposes.~~

~~—Technology and operational risk may arise as a result of the complexity of transition processes, which will require collaboration with regulators and central banks as well as a wide range of market participants. Also, ongoing change efforts—relating to RFR product development, re-documentation of client contracts and infrastructure change, including to systems, processes and models across the business and Deutsche Bank's Finance, Risk and Treasury functions—, has been required. There is a risk that not all systems and process dependencies on financial benchmark availability have been identified and remediated. Successful transition processes are, to some extent, dependent on achieving industry and client consensus on standards and conventions, timing and sequencing of transition steps, creation of forward-looking term versions of the RFRs and the timely re-documenting of client contracts.~~

~~While the Group continues to actively manage the transition to alternative reference rates, the risk remains that implementation of any alternative RFRs may be impossible or impracticable under the existing terms of such financial instruments and could have an adverse effect on the value of certain financial instruments and on the Group's profitability. There is also the risk of an adverse effect to reported performance arising from the transition rules established by accounting bodies.~~

~~More broadly, initiatives to reform existing benchmarks and the Group's participation in them, including as benchmark submitter, could potentially expose the Group to legal, reputational or other risks. In particular, legal and compliance risk (including conduct risk) may arise due to the operational risks of participating in benchmark submissions, either as part of a panel with the requirement to use models and potentially exercise expert judgement or as provider of transactions data to a benchmark administrator.~~

Sanctions and embargoes: Deutsche Bank is subject to laws and other requirements relating to financial and trade sanctions and embargoes. If ~~the bank~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) breaches such laws and requirements, it can be subject, and in the past has been subject, to material regulatory enforcement actions and penalties.

Deutsche Bank is required to monitor, evaluate, and observe laws and other requirements relating to financial and trade sanctions and embargoes set by the EU, ~~the~~ Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany's Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control, and other authorities, such as the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("**OFAC**") and the UK Treasury Department's Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation ("**OFSI**"). Sanctions are subject to rapid change, and it is also possible that new direct or indirect secondary sanctions could be imposed by the United States or other jurisdictions without warning as a result of geopolitical developments. New and far-reaching sanctions against Russian entities and individuals have been, and may continue to be, imposed by the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom and other individual countries very rapidly following the commencement by Russia of the war in Ukraine, and many of these sanctions require very rapid implementation. Should Deutsche Bank fail to comply timely and in all respects with these new sanctions, ~~the Group~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) could be exposed to legal penalties and its reputation could suffer. New sanctions may also be imposed on other entities and individuals beyond the war in Ukraine at any time. If Deutsche Bank breaches any such new or preexisting laws and requirements, it can be subject, and has in the past been subject, to material regulatory enforcement actions and penalties.

U.S. economic sanctions: Transactions with counterparties in countries designated by the U.S. State Department as state sponsors of terrorism or persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions may lead potential customers and investors to avoid doing business with ~~the bank~~ [Deutsche Bank](#) or investing in ~~the bank's~~ [Deutsche Bank's](#) securities, harm its reputation or result in regulatory or enforcement action which could materially and adversely affect its business.

Deutsche Bank engages or has engaged in a limited amount of business with counterparties, including government-owned or -controlled counterparties, in certain countries or territories that are subject to comprehensive U.S. sanctions, ~~including Iran and Cuba~~ (referred to as "**Sanctioned Countries Territories**"), or with persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions (referred to as "**Sanctioned Persons**"). U.S. law generally prohibits U.S. persons or any other persons acting within U.S. jurisdiction (which includes business with a U.S. nexus) from dealings with or relating to Sanctioned [Countries Territories](#) or Sanctioned Persons. Additionally, U.S. indirect or "secondary" sanctions threaten the imposition of sanctions against non-U.S.

persons entirely outside of U.S. jurisdiction for engaging in certain activities, ~~including categories of transactions with certain entities and countries. Thus, U.S. sanctions may implicate activities in other geographic areas and by non-U.S. persons depending on the circumstances~~most recently targeting foreign financial institutions that knowingly or unknowingly facilitate transactions or provide services relating to Russia's military-industrial base. Deutsche Bank's U.S. subsidiaries, branch offices, and employees are, and, in some cases, its non-U.S. subsidiaries, branch offices, and employees are or may become, subject to such prohibitions and other regulations.

Deutsche Bank is a German bank and its activities with respect to Sanctioned ~~Countries~~Territories and Sanctioned Persons have been subject to policies and procedures designed to avoid the involvement of U.S. jurisdiction, including U.S. persons acting in any managerial or operational role and to ensure compliance with United Nations, European Union and German sanctions and embargoes; in reflection of legal developments in recent years, ~~the bank~~Deutsche Bank has further developed its policies and procedures with the aim of promoting – to the extent legally permitted – compliance with regulatory requirements extending to other geographic areas regardless of jurisdiction. However, should its policies prove to be, or have been, ineffective, Deutsche Bank may be subject to regulatory or enforcement action that could materially and adversely affect its reputation, financial condition, or business. ~~The Group has also taken other action to reduce the risk of compliance violations. In 2007, the Management Board decided that it will not engage in new business with counterparties in countries such as Iran, Syria, Sudan and North Korea and to exit existing business to the extent legally possible. In 2014, the bank added the Crimea Region, and in 2021 Afghanistan, to this list of countries, while de-listing Sudan. Deutsche Bank also decided to limit its business with counterparties in Cuba. Iran, North Korea, Syria and Cuba are currently designated as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. State Department. In 2022, the bank expanded its policy and included broad prohibitions relating to the areas in Ukraine occupied through Russia's war in 2022 and policy restrictions going beyond regulatory requirements related to Russia and Belarus in light of the war against Ukraine.~~

~~Deutsche Bank had a representative office in Tehran, Iran, which Deutsche Bank discontinued on 31 December 2007. The Group's remaining business with Iranian counterparties consisted mostly of participations as lender and/or agent in a few large trade finance facilities arranged before 2007 to finance the export contracts of exporters in Europe and Asia. As of 31 December 2018, those loans were fully paid back, and subsequently the majority of the remaining Iranian business consists of legacy contractual obligations related to guarantees. The Group does not believe its business activities with Iranian counterparties are or had been material to its overall business, with the aforementioned guarantees having notional amounts of substantially less than 0.01 % of total assets over recent years. The revenues from such activities represented substantially less than 0.01 % of total revenues for the year ended 31 December 2022.~~

~~As required by Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Sec. 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) Deutsche Bank has disclosed certain information regarding its activities or transactions with persons subject to U.S. sanctions against Iran and other persons subject to such provision.~~

~~Deutsche Bank is also engaged in a limited amount of business with counterparties domiciled in Cuba, which is not subject to any United Nations, European Union or German embargoes. The business consists of a limited number of letters of credit and of cash payments, each without a U.S. nexus, and it represented substantially less than 0.01 % of the Group's assets as of 31 December 2022. The letters of credit served to finance commercial products such as machinery as well as medical products.~~

~~The Group~~Deutsche Bank has set up processes and procedures aimed at complying with other substantial changes in U.S. economic sanctions ~~that have occurred since 2017. In August 2017, the United States enacted the "Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act" (referred to as "CAATSA"), which codifies existing U.S. sanctions against Russia (including designation of Russian entities under U.S. sanctions), expands U.S. secondary sanctions against Russia, tightens existing sectoral sanctions (targeting specific sectors of the Russian economy), and permits the imposition of sectoral sanctions against additional sectors of the Russian economy. In particular, expanded U.S. secondary sanctions under CAATSA allow for the imposition of U.S. sanctions on, among others, non-U.S. entities who engage in, among other activities, "significant" transactions with persons targeted under Russia-related sanctions or specific entities in the Russian defense and intelligence sectors, as well as certain energy projects relating to Russia. Deutsche Bank does not believe it has engaged or is currently engaged in any transactions with Russian entities that violate,~~

~~or are sanctionable under, U.S. sanctions. However, given the broad discretion U.S. authorities have in interpreting and enforcing U.S. sanctions, there can be no assurances that U.S. authorities will not bring enforcement actions against Deutsche Bank, or impose secondary sanctions on Deutsche Bank for its ongoing activities. Any such actions could have a material impact on the Group's business and harm its reputation relating to Russia since 2017.~~ Further, in response to the war in Ukraine, the United States, as well as other nations and the EU, have ~~expanded~~continued to expand sanctions on Russia and Russian entities; such sanctions could have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's business activities. In response ~~to the war in Ukraine and following the imposition of further far-reaching sanctions by democratic countries against Russia,~~ Deutsche Bank took a range of preparatory and responsive actions to implement the high number of, and in part newly developed, sanctions by inter alia filter and control updates, additional due diligence steps in transaction and client reviews with a nexus to Russia and by further restricting its policy and adjusting processes. Even though Deutsche Bank believes that it reacted quickly and thoroughly to these challenges, the sheer amount and complexity of changes ~~and their quality and complexity~~ have increased the operational risk ~~that the bank will have missed out unintentionally on some of the~~relating to regulatory ~~requirements~~compliance; given the strict liability applied in areas of this regulatory environment, ~~this~~such operational risk may translate into regulatory risks for Deutsche Bank leading to consequential losses. Furthermore, although Deutsche Bank does not believe it has engaged or is currently engaged in any transactions that violate, or are sanctionable under, U.S. sanctions relating to Russia, U.S. authorities have broad discretion in interpreting, enforcing, and applying U.S. sanctions, including, as of December 2023, the authority to impose blocking sanctions or other restrictions against foreign financial institutions that are knowingly or unknowingly engaged in certain targeted activities relating to the Russian military-industrial base. There can be no assurances that U.S. authorities will not bring enforcement actions against Deutsche Bank or impose secondary sanctions. Any such actions could have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's business and harm its reputation.

~~Additionally, since 2017, the U.S. Administration has imposed a number of sanctions against the Government of Venezuela and Venezuelan officials. These sanctions prohibit (beginning on August 5, 2019) virtually all unlicensed transactions involving the Government of Venezuela, including state-owned or state-controlled companies, and also threaten to impose sanctions on (non-U.S.) persons having materially assisted such transactions or dealings. The Group has taken steps and established processes and procedures aimed at complying with these U.S. sanctions against the Government of Venezuela. In response to these U.S. sanctions, Deutsche Bank has wound down several client relationships. With respect to entities of the Government of Venezuela, the Group are currently only engaged in legacy transactions. Deutsche Bank does not believe that any of its remaining activities related to the Government of Venezuela violate U.S. sanctions. However, given the broad discretion U.S. authorities have in interpreting and enforcing U.S. sanctions, there can be no assurances that U.S. authorities will not allege that the Group's ongoing activities violate U.S. sanctions.~~

~~Political and trade tensions between the United States and China led to a series of sanctions and countermeasures in 2020 and 2021, some of which were particularly relevant to financial institutions. In June 2021, the United States adopted Executive Order 14032, which amended an existing restriction and restricts purchases and sales by U.S. persons of certain publicly traded securities linked to companies the United States determines are affiliated with the Chinese military-industrial complex, as well as publicly traded securities that are derivative of or designed to provide investment exposure to such securities. Executive Order 14032 amended and clarified similar restrictions that had been imposed under a previous executive order. While Deutsche Bank has implemented changes in its control processes to promote compliance with these requirements, such measures raise potential regulatory compliance and conflicts of laws challenges and the impacts of such measures could be material and adverse.~~

~~The Group is aware, through press reports and other means, of initiatives by governmental and non-governmental entities in the United States and elsewhere to adopt laws, regulations or policies prohibiting transactions with or investment in, or requiring divestment from, entities doing business with Sanctioned Countries, particularly China, Iran and Russia. Such initiatives may result in Deutsche Bank being unable to gain or retain entities subject to such prohibitions as customers or as investors in its securities. In addition, the Group's reputation may suffer due to its association with such countries. Such a result could have significant adverse effects on the business or the price of Deutsche Bank's securities. Sanctions are subject to rapid change and it is also possible that new direct or indirect secondary sanctions could be imposed by the United States or other jurisdictions without warning as a result of geopolitical developments.~~

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE, THIRD PARTY INFORMATION AND COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL

Persons Responsible

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Registration Document. To the best knowledge of Deutsche Bank the information contained in this Registration Document is in accordance with the facts and the Registration Document makes no omission likely to affect its import.

Third Party Information

Where information has been sourced from a third party, Deutsche Bank confirms that this information has been accurately reproduced and that so far as Deutsche Bank is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third party no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Competent Authority Approval

This Registration Document has been approved by the CSSF as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation. The CSSF only approves this Registration Document as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval shall not be considered as an endorsement of Deutsche Bank that is the subject of this Registration Document. This Registration Document has been drawn up as part of a simplified prospectus in accordance with Art. 14 of the Prospectus Regulation.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

With effect as of 1 January 2020, Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("**EY**") has been appointed as independent auditor of Deutsche Bank. EY is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

INFORMATION ABOUT DEUTSCHE BANK

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (commercial name: Deutsche Bank) is a credit institution and a stock corporation incorporated in Germany and accordingly operates under the laws of Germany. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of Deutsche Bank is 7LTWFZYICNSX8D621K86. The Bank has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. It maintains its head office at Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, telephone: +49-69-910-00, www.db.com (information shown on the Bank's website does not form part of this Registration Document, unless that information is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document).

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Principal activities

The objects of Deutsche Bank, as laid down in its Articles of Association, include the transaction of all kinds of banking business, the provision of financial and other services and the promotion of international economic relations. The Bank may realise these objectives itself or through subsidiaries and affiliated companies. To the extent permitted by law, the Bank is entitled to transact all business and to take all steps which appear likely to promote the objectives of the Bank, in particular to acquire and dispose of real estate, to establish branches at home and abroad, to acquire, administer and dispose of participations in other enterprises, and to conclude enterprise agreements.

Deutsche Bank maintains its head office in Frankfurt am Main and branch offices in Germany and abroad including in London, New York, Sydney, Tokyo, Hong Kong and an Asia-Pacific Head Office in Singapore which serve as hubs for its operations in the respective regions.

Deutsche Bank is organized into the following segments:

- Corporate Bank (CB);

- Investment Bank (IB);
- Private Bank (PB);
- Asset Management (AM); and
- Corporate & Other (C&O).

The Capital Release Unit has ceased to be reported as a separate segment with effect from the first quarter of 2023.

In addition, Deutsche Bank has a country and regional organizational layer to facilitate a consistent implementation of global strategies.

The Bank has operations or dealings with existing and potential customers in most countries in the world. These operations and dealings include working through:

- (a) subsidiaries and branches in many countries;
- (b) representative offices in many other countries; and
- (c) one or more representatives assigned to serve customers in a large number of additional countries.

The following paragraphs describe the business operations in the different segments:

Corporate Bank

The Corporate Bank (CB) comprises Global Transaction Banking as well as Commercial Banking in Germany. The segment is primarily focused on serving corporate clients, including the German "Mittelstand", larger and smaller sized commercial clients in Germany as well as multinational companies. It is also a partner to financial institutions with regards to certain Transaction Banking services. Global Transaction Banking consists of the four businesses Cash Management, Trade Finance & Lending, Trust & Agency Services and Securities Services. Commercial Banking provides integrated expertise and a holistic product offering across the Deutsche Bank and Postbank brands in Germany.

Investment Bank

The Investment Bank (IB) combines Deutsche Bank's Fixed Income, Currency (FIC) Sales & Trading and Origination & Advisory as well as Deutsche Bank Research. It focuses on its traditional strengths in financing, advisory, fixed income and currencies, bringing together wholesale banking expertise across coverage, risk management, sales and trading, investment banking and infrastructure.

FIC Sales & Trading combines an institutional sales force and research with trading and structuring expertise across Foreign Exchange, Rates, Credit and Emerging Markets. The FIC Sales & Trading business are positioned strategically to respond to increasing automation, regulatory expectations and client demand for standardization and transparency in execution across credit, fixed income and currency products in industrialized countries and emerging markets.

Origination & Advisory is responsible for Deutsche Bank's debt origination business, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), and a focused equity advisory and origination platform. It is comprised of regional and industry-focused coverage teams, co-led from the bank's hubs in Europe, the U.S. and Asia Pacific that facilitate the delivery of a range of financial products and services to the bank's corporate clients.

Private Bank

The Private Bank (PB) comprises three business units. The Private Bank Germany serves private customers in Germany. The Private and Commercial Business International serves private and small business clients, as

well as commercial and corporate clients in Italy, Spain, Belgium and India. In addition, Private Bank covers Wealth Management clients globally.

With its "Deutsche Bank" brand Private Bank Germany focusses on providing its private customers with banking and financial products and services that include sophisticated and individual advisory solutions. The focus of its "Postbank" brand remains on providing Deutsche Bank's retail customers with standard products and daily retail banking services. In cooperation with Deutsche Post DHL AG, Deutsche Bank also offers postal and parcel services in the Postbank brand branches.

Private & Commercial Business International ("**PCBI**") provides banking and other financial services to private and commercial clients in Italy, Spain, Belgium and India with some variations in the product offering among countries that are driven by local market, regulatory and customer requirements.

Wealth Management ("**WM**") serves wealthy individuals and families as well as entrepreneurs and foundations. It supports clients in planning, managing and investing their wealth, financing their personal and business interests and servicing their institutional and corporate needs. The unit also provides institutional-type services for sophisticated clients and complements its offerings by closely collaborating with the Investment Bank, the Corporate Bank and Asset Management.

As announced in June 2020, Deutsche Bank has decided to combine WM and PCBI into one unit, the International Private Bank ("**IPB**"). This will allow Deutsche Bank to centralize its product and infrastructure activities to maximize economies of scale and scope.

Asset Management

Asset Management (AM) operates under the DWS brand. AM provides investment solutions to individual investors and institutions with a diversified range of Active, Passive and Alternative Asset Management products and services.

AM's investment offerings span all major asset classes including equity, fixed income, cash and multi asset as well as alternative investments. Deutsche Bank's alternative investments include real estate, infrastructure, private equity, liquid real assets and sustainable investments. Deutsche Banks also offers a range of passive investments. In addition, AM's solution strategies are targeted to client needs that may not be addressed by traditional asset classes alone. Such services include insurance and pension solutions, asset-liability management, portfolio management solutions, asset allocation advisory, structuring and overlay.

Corporate & Other (C&O)

Corporate & Other includes revenues, costs and resources held centrally that are not allocated to the individual business segments.

From 2023 onwards, the remaining portfolio, resources and employees of the former segment Capital Release Unit will be reported within the Corporate & Other segment.

TREND INFORMATION

Statement of no Material Adverse Change

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Bank since 31 December ~~2022~~2023.

Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Performance

There has been no significant change in the financial performance of Deutsche Bank Group since ~~30 September~~31 December 2023.

Recent Developments

On 1 February 2024, Deutsche Bank reported preliminary unaudited financial figures in respect of the fourth quarter 2023 and the full year 2023, as follows:

Deutsche Bank announced profit before tax of € 5.7 billion (the "**Profit Estimate**") for the full year 2023, up 2 % over 2022. Revenues grew by 6 % to € 28.9 billion, and by 8 % excluding specific items. Noninterest expenses were € 21.7 billion, up 6 %, with growth driven primarily by nonoperating costs of € 1.1 billion, up from € 474 million in 2022. Adjusted costs, which exclude these nonoperating items, rose 3 % to € 20.6 billion, as savings from efficiency measures partly offset costs relating to investments. The cost/income ratio was 75 % in 2023, stable compared to 2022.

Distributions to Shareholders

Deutsche Bank plans to increase both share repurchases and dividends by at least 50 % year-on-year in 2024. Deutsche Bank has received supervisory approval for a further share repurchase of € 675 million, which it aims to complete in the first half of 2024, having completed € 450 million in share repurchases in 2023. Deutsche Bank plans to recommend 2023 dividends of € 900 million, or € 0.45 per share, up from € 0.30 per share for 2022, at its Annual General Meeting in May 2024. Having raised its capital outlook by € 3 billion in October 2023, Deutsche Bank is well positioned to exceed its capital distribution goal of € 8 billion in respect of the financial years 2021-25, paid in 2022-26. Deutsche Bank published updated guidance for a proposed dividend of € 1.00 per share for the financial year 2025, subject to delivery of financial targets and to a 50 % payout ratio.

Global Hausbank Strategy

Deutsche Bank made further progress on accelerating execution of its *Global Hausbank* strategy on all dimensions during 2023:

- Revenue growth: Deutsche Bank has raised its compound annual growth rate ("**CAGR**") target for the period 2021-2025 by two percentage points, from between 3.5 % and 4.5 % to between 5.5 % and 6.5 %, after substantially outperforming its original target in both 2022 and 2023. Deutsche Bank aims to generate revenues of around € 32 billion in 2025. Deutsche Bank has invested to drive growth in capital light businesses, notably in the Corporate Bank, Origination & Advisory and Wealth Management, adding relationship manager hires in these businesses. In addition, Deutsche Bank completed the acquisition of Numis which, Deutsche Bank believes, will accelerate this strategy in the UK. Assets under management grew by € 115 billion in 2023, which is expected to drive revenue growth in the Private Bank and Asset Management in future periods.
- Operational Efficiency: Deutsche Bank made further progress on its € 2.5 billion operational efficiency programme during 2023. As at year-end 2023, savings either realised or expected from completed efficiency measures grew to € 1.3 billion, with around € 900 million in savings realised to date including approximately € 350 million in 2023. Deutsche Bank expects the programme's remaining savings of € 1.6 billion to be driven by measures relating to infrastructure and technology efficiencies, including application de-commissioning and operating model improvements; optimisation of Deutsche Bank's platform in Germany; and front-to-back process redesign, including simplified workflows and automation. The vast majority of these measures are expected to be reflected in the adjusted cost run-rate in 2025. The measures are expected to lead to a reduction of approximately 3,500 roles, mainly in non-client-facing areas. Deutsche Bank has set a goal for a quarterly run-rate of adjusted costs of € 5 billion and aims to operate with total costs of around € 20 billion in 2025.
- Capital efficiency: Deutsche Bank achieved risk weighted asset ("**RWA**") reductions of € 13 billion by year-end 2023, around halfway toward its target for RWA efficiencies of € 25-30 billion by 2025. This included a further € 3 billion in reductions in the fourth quarter, primarily due to securitisation transactions. These measures, together with strong organic capital generation, enabled Deutsche Bank to increase its Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET 1**") ratio to 13.7 % by year-end, from 13.4% at year-end 2022. Deutsche Bank announced capital distributions of € 1.6 billion in the first half of 2024 and now expects to exceed its goal of € 8 billion in capital distributions to shareholders paid in 2022-26.

Subject to achievement of its published financial targets and to a payout ratio of 50 %, Deutsche Bank published updated guidance for a proposed dividend of € 1.00 per share in respect of the financial year 2025.

Profit Development

Post-tax profit was € 4.9 billion, down 14 % year-on-year, reflecting an increase in income tax expense of € 851 million over 2022. In 2023, income tax expense included a positive year-end deferred tax asset ("DTA") valuation adjustment of € 1.0 billion, largely reflecting continuously strong performance in the UK, compared to a positive year-end DTA valuation adjustment of € 1.4 billion in 2022 which related to Deutsche Bank's US operations. 2022 also benefited from the geographical mix of income.

Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity ("RoTE") was 7.4 %, compared to 9.4 % in 2022. Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity ("RoE") was 6.7 % compared to 8.4 % in the prior year. The year-on-year development in both ratios partly reflects increased total equity due to organic capital generation and the higher income tax expense compared to 2022.

Fourth-quarter pre-tax profit was € 698 million, down 10 % compared to the fourth quarter of 2022. The year-on-year development largely reflects nonoperating items related to strategy execution: impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets rose to € 233 million, up from € 68 million in 2022, due entirely to a goodwill impairment charge related to the acquisition of Numis. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2022 included a € 305 million gain on the sale of Deutsche Bank Financial Advisors in Italy.

Fourth-quarter net profit was € 1.4 billion, down 28 % from the prior year quarter. The year-on-year development primarily reflects the aforementioned non-operating items and lower DTA valuation adjustment compared to the prior year quarter. Fourth-quarter post-tax RoTE was 8.8 % and post-tax RoE was 7.9 %.

Revenues

Net revenues were € 28.9 billion in 2023, up 6 % year-on-year, and up 8 % if adjusted for specific items. These items included a prior year gain on the sale of Deutsche Bank Financial Advisors in Italy of € 305 million and € 125 million from workout activities related to Sal. Oppenheim in 2022, neither of which recurred in 2023. Both of these items arose in the Private Bank. Additionally, debt valuation adjustments ("DVAs") in the Investment Bank had a € 47 million negative impact in 2023 versus a € 49 million benefit in 2022. Compound annual revenue growth since 2021 was 6.6 %, well above Deutsche Bank's original target of between 3.5 % and 4.5 % from 2021-2025. Fourth-quarter net revenues were € 6.7 billion, up 5 % year-on-year and up 10 % excluding specific items, predominantly the aforementioned gain on sale in the prior year quarter.

— Corporate Bank net revenues were € 7.7 billion in 2023, up 22 % year-on-year. All businesses delivered double-digit year-on-year growth, driven by strong net interest income and continued pricing discipline. Revenues in Corporate Treasury Services rose 14 % to € 4.4 billion, Institutional Client Services revenues grew by 20 % to € 1.9 billion, and Business Banking revenues grew 55 % to € 1.4 billion. In the fourth quarter, Corporate Bank revenues were € 1.9 billion, up 9 % year-on-year, reflecting a continued favorable interest rate environment and pricing discipline, supported by a solid deposit base and higher fee and commission income. Corporate Treasury Services revenues were up 2 % to € 1.1 billion, while revenues in Institutional Client Services grew 12 % to € 495 million and Business Banking revenues grew 25 % to € 364 million.

— Investment Bank net revenues were € 9.2 billion in 2023, down 9 % year-on-year, or down 8 % excluding the aforementioned DVA impacts. Fixed Income & Currencies ("FIC") revenues were € 8.0 billion, down 11 % from an exceptionally strong prior year. Revenues in Foreign Exchange, Rates and Emerging Markets were substantially lower, reflecting reduced levels of volatility and market activity; this development was partly offset by strong growth in Credit Trading. Revenues in Origination & Advisory rose 25 % year-on-year to € 1.2 billion, driven primarily by Debt Origination due to the non-recurrence of the prior year's mark to market losses in Leveraged Debt Capital Markets. This more than offset a 38 % decline in Advisory revenues which reflected very low levels of industry activity (source: *Dealogic*). In the fourth quarter, Investment Bank revenues were up 10 % year-on-year. FIC revenues were € 1.5 billion, up 1 % over the strong levels of the prior year quarter. Credit

Trading revenues were significantly higher, driven by the Distressed business and improvements to the flow business, while strong growth in Emerging Markets was driven by increased client activity in Asia. This was partly offset by lower revenues in Rates and Foreign Exchange compared to the high levels of the prior year quarter. Origination & Advisory revenues grew by 56 % to € 305 million, driven by Debt Origination revenues, primarily reflecting improvements in Leveraged Debt Capital Markets which benefitted from a non-repeat of prior year hedge losses and a partial recovery in the industry fee pool (source: *Dealogic*).

- Private Bank net revenues were € 9.6 billion in 2023, up 5 % year-on-year, and up 10 % if adjusted for the aforementioned specific items booked in the International Private Bank. Higher revenues from deposit products, driven by higher net interest margins, more than offset lower commissions and fee income driven by contractual and regulatory changes and the non-recurrence of revenues from Deutsche Bank Financial Advisors after its divestment. Revenues in the Private Bank Germany rose 14 % to € 6.1 billion, while revenues in the International Private Bank were down 8 %, or up 3 % excluding specific items. Assets under Management grew by € 40 billion to € 559 billion during the year, largely driven by net inflows of € 29 billion. In the fourth quarter, Private Bank net revenues were € 2.4 billion, down 4 % year-on-year, or up 9 % ex-specific items. Private Bank Germany revenues grew 10 % to € 1.5 billion, while revenues in the International Private Bank were € 907 million, down 21 %, and up 8 % ex-specific items. Assets under Management grew by € 12 billion during the quarter, driven mainly by net inflows of € 7 billion, the 16th consecutive quarter of net inflows, primarily reflecting successful deposit campaigns.
- Asset Management net revenues were € 2.4 billion in 2023, down 9 % year-on-year. A 6 % decline in management fees more than offset a slight rise in performance fees. Assets under Management grew by € 75 billion to € 896 billion during the year including net inflows of € 28 billion which were driven by Passive, Cash and Multi Asset products and including € 5 billion in ESG assets. In the fourth quarter, Asset Management revenues were € 580 million, down 5 % year-on-year. Management fees were down 3 %, reflecting lower fees in Alternatives due to net outflows and lower real estate valuations, while Other revenues were negatively impacted by lower investment income and higher funding charges. These developments more than offset a 36 % rise in performance fees. Assets under Management grew € 37 billion in the quarter including net asset inflows of € 11 billion, driven by Passive and Cash.

Noninterest Expenses

Noninterest expenses were € 21.7 billion in 2023, up 6 % year-on-year. This development largely reflected a rise in nonoperating costs to € 1.1 billion, up from € 474 million in 2022, largely related to the execution of Deutsche Bank's *Global Hausbank* strategy. The year-on-year increase in 2023 nonoperating costs was driven primarily by restructuring and severance expenses of € 566 million, compared to a release of € 8 million in 2022, and impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets of € 233 million, up from € 68 million in 2022, driven by the goodwill impairment charge related to Numis. Adjusted costs, which exclude nonoperating items, were € 20.6 billion, up 3 %. Investments in business growth, controls and efficiency measures were partly offset by the aforementioned realised savings from Deutsche Bank's operational efficiency programme.

In the fourth quarter, noninterest expenses were € 5.5 billion, up 5 % year-on-year. This development reflected the aforementioned restructuring and severance costs and Numis-related goodwill impairment, partly offset by a release of litigation provisions in the quarter. Fourth quarter adjusted costs were € 5.3 billion, up 9 %, and included a number of exceptional items which are not expected to recur in future periods.

The workforce was 90,130 full-time equivalents ("FTEs") at the end of 2023, an increase of 871 FTEs during the fourth quarter. This increase included 292 FTEs from Numis and 310 FTEs relating to the internalisation of external staff. These, together with other hires, more than offset leavers during the quarter.

Credit Provisions

Provision for credit losses was € 1.5 billion in 2023, up from € 1.2 billion in 2022 and 31 bps of average loans, slightly above Deutsche Bank's guidance, reflecting the continued challenging impact of macro-economic and interest rate conditions on parts of the credit portfolio during 2023.

In the fourth quarter, provision for credit losses was € 488 million, up from € 245 million in the third quarter. The quarter-on-quarter development partly reflects the non-recurrence of model-related adjustments in the previous quarter. Provision for performing (stage 1 and 2) loans was € 30 million, compared to largely model-driven releases of € 101 million in the third quarter, while provision for non-performing (stage 3) loans was € 457 million, compared to € 346 million in the third quarter, mainly driven by higher provisions in the Private Bank and Corporate Bank which were partly offset by lower provisions in the Investment Bank. Stage 2 provisions in the Private Bank Germany continued to be impacted by operational backlogs arising from the Postbank integration, representing € 28 million, which are expected partially to reverse in future quarters.

Capital Generation

The Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET 1") capital ratio was 13.7 % at the end of 2023, up from 13.4 % at the end of 2022. Organic capital generation more than offset the combined impacts of dividends, share buybacks, regulatory RWA inflation and business growth during the year. Capital efficiency measures, which form part of Deutsche Bank's accelerated execution of its *Global Hausbank* strategy, delivered RWA reductions of € 13 billion during 2023.

In the fourth quarter, the CET 1 ratio of 13.7 % was slightly lower than 13.9 % at the end of the third quarter, as organic capital generation in the quarter was more than offset by deductions for dividends and share buybacks and regulatory deductions for deferred tax assets. During the quarter, Deutsche Bank completed its € 450 million 2023 share repurchase programme as planned. Total distributions to shareholders from dividends and share repurchases amounted to over € 1 billion during 2023, up 50 % over 2022, and bringing cumulative distributions to € 1.8 billion for 2022 and 2023.

The Leverage ratio was 4.5 % in the fourth quarter of 2023, down from 4.7 % in the previous quarter. The quarter-on-quarter development primarily reflected a slight rise in leverage exposure, partly driven by increased liquidity reserves due to higher deposits.

Liquidity and Funding Strength

Liquidity reserves were € 261 billion at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023, up from € 245 billion at the end of the third quarter, including High Quality Liquid Assets of € 219 billion, up from € 210 billion at the end of the third quarter. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 140 %, above the regulatory requirement of 100 %, representing a surplus of € 62 billion. The Net Stable Funding Ratio was 121 %, slightly above Deutsche Bank's target range of 115-120 % and representing a surplus of € 109 billion above required levels.

Deposits were € 622 billion at year-end 2023, up by € 11 billion during the fourth quarter, and by € 29 billion during the second half of 2023, slightly above the level of year-end 2022.

Sustainable Finance

Environment, Social and Governance ("ESG") related financing and investment volumes were € 14 billion excluding DWS in the quarter, bringing the cumulative total since 1 January 2020 to € 279 billion, including € 64 billion in 2023.

In the fourth quarter, Deutsche Bank's businesses contributed as follows:

- Corporate Bank: € 3 billion in sustainable financing, raising the Corporate Bank's cumulative total since 1 January 2020 to € 53 billion.
- Investment Bank: € 8 billion in sustainable financing and capital market issuance, for a cumulative total of € 167 billion since 1 January 2020.
- Private Bank: € 3 billion growth in ESG assets under management and new client lending, and a cumulative total of € 59 billion since 1 January 2020.

During the fourth quarter of 2023, Deutsche Bank published its Initial Transition Plan, outlining its future roadmap for achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank announced the formation of

~~a new Nature Advisory Panel, which aims to help Deutsche Bank assess nature-related risks and identify new financial product offerings tied to the challenge of reversing biodiversity loss. Deutsche Bank also became the first bank to join #BackBlue, a UN-backed finance commitment which aims to support ocean protection. Deutsche Bank hosted multiple events at the UN Climate Change Conference ("COP28") in Dubai, one in partnership with six German industrial companies. Deutsche Bank acted as Co-Lead of the Net Zero Banking Alliance ("NZBA") Real Estate Working Group which published its Emerging Practice Paper, *Climate Target Setting for Real Estate Financing*, during the quarter.~~

Group Results at a Glance

(Deleted)

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended				Twelve months ended			
	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	Absolute Change	Change in %	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	Absolute Change	Change in %
Total net revenues, of which:	6,658	6,315	343	5	28,879	27,210	1,669	6
Corporate Bank (CB)	1,911	1,760	151	9	7,716	6,337	1,379	22
Investment Bank (IB)	1,837	1,675	161	10	9,160	10,016	(856)	(9)
Private Bank (PB)	2,395	2,506	(111)	(4)	9,575	9,153	422	5
Asset Management (AM)	580	609	(29)	(5)	2,383	2,608	(225)	(9)
Corporate & Other (C&O)	(65)	(236)	171	(73)	45	(904)	949	N/M
Provision for credit losses	488	351	137	39	1,505	1,226	280	23
Noninterest expenses	5,472	5,189	283	5	21,695	20,390	1,305	6
Profit (loss) before tax	698	775	(77)	(10)	5,678	5,594	84	2
Profit (loss)	1,429	1,978	(549)	(28)	4,892	5,659	(767)	(14)
Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	1,260	1,803	(542)	(30)	4,212	5,025	(813)	(16)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	13.7 %	13.4 %	0.4 ppt	N/M	13.7 %	13.4 %	0.4 ppt	N/M
Leverage ratio ¹	4.5 %	4.6 %	(0.0) ppt	N/M	4.5 %	4.6 %	(0.0) ppt	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure

¹ At period-end

The Annual Report 2023 and Form 20-F are scheduled to be published on 14 March 2024.

The consolidated Profit Estimate is based on the following factors and assumptions:

- ~~— Based on management's knowledge as of today the consolidated Profit Estimate of Deutsche Bank has been compiled and prepared on a basis comparable with the historical financial information and consistent with the established financial reporting process of Deutsche Bank using the accounting policies of Deutsche Bank as outlined in the Notes "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" and "Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements" in the Consolidated Financial Statements 2021 as well as in the Note "Impact of Changes in Accounting Principles" in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of 30 June 2023.~~
- ~~— As the consolidated Profit Estimate is prepared on the basis of assumptions about past events and actions, it naturally entails substantial uncertainties. Because of these uncertainties it is possible that the actual consolidated profit of Deutsche Bank for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 may differ materially from the estimated consolidated profit.~~
- ~~— As the consolidated Profit Estimate is prepared on the basis of unaudited financial information, the results of the audit prepared by an independent auditor may impact the basis for the Profit Estimate. Furthermore, the consolidated financial information of Deutsche Bank is subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board which has not been carried out yet. Therefore, it is possible that the actual consolidated profit of Deutsche Bank for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 may differ materially from the estimated consolidated profit.~~
- ~~— On 1 January 2023, the Group adopted the following IFRS amendments:

 - ~~○ IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"~~
 - ~~○ IAS 12 "Income Taxes"~~
 - ~~○ IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"~~~~

The adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Other than the developments mentioned ~~above and~~ elsewhere in this Registration Document, there have been no recent developments since 31 December 2023.

Outlook

The Group believes that the fundamental transformation announced in 2019 and completed at year-end 2022 has led to a strong foundation for the Group and positioned it to build and maintain a trajectory of sustainable growth. In March 2022, Deutsche Bank outlined its Deutsche Bank's strategic and financial road map through 2025, referred to as the "Global Hausbank" strategy, and communicated its outlines Deutsche Bank's 2025 financial targets and capital objectives. In addition, if Deutsche Bank continues to refine and accelerate its "Deutsche Bank's Global Hausbank" strategy with measures which, if successfully implemented, could allow implements, Deutsche Bank to could outperform its 2025 financial targets.

Deutsche Bank's key performance indicators are shown in the table below:

	30 September <u>31 December 2023*</u> (unaudited)	Financial targets and capital objectives 2025
Financial targets		
Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity¹ <u>return on average tangible equity¹</u>	7.0 <u>7.4</u> %**	Above 10.0 %
Compound annual growth rate of revenues² <u>revenues between 2021 and 2025²</u>	6.9 <u>6.6</u> %	3.5 <u>5.5 to 4.5</u> % ³
Cost/income ratio³ <u>ratio⁴</u>	73.0 <u>75.1</u> %**	Less than 62.5 %
Capital objectives		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.9 <u>13.7</u> %	~ 13.0 % ⁵
Total payout ratio⁴ <u>ratio⁶</u>	12.4 <u>21</u> %	50 % ⁷

* Extracted from the Earnings Annual Report as of 30 September 2023.

** ~~Nine months ended 30 September 2023.~~

¹ Based on Net Income profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon.

² ~~Based on net revenues; twelve months~~ Twelve months period until the end of the respective reporting period compared to full year 2021.

³ Target ratio raised to 5.5 to 6.5 % between 2021 and 2025 at the beginning of 2024.

⁴ ~~Total noninterest~~ Noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net revenues, which are defined as net interest income before provision for credit losses, plus noninterest income.

⁵ Target ratio while maintaining a buffer of 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's expected maximum distributable amount ("MDA") threshold.

⁶ ~~2023 distributions~~ Distributions in form of common share dividend paid and share buybacks for cancellation executed in the reporting period in relation to ~~2022 prior period~~ net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders.

7 In respect of financial year 2024 onwards.

Deutsche Bank reaffirms its financial targets to be achieved by 2025 of a post-tax return on average tangible equity of above 10 %, ~~a and increases Deutsche Bank's target on~~ compound annual revenue growth of between ~~3.5-5.5 %~~ and ~~4.5-6.5 %~~ for 2021 to 2025 ~~and, from its previously announced 3.5 to 4.5 % target, along with~~ a cost/income ratio of below 62.5 %. Deutsche Bank also confirms its capital objectives of a CET 1 capital ratio of around 13 % and a payout ratio of 50 % ~~from 2025~~ in respect of the financial year 2024 onwards. All forward-looking projections below are based on 31 January 2024, foreign exchange rates.

~~Deutsche Bank expects Group revenues to be slightly higher in 2023 compared to the prior year. Deutsche Bank expects the growth momentum experienced in the first nine months to continue for the remainder of 2023 with revenues at around € 29 billion in line with Deutsche Bank's guidance range of € 28 billion to € 29 billion. This is driven by strong net interest income momentum in Corporate Bank and Private Bank as well as the beginning of recovery in the Investment Bank's Origination & Advisory business.~~

In 2024, Deutsche Bank revenues are expected to be slightly higher compared to the prior year. Deutsche Bank expects revenues to be at around € 30 billion at Group level supported by the resilience and growth potential of its businesses and continued business momentum. Corporate Bank revenues are expected to be slightly lower in 2024 driven by an continued normalization of net interest margins. Investment Bank revenues are expected to be higher in 2024 driven by significantly higher revenues in Origination & Advisory mainly from an expected recovery in the Debt Origination business and slightly higher revenues in FIC Sales & Trading. Private Bank net revenues are expected to remain essentially flat, benefiting from the business growth in investment products, which are partially offset by lower deposit revenues given a more competitive environment. In Asset Management, revenues are expected to be slightly higher assuming market stabilization.

Deutsche Bank is managing the Group's cost base towards ~~its~~ the 2025 cost/income ratio target ~~of below 62.5 %.~~ The Group, Deutsche Bank remains highly focused on cost discipline and delivery of the initiatives underway, ~~with further incremental operational efficiencies in the process of being implemented underlining the Group's commitment to continuous improvement.~~ For 2023, Deutsche Bank ~~and~~ expects noninterest expenses ~~to be slightly higher compared to 2022.~~ This development reflects higher than originally anticipated litigation charges recorded in the second quarter of this year and impacts in relation to the acquisition of Numis Corporation Plc, which closed on 13 October 2023. Adjusted costs for the full year 2023 are expected ~~as well as adjusted costs in 2024~~ to be essentially flat compared to 2022, benefiting from strict cost management and lower Single Resolution Fund charges for the current year as well as a potential restitution payment from a national resolution fund. Moreover, Deutsche Bank continues to execute on its agenda to foster Deutsche Bank's growth ambitions and to improve Deutsche Bank's ~~2023.~~ The Group believes costs in 2024 to benefit from the bank's investment in structural efficiency, ~~including measures.~~ These include the optimization of Germany's ~~the Germany~~ platform, the ~~upgrades of the~~ upgrade of technology architecture, the front-to-back redesign of processes, ~~and~~ measures to increase infrastructure efficiency, and the reductions in non-client facing senior roles. ~~Benefits from these measures in the year.~~ These effects are expected to ~~be partially or fully offset by~~ counterbalance continued inflationary pressures as well as the impact of selective ~~headwinds and help funding selected~~ investments in ~~further~~ business growth and ~~temporarily higher than expected costs in relation to the retirement of legacy technology infrastructure and the operational backlog currently experienced in the Postbank IT migration program.~~ in the control environment. Deutsche Bank aims for a quarterly run-rate of adjusted costs of € 5 billion in 2024 and aims to operate with total noninterest expenses of around € 20 billion in 2025.

~~For~~ Given the headwinds in the first quarter of 2024, the Group's guidance for the full year ~~2023,~~ the Group expects ~~2024~~ provision for credit losses is expected to be at the upper end of ~~Deutsche Bank's guidance range of 25 to 30 basis points of average loans, reflecting the uncertain macroeconomic backdrop and lower loan balances than initially anticipated.~~ Deutsche Bank expects provision for credit losses in 2023, unlike in 2022, to be driven by single-name losses rather than a deterioration of macro-economic forward-looking variables in light of the persistent macro-economic and geopolitical uncertainties. Deutsche Bank remains committed to stringent underwriting standards and a tight risk management framework.

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio ("CET 1 ratio") by year end ~~2023~~ 2024 is expected to remain essentially flat compared to ~~2022 and the third quarter~~ 2023. ~~Deutsche Bank~~ The bank has received ~~several~~ the majority of the regulatory decisions ~~on~~ for internal credit and market risk models in ~~the first nine months of~~ 2023 with smaller

ones expected in ~~the fourth quarter of 2023~~2024. On a net basis, risk weighted assets are ~~also~~ expected to ~~remain essentially flat when considering model impacts, respective mitigation initiatives and~~ be slightly higher from capital efficient business growth. Starting in 2024, Deutsche Bank introduces a new methodology regarding the allocation of operational risk RWA to the divisions, while the Group's operational risk RWA will be unaffected by the change, the respective divisional metrics will change going forward. Deutsche Bank aims ~~for~~to maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of around 13 %, i.e., to operate with a buffer of 200 basis points ~~above the Maximum Distributable Amount~~point above Deutsche Bank's expected maximum distributable amount ("MDA") threshold ~~at the end of 2023~~, also after the impacts from the adoption of CRR 3, which is expected to become effective on 1 January 2025.

Deutsche Bank plans to sustainably grow cash dividends and, over time, return to shareholders through share buybacks excess capital over and above the requirements to support profitable growth and upcoming regulatory changes. For the financial year 2023, the Management Board intends to propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of € 0.45 per share, after having paid a dividend of € 0.30 per share for 2022 and € 0.20 per share for 2021. For the financial year 2024 and subsequent years, Deutsche Bank targets a payout ratio of 50 % of net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, delivered through a combination of cash dividends and share buybacks. These distributions to shareholders are subject to shareholder authorization and German corporate law requirements, and in the case of share buybacks additionally require prior regulatory approval. Deutsche Bank plans to increase both share repurchases and dividends by at least 50 % year on year in 2024. Deutsche Bank has received supervisory approval for a share repurchase of € 675 million, which it aims materially to complete in the first half of 2024, having completed € 450 million in share repurchases in 2023; and Deutsche Bank plans to propose a dividend in respect of the 2023 financial year of € 0.45 per share, or approximately € 900 million, up from € 0.30 per share for 2022, at Deutsche Bank's Annual General Meeting in May 2024. For the financial years 2024 and 2025, Deutsche Bank aims for cash dividends of € 0.68 and € 1.00 per share, respectively, subject to a 50 % payout ratio limitation relative to net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Deutsche Bank has set a capital distribution goal of € 8 billion in respect of the financial years 2021-2025, paid in 2022-2026, and believes that it is positioned to exceed this objective based on the achievement of Deutsche Bank's financial targets.

~~Deutsche Bank is committed to delivering sustainable growth on cash dividends and, over time, returning excess capital that is over and above what is required to support profitable growth and upcoming regulatory changes to shareholders through share buybacks, subject to regulatory approval, shareholder authorization and meeting German corporate law requirements. To that end, subject to meeting Deutsche Bank's strategic targets, the Management Board intends to grow the cash dividend per share by 50 % per annum over three years, starting from the € 0.20 per share paid for the financial year 2021. This would translate into approximately € 3.3 billion of cumulative dividend payments by 2025 with respect to financial years 2021-2024. In relation to the financial year 2024 Deutsche Bank intends to achieve a total payout ratio of 50 % from a combination of dividends paid and share buybacks executed in 2025; and Deutsche Bank intends to maintain a 50 % total payout ratio in subsequent years. In addition to the share buyback of € 300 million already concluded in 2022 and the up to € 450 million share buyback announced for the second half of 2023, together with further share buybacks anticipated in 2024, successfully executing the Group's financial and strategic plans through 2025 would therefore support the previously announced cumulative distributions to shareholders in the form of dividends paid or share buybacks executed of approximately € 8 billion in respect of financial years 2021-2025.~~

~~Deutsche Bank initiated a share repurchase program of up to € 450 million, 50 % higher than in 2022, of which 60 % has been completed as of 30 September 2023 and the remainder is expected to be executed in the last quarter of the year. Together with the dividend, Deutsche Bank paid in respect of 2022, Deutsche Bank aims to distribute in 2023 more than € 1 billion of capital to shareholders and € 1.75 billion over 2022 and 2023.~~

By the nature of ~~its~~Deutsche Bank's business, Deutsche Bank is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including in the United States. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. While Deutsche Bank resolved a number of important litigation matters and made progress on others, Deutsche Bank expects the litigation and enforcement environment to remain challenging. ~~With~~For 2024, and with a caveat that forecasting litigation charges is subject to many uncertainties, ~~and considering the cost of resolving matters and making progress on others~~, Deutsche Bank presently expects net litigation charges ~~for 2023~~ to exceed the levels experienced in 2022 ~~given the increased level of provisions recognized in the second quarter of 2023~~.

~~Risks to the Group's outlook include but are not limited to potential impacts on the business model from a worse than expected macroeconomic environment including elevated persistent inflation forcing central banks to continue increasing interest rates and financial conditions to tighten further which, in turn, could lead to a deeper and more protracted recession. This could result in lower client activity and may impact the performance of certain sectors such as Commercial Real Estate and Leveraged Lending, thereby resulting in uncertainties on Deutsche Bank's estimates for credit loss provision and costs. In addition, geopolitical uncertainties across several themes including the ongoing war in Ukraine, the Israel-Gaza conflict, the tensions between China and Taiwan and a possible intensification of U.S. versus China strategic competition could pose further risks including downside risks to growth, also impacting foreign exchange rates or securities. Failures in Deutsche Bank's control environment including from cyber threats may also result in unexpected impacts.~~

Deutsche Bank's aspirations are subject to various external and internal risks, some of which Deutsche Bank cannot influence. Timely and successful achievement of its strategic targets or aspirations may be adversely impacted by reduced revenue-generating capacities of some of Deutsche Bank's core businesses should downside risks crystallize. These risks include but are not limited to the uncertain future path of inflation and central bank's policies on interest rates, the Israel-Hamas war and the war in Ukraine with both having escalation potential, a deteriorating macroeconomic environment, elevated geopolitical risks, plausible cyber events, the ongoing headwinds posed by regulatory reforms and the effects on Deutsche Bank's legal and regulatory proceedings. A key focus in 2023 was the persistently high inflation which drove further monetary tightening, growing expectations of a higher-for-longer interest rate environment and generally tighter financial conditions in the major advanced economies. Towards the end of 2023, evidence of waning inflation pressure led to a repricing of market expectations with respect to earlier and more significant central bank rate cuts in 2024 accompanied by an easing of financial conditions. In addition, there were episodes of significant market volatility particularly around selective failures and/or restructurings in the U.S. and European banking sector as well as increasing pressure on the commercial real estate market, particularly in the U.S. office sector. Overall, these trends could continue to drive high levels of uncertainty and could result in fluctuations in the results of Deutsche Bank's operations, strategic plans and financial targets.

Adjusted costs as well as Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity are non-GAAP financial measures.

Corporate Bank

~~Corporate Bank expects the strong momentum in the first nine months of 2023 to continue for the full year, with its performance being supported by the interest rate environment and strategic initiatives, despite macroeconomic uncertainties. Revenues~~revenues are expected to be ~~higher~~slightly lower in 2024 compared to the prior year ~~with growth across all three client segments, driven by improvements in~~. Revenue performance in 2023 was marked by extraordinary high levels of net interest income, principally in deposit-based businesses, resulting from increased interest rates, and strict pricing discipline ~~and further impacts of the segments growth initiatives~~. Corporate Bank anticipates a normalization of deposit revenues in 2024, which is expected to be partially offset by growing noninterest rate sensitive revenue streams, including commissions and fees. Despite being slightly lower compared to 2023, revenues are expected to be significantly higher than during the low interest rate environment.

Corporate Treasury Services revenues are anticipated to be ~~higher with a strong momentum~~slightly lower due to the normalization of rate pass-through in the Corporate Cash Management business ~~and growth in noninterest revenues. Corporate Cash Management revenues will continue to be driven by the net interest income from interest rates above prior year, pricing discipline and a strong deposit base. Trade Finance & Lending revenues will be impacted by the continued selective balance sheet deployment and reduced funding benefits including from the ECB's Targeted Longer Term Refinancing Operations ("TLTRO") program, partially offset by higher commission and fee income~~growth in structured and flow trade finance solutions and lending. Institutional Client Services revenues are also expected to be ~~higher, supported by higher~~slightly lower driven by a reduction in net interest rates ~~income, partly offset by slightly higher fee income~~. In Business Banking, revenues are expected to be ~~significantly higher~~essentially flat compared to ~~the~~ prior year ~~from, driven by business growth in net~~with stable interest income, ~~principally due to higher interest rates in Germany, and supported by stable loan volumes and~~ and lagging deposit ~~balances~~payouts.

Provision for credit losses is expected to be ~~essentially flat in 2023~~ in a range of 20 to 25 to 30 basis points of average loans in 2024.

Noninterest expenses and adjusted costs are expected to be slightly higher in 2023/2024 compared to ~~2022, mainly reflecting 2023, as a result of~~ higher internal service cost allocations. ~~Regulatory compliance, know-your-client ("KYC") and client onboarding process enhancements, system stability and control and conduct continue to remain an area of strong focus. Adjusting the prior year for the methodology change regarding driver-based cost management methodologies ("DBCM"), Corporate Bank expects noninterest expenses and adjusted costs to be essentially flat versus 2022.~~

RWA in the Corporate Bank are anticipated to ~~remain essentially flat in 2023 as increases from~~ be higher in 2024 driven by increased lending activities ~~are expected to be offset by favorable, changes from the aforementioned new methodology regarding the allocation of operational risk RWA to the divisions and~~ model changes.

~~Risks to the~~ In addition to the risks already outlined above, risks to the division's outlook include ~~potential impacts on its business model from macroeconomic and global geopolitical uncertainties, including uncertainties associated with the war in Ukraine,~~ lower economic growth in the major operating countries from ongoing supply chain disruptions, higher energy and commodity prices as well as uncertainty around central bank policies (e.g., the interest rate environment). In addition, ongoing regulatory developments (e.g., the finalization of the Basel 3/III framework) and lower levels of client activity may also have an adverse impact.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank revenues are expected to be ~~slightly lower in 2023~~ higher in 2024 compared to the prior year. ~~The recovery in Origination & Advisory has been slower than expected in the first nine months of the year and is likely to only partially offset a normalization in~~ In 2024, the division expects the targeted investments made in both Fixed Income, Currency ("FIC") Sales & Trading and Origination & Advisory in the prior year, combined with a broader recovery in Origination & Advisory market to drive improved performance.

FIC Sales & Trading revenues are expected to be ~~lower than in 2022. The performance in Rates has been robust in the first nine months in 2023 and the business will seek to develop targeted areas where it sees opportunities, but Rates expects the partial market normalization that was witnessed through the last two quarters to continue through the remainder of the year. Global Emerging Markets will continue to develop the business' onshore footprint and client workflow solutions further, although volatility levels in the Central & Eastern Europe, Middle East & Africa region and associated revenues seen in 2022 are unlikely to be repeated. The Foreign Exchange business was negatively impacted by the extreme interest rate volatility in the first quarter of 2023, while the second and third quarter saw reduced currency volatility resulting in lower activity. Both of these factors will impact the full year performance. Within Credit Trading the flow credit business is building on investments into product and coverage teams which have contributed to improved performance in the first nine months of the year and will look to maintain the momentum from strong~~ slightly higher compared to 2023. Rates plans to consolidate its existing position, while selectively growing via targeted investments in line with client demand and market opportunities. The Foreign Exchange business will look to further technology development in spot and expand its precious metals offering. The Global Emerging Markets business will continue to further develop its onshore capabilities, for example building on the development of Latin America and client workflow solutions globally, while selectively expanding its product offering. Credit Trading intends to build on the turnaround in performance seen in the distressed flow business in 2023. The Financing business will continue to take a disciplined and selective approach to the optimize the effective deployment of resources and look to benefit from the increase in interest rates seen over the last twelve months maintain our top 3 ranking globally.

~~The expected recovery in the Origination & Advisory industry has been slower than anticipated, with the overall full year fee pool forecasted to be materially lower year-on-year. Despite this, Origination & Advisory revenues are expected to be significantly higher in 2023/2024 compared to 2022/2023, driven by an expected industry recovery and the impact of investments made in the prior year, with the acquisition of Numis bringing benefits across the business. Within Debt Origination. The business will benefit from the non-repeat of significant leveraged lending markdowns that occurred across the sector in 2022 and a partial recovery in Leverage the business expects Leveraged Debt Capital Markets. The Investment Grade Debt business aims to build on the~~

~~solid performance in the first nine months of the year and further develop ESG capabilities for clients~~partial recovery it witnessed in the prior year, while Investment Grade Debt will look to maintain its robust performance in 2023 and benefit from an expected improvement in the industry fee pool in 2024. Equity Origination will continue to provide a competitive offering across products ~~and expects to further benefit from an improved market environment which started in the second quarter of 2023, with a specific focus on IPOs.~~ Advisory plans to build on the momentum of targeted investment that has been made throughout the year, however, the reduced levels of announced volumes seen over the last year have materially lowered the industry fee pool in the first nine months of 2023. This has impacted revenues year to date and will continue to do so for the remainder of the year. in 2023 including the Numis acquisition, which will materially expand the businesses UK client base.

Provisions~~Provision~~ for credit losses in 2024 are expected to be ~~essentially flat in 2023~~ in a range of ~~30 to 35 to 40~~ basis points of average loans. Overall provisioning levels are likely to remain elevated, as macroeconomic factors that have caused these levels are expected to continue this year.

In ~~2023~~2024, noninterest expenses ~~as well as adjusted costs~~ are expected to be ~~slightly higher~~essentially flat compared to the previous year ~~driven by inflation, higher bank levy costs, Non-recurring goodwill impairment, significantly lower bank levy charges and lower litigation settlements in 2024 are expected to be offset by a full year of costs associated with the strategic growth initiatives including investments in, along with further people and technology, along with investments, continued inflation and increased regulatory related costs within infrastructure support and higher internal service allocations. Adjusting the prior year for the DBCM methodology change, Investment Bank expects noninterest expenses and adjusted costs to be essentially flat versus 2022.~~

For ~~2023~~2024, RWA in the Investment Bank is expected to be ~~slightly higher driven by credit risk RWA from targeted business growth; regulatory inflation is expected to be largely offset by mitigating business actions.~~essentially flat compared to 2023. Increased Credit Risk RWA to support revenue growth is offset by lower allocated operational risk RWA and model changes.

~~There are several~~In addition to the risks outlined for the Group above, risks to the outlook of the Investment Bank in ~~2023, including~~2024 include potential impacts on the business model from macroeconomic changes, including uncertainties associated with the ~~war in Ukraine~~ongoing conflicts in Europe and the Middle East, while ~~the~~ second order effects on energy, supply chain disruptions and food prices will continue to have a significant impact on financial markets. Central bank policies, specifically around interest rates and expected fiscal loosening could create further ~~tapering of asset purchases, create risks, as does the current period of high inflation~~risks. In addition, the evolving regulatory framework could lead to unforeseen regulatory compliance costs and possible delays in the implementation of the division's efficiency measures, which could adversely impact its cost base. ~~More broadly, other unforeseen geopolitical event risks may also have an adverse impact.~~

Private Bank

In ~~2023~~2024, the Private Bank expects ~~to benefit from the rising interest rate environment and from continued business growth. Private Bank also expects that beneficial impacts of specific revenue items and releases in certain provisions will not repeat in the same magnitude as in 2022. Noninterest expenses in 2023 are expected to be burdened by continued inflationary impacts and investments as well as higher internal service cost allocations, which will in part be offset by continued savings from transformation initiatives.~~net revenues to remain essentially flat compared to 2023. Growth in investment product revenues, supported by continued net inflows in assets under management driven by continued business growth, is expected to be partially offset by a decline in deposit revenues given a more competitive market environment.

~~Net revenues in Private Bank for 2023 are anticipated to be slightly higher compared to 2022. The year-on-year comparison will be impacted by the non-recurrence of a gain on the sale of the Deutsche Bank Financial Advisors business in Italy and by lower revenues from workout activities in Sal. Oppenheim. Revenues excluding these specific items are expected to be higher compared to 2022 driven by net positive effects from the rising interest rate environment and by continued business growth despite an expected slowdown in loan volume growth.~~

In the Private Bank Germany, net revenues are expected to be higher essentially flat compared to 2022. Net interest income is expected to grow driven by higher deposit revenues, which will be partly offset by reduced funding benefits. Fee income is 2023. Deposit revenues are expected to decrease due to the higher competition as well as lending due to continued elevated interest rate environment, while investment products are expected to grow. In the International Private Bank, net revenues are expected to be lower essentially flat year on year driven by changes in contractual and regulatory conditions. Fee income from increased investment product revenues is expected to be reflecting continued business growth, partially offset by a decline in deposit revenues, while lending revenues remain essentially flat.

Net revenues in International Private Bank are expected to be lower compared to 2022 driven by the non-recurrence of the aforementioned gain on sale in Italy of approximately € 310 million and Sal. Oppenheim workout revenues of approximately € 130 million. Excluding these specific items, revenues are anticipated to be essentially flat year on year. Positive impacts driven by deposit products in the EMEA region are expected to be in part offset by continued headwinds in the APAC region, reduced funding benefits and forgone revenues after the aforementioned business sale.

Driven by the current market development, Assets under Management ("AuM") volumes are now Private Bank assumes continued growth in assets under management in 2024 with corresponding volumes expected to be slightly higher compared to year-end 2022 reflecting continued net inflows in both investment products and deposits year-end 2023. The overall development of AuM volumes is though will highly dependent on financial depend on market conditions parameters, including equity indices and foreign exchange rates. Growth dynamics in the loan businesses in the Private Bank are expected to slow down mainly reflecting lower client demand against a backdrop of rising interest rates mainly in mortgage loans in Germany as well as client deleveraging in the APAC region.

Provision In 2024, provision for credit losses is forecasted expected to be slightly higher in 2023 in a range of 20 to 25 to 30 basis points of average loans. 2023 included a small number of single name losses in the International Private Bank and higher provision for credit losses from temporary operational backlog in the second half of 2023 in Private Bank Germany.

RWA are expected to be essentially flat in 2023 with selected growth in the loan book being partially offset by portfolio optimizations and updates in the implementation of regulatory requirements.

Noninterest expenses are expected to be higher in 2023 slightly lower in 2024 compared to 2022 2023, driven by higher internal service cost allocations, the non-recurrence of provision releases recorded in 2022 and higher restructuring expenses for continued transformation initiatives in 2023 significantly lower nonoperating costs. Adjusted costs are expected to be slightly higher year on year as lower year on year reflecting continued savings from transformation strategic initiatives will not fully offset the impacts of inflation and higher, including slightly lower headcount as well as internal service cost allocations. Adjusting the prior year for the DBCM methodology change, Private Bank expects noninterest expenses to be slightly higher and adjusted costs to remain essentially flat versus 2022. This will be partially offset by continued inflation impacts.

RWA are expected to be higher in 2024 mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and model changes, regulatory inflation, and loan related RWA increases.

Risks In addition to the risks outlined for the Group above, risks to Private Bank's outlook include potential impacts on the business model from macroeconomic changes, including uncertainties associated with the war in Ukraine, global inflationary pressures due to higher energy and commodity prices as well as ongoing supply chain disruptions, uncertainty on interest rates, slower economic growth in the major operating countries and lower client activity. Client activity could be impacted by market uncertainties including higher than expected volatility in equity and credit markets. The implementation of regulatory requirements including consumer protection measures and, delays in the implementation of strategic projects, delays in Postbank service remediation or changes resulting from contract renegotiations could also have a negative impact on revenues, capital consumption and costs.

Asset Management

The Asset Management segment principally consists of the consolidated financial results of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA ("~~DWS~~"), of which Deutsche Bank ~~AG~~ owns a controlling interest.

Given the current macroeconomic outlook and the asset management industry's challenges, ~~DWS~~Asset Management intends to focus on innovative products and services where it can differentiate and best serve clients, while also maintaining a disciplined cost approach as it invests in growth and transformation. ~~DWS expects~~Asset Management also continues to expect its diversified asset base to ~~continue to~~ provide some protection against current ~~market~~ challenges. ~~DWS committed to a new set of medium-term financial targets in December 2022 as part of its refined strategy.~~

Asset Management expects ~~total~~ net revenues to be ~~lower~~slightly higher for the full year ~~2023~~2024 compared to ~~the prior year driven by slightly lower management fees, mark to market of co-investments and FX impact~~2023. Management fees ~~and performance~~are expected to remain essentially flat as slightly higher fees from flows and market impacts are expected to be counterbalanced by anticipated industry wide margin compression. Performance and transaction fees are expected to be ~~slightly~~ lower in ~~2023~~2024 and other revenues to be significantly higher from improved investment income and lower funding allocations.

Noninterest expenses and adjusted costs are expected to be essentially flat in 2024 compared to 2023, as the division expects to continue investing into growth and platform transformation.

Asset Management expects ~~Au~~Assets under management to be slightly higher at the end of ~~2023~~2024 compared to the end of ~~2022, as it expects~~2023, with continued net inflows into growth areas like Passive including Xtrackers. Net flows should be further enhanced by strategic partnerships and product innovations.

RWA are expected to be higher in 2024, mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and from model changes.

~~Risks~~In addition to the risks described above for the Group, risks to Asset Management's outlook include ~~macro-economic and market conditions, growth prospects and continued economic impact from the war in Ukraine, which could adversely affect its business, results of operations or strategic plans. Elevated levels of economic and political uncertainty worldwide, and~~ protectionist and anti-trade policies, that could have unpredictable consequences in the economy, market volatility and investors' confidence, which may lead to declines in business and could affect revenues and profits. In addition, the evolving regulatory framework could lead to unforeseen regulatory compliance costs and possible delays in the implementation of the efficiency measures, which could adversely impact the division's cost base.

Capital Release Unit

~~Having fulfilled its de-risking and cost reduction mandate from 2019 through the end of 2022, the Capital Release Unit ceased to be reported as a separate segment with effect from the first quarter of 2023. Its remaining portfolio, resources and employees are reported within the Corporate & Other segment. The remaining Capital Release Unit assets will roll off over time. These are mostly interest rate derivatives but also include the Polish FX mortgage portfolio and certain other FIC & Equities assets.~~

Corporate & Other

~~For 2023, Corporate & Other is expected to generate a pre-tax loss, and as previously reported, will include financial impacts of legacy portfolios, previously reported as the Capital Release Unit. Results in~~ in 2024, Corporate & Other will continue to be impacted by valuation and timing differences on positions that are economically hedged, but do not meet hedge accounting requirements. Corporate & Other will also continue to retainretain shareholder expenses, which are expected to be around € 0.6 billion for the full year 2024 as well as certain funding and liquidity impacts, which ~~in total~~ are expected to be around € ~~300 million~~0.2 billion for the full year. ~~Shareholder expenses are expected to be around € 550 million for the full year. The pre-tax loss associated with legacy portfolios is expected to be lower than the equivalent pre-tax loss in 2022~~ 2024, Corporate & Other will continue to record the reversal of noncontrolling interests reported in the business segments, primarily from ~~lower noninterest expenses~~DWS.

Legacy portfolios are expected to generate a larger pre-tax loss in 2024, primarily from the non-recurrence of a litigation provision release recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023. In addition, results in Corporate & Other will continue to be impacted by valuation and timing differences on positions that are economically hedged, but do not meet hedge accounting requirements.

RWA are expected to be significantly lower in 2024, mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and model changes.

ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

In accordance with German law, Deutsche Bank has both a **Management Board** (*Vorstand*) and a **Supervisory Board** (*Aufsichtsrat*). These Boards are separate; no individual may be a member of both. The Supervisory Board appoints the members of the Management Board and supervises the activities of this Board. The Management Board represents Deutsche Bank and is responsible for the management of its affairs.

The **Management Board** consists of the following members:

Christian Sewing	Chairman of the Management Board (Chief Executive Officer); Corporate Affairs & Strategy (including Communications and Corporate Social Responsibility and Political Affairs); Sustainability; Research; Group Audit (administratively only, in all other aspects collective responsibility of the Management Board)
James von Moltke	Deputy Chairman of the Management Board (President); Chief Financial Officer (CFO); Head of Asset Management (AM); Group Finance; Chief Accounting Officer; Regional Finance; Business and Infrastructure Finance (CFOs); Group Tax; Treasury; Investor Relations; Planning and Performance <u>and responsible for the Asset Management</u>
Fabrizio Campelli	Head of Investment Bank (IB); Head of Corporate Bank (CB); Head of Region UKI (UK & Ireland) <u>and Investment Bank</u>
Bernd Leukert	Chief Technology, Data and Innovation Officer; Chief Information Office; Chief Technology Office; Data Governance and Oversight; Cloud Transformation; Chief Innovation Office; Chief Security Office
Alexander von zur Mühlen	Head of Region APAC; Head of Region EMEA; Head of Region <u>Chief Executive Officer Asia-Pacific, Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA), and Germany</u>
Claudio de Sanctis	Head of Private Bank (PB)
Rebecca Short	Chief Operating Officer; Human Resources (incl. Corporate Executive Matters); Global Real Estate; Infrastructure Chief Operating Office (excl. Technology, Data & Innovation); Technology, Data & Innovation Chief Operating Office; Group Strategic Analytics; Non-Financial Risk Front-to-Back Transformation / Remediation Governance; Business Architecture; Investment Governance; Chief Remediation Office; Transformation Governance Office; Deutsche Bank Management Consulting; Global Procurement
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon	Chief Administrative Officer (CAO); and Head of Region Americas; Legal and Group Governance (incl. Data Privacy); Regulatory Affairs; Compliance; Anti-Financial Crime (AFC);

~~Controls Testing & Assurance; Business Selection and Conflicts Office~~
[the Americas](#)

Olivier Vigneron

~~Chief Risk Officer (CRO); Business Aligned Risk Management (Divisional CROs); Regional Risk Management (Regional CROs); Enterprise Risk Management (ERM); Model Risk Management (MoRM); Credit Risk Management (CRM); Market & Valuation Risk Management (MVRM); Non-Financial Risk Management (NFRM); Treasury & Liquidity Risk Management (TLRM)~~

The **Supervisory Board** consists of the following members:

Alexander Wynaendts

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG;
Member of the Board of Directors at Air France-KLM Group S.A., Paris, France;
Member of the Board of Directors at Uber Technologies, Inc., San Francisco, USA;
[Non-Executive Director, Chairman, at Uber Payments B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands](#)
Non-Executive Director, Chairman, at Puissance Holding B.V., Rotterdam, Netherlands

Frank Schulze*

Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG;
Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank AG and DB Privat- und Firmenkundenbank AG

Prof. Dr. Norbert Winkeljohann

Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG;
Self-employed corporate consultant, Norbert Winkeljohann Advisory & Investments;
Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bayer AG;
Member of the Supervisory Board of Georgsmarienhütte Holding GmbH;
Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sievert SE;
Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bohnenkamp AG

Susanne Bleidt*

Member of the General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG;
Member of the Supervisory Board of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG;
Member of the Members' General Meeting, Erholungswerk Post Postbank Telekom e.V.;
Member of the Advisory Board, Postbeamtenkrankenkasse

Mayree Clark

Member of the Board of Directors of Ally Financial, Inc., Detroit, USA;
Member of the Board of Directors of Allvue Systems Holdings, Inc., Florida, USA

Jan Duscheck*

Head of national working group Banking of ~~trade union~~ [United Services Union](#) ver.di

Manja Eifert*

Chairperson of the Staff Council, Deutsche Bank AG, Berlin

Claudia Fieber*	Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank AG and DB Privat- und Firmenkundenbank AG
Sigmar Gabriel	Former German Federal Government Minister; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Heristo AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Energy AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Energy Management GmbH
Florian Haggemiller*	Head of the Federal Working Group: Information and Communications Technology (ICT) ver.di; Member of the Supervisory Board of IBM Deutschland GmbH; Member of the Supervisory Board of IBM Central Holding GmbH
Timo Heider*	Chairman of the General Staff Council of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG / Postbank Finanzberatung AG; Chairman of the Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG, PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank, Postbank Finanzberatung AG and BHW Holding GmbH; Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of BHW Bausparkasse AG; Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank; Deputy Chairman of the Board of Pensionskasse der BHW Bausparkasse AG VVaG
Gerlinde M. Siebert*	Global Head of Governance, Deutsche Bank AG
Yngve Slyngstad	Chief Executive Officer of Aker Asset Management AS, Oslo, Norway
Stephan Szukalski*	Federal Chairman of the German Association of Bank Employees (Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband; DBV); Member of the Supervisory Board of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank
John Alexander Thain	Member of the Board of Directors, Aperture Investors LLC, New York, USA; Member of the Board of Directors, Uber Technologies, Inc., San Francisco, USA; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pine Island Capital Partners LLC, Fort Lauderdale, USA
Jürgen Tögel*	Member of the General Staff Council, Deutsche Bank AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a. G.; Member of the Supervisory Board of BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.; Member of the Board of BKK Deutsche Bank AG
Michele Trogni	Operating Partner of Eldridge Industries LLC, Greenwich, Connecticut, USA;

Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Zinnia Corporate Holdings, LLC, Kansas, USA;
Non-Executive Board Member, Evelyn Life Co., Topeka, Kansas, USA

Dr. Dagmar Valcárcel

Member of the Supervisory Board of amedes Holding GmbH;
Member of the Board of Directors, Antin Infrastructure Partners S.A., Paris, France

Dr. Theodor Weimer

Chief Executive Officer of Deutsche Börse AG;
Member of the Supervisory Board of Knorr Bremse AG

Frank Witter

Member of the Supervisory Board of Traton SE;
Chairman of the Supervisory Board, VfL Wolfsburg-Fußball GmbH;
Member of the Board of Directors of CGI Inc., Montreal, Canada

* Elected by the employees in Germany.

The members of the Management Board accept membership on the Supervisory Boards of other corporations within the limits prescribed by law.

The business address of each member of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank is Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

There are no conflicts of interest between any duties carried out on behalf of Deutsche Bank and the private interests or other duties of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board.

Deutsche Bank has issued and made available to its shareholders the declaration prescribed by Sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Deutsche Bank is neither directly nor indirectly majority-owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.

Pursuant to German law and Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, to the extent that the Bank may have major shareholders at any time, it may not give them different voting rights from any of the other shareholders.

Deutsche Bank is not aware of arrangements which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the company.

The German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*) requires investors in publicly-traded corporations whose investments reach certain thresholds to notify both the corporation and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) of such change within four trading days. The minimum disclosure threshold is 3 per cent. of the corporation's issued voting share capital. To the Bank's knowledge, there are only three shareholders holding more than 3 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or to whom more than 3 per cent. of voting rights are attributed, and none of these shareholders holds more than 10 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or voting rights.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCHE BANK'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES

Financial Statements

Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2022 (as included in the Annual

Report 2022 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022) [and for the financial year 2023 \(as included in the Annual Report 2023 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023\)](#) are incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Auditing of Annual Financial Information

Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft audited Deutsche Bank's unconsolidated annual and consolidated financial statements for the financial years ~~2021 and 2022~~ [and 2023](#) in accordance with Directive 2014/56/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, Sec. 317 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*, "HGB") and German generally accepted standards for financial statements audit promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (*Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer*, "IDW") and, in each case, issued an unqualified independent auditor's report thereon.

Interim Financial Information

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the three months ended 31 March 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2023 (as included in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information ~~incorporated by reference~~ [Incorporated by Reference](#)").

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the nine months ended 30 September 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Deutsche Bank Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, Deutsche Bank Group is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including the United States, arising in the ordinary course of business.

Other than set out herein, Deutsche Bank Group is not involved (whether as defendant or otherwise) in, nor does it have knowledge of, any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which Deutsche Bank is aware), during a period covering the previous 12 months that may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank or Deutsche Bank Group.

~~Anti-Money Laundering Matters Involving Former Correspondent Banking Relationships~~

~~Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from government authorities concerning certain former correspondent banking relationships, including Danske Bank. Deutsche Bank has provided information to and is otherwise cooperating with the investigating authorities. Deutsche Bank also completed an internal investigation focused on its historical processing of correspondent banking transactions on behalf of customers of Danske Bank's Estonia branch prior to cessation of the correspondent banking relationship with that branch in 2015, including of whether any violations of law, regulation or Deutsche Bank policy occurred and the effectiveness of the related internal control environment.~~

~~The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these investigations because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.~~

~~On 7 July 2020, the New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS") issued a Consent Order, finding that Deutsche Bank violated New York State banking laws in connection with its relationships with three former Deutsche Bank clients — Danske Bank's Estonia branch, Jeffrey Epstein and FBME Bank —~~

~~and imposing a U.S.\$ 150 million civil penalty in connection with these three former relationships, which Deutsche Bank paid in the third quarter of 2020.~~

~~On 15 July 2020, Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a securities class action filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, alleging that Deutsche Bank made material misrepresentations regarding the effectiveness of its anti-money laundering ("AML") controls and related remediation. The complaint cited allegations regarding control deficiencies raised in the DFS Consent Order related to Deutsche Bank's relationships with Danske Bank's Estonia branch, Jeffrey Epstein and FBME Bank. On 31 March 2022, the court granted a motion to transfer the action to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY") and on 18 May 2022, the SDNY court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss. On 23 September 2022, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement agreement with plaintiffs in the amount of U.S.\$ 26.25 million to resolve this action, and has recorded a provision in the same amount. On 6 February 2023, the court entered a final judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice, approving the settlement and dismissing the action with prejudice.~~

~~The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to this matter because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome.~~

BGH

~~On 27 April 2021 the German Federal Court of Justice ("BGH") issued a ruling that certain clauses used in Deutsche Bank's General Terms and Conditions, which assume the customer consents following a notice and non-objection period, are void in relation to consumers (*Verbraucher*). The Group received the written reasoning for this judgment on 27 May 2021. The relevant clauses were widely used in the German banking industry. The BGH overturned the prior decisions of both the Regional Court and Higher Regional Court of Cologne, which had dismissed the claim brought forward by a consumer protection association. As a result of this ruling, fees introduced or increased since 2018 on the basis of this modification mechanism are potentially ineffective and consumers (*Verbraucher*) can claim repayment of respective banking fees. The Group has a civil litigation class provision of approximately € 6 million as of 31 December 2022 with respect to this matter.~~

Biscayne

On 6 July 2021, Deutsche Bank and several Group entities were named as defendants in a civil litigation filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, alleging that the defendants facilitated or negligently failed to uncover a scheme orchestrated by certain bank customers referred to as the "Biscayne" entities. The action was brought by the liquidators appointed for these entities. The matter proceeded to trial in April 2023 and resulted in an adverse jury trial verdict of U.S.\$ 95 million. Deutsche Bank ~~has~~ appealed the verdict to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. [On 22 January 2024, the parties executed a settlement agreement pursuant to which Deutsche Bank will pay the liquidators U.S.\\$ 43.5 million, and all claims against Deutsche Bank and the Group entities will be dismissed. The settlement was approved by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Florida on 28 February 2024.](#)

~~The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to this matter because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome.~~

Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve

On 19 July 2023, Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, DB USA Corporation, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and DWS USA Corporation entered into a Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve resolving previously disclosed regulatory discussions concerning adherence to prior orders and settlements related to sanctions and embargoes and AML compliance, and remedial agreements and obligations related to risk management issues. The Consent Order alleges insufficient and tardy implementation of the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings required by prior Consent Orders Deutsche Bank entered into with the Federal Reserve ~~dated 4 November~~[in](#) 2015, ~~and 26 May 2017, respectively.~~ The Written Agreement alleges various

deficiencies in governance, risk management, and internal controls across Deutsche Bank's U.S. ~~Operations~~, [operations](#), and finds that Deutsche Bank must continue to implement additional improvements. The Consent Order requires Deutsche Bank to pay a civil monetary penalty of U.S.\$ 186 million, including U.S.\$ 140 million for the violations alleged with respect to the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings, as well as a separate penalty of U.S.\$ 46 million for unsafe or unsound practices stemming from Deutsche Bank's handling of its legacy correspondent banking relationship with Danske Bank Estonia, which was terminated in October 2015. The Written Agreement does not include a civil monetary penalty. Both the Consent Order and Written Agreement include certain post-settlement remediation and reporting undertakings.

Cum-ex Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, in relation to cum-ex transactions of clients. "**Cum-ex**" refers to trading activities in German shares around dividend record dates (trade date before and settlement date after dividend record date) for the purpose of obtaining German tax credits or refunds in relation to withholding tax levied on dividend payments including ~~in particular,~~ transaction structures that have resulted in more than one market participant claiming such credit or refund with respect to the same dividend payment. [Cum-ex transactions are regarded as criminal tax evasion by German courts.](#) Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the law enforcement authorities in these matters.

The Public Prosecutor in Cologne (*Staatsanwaltschaft Köln*, "**CPP**") has been conducting a criminal investigation since August 2017 concerning two former employees of Deutsche Bank in relation to cum-ex transactions of certain former clients of ~~the Bank.~~ ~~Deutsche Bank is a potential secondary participant pursuant to Sec. 30 of the German Law on Administrative Offences in this proceeding.~~ ~~Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the CPP.~~ In October 2022, the CPP conducted a search at Deutsche Bank's offices in Frankfurt and Eschborn. Based on the search warrant the CPP expanded the scope of the investigation. Current and former Deutsche Bank employees and seven former Management Board members are included in the investigation. The investigation is still at an early stage and the scope of the investigation may be further broadened. [Deutsche Bank is a potential secondary participant pursuant to Sec. 30 of the German Law on Administrative Offences in this proceeding. This proceeding could result in a disgorgement of profits and fines. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the CPP.](#)

In May 2021, Deutsche Bank learned through an information request received by Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG ("**DOAG**") as legal successor of Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA ("**Sal. Oppenheim**") that the CPP in 2021 opened a criminal investigation proceeding in relation to cum-ex transactions against unknown former personnel of Sal. Oppenheim. DOAG provided the requested information ~~on 13 September and 15 October 2021.~~

On 12 July 2023, Deutsche Bank as legal successor of Deutsche Postbank AG was informed by the CPP that the CPP has opened a new separate criminal ~~cum/ex~~[cum-ex](#) investigation against unnamed personnel of former Deutsche Postbank AG.

Deutsche Bank acted as participant in and filed withholding tax refund claims through the electronic refund procedure (*elektronisches Datenträgerverfahren*) on behalf of, inter alia, two former custody clients in connection with their cum-ex transactions. In February 2018, Deutsche Bank received from the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*, "**FTO**") a demand of approximately € 49 million for tax refunds paid to a former custody client. Deutsche Bank expects to receive a formal notice for the same amount. ~~On 20~~[In](#) December 2019, Deutsche Bank received a liability notice from the FTO requesting payment of € 2.1 million in connection with tax refund claims Deutsche Bank had submitted on behalf of another former custody client. ~~In January 2020,~~ [which](#) Deutsche Bank ~~made the requested payment. On 4~~[paid in early 2020.](#) [In](#) July 2022, Deutsche Bank filed ~~a claim~~[an action](#) against ~~the~~[this](#) payment with the Fiscal Court of Cologne (*Finanzgericht Köln*).

~~By letter dated 26 February~~[In](#) 2018, The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV ("**BNY**") informed Deutsche Bank of its intention to seek indemnification for potential cum-ex related tax liabilities incurred by BHF Asset Servicing GmbH ("**BAS**") and/or Frankfurter Service Kapitalanlage-GmbH ("**Service KAG**", now named BNY Mellon Service Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mbH). Deutsche Bank had acquired BAS and Service KAG as

part of the acquisition of Sal. Oppenheim in 2010 and sold them to BNY ~~in the same~~ later that year. BNY ~~estimates~~ estimated the potential tax liability to ~~amount to be~~ up to € 120 million (excluding interest of 6 per cent p.a.). In ~~November and December~~ late 2020, counsel to BNY informed Deutsche Bank that BNY and/or Service KAG (among others) have received notices from tax authorities in the estimated amount with respect to cum-ex related trades by certain investment funds in 2009 and 2010. BNY has filed objections against the notices. Following receipt of payment orders from tax authorities in the amount of € ~~90.7118.3~~ million in relation to ~~some of~~ the investment funds and after consultation with Deutsche Bank, BNY ~~during 2021 to 2023~~ paid € ~~39.853.6~~ million to tax authorities. ~~The remaining~~ A further € 50.9 million were paid by third parties. ~~On 25 September 2023, BNY received a further payment request in the amount of € 27.6 million regarding the remaining additional fund.~~ In addition, BNY received from the Frankfurt Tax Office regarding ~~another~~ one of the investment funds a notice and payment request regarding penalty interest (*Hinterziehungszinsen*) in the amount of € 11.6 million ~~with a payment deadline of 13 February 2023~~. BNY, after consultation with Deutsche Bank, applied for a suspension of enforcement (*Aussetzung der Vollziehung*) regarding the payment request which is pending at the Fiscal Court of Hesse (*Hessisches Finanzgericht*).

In December 2023, Deutsche Bank received hearing letters from the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*) regarding two third party investment funds that engaged in cum-ex trades in 2009. Deutsche Bank had provided services and financing to investors in the funds. Both funds received an aggregate of € 87 million in cum-ex withholding tax refunds in 2009. In February 2024, Deutsche Bank responded to the hearing letters.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

FX Derivatives Products Investigations and Litigation

Following an internal investigation into the historical sales of certain FX derivatives products, Deutsche Bank is providing information to and otherwise cooperating with its regulators. In December 2023, the Spanish National Securities Market Commission ("*CNMV*") announced it will initiate proceedings against Deutsche Bank, S.A.E. for advisory services provided to Spanish clients in relation to FX derivative products. Separately, ~~on 30~~ in September 2021, Deutsche Bank was served with a claim that was filed in the High ~~Courts~~ Court of England and Wales by four companies within the Palladium Hotels Group ("*PHG*"). PHG is claiming restitution or damages for alleged losses estimated at € 500 million in respect of FX derivatives trades entered into with Deutsche Bank between ~~2014~~ 2013 and 2019. They allege that the trades were missold by Deutsche Bank and that one of the four PHG claimants lacked legal capacity to enter into some of the trades. On 17 December 2021, Deutsche Bank filed a defense ~~strenuously~~ disputing the claim. In January 2024, PHG filed amended pleadings to include additional allegations of fraudulent misrepresentation. Deutsche Bank filed an amended defense in February 2024 which disputes the new allegations. Trial is scheduled to commence in early 2025.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

FX Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who investigated trading in, and various other aspects of, the foreign exchange market. ~~Deutsche Bank cooperated with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has conducted its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading and other aspects of its foreign exchange business.~~

~~On 7 November~~ In 2018, a group of asset managers opted out of a consolidated class settlement and filed litigation on an individual basis, alleging a conspiracy between traders at 16 banks to manipulate FX benchmark rates and to widen FX currency pair spreads in the period 2003 to 2013 (*Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.*). Defendants' motion to dismiss was granted and denied in part ~~on 28 May~~ in 2020. ~~Plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs~~ filed a third amended complaint ~~on 28 July 2020~~. Deutsche Bank has also

been named as a defendant in an amended and consolidated class action filed in Israel. This action asserts factual allegations similar to those made in the consolidated action in the United States and seeks damages pursuant to Israeli antitrust law as well as other causes of action. This action is in preliminary stages.

~~On 11 November~~[In](#) 2020, Deutsche Bank was named in an action issued in the UK High Court of Justice (Commercial Court) brought by many of the same plaintiffs who brought *Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.* referred to above. The claim is based upon factual allegations similar to those made in *Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.* ~~On 4~~[In](#) March 2022, the High Court ordered that the proceedings be transferred to the UK Competition Appeal Tribunal. Deutsche Bank has reached an agreement to resolve the *Allianz* proceedings in the [US](#)U.S. and UK. [In May 2023, both the U.S. and UK proceedings were dismissed in their entirety.](#)

~~On 4~~[In](#) May 2021, Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão was named in a civil antitrust action brought in the São Paulo Civil Court of Central Jurisdiction by the Association of Brazilian Exporters ("AEB") against certain FX dealers and affiliated financial institutions in Brazil. This action asserts factual allegations based on conduct investigated by the Brazilian antitrust enforcement agency ("CADE") and seeks damages pursuant to Brazilian antitrust law. ~~On 22~~[In](#) February 2022, the presiding judge dismissed the action on the basis that the action was not appropriate for a class proceeding. AEB has appealed the decision. Deutsche Bank has not yet been served.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Interbank and Dealer Offered Rates Matters

Regulatory and Law Enforcement Matters

Deutsche Bank has responded to requests for information from, and cooperated with, various regulatory and law enforcement agencies, in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR"), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("TIBOR") and other interbank and/or dealer offered rates.

From 2013 through 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into settlements with the European Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ"), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), the [New York State Department of Financial Services \("DFS"\)](#) and other regulators with respect to interbank and dealer offered rates matters. Other investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank and/or dealer offered rates remain ongoing.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the remaining investigations because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Overview of Civil Litigations

Deutsche Bank is party to ~~7~~[four](#) U.S. civil actions concerning alleged manipulation relating to the setting of various interbank and/or dealer offered rates which are described in the following paragraphs, as well as actions pending in ~~each of~~ the UK, Israel, Argentina and Spain. Most of the civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY"), against Deutsche Bank and numerous other defendants. All ~~but two~~ of the U.S. civil actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege losses as a result of manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR. ~~The two U.S. civil actions pending against Deutsche Bank that do not relate to U.S. dollar LIBOR were also filed in the SDNY, and include one consolidated action concerning Pound Sterling ("GBP") LIBOR and one action concerning Swiss franc ("CHF") LIBOR.~~

Claims for damages for all ~~7~~[four](#) of the U.S. civil actions discussed have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, federal and state antitrust laws, the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, and other federal and state laws. The Group has not

disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. dollar LIBOR

With one exception, all of the U.S. civil actions concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (the "**U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL**") in the SDNY. In light of the large number of individual cases pending against Deutsche Bank and their similarity, the civil actions included in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL are ~~now~~ subsumed under the following general description of the litigation pertaining to all such actions, without disclosure of individual actions except when the circumstances or the resolution of an individual case is material to Deutsche Bank.

Following a series of decisions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL between March 2013 and March 2019 narrowing their claims, plaintiffs are currently asserting antitrust claims, claims under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and U.S. Securities Exchange Act and state law fraud, contract, unjust enrichment and other tort claims. The court has also issued decisions dismissing certain plaintiffs' claims for lack of personal jurisdiction and on statute of limitations grounds.

~~On 20 December~~ In 2016, the district court issued a ruling dismissing certain antitrust claims while allowing others to proceed. Multiple plaintiffs filed appeals of that ruling. ~~On 30~~ In December 2021, the Second Circuit affirmed the district ~~court's~~ court's decision on antitrust standing grounds but reversed the ~~court's~~ court's decision on personal jurisdiction grounds, and it remanded the cases to the district court for further proceedings. ~~On 9~~ In March 2022, defendants (including Deutsche Bank) filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeals' ~~30 December 2021~~ decision. The U.S. Supreme Court denied defendants' ~~on 24~~ in June 2022.

In October 2023, plaintiffs in a formerly stayed class action pending as part of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL (*National Asbestos Workers Pension Fund, et al. v. Bank of America Corp., et al.*) filed a notice of voluntary dismissal, dismissing their case in its entirety.

In August 2020, plaintiffs filed a non-class action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against several financial institutions, alleging that U.S. dollar LIBOR has been suppressed through the present. ~~On 13~~ In September 2022, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss, but granted plaintiffs leave to amend. ~~On 5 October~~ Later in 2022, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. ~~Defendants and the defendants~~ filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint ~~on 4 November 2022, which remains pending. This action is not part of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL, which the court granted in October 2023. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and an amended notice of appeal in November 2023.~~

There is a further UK civil action regarding U.S. dollar LIBOR brought by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") acting as receiver for 19 failed financial institutions headquartered in the U.S., in which a claim for damages has been asserted pursuant to ~~Art. 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Sec. 2 of Chapter 1 of the UK Competition Act 1998~~ EU, UK and U.S. state laws. In February 2022, following a ruling issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in relation to USD LIBOR antitrust claims, the UK LIBOR proceedings were stayed until ~~31~~ July 2022, to allow for clarification of the position in relation to the parallel proceedings brought by the FDIC against Deutsche Bank in the U.S. The FDIC filed an application to reinstate proceedings in the United States ~~on 18~~ in July 2022. Following the expiration of the UK stay, at a case management conference that took place in December 2022, the UK court ordered a trial of a sample of three of the failed financial institutions. This 'sample bank' trial has been listed for a 19-week trial in February 2026. ~~On 28~~ In December 2022, the SDNY granted the FDIC's application to reinstate certain of its claims against Deutsche Bank (and the other foreign defendants) in the U.S. to the extent these claims survived a motion to dismiss on the merits and subject to defendants' reservation of rights to dispute the claims in the future.

A further class action regarding LIBOR has been filed in Argentina seeking damages for losses allegedly suffered by holders of Argentine bonds with interest rates based on LIBOR. Deutsche Bank is defending this action.

GBP LIBOR and CHF LIBOR

~~A putative class action alleging manipulation of the Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR remains pending. On 24 December 2018, the SDNY partially granted defendants' motions to dismiss the action, dismissing all claims against Deutsche Bank. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. On 20 January 2022, plaintiffs filed a motion for (1) severance of their appeal with respect to Deutsche Bank, (2) stay of the severed appeal as to Deutsche Bank, and (3) limited remand of that portion of the matter concerning Deutsche Bank to the district court to consider the approval of a proposed settlement between plaintiffs and Deutsche Bank. The Second Circuit granted plaintiffs' motion on 26 January 2022. On 31 March 2022, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement agreement with plaintiffs in the amount of U.S.\$ 5 million to resolve this action. On 13 June 2023, the court granted preliminary approval of the settlement.~~

CHF LIBOR

~~A putative class action alleging manipulation of the Swiss Franc (CHF) LIBOR remains pending. On 16 September 2019, the SDNY granted defendants' motion to dismiss the action, dismissing all claims against Deutsche Bank. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. On 17 March 2021, the CHF LIBOR action was remanded to the district court for further proceedings. On 18 April 2022, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement agreement with plaintiffs in the amount of U.S.\$ 5 million and U.S.\$ 13 million to resolve this action. On 15 February 2023, the court granted preliminary approval of the settlement, respectively. Accordingly, the actions are no longer reflected in the litigation provisions.~~

Spanish EURIBOR Claims

~~In Spain, Deutsche Bank has been notified of 78 claims against Deutsche Bank by mortgage loan borrowers for damages resulting from alleged collusive behavior following the European Commission's decision of 4 December 2013. 52 of the notified claims have commenced in court and of those, 50 have been dismissed or withdrawn by the claimants so there are now two remaining claims totaling € 310,000. Separately, seven claims have been brought in the Spanish courts against Deutsche Bank SAE on similar facts totaling € 830,000.~~

Jeffrey Epstein Investigations and Litigation Matters

~~Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning the Bank's former client relationship with Jeffrey Epstein (individually, and through related parties and entities). In December 2018, Deutsche Bank began the process to terminate its client relationship with Jeffrey Epstein, which began in August 2013. Since Epstein's arrest in July 2019, Deutsche Bank has provided information to and otherwise cooperated with the investigating agencies. Deutsche Bank has also provided information to and cooperated with various regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning Deutsche Bank's former client relationship with Epstein (individually, and through related parties and entities), completed an internal investigation into the Epstein relationship, and entered into settlements to resolve certain regulatory and litigation matters, as outlined below.~~

~~As mentioned above, on 7 July 2020, the New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS") issued a Consent Order, finding that Deutsche Bank violated New York State banking laws in connection with its relationships with three former Deutsche Bank clients, Danske Bank's Estonia branch, Jeffrey Epstein and FBME Bank, and imposing a U.S.\$ 150 million civil penalty in connection with these three former relationships, which Deutsche Bank paid in the third quarter of 2020. Also as mentioned above, Deutsche Bank was also named as a defendant in a securities class action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ("SDNY") that included allegations relating to the Deutsche Bank's relationship with Jeffrey Epstein and other entities. Deutsche Bank executed a settlement agreement in that lawsuit in the amount of U.S.\$ 26.3 million, which the Court approved in an order dated 6 February 2023.~~

~~The Group has not established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the Jeffrey Epstein investigations. The remaining investigations relating to Jeffrey Epstein are understood to be ongoing.~~

~~On~~In addition, on 24 November 2022, Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a ~~putative~~ class action complaint filed in the U.S. District Court for the ~~Southern District of New York ("SDNY")~~ by an unnamed alleged sex trafficking victim of ~~Jeffrey Epstein ("Epstein")~~, alleging claims against ~~Deutsche Bank~~the bank under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (~~"TVPA")~~, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (~~"RICO")~~ and New York state law in connection ~~with the bank's provision of banking services to Epstein between August 2013 and December 2018. The lawsuit cites allegations regarding control deficiencies raised in the DFS Consent Order related to the bank's relationship with Jeffrey Epstein. Deutsche Bank filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on 30 December 2022. On 13 January 2023, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint. On 7 February 2023, Deutsche Bank filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On 20 March 2023, the Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss~~Deutsche Bank's former client relationship with Epstein. In May 2023, the parties reached a class action settlement in the amount of U.S.\$ 75 million, which remains subject to court approval. On 1 June 2023, the Court held a preliminary settlement approval hearing, and on 16 June 2023, the Court entered an order preliminarily approving the settlement (and, on 27 June 2023, entered an amended order preliminarily approving the settlement). On 20 October 2023, the Court held a final settlement approval hearing and entered an order granting final approval of the settlementU.S.\$ 75 million, which the Court approved in an order dated 20 October 2023.

On 26 December 2023, Deutsche Bank and the Attorney General of New Mexico ("NMAG") announced a U.S.\$ 5 million pledge by Deutsche Bank to fund additional resources to prevent, investigate, and prosecute human trafficking in the state of New Mexico. Deutsche Bank made that pledge following the NMAG's ongoing investigation into various financial services firms' banking relationships with Epstein.

On 23 November 2023, Deutsche Bank is fully provisioned for the settlement amount. AG, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("DBTCA") were named as defendants in a complaint filed in New York State Supreme Court by an alleged victim of Epstein. However, Deutsche Bank has still not been served in this action. The complaint, amended on 31 December 2023, contains the same Trafficking Victims Protection Act and New York law claims that were filed in the recently settled class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the SDNY mentioned above.

KOSPI Index Unwind Matters

Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 (the "**KOSPI 200**") in the closing auction on 11 November 2010 by approximately 2.7 %, the Korean Financial Supervisory Service ("**FSS**") commenced an investigation and expressed concerns that the fall in the KOSPI 200 was attributable to a sale by Deutsche Bank of a basket of stocks, worth approximately € 1.6 billion, that was held as part of an index arbitrage position on the KOSPI 200. On 19 August 2011, the Korean Prosecutor's Office indicted DSK and four employees of the Group on charges of spot/futures-linked market manipulation. ~~On 25~~In January 2016, the Seoul Central District Court rendered guilty verdicts against a DSK trader and DSK. A criminal fine of KRW 1.5 billion (less than € ~~2.02~~ million) was imposed on DSK. The criminal trial verdicts against both the DSK trader and against DSK were overturned on appeal in a decision rendered by the Seoul High Court ~~on 12~~in December 2018. The Korean Prosecutor's Office ~~has appealed~~appeal of the Seoul High Court decision was finally dismissed by the Supreme Court of South Korea on 21 December 2023.

In addition, a number of civil actions have been filed in Korean courts against Deutsche Bank and DSK by certain parties who allege they incurred losses as a consequence of the fall in the KOSPI 200 ~~on 11 November 2010~~. The one outstanding claim ~~known to Deutsche Bank is for an amount of approximately € 50 million (at present exchange rates)~~was finally dismissed by the Supreme Court of South Korea on 21 December 2023.

~~The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the above matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.~~

Monte Dei Paschi

In March 2013, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena ("**MPS**") initiated civil proceedings in Italy against Deutsche Bank alleging that Deutsche Bank assisted former MPS senior management in an accounting fraud on MPS,

by undertaking repo transactions with MPS and "Santorini", a wholly owned special-purpose vehicle of MPS, which helped MPS defer losses on a previous transaction undertaken with Deutsche Bank. In December 2013, Deutsche Bank reached an agreement with MPS to settle the civil proceedings and the transactions were unwound.

A criminal investigation was launched by the Siena Public Prosecutor into the transactions entered into by MPS with Deutsche Bank and certain unrelated transactions entered into by MPS with other parties. Such investigation was moved in summer 2014 from Siena to the Milan Public Prosecutors as a result of a change in the alleged charges being investigated. [On 4th October 2016](#), the Milan court committed all defendants in the criminal proceedings to trial.

[On 8th November 2019](#), the Milan court issued its verdicts, finding five former employees and one current employee of Deutsche Bank guilty and sentencing them to either 3 years and 6 months or 4 years and 8 months. Deutsche Bank was found liable under Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001 and the court ordered the seizure of alleged profits of € 64.9 million and a fine of € 3 million. The Court also found Deutsche Bank had civil vicarious liability for damages (to be quantified by the civil court) as an employer of the current and former employees who were convicted. The sentences and fines were not due until the conclusion of any appeal process. Following appeals filed by Deutsche Bank and the six former or current employees, [on 6th May 2022](#), the Milan Court of Appeal acquitted all the Deutsche Bank defendants from all the charges, found Deutsche bank not liable under Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001, revoked the confiscation of € 64.9 million and the fine of € 3 million ordered against Deutsche Bank, and revoked the finding of civil vicarious liability for damages. The Public Prosecutor filed an appeal against the Milan Court of Appeal verdicts before the Supreme Court [on 16th November 2022](#). On 11 October 2023, the Supreme Court declared the Public ~~Prosecutor's~~ [Prosecutor's](#) appeal inadmissible and confirmed the acquittal decisions of the Milan Court of Appeal, which are ~~now~~ therefore final. [While the criminal proceedings are concluded, there nonetheless remains the possibility of potential future civil claims.](#)

[On 22nd May 2018](#), CONSOB, the authority responsible for regulating the Italian financial markets, issued fines of € 100,000 each against the six current and former employees of Deutsche Bank who are defendants in the criminal proceedings. The six individuals were also banned from performing management functions in Italy and for Italian based institutions for three to six months each. No separate fine or sanction was imposed on Deutsche Bank, but it is jointly and severally liable for the six current/former Deutsche Bank employees' fines. [On 14th June 2018](#), Deutsche Bank and the six individuals filed an appeal in the Milan Court of Appeal challenging ~~CONSOB's~~ [CONSOB's](#) decision. [On 17th December 2020](#), the Milan Court of Appeal allowed the appeals filed by Deutsche Bank and the six current and former employees and annulled the resolution sanctioning them. CONSOB filed an appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision ~~on~~ [17th June 2021](#). Deutsche Bank and the six individuals have opposed the appeal.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities

Issuer and Underwriter Civil Litigation

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous civil litigations brought by private parties in connection with its various roles, including issuer or underwriter, in offerings of residential mortgage-backed securities ("**RMBS**") and other asset-backed securities. These cases, described below, allege that the offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination. The Group has recorded provisions with respect to several of these civil cases, but has not recorded provisions with respect to all of these matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the resolution of these matters.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in an action related to RMBS offerings brought by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging

an unspecified amount in damages against all defendants). In this action, the appellate court reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds and petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied. ~~On 31 July 2017, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint. On 18 October 2019, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied. On 13~~ [in](#) May 2022, the FDIC voluntarily dismissed its claim with respect to one of the RMBS offerings and Deutsche Bank filed a motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the remaining claim. Deutsche Bank's motion has been fully briefed as of ~~8~~ July 2022. Discovery is stayed pending resolution of Deutsche Bank's motion.

~~In June 2014, HSBC, as trustee, brought an action in New York state court against Deutsche Bank to revive a prior action, alleging that Deutsche Bank failed to repurchase mortgage loans in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-SL2 RMBS offering. The revival action was stayed during the pendency of an appeal of the dismissal of a separate action wherein HSBC, as trustee, brought an action against Deutsche Bank alleging breaches of representations and warranties made by Deutsche Bank concerning the mortgage loans in the same offering. On 29 March 2016, the court dismissed the revival action. Plaintiff appealed and on 19 November 2019, the appellate court affirmed the dismissal. On 19 December 2019, plaintiff filed a motion to appeal to the New York Court of Appeals in the appeals court, which was denied on 13 February 2020. On 16 March 2020, plaintiff petitioned the New York Court of Appeals for leave to appeal, which was granted on 1 September 2020. The Court of Appeals heard argument on 19 May 2022 and affirmed the dismissal of the action on 16 June 2022.~~

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in cases concerning two RMBS trusts that were brought initially by RMBS investors and subsequently by HSBC, as trustee, in New York state court. The cases allege breaches of [Deutsche Bank's purported duty to notify the trustee of breaches of](#) loan-level representations and warranties in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-FM1 and ACE Securities Corp. 2007-ASAP1 RMBS offerings, respectively. ~~Both~~ [The](#) cases ~~were dismissed on statute of limitations grounds by the trial court on 28 March 2018. Plaintiff appealed the dismissals. On 25 April 2019, the First Department affirmed the dismissals on claims for breach originally asserted claims against Deutsche Bank for breaches~~ of representations and warranties ~~and for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, but reversed the denial of the motions for leave to file amended complaints alleging failure to notify the trustee of alleged representations and warranty breaches. HSBC filed amended complaints on 30 April 2019, and Deutsche Bank filed its answers on 3 June, but those claims were dismissed as untimely, and the appellate court affirmed in April~~ 2019. Discovery is ongoing. ~~On 25-~~

~~In~~ [October](#) 2019, plaintiffs filed two complaints (one by HSBC [as trustee](#) and one by ~~a certificateholder~~ [certificateholders](#)) seeking to revive, under Sec. 205(a) of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, the [untimely](#) breach of representations and warranties claims as to which dismissal was affirmed in the case concerning ACE 2006-FM1. ~~On 16 December 2019, Deutsche Bank moved to dismiss these actions. On 2 July 2022, the Court granted the motion to dismiss. The trial court dismissed the certificateholder action. Plaintiff appealed to the First Department on 4 August 2022, and the First Department affirmed the dismissal on 2 March 2023. Plaintiff filed with the First Department in 2022. The certificateholders filed~~ a motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals ~~on 3 April 2023, which was denied on 29 June 2023. Plaintiff subsequently filed a motion for leave to appeal with the Court of Appeals on 7 August 2023. That motion remains pending. On 4 October 2022, the Court dismissed the HSBC action in light of the Court of Appeals' decision in the SL2 case described above. On 7~~ [20 February 2024](#). ~~The trial court also dismissed the trustee revival action filed by HSBC. In~~ November 2022, ~~plaintiff~~ [HSBC](#) filed an appeal that remains pending.

In the actions against Deutsche Bank solely as an underwriter of other issuers' RMBS offerings, Deutsche Bank has contractual rights to indemnification from the issuers, but those indemnity rights may in whole or in part prove effectively unenforceable where the issuers are now or may in the future be in bankruptcy or otherwise defunct.

Trustee Civil Litigation

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company ("DBNTC") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("DBTCA") (collectively, the "Trustees") are defendants in two separate civil lawsuits, and DBNTC is a defendant in a third civil lawsuit, brought by investors concerning the Trustees' role as trustees of certain RMBS trusts. The actions generally allege claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of

the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, negligence and/or violations of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, based on the Trustees' alleged failure to perform adequately certain obligations and/or duties as trustee for the trusts.

The [fourthree](#) lawsuits include actions by (a) the National Credit Union Administration Board ("NCUA"), as an investor in 18 trusts that allegedly suffered total realised collateral losses of more than U.S.\$ 3.7 billion; (b) Commerzbank AG, as an investor in 50 RMBS trusts, ~~seeking~~ [alleging](#) hundreds of millions of dollars in losses"; and (c) IKB International, S.A. in ~~Liquidation~~ [liquidation](#) and IKB Deutsche Industriebank A.G. (collectively, "IKB"), as an investor in 15 RMBS trusts, originally seeking more than U.S.\$ 268 million of damages before IKB voluntarily discontinued its claims as to certain RMBS certificates. In the NCUA case, DBNTC's motion to dismiss the amended complaint was granted in part and denied in part, dismissing NCUA's tort claims but preserving its breach-of-contract claims. Both parties filed motions for partial summary judgment, and those motions are fully briefed and pending before the court. ~~On 8~~ [In](#) February 2022, the court in the Commerzbank case granted in part and denied in part DBNTC's and DBTCA's motion for summary judgment, dismissing all of the tort claims and dismissing the breach of contract claims relating to certain of the trusts, and denied Commerzbank's motion for summary judgment in its entirety. Discovery is ongoing. ~~On 27~~ [In](#) January 2021, the court in the IKB case granted in part and denied in part the Trustees' motion to dismiss, dismissing certain of IKB's claims but allowing certain of its breach of contract and tort claims to go forward; the Trustees appealed certain aspects of that order, and IKB cross-appealed with respect to other aspects. ~~On 30~~ [In](#) August 2022, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed in part and reversed in part the trial court's order on the motion to dismiss. DBNTC and DBTCA appealed certain aspects of the First Department's decision. On 15 June 2023, the New York Court of Appeals modified the First Department's decision in part, dismissing certain additional contract claims and IKB's remaining tort claims. Discovery is ongoing.

The Group has established contingent liabilities with respect to certain of these matters, but the Group has not disclosed the amounts because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome of these matters.

Polish Mortgage Matters

Starting in 2016, certain clients of Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. have reached out to Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. alleging that their mortgage loan agreements in foreign currency include unfair clauses and are invalid. These clients have demanded reimbursement of the alleged overpayments under such agreements totaling over € [487685](#) million with ~~almost 4,300~~ [over 5,000](#) civil claims having been commenced in Polish courts. ~~This type of~~ [as of 29 February 2024](#). These cases ~~is~~ [are](#) an industry wide issue in Poland and other banks are facing similar claims. Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. has and will take necessary legal actions to defend itself and challenge such claims in courts.

~~The Group has established a portfolio provision to cover potential losses from the existing and potential litigation related to mortgage loans in foreign currency. The amount of the portfolio provision is approximately € 472 million and may be subject to future changes in estimate depending in particular on the jurisprudence of local courts as well as the Court of Justice of European Union.~~

[During 2023, there was a deterioration in the risk profile with respect to the Polish FX mortgage portfolio, especially following an adverse decision by the European Court of Justice on 15 June 2023, which affected the broader Polish banking sector. In addition, Deutsche Bank refined its model for estimating the provision in the third quarter for the expected development of court verdicts and other market parameters. As a result, the provision for this matter increased by € 244 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, and the total provision as of 31 December 2023 is € 534 million.](#)

Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer

On 12 September 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a voluntary takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG ("**Postbank**"). On 7 October 2010, ~~the~~ [Deutsche](#) Bank published its official takeover offer and offered Postbank shareholders a consideration of € 25 for each Postbank share. This offer was accepted for a total of approximately 48.2 million Postbank shares.

In November 2010, a former shareholder of Postbank, Effecten-Spiegel AG, which had accepted the takeover offer, brought a claim against Deutsche Bank alleging that the offer price was too low and was not determined in accordance with the applicable German laws. The plaintiff alleges that Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all shares in Postbank, at the latest, in 2009 as the voting rights of Deutsche Post AG in Postbank had to be attributed to Deutsche Bank pursuant to Sec. 30 of the German Takeover Act. Based thereon, the plaintiff alleges that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank for the shares in Postbank in the 2010 voluntary takeover offer needed to be raised to € 57.25 per share.

The Regional Court Cologne (*Landgericht*) dismissed the claim in 2011 and the Cologne appellate court dismissed the appeal in 2012. The Federal Court set this judgment aside and referred the case back to the Higher Regional Court Cologne to take evidence on certain allegations of the plaintiff.

Starting in 2014, additional former shareholders of Postbank, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank which were pending with the Regional Court Cologne and the Higher Regional Court of Cologne, respectively. On 20 October 2017, the Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision granting the claims in a total of 14 cases which were combined in one proceeding. The Regional Court Cologne took the view that Deutsche Bank was obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer already in 2008 so that the appropriate consideration to be offered in the takeover offer should have been € 57.25 per Postbank share (instead of € 25). The additional consideration per share owed to shareholders which have accepted the takeover offer would thus amount to € 32.25. Deutsche Bank appealed this decision to the Higher Regional Court of Cologne.

In 2019 and 2020 the Higher Regional Court Cologne heard a number of witnesses in both cases and issued orders for the production of relevant transaction documents entered into between Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Post AG in 2008 and 2009.

On 16 December 2020, the Higher Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision and fully dismissed the claims of Effecten-Spiegel AG. Further, in a second decision handed down on 16 December 2020, the Higher Regional Court Cologne granted the appeal of Deutsche Bank against the decision of the Regional Court Cologne dated 20 October 2017 and dismissed all claims of the plaintiffs. All relevant plaintiffs lodged appeals with the German Federal Court of Justice ("**BGH**") which on 13 December 2022 announced its decision, setting aside the judgments of the Higher Regional Court of Cologne and remanding the cases back to the Higher Regional Court of Cologne. [The Higher Regional Court of Cologne scheduled a hearing for 26 April 2024.](#)

Deutsche Bank has been served with a large number of additional lawsuits filed against Deutsche Bank shortly before the end of 2017, almost all of which are now pending with the Regional Court Cologne. Some of the new plaintiffs allege that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank ~~AG~~ for the shares in Postbank in the 2010 voluntary takeover should be raised to € 64.25 per share.

The claims for payment against Deutsche Bank in relation to these matters total almost € 700 million (excluding interest, which is significant due to the long duration of the proceedings).

The Group has established a contingent liability with respect to these matters, but the Group has not disclosed the amount of this contingent liability because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome of these matters.

Further Proceedings Relating to the Postbank Takeover

The legal question of whether Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all Postbank shares prior to its 2010 voluntary takeover may impact two pending appraisal proceedings (*Spruchverfahren*). These proceedings were initiated by former Postbank shareholders with the aim to increase the cash compensation offered in connection with the squeeze-out of Postbank shareholders in 2015 and the cash compensation offered and annual compensation paid in connection with the execution of a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (*Beherrschungs- und Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) between DB Finanz-Holding AG (now DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH) and Postbank in 2012.

The applicants in the appraisal proceedings claim that a potential obligation of Deutsche Bank to make a mandatory takeover offer for Postbank at an offer price of € 57.25 should be decisive when determining the adequate cash compensation in the appraisal proceedings. The Regional Court Cologne had originally followed this legal view of the applicants in two resolutions. In a decision dated June 2019, the Regional Court Cologne expressly gave up this legal view in the appraisal proceedings in connection with the execution of a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement. According to this decision, the question whether Deutsche Bank was obliged to make a mandatory offer for all Postbank shares prior to its voluntary takeover offer in 2010 shall not be relevant for determining the appropriate cash compensation. It is likely that the Regional Court Cologne will take the same legal position in the appraisal proceedings in connection with the squeeze-out. On 1 October 2020, the Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision in the appraisal proceeding concerning the domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (dated 5 December 2012) according to which the annual compensation pursuant to Sec. 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*jährliche Ausgleichszahlung*) shall be increased by € 0.12 to € 1.78 per Postbank share and the settlement amount pursuant to Sec. 305 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Abfindungsbetrag*) shall be increased by € 4.56 to € 29.74 per Postbank share. The increase of the settlement amount is of relevance for approximately 492,000 former Postbank shares whereas the increase of the annual compensation is of relevance for approximately 7 million former Postbank shares. Deutsche Bank as well as the applicants have lodged an appeal against this decision.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to this matter because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice its outcome.

RusChemAlliance Litigation

In June 2023, RusChemAlliance LLC ("**RCA**"), a Russian joint venture of Gazprom PJSC and RusGasDobycha JSC, filed a claim against Deutsche Bank before a commercial state court in Saint Petersburg. A court hearing ~~is scheduled for~~ [took place on](#) 31 October 2023. [A further hearing on the merits has been scheduled for 16 April 2024.](#) RCA is seeking payment of ~~approx.~~ [approximately](#) € 238 million (excluding interest) under an advance payment guarantee ("**APG**") issued by Deutsche Bank in 2021 at the request of one of its clients, with RCA named as beneficiary.

RCA made a payment demand under the APG which was rejected by Deutsche Bank due to the imposition of EU sanctions against Russia. The Russian court has accepted this claim and assumed jurisdiction contrary to the contractual arrangements in the APG which provide for arbitration in Paris. It can thus be assumed that the Russian court will also not recognize the applicability of the EU sanctions. Deutsche Bank maintains assets in Russia which could be seized if the claim would be granted and enforced. Deutsche Bank is entitled to indemnification from its client with respect to its payment obligations under the advance payment guarantee and the legal fees and costs related to the court proceedings and the enforcement of a negative court decision. Deutsche Bank has recognized a provision in the amount of [approximately](#) € ~~258~~ [260](#) million and a corresponding [contingent reimbursement](#) asset under the indemnification agreement. The expense from the recognition of the provision is offset by the income from the recognition of the [indemnification reimbursement](#) asset.

Russia/UK Equities Trading Investigation

~~Deutsche Bank has investigated the circumstances around equity trades entered into by certain clients with Deutsche Bank in Moscow and London. The total volume of transactions reviewed is significant. Deutsche Bank's internal investigation of potential violations of law, regulation and policy and into the related internal control environment has concluded, and Deutsche Bank has assessed the findings identified during the investigation; to date it has identified certain violations of Deutsche Bank's policies and deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment. Deutsche Bank has advised regulators and law enforcement authorities in several jurisdictions (including Germany, Russia, the UK and the United States) of this investigation. Deutsche Bank has taken disciplinary measures with regards to certain individuals in this matter.~~

~~On 30 January 2017, the DFS and the FCA announced settlements with the Bank related to their investigations into this matter. The settlements conclude the DFS's and the FCA's investigations into the Bank's AML control function in its investment banking division, including in relation to the equity trading~~

~~described above. Under the terms of the settlement agreement the DFS issued a Consent Order pursuant to which Deutsche Bank agreed to pay a civil monetary penalty of U.S.\$ 425 million and to engage an independent monitor for a term of up to two years. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the FCA, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay a civil monetary penalty of approximately GBP 163 million.~~

~~On 30 May 2017, the Federal Reserve announced its settlement with the Bank resolving this matter as well as additional AML issues identified by the Federal Reserve. Deutsche Bank paid a penalty of U.S.\$ 41 million. Deutsche Bank also agreed to retain independent third parties to assess its Bank Secrecy Act/AML program and review certain foreign correspondent banking activity of its subsidiary Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. The Bank was also required to submit written remediation plans and is conducting ongoing remediation.~~

~~In July 2023, the bank entered into a Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve resolving previously disclosed regulatory discussions concerning adherence to prior orders and settlements related to sanctions and embargoes and AML compliance, and remedial agreements and obligations related to risk management issues. Both the Consent Order and Written Agreement require the bank to comply with and effectuate certain remedial undertakings. To the extent the Bank does not comply with such undertakings, it may face additional regulatory action, including further civil monetary penalties and business restrictions.~~

~~Deutsche Bank continues to cooperate with regulators and law enforcement authorities, including the DOJ which has its own investigation into these securities trades that is understood to be ongoing. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to the remaining investigation. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome of this matter.~~

Sovereign, Supranational and Agency Bonds (SSA) Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to SSA bond trading. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

On 24 May 2023, the Competition and Markets Authority ("**CMA**") sent a ~~Statement of Objections~~[statement of objections](#) to Deutsche Bank regarding a potential breach of United Kingdom antitrust rules in relation to [the sale](#), secondary market trading [and buy-back auctions](#) of United Kingdom government bonds, which includes Gilts and Gilt asset swaps, [between 2009 and 2013](#). Deutsche Bank proactively cooperated with the CMA in this matter and as a result ~~was~~[has been](#) granted [full provisional](#) immunity. The sending of a ~~Statement of Objections~~[statement of objections](#) is a step in the ~~CMA's~~[CMA's](#) investigation and does not preclude the outcome of the investigation, which is ongoing.

[On 22 November 2023, the European Commission announced its decision that Deutsche Bank and one other bank in the past breached EU antitrust rules in relation to secondary market trading of Euro-denominated SSA bonds, and to a very limited extent government guaranteed bonds. Deutsche Bank has proactively cooperated with the European Commission in this matter and, as a result, has been granted full immunity. In accordance with the European Commission's guidelines, no financial penalty was imposed on Deutsche Bank. The timeframe of the alleged infringement ended in 2016.](#)

[In 2021, Deutsche Bank was notified that the Mexican competition authority, COFECE, reached a resolution that imposes fines against DB Mexico and two of its former traders, as well as six other financial institutions and nine other traders, for engaging in alleged monopolistic practices in the Mexican government bond secondary market. DB Mexico has appealed. The fine against DB Mexico was approximately U.S.\\$ 427,000.](#)

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action filed on 16 June 2023 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for United Kingdom government bonds. The complaint seeks treble damages and attorneys' fees. The case is in the early stages.

~~On 6 December 2022, the European Commission sent a Statement of Objections to Deutsche Bank regarding a potential breach of EU antitrust rules in relation to secondary market trading of Euro-denominated SSA bonds, Sovereign bonds, Covered bonds, and Government guaranteed bonds. Deutsche Bank proactively cooperated with the European Commission in this matter and as a result was granted immunity. The sending of a Statement of Objections is a step in the European Commission's investigation and does not prejudge the outcome of the investigation, which is ongoing.~~

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action filed ~~on 9~~[in](#) December 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for Euro-denominated Sovereign bonds. The complaint seeks treble damages and attorneys' fees. The case is in the early stages.

Deutsche Bank is also a defendant in putative class actions filed ~~on 7 November 2017 and 5 December~~[in](#) 2017 in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and Federal Court of Canada, respectively, claiming violations of antitrust law and the common law relating to alleged manipulation of secondary trading of SSA bonds. The complaints seek compensatory and punitive damages. On 20 July 2022, Deutsche Bank entered into a national settlement agreement that would resolve the [Canadian](#) Federal SSA [Claim](#)[claim](#) against all Deutsche Bank defendants. The settlement agreement remains subject to approval by the Federal Court of Canada.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a consolidated putative class action filed in the U.S. District Court for the ~~Southern District of New York~~[SDNY](#) alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and a claim for unjust enrichment relating to Mexican government bond trading. ~~In October 2019, the court granted defendants~~[Defendants'](#) motion to dismiss plaintiffs' consolidated amended complaint ~~was granted~~ without prejudice. ~~In December 2019, plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint, which the court~~[Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint naming only Mexico-based defendants, which was also](#) dismissed without prejudice ~~on 30 November 2020. On 20 May 2021, plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration, which was denied on 30 March 2022. On 15 September 2022, plaintiffs-appellants noticed an appeal. Plaintiffs appealed to the Second Circuit and filed their opening brief on 7 November 2022. Defendants-appellees' opposition was filed on 6 February 2023, and the plaintiffs-appellants filed a reply on 27 February 2023. Oral argument has been scheduled for 27 October 2023. On 22 January 2021, Deutsche Bank was notified that the Mexican competition authority, COFECE, reached a resolution that imposes fines against DB Mexico and two of its former traders, as well as six other financial institutions and nine other traders, for engaging in alleged monopolistic practices in the Mexican government bond secondary market. DB Mexico has appealed. The fine against DB Mexico was approximately U.S.\$ 427,000., and on 9 February 2024, the dismissal of the complaint was reversed.~~

Other than as noted above, the Group has not disclosed whether it has established provisions or contingent liabilities with respect to the matters referred to above because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. Treasury Securities Investigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to U.S. Treasuries auctions, trading, and related market activity. Deutsche Bank has cooperated with these investigations.

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. ("**DBSI**"), [Deutsche Bank's primary U.S. broker-dealer subsidiary](#), was a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases have been consolidated in the ~~Southern District of New York. On 16 November 2017, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, which did not name DBSI as a defendant. On 11 December~~[SDNY. In](#) 2017, the court dismissed DBSI from the class action without prejudice. ~~On 31 March 2021, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss. On 14 May 2021, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which also did not name DBSI as a defendant. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss this~~[a](#) second amended complaint, which was granted ~~on 31 March 2022. The plaintiffs filed a~~[Plaintiffs'](#) notice of appeal ~~on 28 April 2022~~[to the Second Circuit remains pending.](#)

In 2020, the CFTC entered an order pursuant to settlement with DBSI for alleged spoofing by two Tokyo-based traders between January and December 2013. Without admitting or denying the findings or conclusions therein, Deutsche Bank consented to the entry of the order, including a civil monetary fine.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. Treasury Spoofing Litigation

Following ~~the~~ Deutsche Bank's settlement with the CFTC mentioned above, five separate putative class actions were filed in the Northern District of Illinois against Deutsche Bank AG and DBSI. The cases allege that Deutsche Bank and other unnamed entities participated in a scheme from January to December 2013 to spoof the market for Treasuries futures and options contracts and Eurodollar futures and options contracts. ~~Plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint on 13 November 2020. Deutsche Bank AG and DBSI filed~~ Following briefing on a motion to dismiss ~~on 15 January 2021; briefing on the motion to dismiss concluded on 16 April 2021. On 20 September 2021,~~ the judge ordered supplemental briefing on the issues of standing and jurisdictional discovery. ~~On 20 July 2022, the judge ordered limited jurisdictional discovery on the issue of standing. Jurisdictional discovery, which~~ has been substantially completed. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint ~~on 14 July 2023~~ and then a further, second amended complaint ~~on 23 August 2023~~. Deutsche Bank and DBSI filed a motion to dismiss on 12 September 2023. ~~Plaintiffs' response is due by 13 November 2023, with Deutsche Bank and DBSI's~~ and a reply due on 13 December 2023.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Position

There has been no significant change in the financial position of Deutsche Bank Group since ~~30 September~~ 31 December 2023.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

The following table provides a summary of the information disclosed under Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 over the last 12 months and which is relevant as at the date of the most recent supplement to this Registration Document:

Date of disclosure	Type of information	Topic
25 July 2023	Ad-hoc Release	Deutsche Bank decided to resume share buybacks of up to € 450 million in 2023

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In the usual course of its business, Deutsche Bank Group enters into numerous contracts with various other entities. Deutsche Bank Group has not, however, entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of its business within the past two years.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

As long as any prospectus constituted from this Registration Document is valid, the following documents will be available in the Investor Relations section of Deutsche Bank's website (https://www.db.com/ir/index_en.htm):

- (a) the current Articles of Association (with an English translation where applicable) of the Issuer;

- (b) the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022 (English language version);
- (c) the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023 (English language version);
- (d) the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023 (English language version); ~~and~~
- (e) the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023 (English language version); ~~and~~
- (f) [the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023 \(English language version\).](#)

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published and have been filed with the CSSF shall be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Registration Document (the "**Documents Incorporated by Reference**") to the extent set out in the paragraph entitled "Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference" below:

- the English language version of the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022 (<https://dl.bourse.lu/dlp/10d947aa25750b49578d071062b554cc0d>);
- the English language version of the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023 (<https://dl.bourse.lu/dlp/10fdb61332290d421bad565ac81df7b094>);
- the English language version of the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023 (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/1046376c407f034965998ee27c8630b646>); ~~and~~
- the English language version of the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023 (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/10625a5ee0ceea48d6bb0a589371aaa0cf>); ~~and~~
- [the English language version of the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023](#) (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/105fb06aac03414b3b9fbac889a5e42428>).

save that any statement contained herein or in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Registration Document to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document which is incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Registration Document. For the avoidance of doubt, the content of any website referred to in this Registration Document does not form part of this Registration Document. The documents listed above will remain publicly available in electronic form for at least ten years after their publication on the websites referred to above. Copies of all documents incorporated by reference in this Registration Document will also be available in electronic form on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website (www.luxse.com) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com under "Investor Relations").

Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference

In the subsection "Financial Information concerning Deutsche Bank's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses – Financial Statements" reference is made to Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2022 (as included in the Annual Report 2022 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022), the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the three months ended 31 March 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023), the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the six months ended 30 June 2023 (as included in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023) ~~and~~, the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the nine months ended 30 September 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023) [and Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2023 \(as included in the Annual Report 2023 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023\).](#)

(1) The following information is set forth in the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022:

	Page(s)
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 2022	
Consolidated Statement of Income	204
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	205
Consolidated Balance Sheet	206
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	207
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	208 - 209
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	210 - 247
Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement	248 - 254
Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet	255 - 307
Additional Notes	308 - 366
Independent Auditor's Report	420 - 421
Alternative Performance Measures	
Supplementary Information (unaudited) – Non-GAAP Financial Measures	460 - 468
Risk and Capital performance – Capital, Leverage Ratio, TLAC and MREL	130 - 145

(2) The following information is set forth in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023:

	Page(s)
Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q1 2023	
Consolidated balance sheet	22 - 23
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	48
Alternative Performance Measures	
Non-GAAP financial measures	50 - 55

(3) The following information is set forth in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023:

	Page(s)
Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q2 2023	
Income statement	49
Earnings per common share	49
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	50
Consolidated balance sheet	51
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	52
Consolidated statement of cash flows	53 - 54
Basis of preparation/impact of changes in accounting principles	55 - 57
Information on the consolidated income statement	64 - 68
Information on the consolidated balance sheet	69 - 93
Review report	97
Alternative Performance Measures	
Non-GAAP financial measures	99 - 105

(4) The following information is set forth in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023:

	Page(s)
Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q3 2023	
Consolidated balance sheet	23 - 25
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	53
Alternative Performance Measures	
Non-GAAP financial measures	56 - 61

(5) [The following information is set forth in the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023:](#)

	Page(s)
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 2023	
Consolidated Statement of Income	211

<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>212</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet</u>	<u>213</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	<u>214</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</u>	<u>215 - 216</u>
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>217 - 254</u>
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement</u>	<u>255 - 261</u>
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet</u>	<u>262 - 316</u>
<u>Additional Notes</u>	<u>317 - 374</u>
<u>Independent Auditor's Report</u>	<u>375 - 384</u>
<u>Alternative Performance Measures</u>	
<u>Supplementary Information (unaudited) – Non-GAAP Financial Measures</u>	<u>472 - 479</u>
<u>Risk and Capital performance – Capital, Leverage Ratio, TLAC and MREL</u>	<u>136 - 151</u>

Any other information referred to in the Documents Incorporated by Reference that is not included in the cross-reference list above is either not relevant for an investor or is covered elsewhere in this Registration Document and shall therefore not be deemed to be included in this Registration Document.

APPENDIX 1 – INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ART. 26 (4) OF REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129

Key information on the Issuer
Who is the Issuer of the Securities?
Domicile and legal form, law under which the Issuer operates and country of incorporation <p>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (commercial name: Deutsche Bank) is a credit institution and a stock corporation incorporated in Germany and accordingly operates under the laws of Germany. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of Deutsche Bank is 7LWTFZYICNSX8D621K86. The Bank has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. It maintains its head office at Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.</p>
Issuer's principal activities <p>The objects of Deutsche Bank, as laid down in its Articles of Association, include the transaction of all kinds of banking business, the provision of financial and other services and the promotion of international economic relations. The Bank may realise these objectives itself or through subsidiaries and affiliated companies. To the extent permitted by law, the Bank is entitled to transact all business and to take all steps which appear likely to promote the objectives of the Bank, in particular to acquire and dispose of real estate, to establish branches at home and abroad, to acquire, administer and dispose of participations in other enterprises, and to conclude enterprise agreements.</p> <p>Deutsche Bank is organized into the following segments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Corporate Bank (CB);— Investment Bank (IB);— Private Bank (PB);— Asset Management (AM); and— Corporate & Other (C&O). <p>In addition, Deutsche Bank has a country and regional organizational layer to facilitate a consistent implementation of global strategies.</p> <p>The Bank has operations or dealings with existing and potential customers in most countries in the world. These operations and dealings include working through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— subsidiaries and branches in many countries;— representative offices in many other countries; and— one or more representatives assigned to serve customers in a large number of additional countries.
Major shareholders, including whether it is directly or indirectly owned or controlled and by whom <p>Deutsche Bank is neither directly nor indirectly majority-owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.</p>

Pursuant to German law and Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, to the extent that the Bank may have major shareholders at any time, it may not give them different voting rights from any of the other shareholders.

Deutsche Bank is not aware of arrangements which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the company.

The German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*) requires investors in publicly-traded corporations whose investments reach certain thresholds to notify both the corporation and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) of such change within four trading days. The minimum disclosure threshold is 3 per cent. of the corporation's issued voting share capital. To the Bank's knowledge, there are only three shareholders holding more than 3 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or to whom more than 3 per cent. of voting rights are attributed, and none of these shareholders holds more than 10 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or voting rights.

Key managing directors

The key managing directors of the issuer are members of the issuer's Executive Board. These are: Christian Sewing, James von Moltke, Fabrizio Campelli, Bernd Leukert, Alexander von zur Mühlen, Claudio de Sanctis, Rebecca Short, Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon and Olivier Vigneron.

Statutory auditors

With effect as of 1 January 2020, Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("EY") has been appointed as independent auditor of Deutsche Bank. EY is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?

The key financial information included in the tables below as of and for the financial years ended 31 December ~~2021~~[2022](#) and 31 December ~~2022~~[2023](#) has been extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union as of 31 December ~~2022~~. ~~The key financial information included in the tables below as of 30 September 2023 and for the nine months ended 30 September 2022 and 30 September 2023 has been extracted from the unaudited consolidated interim financial information prepared as of 30 September 2023~~[2023](#).

Statement of income (in million Euro)	Nine months Year ended 30 September 31 December 2023 (unaudited)	Year ended 31 December 2022	Nine months ended 30-September 2022 (unaudited)	Year ended 31-December 2024
Net interest income	10,378 13,602	13,650	9,913	11,155
Commissions and fee income	7,029 9,206	9,838	7,657	10,934

Provision for credit losses	1,017 <u>1,505</u>	1,226	875	515
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,740 <u>4,947</u>	2,999	2,741	3,045
Profit (loss) before income taxes	4,980 <u>5,678</u>	5,594	4,820	3,390
Profit (loss)	3,462 <u>4,892</u>	5,659	3,680	2,510
Balance sheet (amounts in million Euro)	30-September <u>31 December 2023</u> (unaudited)	31 December 2022		31-December-2021
Total assets	1,358,272 <u>1,312,331</u>		1,336,788	1,323,993
Senior debt	79,606 <u>81,685</u>		78,556	81,629
Subordinated debt	41,322 <u>11,163</u>		11,135	8,603
Loans at amortized cost	479,713 <u>473,705</u>		483,700	471,319
Deposits	641,305 <u>622,035</u>		621,456	603,750
Total equity	73,891 <u>74,818</u>		72,328	68,030
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.9 <u>13.7</u> %		13.4 %	13.2 %
Total capital ratio (reported / phase-in)	18.8 <u>18.6</u> %		18.4 %	17.8 %
Leverage ratio (reported / phase-in)	4.7 <u>4.5</u> %		4.6 %	4.9 %

What are the key risks that are specific to the Issuer?

The Issuer is subject to the following key risks:

Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment: ~~As a global corporate and investment bank with a large private client franchise,~~ Deutsche Bank is materially affected by global macroeconomic and financial market conditions. Significant challenges may arise from persistent inflation ~~and rising interest rates, the continuing war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions,~~ the interest rate environment, market volatility, and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment ~~and elevated geopolitical risks, the ongoing headwinds posed by regulatory reforms and/or the effects on Deutsche Bank's legal and regulatory proceedings. Other risks exist with respect to China and from political and economic instability in key markets.~~ These risks could negatively affect the business environment, leading to weaker economic activity and a broader correction in the financial markets. Materialization of these risks could negatively affect ~~the~~Deutsche Bank's results of

operations ~~in some of Deutsche Bank's businesses and its~~ and financial condition as well as ~~its strategic plans.~~ Deutsche Bank's ~~ability to protect itself against~~ strategic plans and financial targets. Deutsche Bank ~~takes step to manage~~ these risks ~~is limited~~ through its risk management and hedging activities but remains exposed to these macroeconomic and market risks.

Business and Strategy: ~~Deutsche Bank's results of operation and financial condition have in the past been negatively impacted by the market environment, uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, lower levels of client activity, increased competition and regulation, along with tightening labor market conditions. If Deutsche Bank is unable to sustain its improved profitability resulting from its transformation, it may be unable to meet its 2025 targets, and may have difficulty maintaining capital, liquidity and leverage at levels expected by market participants and its regulators.~~ ~~If Deutsche Bank is unable to meet its 2025 financial targets or incurs future losses or low profitability, Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank may be unable to make contemplated distributions of profits to its shareholders or carry out share buybacks.~~

Regulation and Supervision: ~~Regulatory~~ Prudential reforms ~~enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in~~ and heightened regulatory scrutiny affecting the financial sector and, more recently, to the envisaged transition towards a sustainable economy, together with increased regulatory scrutiny more generally, ~~have had and~~ continue to have a significant impact on Deutsche Bank and, which may adversely affect its business and ~~ability to execute its strategic plans.~~ ~~Competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from, in cases of non-compliance, could lead to regulatory sanctions against Deutsche Bank, including prohibitions against Deutsche Bank~~ making dividend payments, share repurchases or payments on its regulatory capital instruments, or ~~take other actions if the Group fails to comply with~~ increasing regulatory capital and liquidity requirements.

Internal Control Environment: A robust and effective internal control environment and adequate infrastructure (comprising people, policies and procedures, controls testing and IT systems) are necessary to ~~ensure that~~ enable Deutsche Bank ~~conducts to~~ conduct its business in compliance with the laws, regulations and associated supervisory expectations applicable to Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and infrastructure and has ~~embarked on~~ ~~been required to do so in certain areas by its regulators.~~ Deutsche Bank has undertaken initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or proceed too slowly, Deutsche Bank's reputation, regulatory position and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, and its ability to achieve Deutsche Bank's strategic ambitions may be impaired.

Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations: Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing ~~the bank~~ Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-Related ~~Changes~~ Matters: The impacts of rising global temperatures, ~~and the enhanced focus on climate change and the transition to a "net-zero" economy from society, the regulators and the banking sector, have led to new~~ associated policy, technology and behavioral changes required to limit global warming to no greater than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels have led to ~~emerging~~ sources of financial and non-financial risks. These include the physical ~~risks arising~~ risk impacts from extreme weather events ~~which are growing in frequency and severity, as well as,~~ and transition risks as carbon-intensive sectors are faced with higher ~~taxation, costs, potentially~~ reduced demand and ~~potentially~~ restricted access to financing, ~~and risks relating to the portrayal of ESG aspects of activities. These risks can impact Deutsche Bank across a broad range of financial and non-financial risk types. More rapid than currently expected emergence of transition and/or physical climate risks and other environmental risks may lead to increased credit and market losses as well as operational disruptions due to impacts on vendors and Deutsche Bank's own operations.~~

Annex 2

Consolidated version of the Registration Document dated 4 May 2023
as supplemented by the First Supplement dated 2 August 2023,
the Second Supplement dated 2 November 2023,
the Third Supplement dated 7 February 2024 and
the Fourth Supplement dated 20 March 2024

Registration Document
for Secondary Issuances of Non-Equity Securities

4 May 2023



Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

(Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany)

This document constitutes a registration document for secondary issuances of non-equity securities (the "**Registration Document**"), which has been prepared by Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ("**Deutsche Bank AG**" or "**Deutsche Bank**" or the "**Bank**" or the "**Issuer**" or "**we**" or "**our**") pursuant to Art. 6 (3) and Art. 14 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as amended from time to time (the "**Prospectus Regulation**") and Art. 9 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980. Deutsche Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as "**Deutsche Bank Group**" or the "**Group**".

This Registration Document has been approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation in line with the provisions of Art. 6 (4) of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for securities. In accordance with Art. 25 (1) of the Prospectus Regulation, the Issuer has requested the CSSF to provide the competent authority in Germany with a certificate of approval attesting that this Registration Document has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation (a "**Notification**"). The Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional member states within the European Economic Area (the "**EEA**") with further Notifications.

This Registration Document will be valid for a period of twelve months following the date of its approval and will expire on 4 May 2024. It reflects the status as of its date of approval. The obligation to supplement this Registration Document pursuant to Art. 23 of the Prospectus Regulation in the event of a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy shall not apply once this Registration Document is no longer valid.

This Registration Document and all documents incorporated by reference in this Registration Document will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com under "Investor Relations").

This Registration Document does not constitute an offer of or an invitation by or on behalf of Deutsche Bank to subscribe for or purchase any securities and should not be considered as a recommendation by Deutsche Bank that any recipient of this Registration Document should subscribe for or purchase any securities Deutsche Bank may issue. No person has been authorized by Deutsche Bank to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Registration Document or consistent with this Registration Document. If given or made, any such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by Deutsche Bank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Risk Factors	101
Risks Relating to the Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment	101
Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Strategy and Business	104
Risks Relating to Regulation and Supervision	108
Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Internal Control Environment	114
Risks Relating to Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations.....	117
Risks Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-Related Matters, Cybersecurity, Risk Management, Operations, Accounting.....	119
Persons Responsible, Third Party Information and Competent Authority Approval	128
Persons Responsible	128
Third Party Information	128
Competent Authority Approval	129
Statutory Auditors	129
Information about Deutsche Bank	129
Business Overview	129
Trend Information	131
Statement of no Material Adverse Change	131
Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Performance	131
Recent Developments	131
Outlook	131
Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies and Senior Management	137
Major Shareholders	139
Financial Information Concerning Deutsche Bank's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses	140
Financial Statements.....	140
Auditing of Annual Financial Information	140
Interim Financial Information.....	140
Legal and Arbitration Proceedings.....	140
Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Position	152
Regulatory Disclosures	152
Material Contracts	152
Documents Available	152
Information Incorporated by Reference	152
Appendix 1 – Information for the Purposes of Art. 26 (4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129	157

RISK FACTORS

This section describes the specific risks with regard to Deutsche Bank that affect its ability to meet its obligations as issuer of debt securities.

The risk factors are divided into six categories, each indicated in this section by a title (in ***bold italic font***), according to their nature. Within the different categories, each individual risk factor is indicated by a heading (in **bold regular font**) with the most significant risks being listed first in each category. The assessment of materiality was made based on the probability of their occurrence and the expected extent of their negative impact on the ability to meet the obligations as issuer of debt securities. Subsequent risk factors in the same category are not necessarily ranked in order of materiality.

Investors should consider the following specific and material risk factors, in addition to the other information and risk factors contained in the relevant simplified prospectus, when deciding to purchase securities of Deutsche Bank.

The occurrence of the following risks may have a material adverse effect on the net assets, financial position, and results of operations of Deutsche Bank and thus impair its ability to fulfil its obligations under debt securities to investors.

Risks Relating to the Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment

Macroeconomic and financial market conditions: Deutsche Bank is materially affected by global macroeconomic and market conditions. Significant challenges may arise from persistent inflation, the interest rate environment, market volatility, and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment. These risks could negatively affect the business environment, leading to weaker economic activity and a broader correction in the financial markets. Materialization of these risks could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations and financial condition as well as Deutsche Bank's strategic plans and financial targets. Deutsche Bank takes step to manage these risks through its risk management and hedging activities but remains exposed to these macroeconomic and market risks.

In 2023, several U.S. regional banks and one major European bank either failed or were restructured leading to investor concerns over the wider banking sector. While overall fundamentals remained sound, as indicated by the 2023 U.S. CCAR and EU-wide EBA stress tests, and market volatility has subsequently decreased, these events have in certain areas increased the likelihood of a tightening of financial conditions as banks act to preserve liquidity amid higher competition for deposits and increased depositor sensitivity around concentration risks and unrealized losses on rates sensitive exposures. A pronounced tightening in financial conditions would lead to more stringent lending standards and higher client refinancing risks, with Commercial Real Estate and more highly leveraged corporate clients among the sectors with increased risk.

Major central banks likely reached the peak of the policy rate cycle in 2023. Headline inflation and more recently core inflation have shown clearer signs of progress in decelerating towards central bank targets. Financial markets have started to anticipate significant rate cuts for 2024 which has supported a significant easing of financial conditions with lower bond yields, higher equities prices and tighter credit spreads. However, the path to monetary policy normalization remains somewhat uncertain with central banks signaling that market expectations of early rate cuts in 2024 may be too optimistic in light of remaining inflation risks.

The lagged effects from tighter monetary policy could lead to refinancing risks and potential downgrades across Deutsche Bank's client franchise while corporate default rates could continue to rise in 2024. The risk of idiosyncratic defaults also remains high. In addition, inflation, interest rates and market volatility could lead to significant collateral value reductions with risks related to recoveries in case of liquidation and therefore higher impacts on provision for credit losses. This is particularly relevant in instances where financing is asset based and without recourse to a third party. As the lagged effects of higher rates and quantitative tightening feed through to the real economy, further liquidity events may crystallize. Deutsche Bank could therefore experience higher-than-expected provision for credit losses, and elevated interest rates may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's planned results of operations, financial and cost targets, and may also result in rating downgrades across Deutsche Bank's client franchise leading to credit risk RWA inflation. More persistent inflation and higher terminal interest rates could increase clients' reallocation of savings to higher interest

paying fixed deposits and dampen consumer spending and private client investments which could lead to a reduction in new lending for consumer finance and/or private mortgages. Furthermore, higher costs of living for private individuals as result of a more persistent inflationary environment could negatively affect their ability to repay credit obligations and consequently could lead to higher provisions for credit losses particularly in consumer finance.

Commercial real estate ("**CRE**") markets remain under stress from the impact of high interest rates and borrowing costs, tight lending conditions and economic headwinds. Decreasing liquidity and price discovery for CRE valuations have resulted in a pronounced decline in transactions and reduced willingness to extend lending, particularly in the U.S. office market. The developments in the CRE markets impact collateral values and consequently loan-to-value ratios, particularly in the office sector, and may result in higher-than-expected provision for credit losses.

The U.S. economy has remained resilient in 2023, performing in line with a soft-landing scenario, with the labor market softening gradually and inflation pressures receding. Consensus GDP growth forecasts for 2023 and 2024 have continuously been revised upwards. Economic downside risks remain though, mainly due to the lagged impact of monetary tightening. The same holds for the Eurozone economy where economic activity remains weak, particularly in manufacturing, and country performance is divergent with Germany underperforming as the energy induced competitiveness shock and other structural factors continue to weigh on the economy. Economic growth is projected to recover only slowly in 2024. External downside risks stem not only from the U.S. and Europe but also from China's economy where domestic activity lacks momentum and the highly indebted real estate sector has yet to show signs of a turn around.

Overall, either in isolation or in combination with other risk factors such as an escalation of the China/Taiwan tensions and the political risks associated with the 2024 U.S. election, the aforementioned risks could lead to a deterioration in Deutsche Bank's portfolio quality and higher-than-expected credit and market losses. This could also lead to rating declines among clients, leading to increasing provisioning levels as well as increased numbers of clients drawing down on credit facilities which would lead to higher capital requirements and liquidity demands. There could also be a higher risk of idiosyncratic defaults. Higher volatility in financial markets could lead to increased margin calls, higher market risk RWA and elevated valuation reserves. Negative impacts on investor appetite may also impact the Group's ability to distribute and de-risk capital market commitments, which could potentially result in losses as well as making pricing and hedging more challenging and costly. Volatility in capital markets also increases the risk of idiosyncratic counterparty events both directly and indirectly, for example shortfalls under Lombard or securities financing transactions.

The aforementioned developments could also impact Deutsche Bank's revenue generating capabilities and costs, while market declines and volatility could negatively impact the value of financial instruments, drive volatility in Deutsche Bank's valuation and timing differences and result in impairments of non-financial assets. This is particularly relevant as a decline in financial market liquidity would exacerbate price volatility and the risk of broader market stress. Market volatility, which can be also triggered by unexpected policy decisions or policy mistakes, and the challenging macro environment could also lead to increased inherent risks in several non-financial risks including transaction processing, internal and external fraud and conduct risks including attempts to conceal losses and increased litigation attempts from clients.

Another area of focus is private capital markets which include certain activities from non-bank financial institutions and private credit more broadly. The non-bank financial institutions sector is extremely broad with diverse risk profiles and vulnerabilities. A failure of one or multiple larger non-bank financial institutions has the potential to drive direct losses for banks including Deutsche Bank and other creditors and capital providers. Broader market instability with rising rates, risk aversion, market illiquidity and economic slowdown all increase the likelihood of failures occurring as returns drop and investors reallocate capital. Although Deutsche Bank's risk management approaches are intended to be commensurate to the risk profile of underlying counterparty and concentration risk exposures, they cannot ensure that Deutsche Bank will not experience material losses in the event of future market instability.

A substantial proportion of the assets and liabilities on the Group's balance sheet is comprised of financial instruments that are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Deutsche Bank's income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future. Deutsche Bank is exposed to risks related to movements from foreign exchange rates,

most notably related to USD and GBP. Deutsche Bank also accounts for a substantial portion of assets and liabilities at amortized costs. The fair value of these assets may be lower than the carrying value and could result in realized losses if the assets are sold prior to maturity.

Geopolitical and political risks: A number of geopolitical and political risks and events could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's business environment, including via weaker economic activity, financial market corrections, compliance risks or a lower interest rate environment.

On 7 October 2023, Hamas terrorists attacked Israel, which Israel responded to with a military campaign against Hamas forces and infrastructure in Gaza. Although direct risk or impacts to Deutsche Bank are contained to date and no significant losses are currently expected, the key risk relates to the potential for wider escalation within the region. Going forward this may also impact oil prices, broader energy markets and global supply chains thereby undermining confidence and global growth. In early 2024, this regional escalation has increased including Houthi attacks against cargo vessels in the Red Sea. The latter already impacting global supply chains, with Asia-to-North Europe freight rates more than doubling.

Amidst the ongoing war in Ukraine, further sanctions packages have been introduced in 2023. New sanctions, as well as countermeasures by the Russian government, increased differences between the local application / implementation of relevant requirements by Deutsche Bank's subsidiaries in Russia and Deutsche Bank Group, along with increasing operational complexity and creating conflict of law situations. Sanctions and Russian countermeasures, including expropriation of assets, may also complicate the wind-down of transactions and relationships that Deutsche Bank may need to exit. This regulatory environment or other restrictions could result in accounting losses or the loss of control over Deutsche Bank's subsidiaries or assets. Any of these risks could disrupt business and lead to material losses.

Against this backdrop, the Russian government and economy could further resort to activity aimed at circumventing the sanctions imposed, intentionally or unwittingly facilitated through economic operators in the West or in so-called proxy-countries which take a neutral position towards the Russian war against Ukraine. It may be challenging for Deutsche Bank to identify such activity and protect Deutsche Bank against the potential regulatory and reputational impacts of such illicit activity in all cases. Against the challenging sanctions backdrop, banks may also be implicated in economic disputes of and with counterparties which could result in costs or losses which would not occur in the normal course of business.

Also, tensions between the U.S. and China remain elevated across a wide range of areas, including trade and technology-related issues, Hong Kong, Taiwan, human rights, and cybersecurity. While Deutsche Bank does not consider a China / Taiwan military conflict as its base case in the near-term, potential downside impacts from an escalation are significant and could substantially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's planned results of operations and financial targets. The German government published its own China strategy which envisages German companies to still partake in China's economic development whilst also encouraging diversification efforts to reduce potentially harmful concentration risks and economic dependencies on China. Recently, in connection with the ongoing war in Ukraine, the U.S. sanctioned several Chinese companies adding to the tensions between the U.S. and China. In September, the EU Commission announced an investigation into subsidies to Chinese electric vehicle exporters which could lead to increased tariffs and possible Chinese trade retaliation measures. Geopolitical tensions could drive further economic polarization and fragmentation of global trade with the possible emergence of distinct China vs. U.S.-led blocs. Over the medium to long term, the International Monetary Fund among others has highlighted the potential negative impact of deglobalization on living standards and growth.

In many democratic countries, domestic political challenges have arisen from growing political polarization, rising social discontent and higher inflation. These challenges may impede political decision-making processes, forestall necessary structural reforms and lead to negative economic outcomes which could directly or indirectly impact Deutsche Bank's risk profile.

The U.S. elections in November 2024 could increase economic and geopolitical uncertainty given that current opinion polls indicate a potentially close outcome which could usher in radically different trade and foreign policies. The EU is also holding elections in June 2024 where populist parties could increase their share of the vote, potentially increasing political polarization and fragmentation in Europe. Other regions which are holding

or expected to hold local / general elections in 2024 include the UK, Turkey, South Africa and India with unexpected outcomes having the potential to drive local market volatility and economic uncertainty.

There have been a number of military coups in 2023 mainly concentrated in West Africa. None of these have had a material impact on Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's risk management frameworks, including its approach to managing country risk, are designed to avoid undue concentration risks to such events, but an extension of such events to other countries and regions may lead to financial losses and operational disruption in a downside.

Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Strategy and Business

Business environment and strategic decisions: If Deutsche Bank is unable to meet its 2025 financial targets or incurs future losses or low profitability, Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank may be unable to make contemplated distributions of profits to its shareholders or carry out share buybacks.

Deutsche Bank's *Global Hausbank* strategy includes Group and divisional financial targets and objectives for the period until 2025. While the Group continuously plans for and adapts to changing situations, Deutsche Bank runs the risk that a significant deterioration in the global operating environment, an adverse change in market confidence in the banking sector and/or client behavior, as well as higher competition, could lead to Deutsche Bank missing its 2025 financial targets. As such, Deutsche Bank may incur unexpected losses including further impairments and provisions, experience lower than planned profitability or an erosion of Deutsche Bank's capital or liquidity base and broader financial condition, leading to a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations and share price. This also includes the risk that Deutsche Bank will not be able to make desired cash distributions and share buybacks, all of which are subject to regulatory approval, shareholder authorization and German corporate law requirements. Where such targets reflect commitments to or requirements of regulators, missing them may also trigger action from such regulators or rating agencies. In these situations, the Group would need to take actions to ensure it meets its minimum capital or liquidity objectives. These actions or measures may result in adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans and targets.

Deutsche Bank operates in highly competitive markets in all divisions. The ability to deploy capital and fund investments is an important factor to enable it to compete. The Group continuously monitors and responds to competitive developments to protect its market position and realize growth opportunities. Competitors in that context include large, international banks, smaller domestic banks as well as emerging, non-banking competitors.

One of the capital objectives of Deutsche Bank relates to the CET 1 ratio, where Deutsche Bank has the objective to preserve a CET 1 ratio of no less than 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's Maximum Distributable Amount ("**MDA**") threshold with some variability possible in 2024. The Group's capital ratio development reflects among other things: the operating performance of core businesses; the extent of its restructuring costs and the delivery of associated benefits from change initiatives including for example front-to-back optimization programs; costs related to potential litigation and regulatory enforcement actions; growth in the balance sheet usage of the core businesses; changes in Deutsche Bank's tax and pensions accounts; impacts on Other Comprehensive Income; and changes in regulation and regulatory technical standards.

All of the above could have a material impact on the Group's CET 1 ratio as well as other target ratios. It is therefore possible that Deutsche Bank will fall below its CET 1 ratio objective of no less than 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's MDA threshold, or the cost/income ratio or the Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity targets.

In addition to other risks described in these Risk Factors, the following could negatively impact Deutsche Bank's strategic goals and ability to achieve its financial targets for 2025:

- The base case scenario for Deutsche Bank's financial and capital plan includes revenue growth estimates which are dependent on positive macroeconomic developments. Stagnation or a downturn in the macroeconomic environment could significantly impact Deutsche Bank's ability to generate the revenue growth necessary to achieve these strategic financial and capital targets. This base case

scenario also includes assumptions regarding Deutsche Bank's ability to reduce costs in future periods.

- In addition, Deutsche Bank's base case scenario is based on current market implied forward interest rate curves. If interest rates do not evolve as expected, Deutsche Bank's revenues may not develop as Deutsche Bank anticipates.
- Deutsche Bank's objectives are also based on assumptions regarding inflation levels. If inflation does not develop as Deutsche Bank expects, Deutsche Bank's businesses may be adversely impacted, and Deutsche Bank may not meet its cost target.
- Deutsche Bank's plans are based upon 31 December 2023 foreign exchange rates, particularly with respect to the euro and U.S. dollar. If exchange rates change from these levels, Deutsche Bank's ability to achieve its targets may be adversely affected.
- Reputational risk or negative market perceptions of Deutsche Bank could impact client levels, deposits or asset outflows and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's results and ability to meet its 2025 financial targets.
- In the event that staff attrition levels increase versus historical levels, this may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's ability to attract and retain talented personnel, particularly in front-office positions that are key to revenue generation and in positions key to improving Deutsche Bank's control environment.

If Deutsche Bank fails to implement its strategic initiatives in whole or in part or should the initiatives that are implemented fail to produce the anticipated benefits, or the costs incurred to implement the initiatives exceed the amounts anticipated, or Deutsche Bank fails to achieve the publicly communicated targets it has set for implementation of these initiatives, Deutsche Bank may fail to achieve its financial objectives, incur losses or have low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and its financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.

Market conditions: Adverse market conditions, asset price deteriorations, volatility and cautious investor sentiment have affected and may in the future materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's revenues and profits, particularly in investment banking, brokerage and other commission- and fee-based businesses.

Deutsche Bank has significant exposure to the financial markets and is more at risk from adverse developments in the financial markets than institutions predominantly engaged in traditional banking activities. Sustained market declines have in the past caused and can in the future cause Deutsche Bank's revenues to decline, and, if Deutsche Bank is unable to reduce its expenses at the same pace, can cause Deutsche Bank's profitability to erode or result in material losses. Market volatility can also adversely affect Deutsche Bank by causing the value of financial assets it holds to decline or hedging costs to rise.

Specifically, revenues in the Investment Bank, in the form of financial advisory and underwriting fees, directly relate to the number and size of the transactions in which Deutsche Bank participates and are susceptible to adverse effects from sustained market downturns. These fees and other income are generally linked to the value of the underlying transactions and therefore can decline with asset values. In addition, periods of market decline and uncertainty tend to dampen client appetite for market and credit risk, a critical driver of transaction volumes and investment banking revenues, especially transactions with higher margins. Recently and in the past, decreased client appetite for risk has led to lower levels of activity and lower levels of profitability in Investment Bank. Deutsche Bank's revenues and profitability could sustain material adverse effects from a significant reduction in the number or size of debt and equity offerings and merger and acquisition transactions.

Market downturns have also led and may in the future lead to declines in the volume of transactions that Deutsche Bank executes for its clients and result in a decline in noninterest income. In addition, because the fees that Deutsche Bank charges for managing clients' portfolios are in many cases based on the value or performance of those portfolios, a market downturn that reduces the value of clients' portfolios, or increases withdrawals, reduces the revenues Deutsche Bank receives from Asset Management and Private Banking businesses. In 2023, Asset Management was impacted by the ongoing margin erosion in the asset management industry with a resulting effect on revenues. Even in the absence of a market downturn, below

market or negative performance by Asset Management's investment funds may result in increased withdrawals and reduced inflows, which would reduce Deutsche Bank's revenues. While clients would be responsible for losses incurred in taking positions for their accounts, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to additional credit risk and its need to cover the losses if Deutsche Bank does not hold adequate collateral or cannot realize it. Deutsche Bank's businesses may also suffer if clients lose money and lose confidence in Deutsche Bank's products and services.

In addition, the revenues and profits Deutsche Bank earns from trading and investment positions and transactions in connection with them can be directly and negatively impacted by market prices. When Deutsche Bank owns assets, market price declines can expose Deutsche Bank to losses. Many of the Investment Bank's more sophisticated transactions are influenced by price movements and differences among prices. If prices move in a way not anticipated, Deutsche Bank may experience losses. In addition, Deutsche Bank has committed capital and takes market risk to facilitate certain capital markets transactions; doing so can result in losses as well as income volatility. Such losses may especially occur on assets Deutsche Bank holds which do not trade in very liquid markets. Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other public trading markets, such as derivatives contracts between banks without publicly quoted prices, may have values that Deutsche Bank calculates using models. Monitoring the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult and could lead to losses Deutsche Bank does not anticipate. Deutsche Bank can also be adversely affected if general perceptions of risk cause uncertain investors to remain on the sidelines of the market, curtailing clients' activity and in turn reducing the levels of activity in those businesses dependent on transaction flow.

Access to funding: Deutsche Bank's liquidity, business activities and profitability may be adversely affected by an inability to access the debt capital markets or to sell assets during periods of market-wide or firm-specific liquidity constraints.

Deutsche Bank has a continuous demand for liquidity to fund its business activities and Deutsche Bank's liquidity may be impaired if Deutsche Bank is unable to access secured and/or unsecured debt markets, access funds from subsidiaries or otherwise allocate liquidity optimally across businesses, sell assets or redeem investments, or experiences unforeseen outflows of cash or collateral. This situation may arise due to circumstances outside Deutsche Bank's control, such as disruptions in the financial markets, including limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, transaction counterparties or other companies in the financial services sector, or circumstances specific to Deutsche Bank, such as reluctance of counterparties or the market to finance Deutsche Bank's operations due to perceptions about potential outflows (including deposit outflows) resulting from litigation, regulatory and similar matters, actual or perceived weaknesses in its businesses, business model or strategy, as well as in Deutsche Bank's resilience to counter negative economic and market conditions. If such situations occur, internal estimates of Deutsche Bank's available liquidity over the duration of a stressed scenario could at times be negatively impacted.

Additional liquidity risks, due to negative developments in the wider financial sector, may also occur from withdrawal of deposits not insured by deposit guarantee schemes or result in deposits moving into other investment products. Further, in times of economic uncertainty or market stress, the developments in digital banking will allow depositors to swiftly move funds digitally to other market participants, leading to a faster and larger scale of deposit outflows.

In addition to the above, negative views about the financial services industry in general can also affect Deutsche Bank. These perceptions could affect the prices at which Deutsche Bank could access the capital markets to obtain the necessary funding to support its business activities. Should these perceptions exist, continue or worsen, Deutsche Bank's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms may be adversely affected. Such events could result in an inability to refinance assets on balance sheet or maintain appropriate levels of capital. To protect Deutsche Bank's market capital against deteriorations, Deutsche Bank may be forced to liquidate assets it holds at depressed prices or on unfavorable terms, and to curtail businesses, such as the extension of new credit. This could have an adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations; along with Deutsche Bank's ability to refinance business activities in their respective currencies.

Rising interest rates increase the pressure on funding markets and impact the valuations of liquid assets. Higher interest rates could trigger a significant economic slowdown in Europe and the United States and could

lead to a rise of defaults across corporates. Additionally, persistently high inflation and consumer price levels could lead to a decline in levels of deposits in Deutsche Bank's core retail markets as consumers use their savings to compensate for higher expenses. This could foster price competition among banks for retail deposits increasing Deutsche Bank's funding costs, as well as putting further pressure on the volume of Deutsche Bank's retail deposits, which are one of the main funding sources for Deutsche Bank.

Uncertain macroeconomic developments could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's ability to transact foreign exchange ("**FX**") trades due to volatility in the FX markets or if counterparties are concerned about Deutsche Bank's ability to fulfil agreed transaction terms and therefore seek to limit their exposure. Additionally, increased FX mismatches on Deutsche Bank's balance sheet may lead to increased collateral outflows if the euro (Deutsche Bank's local currency) materially depreciates against other major currencies and may lead to difficulties to support liquidity needs in different currencies.

As part of emerging risks, digital payments and blockchain are assessed as areas which could impact the depth and volatility of market liquidity and funding and may temporarily impact cost of funding and thereby adversely affect profitability.

Liquidity risk could arise from lower value and marketability of Deutsche Bank's High Quality Liquid Assets ("**HQLA**"), impacting the amount of proceeds available for covering cash outflows during a stress event. Additional haircuts may be incurred on top of already impaired asset values. Moreover, securities might lose their eligibility as collateral necessary for accessing central bank facilities, as well as their value in the repo/wholesale funding market. At the same time, the Group's liquidity position may also be impaired in situations where its counterparty on, for example, a derivative contract is not current on an obligation to post collateral, in which case Deutsche Bank has to cover for the shortfall through other means.

Credit ratings: Any future credit rating downgrade to below investment grade could adversely affect funding costs and the willingness of counterparties to do business with Deutsche Bank and could impact aspects of Deutsche Bank's business model.

Deutsche Bank's credit ratings have been upgraded in 2023 by Fitch, Morningstar (DBRS) and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Despite the recent upgrades, rating agencies regularly review Deutsche Bank's credit ratings, and such reviews could be negatively affected by a number of factors that can change over time, including the credit rating agency's assessment of Deutsche Bank's strategy and management's capability; financial condition including in respect of profitability, asset quality, capital, funding and liquidity; the level of political support for the industries in which Deutsche Bank operates; the implementation of structural reform; the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to Deutsche Bank's legal structure; business activities and the rights of Deutsche Bank's creditors; changes in rating methodologies; changes in the relative size of the loss-absorbing buffers protecting bondholders and depositors; the competitive environment, political and economic conditions in Deutsche Bank's key markets; and market uncertainty. In addition, credit ratings agencies are increasingly considering environmental, social and governance factors, including climate risk, as part of the credit ratings analysis, as are investors in their investment decisions.

A reduction in Deutsche Bank's credit rating below investment grade, or a deterioration in the capital markets' perception of its financial resilience could affect Deutsche Bank's access to money markets, reduce the size of Deutsche Bank's deposit base or trigger additional collateral or other requirements in derivatives contracts and other secured funding arrangements or the need to amend such arrangements, which could adversely affect the cost of funding and access to capital markets and could limit the range of counterparties willing to enter into transactions with Deutsche Bank. This could in turn adversely impact Deutsche Bank's competitive position and threaten its prospects in the short to medium-term.

Sale of assets: Deutsche Bank may have difficulties selling businesses or assets at favorable prices or at all and may experience material losses from these assets and other investments irrespective of market developments.

Deutsche Bank seeks to sell or otherwise reduce its exposure to assets as part of its strategy to simplify and focus the business and to meet or exceed capital and leverage requirements, as well as to help Deutsche Bank meet its return on tangible equity targets. Where Deutsche Bank sells businesses, it may remain exposed to certain losses or risks under the terms of the sale contracts, and the process of separating and selling such

companies or businesses may give rise to operating risks or other losses. Unfavorable business or market conditions may make it difficult for Deutsche Bank to sell companies, businesses or assets at favorable prices, or may preclude a sale altogether.

Business combinations: Deutsche Bank may have difficulty in identifying, integrating and executing business combinations, and avoiding business combinations could materially harm Deutsche Bank's results of operations and share price.

Deutsche Bank considers business combinations from time to time. If Deutsche Bank were to announce or complete a significant business combination, its share price or the share price of the combined entity could decline significantly if investors viewed the transaction as too costly, dilutive to existing shareholders or unlikely to improve its competitive position. Also, the need to revalue certain classes of assets at fair value in a business combination may make transactions infeasible. If Deutsche Bank decided to acquire an entity, it is generally not feasible to complete all aspects of a review for any business prior to completion of the business combination. As a result, the business combination may not perform as well as expected or Deutsche Bank may fail to integrate the combined entity's operations successfully. Failure to complete announced business combinations or failure to achieve the expected benefits of any such combination could materially and adversely affect profitability. Such failures could also affect investors' perception of the business prospects and management, and thus cause the share price to fall. It could also lead to departures of key employees or lead to increased costs and reduced profitability if Deutsche Bank offered key employees financial incentives to remain.

If Deutsche Bank avoids or is unable to enter into business combinations or if announced or expected transactions fail to materialize, market participants may perceive Deutsche Bank negatively. Deutsche Bank may also be unable to expand its businesses, especially into new business areas, as quickly or successfully as competitors if Deutsche Bank does so through organic growth alone. These perceptions and limitations could cost Deutsche Bank business and harm its reputation, which could have material adverse effects on the financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Competitive environment: Intense competition, in Deutsche Bank's home market of Germany as well as in international markets, has impacted and could continue to materially adversely impact revenues and profitability.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to respond to the competitive environment with attractive product and service offerings that are profitable, Deutsche Bank may lose market share or incur losses. In addition, downturns in the economies of these markets could add to the competitive pressure, for example, through increased price pressure and lower business volumes.

Risks Relating to Regulation and Supervision

Prudential reforms: Prudential reforms and heightened regulatory scrutiny affecting the financial sector continue to have a significant impact on Deutsche Bank, which may adversely affect its business and, in cases of non-compliance, could lead to regulatory sanctions against Deutsche Bank, including prohibitions against Deutsche Bank making dividend payments, share repurchases or payments on its regulatory capital instruments, or increasing regulatory capital and liquidity requirements.

Governments and regulatory authorities continue to work to enhance the resilience of the financial services industry against future crises through changes to the regulatory framework, in particular through the final implementation of the regulatory reform agenda outlined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "**Basel Committee**") and, more recently, the envisaged transition towards sustainable economies.

As a core element of the reform of the regulatory framework, the Basel Committee developed and continues to refine a comprehensive set of rules regarding minimum capital adequacy and liquidity standards as well as other rules (known as "**Basel III**") which apply to Deutsche Bank. The ongoing implementation of the remaining outstanding proposals under Basel III has the potential to increase risk-weighted assets and will likely affect Deutsche Bank's business by raising Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity requirements and by leading to increased costs. Such requirements may be in addition to regulatory capital buffers that may also

be increased or be in addition to those already imposed on Deutsche Bank and could materially increase Deutsche Bank's capital requirements.

Furthermore, Deutsche Bank's prudential regulators, including the European Central Bank (the "**ECB**") under the EU's Single Supervisory Mechanism (the "**SSM**"), may conduct reviews of asset quality or internal risk models or otherwise conduct stress tests in accordance with the supervisory review and evaluation process ("**SREP**"). Prudential regulators have discretion to impose capital surcharges on financial institutions for risks, including for litigation, regulatory and similar matters, that are not otherwise recognized in risk-weighted assets or other surcharges depending on the individual situation of the bank. Such adjustments may, for example, reflect additional risks posed by deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment, or come as a result of supervisory inspections concerning the treatment of specific products or transactions. One of these areas in focus of the ECB with regard to risk taking is leveraged lending, for which the ECB in March 2022 clarified their expectations for all banks under the SSM. The ECB announced that it intends to follow up on its expectations using a wide range of supervisory tools and to take measures in future SREP decisions for institutions which the ECB assesses as non-compliant with its expectations. The ECB may take or require other measures, such as restrictions on or changes to the business. In this context, the ECB may impose, and has imposed, individual capital requirements on Deutsche Bank resulting from the SREP (referred to as "**Pillar 2 requirements**"). Institutions must meet their Pillar 2 requirements with at least 75 % of Tier 1 capital and at least 56.25 % of CET 1 capital. Pillar 2 requirements must be fulfilled in addition to the statutory minimum capital and buffer requirements and any non-compliance may have immediate legal consequences such as restrictions on dividend payments.

Regulatory authorities have substantial discretion in how to regulate banks, and this discretion and the powers available to them have been steadily increasing over the years. Also, new regulation may be imposed on an ad-hoc basis by governments and regulators in response to ongoing or future crises (such as global pandemics or the climate emergency), which may especially affect financial institutions such as Deutsche Bank that are deemed to be systemically important.

Following the 2023 SREP, Deutsche Bank has been informed by the ECB of its decision regarding prudential capital requirements to be maintained from 1 January 2024, onwards, that Deutsche Bank's Pillar 2 requirement will be 2.65 % of RWA, of which at least 1.49 % must be covered by CET 1 capital and 1.99 % by Tier 1 capital.

The ECB is conducting its first-ever cyber resilience stress test in 2024. The exercise assesses how banks respond to and recover from a cyberattack, as opposed to simply looking at their ability to prevent it. Under the stress test scenario, a cyberattack successfully disrupts banks' daily business operations. Banks will then test their response and recovery measures, including activating emergency procedures and contingency plans and restoring normal operations. The ECB has stated that this stress test is a predominantly qualitative exercise that will not have an impact on capital through the Pillar 2 guidance. Rather, the insights gained will be used for wider supervisory assessment and supervisors will discuss the findings and lessons learned with each bank as part of the next SREP. The main findings will be communicated in the summer of 2024.

If Deutsche Bank fails to comply with regulatory requirements, in particular with statutory minimum capital requirements or Pillar 2 requirements, or if there are shortcomings in Deutsche Bank's governance and risk management processes, competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from making dividend payments to shareholders, distributions to holders of other regulatory capital instruments or require Deutsche Bank to take action which may impact its strategy, profitability, capital and liquidity profile. This could occur, for example, if Deutsche Bank fails to make sufficient profits due to declining revenues, or as a result of substantial outflows due to litigation, regulatory and similar matters. Failure to comply with the quantitative and qualitative regulatory requirements could result in other forms of regulatory enforcement action being brought against Deutsche Bank, which may result in sanctions including fines. Such enforcement action could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's current and future business, financial condition and results of operations, including Deutsche Bank's ability to pay out dividends to shareholders or distributions on other regulatory capital instruments.

Capital requirements: Deutsche Bank is required to maintain increased capital and bail-inable debt (debt that can be bailed in resolution) and abide by tightened liquidity requirements. These requirements may significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business model, financial condition and results of operations, as well as the competitive

environment generally. Any perceptions in the market that Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet its capital or liquidity requirements with an adequate buffer, or that Deutsche Bank should maintain capital or liquidity in excess of these requirements, or any other failure to meet these requirements, could intensify the effect of these factors on the business model and results of Deutsche Bank.

As described above, Deutsche Bank is, among other things, subject to increased capital and tightened liquidity requirements under applicable law, including additional capital buffer requirements. Further revisions, such as stricter rules on the measurement of risks, increased risk-weighted assets, and the corresponding capital demand for banks, as well as tightened liquidity requirements and the introduction of a binding leverage ratio (including the leverage ratio buffer) could affect the business model, financial conditions and results of operations of Deutsche Bank. Furthermore, if Deutsche Bank fails to meet regulatory capital or liquidity requirements, Deutsche Bank may become subject to enforcement actions. In addition, any requirement to maintain or increase liquidity could lead Deutsche Bank to reduce activities that pursue revenue generation and profit growth.

In addition to such regulatory capital and liquidity requirements, Deutsche Bank is also required to maintain a sufficient amount of instruments which are eligible to absorb losses in resolution with the aim of ensuring that failing banks can be resolved without recourse to taxpayers' money. These rules are referred to as "**TLAC**" (Total Loss Absorbing Capacity) and "**MREL**" (minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities) requirements. The need to comply with these requirements may affect Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operation and in particular may increase its financing costs.

Deutsche Bank may not have or may not be able to issue sufficient capital or other loss-absorbing liabilities to meet these increasing regulatory requirements. This could occur due to regulatory changes and other factors, such as Deutsche Bank's inability to issue new securities which are recognized as regulatory capital or loss-absorbing liabilities under the applicable standards, due to an increase of risk-weighted assets based on more stringent rules for the measurement of risks or as a result of a future decline in the value of the euro as compared to other currencies, due to stricter requirements for the compliance with the non-risk based leverage ratio, due to any substantial losses Deutsche Bank may incur, which would reduce retained earnings, a component of CET 1 capital, or due to a combination of these or other factors.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to maintain sufficient capital to meet the applicable minimum capital ratios, the buffer requirements, any specific Pillar 2 capital requirements, leverage ratio requirements, or TLAC or MREL requirements, Deutsche Bank may become subject to enforcement actions and/or restrictions on the pay-out of dividends, share buybacks, payments on other regulatory capital instruments, and discretionary compensation payments. In addition, any requirement to increase risk-based capital ratios or the leverage ratio could lead Deutsche Bank to adopt a strategy focusing on capital preservation and creation over revenue generation and profit growth, including the reduction of higher margin risk-weighted assets. If Deutsche Bank is unable to increase its capital ratios to the regulatory minimum in such a case or by raising new capital through the capital markets, through the reduction of risk-weighted assets or through other means, Deutsche Bank may be required to activate its group recovery plan. If these actions or other private or supervisory actions do not restore capital ratios to the required levels, and Deutsche Bank is deemed to be failing or likely to fail, competent authorities may apply resolution powers under the Single Resolution Mechanism (the "**SRM**") and applicable rules and regulations, which could lead to a significant dilution of shareholders' or even the total loss of Deutsche Bank's shareholders' or creditors' investment.

Local capital requirements: In some cases, Deutsche Bank is required to hold and calculate capital and to comply with rules on liquidity and risk management separately for its local operations in different jurisdictions, in particular in the United States.

Deutsche Bank is required to hold and calculate capital and to comply with rules on liquidity and risk management separately for its local operations in different jurisdictions. Federal Reserve Board rules set forth how the U.S. operations of certain foreign banking organizations ("**FBOs**"), such as Deutsche Bank, are required to be structured, as well as the enhanced prudential standards that apply to their U.S. operations. Under these rules, a large FBO with U.S.\$ 50 billion or more in U.S. non-branch assets, such as Deutsche Bank, is required to establish or designate a separately capitalized top-tier U.S. intermediate holding company ("**IHC**") that would hold substantially all of the FBO's ownership interests in its U.S. subsidiaries. With the Federal Reserve Board's prior approval, Deutsche Bank designated two IHCs: DB USA Corporation and DWS

USA Corporation. DWS USA Corporation is a subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, which is approximately 80 % owned by Deutsche Bank and holds Deutsche Bank's Asset Management division and subsidiaries. Each IHC is subject, on a consolidated basis, to the risk-based and leverage capital requirements under the U.S. Basel III capital framework, capital planning and stress testing requirements, U.S. liquidity buffer requirements and other enhanced prudential standards comparable to those applicable to large U.S. banking organizations. The two IHCs are also subject to supplementary leverage ratio requirements, as well as requirements on the maintenance of TLAC and long-term debt. They, and Deutsche Bank's principal U.S. bank subsidiary, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("**DBTCA**"), are also subject to liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio requirements. The Federal Reserve Board has the authority to examine an IHC, such as DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation, and its subsidiaries, as well as U.S. branches and agencies of FBOs, such as Deutsche Bank's New York branch.

Deutsche Bank is required under the Dodd-Frank Act to prepare and submit to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation a resolution plan (the "**U.S. Resolution Plan**") on a timeline prescribed by such agencies, alternating between filing a full plan and a targeted plan. The U.S. Resolution Plan must demonstrate that Deutsche Bank has the ability to execute a strategy for the orderly resolution of its designated U.S. material entities and operations. Deutsche Bank's U.S. Resolution Plan describes the single point of entry strategy for Deutsche Bank's U.S. material entities and operations and prescribes that DB USA Corporation would provide liquidity and capital support to its U.S. material entity subsidiaries and ensure their solvent wind-down outside of applicable resolution proceedings.

Deutsche Bank's next full resolution plan submission is due on 31 March 2025. If the agencies were to jointly deem Deutsche Bank's U.S. Resolution Plan not credible and Deutsche Bank failed to remediate any deficiencies in the required timeframe, these agencies could impose restrictions on Deutsche Bank or require the restructuring or reorganization of businesses, legal entities, operational systems and/or intra-company transactions which could negatively impact Deutsche Bank's operations and/or strategy. Additionally, the agencies could also subject Deutsche Bank to more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements, or require Deutsche Bank to divest certain assets or operations.

DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation are each subject, on an annual basis, to the Federal Reserve Board's supervisory stress testing and capital plan requirements. DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation are also subject to the Federal Reserve's Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("**CCAR**"), which is an annual supervisory exercise that assesses the capital positions and planning practices of large bank holding companies and IHCs. Following amendments in 2020, the CCAR process combines the CCAR quantitative assessment and the buffer requirements in the Federal Reserve Board's capital rules to create an integrated capital buffer requirement. The amendments eliminated the quantitative and qualitative 'pass/fail' assessments from the CCAR and modified the static capital conservation buffer to incorporate an institution-specific stress capital buffer ("**SCB**"). The SCBs for DB USA Corporation and DWS USA Corporation based on the 2023 supervisory stress test results are 9.3 % and 5.6 %, respectively. These SCBs became effective 1 October 2023 and will remain in effect until 30 September 2024, at which point the size of the SCB for each of Deutsche Bank's IHCs will be recalibrated based on the results of the 2024 stress tests, which are expected to be released in June 2024. Increases in the SCB may require Deutsche Bank to increase capital or restructure businesses in ways that may negatively impact Deutsche Bank's operations and strategy.

U.S. rules and interpretations, including those described above, could cause Deutsche Bank to reduce assets held in the United States, or to inject capital and/or liquidity into or otherwise change the structure of Deutsche Bank's U.S. operations, and could also restrict the ability of the U.S. subsidiaries to pay dividends or the amount of such dividends. To the extent that Deutsche Bank is required to reduce operations in the United States or deploy capital or liquidity in the United States that could be deployed more profitably elsewhere, these requirements could have an adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

It is unclear whether the U.S. capital and other requirements described above, as well as similar developments in other jurisdictions, could lead to a fragmentation of supervision of global banks that could adversely affect Deutsche Bank's reliance on regulatory waivers allowing Deutsche Bank to meet capital adequacy requirements, large exposure limits and certain organizational requirements on a consolidated basis only rather than on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis. Should Deutsche Bank no longer be entitled to rely on these waivers, Deutsche Bank would have to adapt and take the steps necessary in order to meet

regulatory capital requirements and other requirements on a consolidated as well as a non-consolidated basis, which could result also in significantly higher costs and potential adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's profitability and dividend paying ability.

Regulatory capital and liquidity ratios: Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity ratios and funds available for distributions on its shares or regulatory capital instruments will be affected by business decisions and, in making such decisions, Deutsche Bank's interests and those of the holders of such instruments may not be aligned, and Deutsche Bank may make decisions in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the relevant instruments that result in no or lower payments being made on Deutsche Bank shares or regulatory capital instruments.

Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity ratios are affected by a number of factors, including decisions Deutsche Bank makes relating to its business and operations as well as the management of its capital position, risk-weighted assets and balance sheet, and external factors, such as regulations regarding the risk weightings of Deutsche Bank's assets, commercial and market risks or the costs of its legal or regulatory proceedings. While Deutsche Bank's management is required to take into account a broad range of considerations in managerial decisions, including the interests of Deutsche Bank as a regulated institution and those of its shareholders and creditors, particularly in times of weak earnings and increasing capital requirements, the regulatory requirements to build capital and liquidity may become paramount. Accordingly, in making decisions in respect of capital and liquidity management, Deutsche Bank is not required to adhere to the interests of the holders of instruments issued that qualify for inclusion in regulatory capital, such as Deutsche Bank's shares or Additional Tier 1 capital instruments. Deutsche Bank may decide to refrain from taking certain actions, including increasing capital at a time when it is feasible to do so (through securities issuances or otherwise), even if failure to take such actions would result in a non-payment or a write-down or other recovery- or resolution-related measure in respect of any of Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital instruments. Deutsche Bank's decisions could cause the holders of such regulatory capital instruments to lose all or part of the value of their investments in these instruments due to the effect on Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital ratios, and such holders will not have any claim against Deutsche Bank relating to such decisions, even if they result in a non-payment or a write-down or other recovery- or resolution-related measure in respect of such instruments it holds.

In addition, the annual profit and distributable reserves, which form an important part of the funds available to pay dividends on shares and make payments on other regulatory capital instruments, as determined in the case of each such instrument by its terms or by operation of law, are calculated on an unconsolidated basis generally in accordance with German accounting rules set forth in the Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*). Any adverse change in Deutsche Bank's financial prospects, financial position or profitability, or Deutsche Bank's distributable reserves, each as calculated on an unconsolidated basis, may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's ability to make dividend or other payments on these instruments. In addition, as part of the implementation of Deutsche Bank's strategy, it may record impairments that reduce the carrying value of subsidiaries on Deutsche Bank's unconsolidated balance sheet and reduce profits and distributable reserves. Future impairments or other events that reduce profit or distributable reserves on an unconsolidated basis could lead Deutsche Bank to be unable to make such payments in respect of future years in part or at all. In particular, the direct costs of Deutsche Bank's potential settlements of litigation, enforcement and similar matters, especially to the extent in excess of provisions Deutsche Bank has established for them, and their related business impacts, if they occur, could impact such distributable amounts.

In addition, German law places limits on the extent to which annual profits and otherwise-distributable reserves, as calculated on an unconsolidated basis, may be distributed to shareholders or the holders of other regulatory capital instruments, such as Additional Tier 1 capital instruments. Deutsche Bank's management also has, subject to applicable law, broad discretion under the applicable accounting principles to influence all amounts relevant for calculating funds available for distribution. Such decisions may impact the ability to make dividend or other payments under the terms of Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital instruments.

Resolution legislation: If resolvability or resolution measures were imposed on Deutsche Bank in accordance with European and German legislation, Deutsche Bank's business operations could be significantly affected. Any such measures could lead to losses for shareholders and creditors of Deutsche Bank.

Germany participates in the SRM, which centralizes at a European level the key competences and resources for managing the failure of any bank in member states of the European Union participating in the banking union. The SRM Regulation and the German Recovery and Resolution Act (*Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz*), which implemented the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive in Germany, require the preparation of recovery and resolution plans for banks and grant broad powers to public authorities to intervene in a bank which is failing or likely to fail. Resolution measures that could be imposed upon a bank in resolution may include the transfer of shares, assets or liabilities of the bank to another legal entity, the reduction, including to zero, of the nominal value of shares, the dilution of shareholders or the cancellation of shares outright, or the amendment, modification or variation of the terms of the bank's outstanding debt instruments, for example by way of a deferral of payments or a reduction of the applicable interest rate. Furthermore, certain eligible unsecured liabilities, in particular certain senior "non-preferred" debt instruments specified by the German Banking Act, may be written down, including to zero, or converted into equity (commonly referred to as "**bail-in**") if the bank becomes subject to resolution.

Resolution laws are also intended to eliminate, or reduce, the need for public support of troubled banks. Therefore, financial public support for such banks, if any, would be used only as a last resort after having assessed and exploited, to the maximum extent practicable, the resolution powers, including a bail-in. The taking of measures by the competent authority to remove impediments to resolvability could materially affect Deutsche Bank's business operations. Resolution actions could furthermore lead to a significant dilution of shareholders or even the total loss of shareholders' or creditors' investment.

Other regulatory reforms: Other regulatory reforms that have been adopted or proposed – for example, extensive new regulations governing derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection and data protection – may materially increase Deutsche Bank's operating costs and negatively impact its business model.

Beyond capital requirements and the other requirements discussed above, Deutsche Bank is affected, or expect to be affected, by various additional regulatory reforms, including, among other things, regulations governing its derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection and data protection.

Under the EU Regulation on over-the-counter ("**OTC**") derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, referred to as European Market Infrastructure Regulation ("**EMIR**") banks and other covered institutions must abide by certain requirements, including clearing obligations for certain classes of OTC derivatives and various reporting and disclosure obligations. Following a targeted review of EMIR which concluded in January 2023, certain changes to such EMIR requirements are currently being contemplated by the European Commission and the European Parliament, including the introduction of requirements for counterparties subject to clearing obligations to maintain active accounts at EU central counterparties. The implementation of any such future EMIR requirements may negatively impact Deutsche Bank's profit margins.

Deutsche Bank is subject to restrictions on compensation including caps on bonuses that may be awarded to "material risk takers" and other employees as defined therein and in the German Banking Act and other applicable rules and regulations such as the Remuneration Regulation for Institutions (*Institutsvergütungsverordnung*). Such restrictions on compensation, whether by law or pursuant to any guidelines issued by the EBA to further implement them, could put Deutsche Bank at a disadvantage to its competitors in attracting and retaining talented employees, especially compared to those outside the European Union that are not subject to these caps and other constraints.

Bank levies are provided for in some countries including, among others, Germany and the United Kingdom. Deutsche Bank paid € 528 million for bank levies in 2023, € 762 million in 2022 and € 553 million in 2021. Also, Deutsche Bank is required to contribute substantially to the Single Resolution Fund under the SRM (which is intended to reach by the end of 2023 a target level of 1 % of insured deposits of all banks in member states participating in the SRM) and the statutory deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes under the recast European Union directive on deposit guarantee schemes ("**DGS Directive**") and the European Union directive on investor compensation schemes. Deutsche Bank does not anticipate making contributions to the Single Resolution Fund in 2024. However, Deutsche Bank acknowledges the inherent risk of this assumption and will closely monitor developments that may impact its financial obligations to the Single Resolution Fund.

The DGS Directive defines a 0.8 % target level of prefunding by 3 July 2024 (similar to resolution funds), which has significantly increased the costs of the statutory deposit protection scheme. Deutsche Bank also participates in the voluntary deposit protection provided by the private banks in Germany through the Deposit Protection Fund (*Einlagensicherungsfonds*) which is funded through contributions by its members. While the total impact of future levies cannot currently be quantified, there could also be certain market conditions or events that give rise to higher-than-expected contributions required by members, which could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations in future periods. Failure of banks, resolution measures and a decline of the value of the assets held by the SRM by the relevant DGS can cause an increase of contributions in order to replenish the shortfall.

In addition, Deutsche Bank may be impacted by future decisions made by the Court of Justice of the EU in regard to the terms and conditions related to irrevocable payment commitments to the Single Resolution Fund. If a ruling by the court is deemed to have a negative impact on the current accounting treatment of such irrevocable payment commitments, this could result in an accounting loss and have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations.

Deutsche Bank is subject to the General Data Protection Regulation ("**GDPR**") which has increased its regulatory obligations in connection with the processing of personal data, including requiring compliance with the GDPR's data protection principles, the increased number of data subject rights and strict data breach notification requirements. The GDPR grants broad enforcement powers to supervisory authorities, including the potential to levy significant fines for non-compliance and provides for a private right of action for individuals who are affected by a violation of the GDPR. Compliance with the GDPR requires investment in appropriate technical and organizational measures and Deutsche Bank may be required to devote significant resources to data protection on an ongoing basis. In the event that Deutsche Bank is found to have not met the standards required by the GDPR, Deutsche Bank may incur damage to its reputation and the imposition by data protection supervisory authorities of significant fines or restrictions on its ability to process personal data, and Deutsche Bank may be required to defend claims for compensation brought by affected individuals, all of which could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank.

More generally, there continues to be scrutiny from both EU and non-EU authorities over financial services firms' compliance with AML and CTF rules, which has led to a number of regulatory proceedings, criminal prosecutions and other enforcement action against firms in various jurisdictions.

Risks Relating to Deutsche Bank's Internal Control Environment

Internal control environment: A robust and effective internal control environment and adequate infrastructure (comprising people, policies and procedures, controls testing and IT systems) are necessary to enable Deutsche Bank to conduct its business in compliance with the laws, regulations and associated supervisory expectations applicable to Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and infrastructure and has been required to do so in certain areas by its regulators. Deutsche Bank has undertaken initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or proceed too slowly, Deutsche Bank's reputation, regulatory position and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, and its ability to achieve Deutsche Bank's strategic ambitions may be impaired.

Deutsche Bank's businesses are highly dependent on its ability to maintain a robust and effective internal control environment. This is needed for Deutsche Bank to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a wide variety of transactions, many of which are highly complex and occur at high speeds, volumes and frequencies, and across numerous and diverse markets and currencies. Such a robust and effective control environment is in turn dependent on the sufficiency of Deutsche Bank's infrastructure to support that environment. This infrastructure consists broadly of internal policies and procedures, testing protocols, and the IT systems and employees needed to enforce and enable them. An effective control environment is dependent on infrastructure systems and procedures that cover the processing and settling of transactions; the valuation of assets; the identification, monitoring, aggregation, measurement and reporting of risks and positions against various metrics; the evaluation of counterparties and customers for legal, regulatory and compliance purposes; the escalation of reviews; and the taking of mitigating and remedial actions where necessary. They are also critical for regulatory reporting and other data processing and compliance activities.

Both the internal control environment and the infrastructure that underlies it fall short in a number of areas of Deutsche Bank's standards for completeness and comprehensiveness and are not well integrated across Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's IT infrastructure, in particular, is fragmented, with numerous distinct platforms, many of which need significant upgrades, in operation across Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank's business processes and the related control systems often require manual procedures and actions that increase the risks of human error and other operational problems that can lead to delays in reporting information to management and to the need for more adjustments and revisions than would be the case with more seamlessly integrated and automated systems and processes. As a result, it is often difficult and labor-intensive for Deutsche Bank to obtain or provide information of a consistently high quality and on a timely basis to comply with regulatory reporting and other compliance requirements or to meet regulatory expectations on a consistent basis and, in certain cases, to manage Deutsche Bank's risk comprehensively. Furthermore, it often takes intensive efforts to identify, when possible, inappropriate behavior by staff and attempts by third parties to misuse Deutsche Bank's services as a conduit for prohibited activities, including those relating to anti-financial crime laws and regulation.

In addition, Deutsche Bank may not always have the personnel with the appropriate experience, seniority and skill levels to compensate for shortcomings in its processes and infrastructure, or to identify, manage or control risks, and it often has been difficult to attract and retain the requisite talent. This has impacted Deutsche Bank's ability to remediate existing weaknesses and manage the risks inherent in its activities. Additionally, attrition in positions key to improving Deutsche Bank's control environment remains a risk. Furthermore, engagement of third-party service providers may not be sufficient to address Deutsche Bank's staffing issues in these areas or the underlying shortcomings themselves.

Against this backdrop, regulators, the Management Board and the Group Audit function have increasingly and more intensively focused on internal controls and infrastructure through numerous formal reviews and audits of Deutsche Bank's operations. These reviews and audits have identified various areas for improvement relating to a number of elements of Deutsche Bank's control environment and infrastructure. These include the infrastructure relating to transaction capturing and recognition, classification of assets, asset valuation frameworks, models, data and process consistency, information security, software license management, payment services, risk identification, measurement and management and other processes required by laws, regulations, and supervisory expectations. They also include regulatory reporting, anti-money laundering ("**AML**"), transaction monitoring, "know-your-customer" ("**KYC**"), sanctions and embargoes, market conduct and other internal processes that are aimed at preventing use of Deutsche Bank's products and services for the purpose of committing or concealing financial crime.

Deutsche Bank's principal regulators, including the BaFin, the ECB, the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and the Federal Reserve Board, have also conducted numerous reviews focused on Deutsche Bank's internal controls and the related infrastructure. These regulators have required Deutsche Bank formally commit to remediate its AML and other weaknesses, including the fragmented and manual nature of its infrastructure. In addition, local regulators in other countries in which Deutsche Bank does business also review the adequacy of Deutsche Bank's control environment and infrastructure with respect to their jurisdictions. While the overall goals of the various prudential regulators having authority over Deutsche Bank in the many places in which it does business are broadly consistent, and the general themes of deficiencies in internal controls and the supporting infrastructure are similar, the regulatory frameworks applicable to Deutsche Bank in the area of internal controls are generally applicable at a national or EU-wide level and are not always consistent across the jurisdictions in which Deutsche Bank operates around the world. This adds complexity and cost to its efforts to reduce fragmentation and put in place automated systems that communicate seamlessly and quickly with one another.

In order to improve in the areas discussed above, Deutsche Bank has been undertaking several major initiatives to enhance the efficacy of the transaction processing environment, strengthen its controls and infrastructure, manage non-financial risks and enhance the skill set of personnel. Deutsche Bank believes that these initiatives will better enable it to avoid the circumstances that have resulted in many of the litigations and regulatory and enforcement investigations and proceedings to which Deutsche Bank has been subject, and will improve its ability to comply with laws and regulations and meet supervisory expectations. In particular, Deutsche Bank has been making efforts to reduce the complexity of Deutsche Bank's business and to integrate and automate processes and business and second-line controls. Deutsche Bank has also exited certain businesses and high-risk countries, selectively off-boarded a number of clients and worked to strengthen its

compliance culture and control functions. However, Deutsche Bank may be unable to complete these initiatives as quickly as it intends or regulators demand, and its efforts may be insufficient to remediate existing deficiencies and prevent future deficiencies or to result in fewer litigations or regulatory and enforcement investigations, proceedings and criticism in the future. Deutsche Bank may also, when faced with the considerable expense of these initiatives, fail to provide sufficient resources for them quickly enough or at all or underestimate the extent of resource requirements.

Deutsche Bank's remediation efforts and progress on achieving significant and durable improvements in the areas discussed above, may result in regulatory action if regulators deem progress to be insufficient or too slow. If Deutsche Bank is unable to improve its infrastructure and control environment in a timely manner, Deutsche Bank may be subject to fines or penalties, as well as to regulatory intervention in aspects of its businesses. For example, Deutsche Bank might feel pressure or be required by regulators to reduce its exposure to or terminate certain kinds of products or businesses, counterparties or regions, which could, depending on the extent of such requirement, significantly challenge its ability to operate profitably under the current business model.

Regulators can also impose capital surcharges, requiring capital buffers in addition to those directly required under the regulatory capital rules applicable to Deutsche Bank, to reflect the additional risks posed by deficiencies in its control environment. In extreme cases, regulators can suspend Deutsche Bank's permission to operate in the businesses and regions within their jurisdictions or require extensive and costly remedial actions. Furthermore, implementation of enhanced infrastructure and controls may result in higher-than-expected costs of regulatory compliance that could offset or exceed efficiency gains or significantly affect Deutsche Bank's profitability. Any of these factors could affect Deutsche Bank's ability to implement its strategy in a timely manner or at all.

Anti-money laundering and know-your-client processes: BaFin has ordered Deutsche Bank to improve its control and compliance infrastructure relating to anti-money laundering and know-your-client processes and appointed a special representative to monitor these measures' implementation. Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation could be materially and adversely affected if Deutsche Bank is unable to significantly improve its infrastructure and control environment by the set deadline.

BaFin ordered Deutsche Bank in September 2018 to take appropriate internal safeguards and comply with general due diligence obligations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, in February 2019 to review its group-wide risk management processes in correspondent banking and adjust them where necessary, and in April 2021 to adopt further appropriate internal safeguards and comply with due diligence obligations, with regards to regular client file reviews. This expansion also applies to correspondent relationships and transaction monitoring. In 2023, BaFin ordered Deutsche Bank to adhere to its self-imposed remediation deadlines. Although no new obligations or findings were raised against Deutsche Bank, BaFin may impose financial penalties in case of non-compliance with these measures. The BaFin extended for an additional six months until the end of October 2024 the assignment of the special representative who has been appointed to monitor the implementation of the ordered measures as well as to assess and report on the progress of the implementation to the BaFin.

Deutsche Bank's AML and KYC processes and controls aimed at preventing misuse of its products and services to commit financial crime, continue to be subject of regulatory reviews, investigations, and enforcement actions in several jurisdictions. Deutsche Bank continually seeks to enhance the efficacy of its internal control environment and improve its infrastructure to revised regulatory requirements and to close gaps identified by Deutsche Bank and/or by regulators and monitors.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to significantly improve its infrastructure and control environment by the set deadlines, Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation could be materially and adversely affected. Regulators can impose fines or require Deutsche Bank to reduce its exposure to or terminate certain kinds of products or businesses or relationships with counterparties or regions. Deutsche Bank may also face additional legal proceedings, investigations or regulatory actions in the future, including in other jurisdictions with material impact on Deutsche Bank's business and profitability. These could, depending on the extent of any resulting requirements, significantly challenge Deutsche Bank's reputation and its ability to operate profitably under its current business model.

Risks Relating to Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations

Litigation environment: Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.

The financial services industry is among the most highly regulated industries. Deutsche Bank's operations throughout the world are regulated and supervised by the central banks and regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In recent years, regulation and supervision in a number of areas has increased, and regulators, law enforcement authorities, governmental bodies and others have sought to subject financial services providers to increasing oversight and scrutiny, which in turn has led to additional regulatory investigations or enforcement actions which are often followed by civil litigation. There has been a steep escalation in the severity of the terms which regulatory and law enforcement authorities have required to settle legal and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions, with settlements in recent years including unprecedented monetary penalties as well as criminal sanctions. As a result, it may continue to be subject to increasing levels of liability and regulatory sanctions, and may be required to make greater expenditures and devote additional resources to addressing these liabilities and sanctions. Regulatory sanctions may include status changes to local licenses or orders to discontinue certain business practices.

Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries are involved in various litigation proceedings, including civil class action lawsuits, arbitration proceedings and other disputes with third parties, as well as regulatory proceedings and investigations by both civil and criminal authorities in jurisdictions around the world. Deutsche Bank expects that the costs arising from the resolution of litigation, enforcement and similar matters pending against Deutsche Bank to continue to be significant in the near to medium term and to adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. Deutsche Bank may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings prior to a final judgment or determination of liability. Deutsche Bank may do so for a number of reasons, including to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing to contest liability, even when Deutsche Bank believes it has valid defenses to liability. Deutsche Bank may also do so when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, it may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where Deutsche Bank does not believe it is compelled to do so. The financial impact of legal risks might be considerable but may be difficult or impossible to estimate and to quantify, so that amounts eventually paid may exceed the amount of provisions made or contingent liabilities assessed for such risks.

Actions currently pending against Deutsche Bank or its current or former employees may not only result in judgments, settlements, fines or penalties, but may also cause substantial reputational harm to Deutsche Bank. The risk of damage to Deutsche Bank's reputation arising from such proceedings is also difficult or impossible to quantify.

Regulators have increasingly sought admissions of wrongdoing in connection with settlement of matters brought by them. This could lead to increased exposure in subsequent civil litigation or in consequences under so-called "bad actor" laws, in which persons or entities determined to have committed offenses under some laws can be subject to limitations on business activities under other laws, as well as adverse reputational consequences. In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice ("**DOJ**") conditions the granting of cooperation credit in civil and criminal investigations of corporate wrongdoing on the company involved having provided to investigators all relevant facts relating to the individuals responsible for the alleged misconduct. This policy may result in increased fines and penalties if the DOJ determines that Deutsche Bank has not provided sufficient information about applicable individuals in connection with an investigation. Other governmental authorities could adopt similar policies.

In addition, the financial impact of legal risks arising out of matters similar to some of those Deutsche Bank faces have been very large for a number of participants in the financial services industry, with fines and settlement payments greatly exceeding what market participants may have expected and, as noted above, escalating steeply in recent years to unprecedented levels. The experience of others, including settlement terms, in similar cases is among the factors Deutsche Bank takes into consideration in determining the level of provisions Deutsche Bank maintains in respect of these legal risks. Developments in cases involving other

financial institutions in recent years have led to greater uncertainty as to the predictability of outcomes and could lead Deutsche Bank to add provisions. Moreover, the costs of Deutsche Bank's investigations and defenses relating to these matters are themselves substantial. Further uncertainty may arise as a result of a lack of coordination among regulators from different jurisdictions or among regulators with varying competencies in a single jurisdiction, which may make it difficult for Deutsche Bank to reach concurrent settlements with each regulator. Should Deutsche Bank be subject to financial impacts arising out of litigation and regulatory matters to which Deutsche Bank is subject in excess of those it has calculated in accordance with its expectations and the relevant accounting rules, provisions in respect of such risks may prove to be materially insufficient to cover these impacts. This could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition or reputation as well as on Deutsche Bank's ability to maintain capital, leverage and liquidity ratios at levels expected by market participants and regulators. In such an event, Deutsche Bank could find it necessary to reduce its risk-weighted assets (including on terms disadvantageous to Deutsche Bank) or substantially cut costs to improve these ratios, in an amount corresponding to the adverse effects of the provisioning shortfall.

Examination by tax authorities: Deutsche Bank is under continuous examination by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Tax laws are increasingly complex and are evolving. The cost to Deutsche Bank arising from the resolution of routine tax examinations, tax litigation and other forms of tax proceedings or tax disputes may increase and may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Deutsche Bank is under continuous examination by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Tax laws are increasingly complex. In the current political and regulatory environment, tax administrations' and courts' interpretation of tax laws and regulations and their application are evolving, and scrutiny by tax authorities has become increasingly intense. Wide ranging and continuous changes in the principles of international taxation emanating from the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting agenda are generating significant uncertainties for Deutsche Bank and its subsidiaries and may result in an increase in instances of tax disputes or instances of double taxation, as member states may take different approaches in transposing these requirements into national law or may choose to implement unilateral measures. This includes, for example, the OECD global minimum taxation rules which are generally effective starting with tax year 2024. Tax administrations, including Germany, have also been focusing on the eligibility of taxpayers for reduced withholding taxes on dividends in connection with certain cross-border lending or derivative transactions. In addition, while a significant amount of guidance has been issued since the enactment of the U.S. tax reform in 2017, which included the Base Erosion Anti-Abuse Tax provisions, uncertainties remain. Similarly, uncertainties remain with respect to the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which included a new corporate alternative minimum tax effective starting with tax year 2023. As a result, the cost to Deutsche Bank arising from the resolution of routine tax examinations, tax litigation and other forms of tax proceedings or tax disputes, as well as from rapidly changing and increasingly complex and uncertain tax laws and principles, may increase and may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Guilty pleas or convictions: Guilty pleas by or convictions of Deutsche Bank or its affiliates in criminal proceedings, or regulatory or enforcement orders, settlements or agreements to which Deutsche Bank or its affiliates become subject, may have consequences that have adverse effects on certain of Deutsche Bank's businesses.

Deutsche Bank and its affiliates have been and are subjects of criminal and regulatory enforcement proceedings. Guilty pleas or convictions against Deutsche Bank or its affiliates, or regulatory or enforcement orders, settlements or agreements to which Deutsche Bank or its affiliates become subject, could lead to Deutsche Bank's ineligibility to conduct certain business activities. In particular, such guilty pleas or convictions could cause its asset management affiliates to no longer qualify as "qualified professional asset managers" ("QPAMs") under the QPAM Prohibited Transaction Exemption under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), which exemption is relied on to provide asset management services to certain pension plans in connection with certain asset management strategies. While there are a number of statutory exemptions and numerous other administrative exemptions that Deutsche Bank's asset management affiliates may use to trade on behalf of ERISA plans, and in many instances they may do so in lieu of relying on the QPAM exemption, loss of QPAM status could cause customers who rely on such status (whether because they are legally required to do so or because Deutsche Bank has agreed contractually with them to maintain such status) to cease to do business or refrain from doing business with Deutsche Bank and could negatively

impact its reputation more generally. For example, clients may mistakenly see the loss as a signal that Deutsche Bank's asset management affiliates are somehow no longer approved as asset managers generally by the U.S. Department of Labor ("**DOL**"), the agency responsible for ERISA, and cease to do business or refrain from doing business with Deutsche Bank for that reason. This could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's results of operations, particularly those of its asset management business in the United States. Following the issuance of a one-year temporary exemption, on 29 December 2017, the DOL published a three-year individual exemption permitting certain of Deutsche Bank's affiliates to retain their QPAM status despite both the conviction of DB Group Services (UK) Limited and the conviction of Deutsche Securities Korea Co. (the latter conviction has been subsequently overturned). This exemption was subsequently extended by the DOL for an additional three-year period and is scheduled to expire on 17 April 2024. The disqualification period extends until 17 April 2027, and so Deutsche Bank will need to obtain a further extension. Deutsche Bank has submitted a request for a further extension of the exemption through 17 April 2027, and, on 21 February 2024, the DOL published the proposed exemption for public comment prior to the DOL's consideration for final approval. An extension would terminate if, among other things, Deutsche Bank or its affiliates were to be convicted of crimes in other matters.

Risks Relating to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-Related Matters, Cybersecurity, Risk Management, Operations, Accounting

Environmental, social and governance ("ESG")-related changes: The impacts of rising global temperatures and the associated policy, technology and behavioral changes required to limit global warming to no greater than 1.5 °c above pre-industrial levels have led to emerging sources of financial and non-financial risks. These include the physical risk impacts from extreme weather events, and transition risks as carbon-intensive sectors are faced with higher costs, potentially reduced demand and restricted access to financing. More rapid than currently expected emergence of transition and/or physical climate risks and other environmental risks may lead to increased credit and market losses as well as operational disruptions due to impacts on vendors and Deutsche Bank's own operations.

Financial institutions are facing increased scrutiny on climate and ESG-related issues from governments, regulators, shareholders and other bodies (including non-governmental organizations), leading to reputational risks if Deutsche Bank is not seen to support the transition to a lower carbon economy, to limit nature-related risks such as biodiversity and habitat loss, and to protect human rights. This increased scrutiny includes more extensive and prescriptive ESG disclosure requirements such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("**CSRD**"). The emergence of significantly diverging ESG regulatory and/or disclosure standards across jurisdictions could lead to higher costs of compliance and risks of failing to meet requirements.

In the United States, state legislators and regulators are issuing potentially conflicting laws and certification requirements regarding ESG matters, reflecting a polarized political context. California, for example, issued ESG disclosure laws, whereas Florida requires Deutsche Bank to certify that it does not discriminate based on business activities of borrowers. This may result in the risk of loss of business or licenses if Deutsche Bank cannot certify, while also requiring DB to analyze and balance positions.

Deutsche Bank is rated by a number of ESG rating providers, with the ratings increasingly utilized as criteria to determine eligibility for sustainable investments and to assess management of ESG risks and opportunities. The methodologies and scores used by the different providers can lead to significant divergence in results and may not provide an accurate and consistent reflection of the risks facing Deutsche Bank. Should Deutsche Bank's ratings lag peers, or materially deteriorate, this could lead to negative reputational impacts and reduced investor demand for equity or debt.

Data, methodologies and industry standards for measuring and assessing climate and other environmental risks are still evolving or, in certain cases, are not yet available. This, combined with a lack of comprehensive and consistent climate and other environmental risk disclosures by its clients, means that Deutsche Bank, in line with the wider industry, is heavily reliant on proxy estimates and/or proprietary approaches for risk assessment and modelling and for Deutsche Bank's climate and environmental risk management disclosures. The high degree of uncertainty that this creates increases the risk that third parties may assert that Deutsche Bank's sustainability-related disclosures constitute greenwashing. In addition to the reputational risks associated with such allegations, competent supervisory authorities and law enforcement agencies may commence investigations based on such allegations, as was recently the case with DWS which has received

requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning certain ESG related matters. On 25 September 2023, DWS agreed, without admitting or denying the SEC's findings, to a cease-and-desist order, censure and a U.S.\$ 19 million civil money penalty to settle the SEC's ESG related investigation of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. ("**DIMA**") in relation to DIMA's U.S. business.

Deutsche Bank is committed to managing its business activities and operations in a sustainable manner, including aligning portfolios with net zero emissions by 2050. Deutsche Bank continues to develop and implement its approach to environmental risk assessments and management in order to promote the integration of environmental-related factors across its business activities. This includes the ability to identify, monitor and manage risks and to conduct regular scenario analysis and stress testing. Rapidly changing regulatory as well as stakeholder demands, combined with significant focus by stakeholders, may adversely affect its businesses if it fails to adopt such demands or appropriately implement its plans.

While Deutsche Bank remains committed to the targets outlined in its Sustainability Deep Dive on 2 March 2023, Deutsche Bank may face headwinds in achieving its aim for € 500 billion in cumulative ESG financing and investment volumes through the end of 2025. If ambitions or targets are missed, this could impact, among other things, revenues and the reputation of Deutsche Bank. In addition, scarcity of ESG assets may reduce Deutsche Bank's ability to issue ESG compliant funding. Similarly, significant deviations from absolute and intensity-based net zero aligned emissions targets may open Deutsche Bank up to reputational risks.

Cybersecurity threats: Cybersecurity threats such as the risk of breaches in confidentiality, integrity, or availability of Deutsche Bank's or its clients' information, or breaches of the security of third-party computer systems could adversely affect Deutsche Bank's ability to conduct its business, result in reputational damage, increase legal and regulatory risk and cause financial loss. Breaches can occur due to unauthorized access to networks or resources, computer viruses or malware, or other forms of cybersecurity attacks or incidents, including regulatory, geopolitical, operational and third-party risk.

Deutsche Bank may face operational risks arising from failures in the control environment, including errors in the performance of processes or security controls, as well as loss of data, which may disrupt business and lead to material losses. At the same time, Deutsche Bank may also face risks of material losses or reputational damage, if services are not provided as agreed, or in line with internal standards, which could result in regulatory penalties and financial losses. Cyberattacks could impact Deutsche Bank both directly and indirectly including impacts from third parties.

The increasing frequency and sophistication of recent cyberattacks has resulted in an elevated risk profile for many organizations around the world including Deutsche Bank. Significant attention by Deutsche Bank's management has been paid to the overall level of preparedness against such attacks. Cybersecurity continues as a focus area due to factors such as the continued and increasing reliance on Deutsche Bank's technology environment, as well as potential risks arising from the need for digital innovation, such as the usage of public cloud services, artificial intelligence, or quantum computing.

The technological advancements also pose demands on data privacy, security, and other information security risks. As the use of artificial intelligence becomes widespread, there are also increased risks to cybersecurity: denial of service, the criminal use of deepfakes, and more sophisticated social engineering attacks. Cybercrime groups may have the capability to use machine learning techniques to automate the deployment and operation of malware campaigns.

Financially motivated and other sophisticated cyberattacks, including ransomware, can be observed as persistent threats across industries and are expected to become more frequent. Additional threats are posed by supply chain attacks, an increasing frequency of critical software vulnerabilities potentially exploited by threat actors (zero-day exploits), and an expanding threat surface introduced by, for example, remote ways of working or the usage of cloud services.

Deutsche Bank experienced attacks on computer systems, including attacks aimed at obtaining unauthorized access to confidential company or client information, damaging, or interfering with company data, resources, or business activities, or otherwise exploiting vulnerabilities in its infrastructure, including attacks that occurred at Deutsche Bank's third-party providers. In 2023, Deutsche Bank did not experience any material effect on its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition as a result of an information security incident,

including an attempted cyberattack. Deutsche Bank expects to continue to be the target of such attacks in the future and may not be able to effectively anticipate or prevent more material attacks from occurring in the future.

As a result, cyberattacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, unavailability of services, data loss, data destruction, and the inaccessibility of data and/or systems. This includes internal and third-parties information technology systems. A successful cyberattack could have a significant negative impact on Deutsche Bank that may result in the disclosure or misuse of client as well as proprietary information, damage to or inability to access information technology systems, financial losses, remediation costs (such as for investigation and reestablishing services), increased cybersecurity costs (such as for additional personnel, technology, or third-party vendors), personal data breach notification obligations, reputational damage, client dissatisfaction and potential regulatory penalties or litigation exposure.

Postbank IT migrations: Remaining risks related to Postbank IT migrations could increase and/or impact Deutsche Bank's reputation and may result in loss of clients, business or impact Deutsche Bank's future results.

Deutsche Bank completed the last data migration of Postbank in July 2023. While the IT migration focused on executing the transfer of clients and employees' use of the new IT infrastructure, it led to operational issues and client backlog. Deutsche Bank has implemented several mitigation measures and devised a remediation plan, which will be monitored by the BaFin via a monitor as outlined in the BaFin's order, published on 2 October 2023.

Deutsche Bank has made progress in remediating outstanding inquiries. In most processes, remediation was accomplished by year end 2023. For some processes, however, the backlog remediation is ongoing and is expected to be mostly resolved by the end of the first quarter of 2024. If Deutsche Bank needs more time to process the outstanding inquiries, credit and operational costs could increase further and/or impact Deutsche Bank's reputation and may result in loss of clients or business. This in turn could impact Deutsche Bank's future results.

Risk management: Deutsche Bank's risk management policies, procedures and methods leave Deutsche Bank exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.

Deutsche Bank has devoted significant resources to developing its risk management policies, procedures and assessment methods and intends to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, the risk management techniques and strategies have not been and may in the future not be fully effective in mitigating Deutsche Bank's risk exposure in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that it fails to identify or anticipate. Some of Deutsche Bank's quantitative tools and metrics for managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behavior. Deutsche Bank applies statistical and other tools to these observations to arrive at quantifications of its risk exposures. In a financial crisis, the financial markets may experience extreme levels of volatility (rapid changes in price direction) and the breakdown of historically observed correlations (the extent to which prices move in tandem) across asset classes, compounded by extremely limited liquidity. In such a volatile market environment, Deutsche Bank's risk management tools and metrics may fail to predict important risk exposures. In addition, Deutsche Bank's quantitative modeling does not take all risks into account and makes numerous assumptions regarding the overall environment, which may not be borne out by events. As a result, risk exposures have arisen and could continue to arise from factors Deutsche Bank did not anticipate or correctly evaluate in its models. This has limited and could continue to limit Deutsche Bank's ability to manage its risks especially in light of geopolitical developments, many of the outcomes of which are currently unforeseeable. Deutsche Bank's losses thus have been and may in the future be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate.

In addition, Deutsche Bank's more qualitative approach to managing those risks not taken into account by the quantitative methods could also prove insufficient, exposing Deutsche Bank to material unanticipated losses. Also, if existing or potential customers or counterparties believe its risk management is inadequate, they could take their business elsewhere or seek to limit their transactions with Deutsche Bank. This could harm Deutsche Bank's reputation as well as its revenues and profits.

Services by third parties: Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. Services provided by third parties pose risks to Deutsche Bank comparable to those it bears when it performs the services, and Deutsche Bank remains ultimately responsible for the services its third parties provide. Furthermore, if a third party does not conduct business in accordance with applicable standards or its

expectations, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to material losses or regulatory action or litigation or fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

Deutsche Bank utilizes a variety of third parties in support of its business and operations. In support of Deutsche Bank's business and operations, the use of and dependence upon third parties in the sector has increased over the years, necessitating a corresponding increase in capabilities to manage them. Deutsche Bank does so in order to focus on its core competencies and to seek improvements in costs, efficiency and effectiveness in its operations, for instance in connection with Deutsche Bank's IT modernization efforts. The nature of what Deutsche Bank uses third parties for has evolved and now includes more fundamental aspects of services including the use of Cloud and other advanced technology providers. This represents different risks and requires more robust risk assessments, appropriate contracting and ongoing oversight commensurate with those risks. It has also led to steady increase in regulation and regulatory scrutiny over not just how Deutsche Bank manages third parties day to day but also assessing the levels of resiliency needed that is proportional to the importance of the business services supported by the third party.

Services provided by third parties pose risks to Deutsche Bank comparable to those Deutsche Bank bears when it performs the services itself, and it remains ultimately responsible for the services the third parties provide. Deutsche Bank depends on such third parties to conduct its delivery of services in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards and in accordance with the contractual terms and service levels it has agreed with Deutsche Bank. If the third parties do not conduct business in accordance with these standards, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to material losses and could be subject to regulatory action or litigation as well as be exposed to reputational damage. More generally, if a third-party relationship does not meet Deutsche Bank's expectations, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to financial risks, such as the costs and expenses associated with migration of the services to another third party and business and operational risks related to the transition, and Deutsche Bank could fail to achieve the benefits it sought from the relationship.

Similar to cybersecurity threats to Deutsche Bank itself, a successful cyberattack on a third-party vendor could have a significant negative impact on Deutsche Bank that may result in the disclosure or misuse of client as well as proprietary information, damage or inability to access information technology systems, financial losses, additional costs, personal data breach notification obligations, reputational damage, client dissatisfaction and potential regulatory penalties or litigation exposure.

In situations where Deutsche Bank is the third-party service provider, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to financial risks, such as lost revenues, costs and expenses associated with the cancellation of the service agreement, if Deutsche Bank were no longer able to benefit from the relationship.

Operational risks: Operational risks, which may arise from errors in the performance of Deutsche Bank's processes, the conduct of its employees, instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and infrastructure, or loss of business continuity, or comparable issues with respect to Deutsche Bank's vendors, may disrupt its businesses and lead to material losses.

Deutsche Bank faces operational risk arising from errors, inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted for. An example of this risk concerns derivative contracts, which are not always confirmed with the counterparties on a timely basis. For so long as the transaction remains unconfirmed, Deutsche Bank is subject to heightened credit and operational risk and in the event of a default may find it more difficult to enforce the contract.

In addition, Deutsche Bank's businesses are highly dependent on its ability to process manually or through its systems a large number of transactions on a daily basis, across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies. Some of the transactions have become increasingly complex. Moreover, management relies heavily on its financial, accounting and other data processing systems that include manual processing components. If any of these processes or systems do not operate properly, or are disabled, or subject to intentional or inadvertent human error, Deutsche Bank could suffer financial loss, a disruption of its businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Deutsche Bank is also dependent on its employees to conduct its business in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards. If Deutsche Bank's employees do not conduct its business in this manner, Deutsche Bank may be exposed to material losses. Furthermore, if an employee's misconduct reflects fraudulent intent, Deutsche Bank could also be exposed to reputational damage. Deutsche Bank categorizes these risks as conduct risk, a term used to describe the risks associated with behavior by employees and agents, including third parties, that could harm clients, customers or the integrity of the markets,

such as selling products that are not suitable for a particular customer, fraud, unauthorized trading and failure to comply with applicable regulations, laws and internal policies. U.S. regulators in particular have been increasingly focused on conduct risk, and such heightened regulatory scrutiny and expectations could lead to investigations and other inquiries, as well as remediation requirements, more regulatory or other enforcement proceedings, civil litigation and higher compliance and other risks and costs.

Deutsche Bank in particular faces the risk of loss events due to the instability, malfunction or outage of its IT system and IT infrastructure, as well as breaches in IT system and infrastructure (including cyber-attacks). Such losses could materially affect Deutsche Bank's ability to perform business processes and may, for example, arise from the erroneous or delayed execution of processes as a result of system outages, degraded services in systems and IT applications or the inaccessibility of its IT systems. A delay in processing a transaction, for example, could result in an operational loss if market conditions worsen during the period after the error. IT-related errors may also result in the mishandling of confidential information, damage to Deutsche Bank's computer systems, financial losses, additional costs for repairing systems, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction or potential regulatory or litigation exposure (including under data protection laws such as the GDPR).

The continuing move across global industries to conduct business from home and away from primary office locations is driving a more accelerated evolution of business practices compared to historic trends. The demand on Deutsche Bank's technology infrastructure and the risk of cyber-attacks could lead to technology failures, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data or unavailability of services, as well as increase the likelihood of conduct breaches.

Business continuity risk is the risk of incurring losses resulting from the interruption of normal business activities. Deutsche Bank operates in many geographic locations and is frequently subject to the occurrence of events outside of its control. Despite the contingency plans Deutsche Bank has in place, its ability to conduct business in any of these locations may be adversely impacted by a disruption to the infrastructure that supports Deutsche Bank's business, whether as a result of, for example, events that affect Deutsche Bank's third-party vendors or the community or public infrastructure in which Deutsche Bank operates. Any number of events could cause such a disruption including deliberate acts such as acts of war or other military action, sabotage, terrorist activities, bomb threats, strikes, riots and assaults on Deutsche Bank's staff; natural calamities such as hurricanes, snowstorms, floods, disease pandemics (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and earthquakes; or other unforeseen incidents such as accidents, fires, explosions, utility outages and political unrest. Any such disruption could have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's business and financial position.

As a global bank, Deutsche Bank is often the subject of news reports. Deutsche Bank conducts its media dialogue through official teams. However, members of the media sometimes approach Deutsche Bank staff outside of these channels and Deutsche Bank-internal information, including confidential matters, have been subject to external news media coverage, which may result in publication of confidential information. Leaks to the media can have severe consequences for Deutsche Bank, particularly when they involve inaccurate statements, rumors, speculation or unsanctioned opinions. This can result in financial consequences such as the loss of confidence or business with clients and may impact Deutsche Bank's share price or capital instruments by undermining investor confidence. Then Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against these risks is limited.

Equivalence arrangements with CCPs: The inability to have equivalence arrangements with Central Clearing Counterparties ("CCPs") in countries outside the European Union may have adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or financial targets; along with the size of Deutsche Bank's clearing operations and risks if these operations fail to function properly.

For Indian CCPs, BaFin published a statement in February 2023 allowing German credit institutions, including Deutsche Bank, the possibility to remain members of the six India CCPs until 31 October 2024. This allows Deutsche Bank to make changes needed to allow clients to continue to be served by the six India CCPs. If Deutsche Bank no longer has equivalence arrangements with India after 31 October 2024, this would have an adverse impact on Deutsche Bank's business results and could impact its financial targets.

Negotiations between the UK and EU have continued with regards to financial services not extensively covered by the existing post-Brexit deal. The extension to the temporary equivalence arrangements for UK CCPs until June 2025 has temporarily removed the risk that access to UK clearing would be withheld from EU firms. If an equivalence agreement is not reached by June 2025, this could adversely impact Deutsche Bank's business and financial targets.

Deutsche Bank has large clearing and settlement businesses and an increasingly complex and interconnected IT landscape. These give rise to the risk that Deutsche Bank's customers or other third parties could lose substantial sums if the systems fail to operate properly for even short periods. This will be the case even where the reason for the interruption is external to Deutsche Bank. In such a case, Deutsche Bank might suffer harm to its reputation even if no material loss of money occurs. This could cause customers to take their business elsewhere, which could materially harm Deutsche Bank's revenues and profits.

Goodwill accounting: Deutsche Bank must test the value of the goodwill upon the acquisition of subsidiaries and affiliates and in its Asset Management division and of its other intangible assets at least annually for impairment. In the event the test determines that impairment exists, Deutsche Bank must write down the value of the asset. Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's profitability and results of operations.

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates and represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired at the date of the acquisition. As of 31 December 2023, Deutsche Bank recognized goodwill in the amount of € 2.8 billion. Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is capitalized and reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and their fair value can be measured reliably. These assets are tested for impairment and its useful lives reaffirmed at least annually. Deutsche Bank recorded a goodwill impairment of € 233 million related to the acquisition of Numis in 2023 and an impairment of € 68 million on an unamortized intangible asset in 2022. The determination of the recoverable amount in the impairment assessment of non-financial assets requires estimates based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, present value or other valuation techniques, or a combination thereof, necessitating management to make subjective judgments and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could result in significant differences to the amounts reported if underlying circumstances were to change.

Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets have had and may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's profitability and results of operations.

Nontraditional credit business: In addition to Deutsche Bank's traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending, Deutsche Bank may also engage in nontraditional credit businesses in which credit is extended via transactions (e.g., holding of securities of third parties or engaging in complex derivative transactions) that may materially increase Deutsche Bank's exposure to credit risk.

As a bank and provider of financial services, Deutsche Bank is exposed to the risk that third parties who owe claims to Deutsche Bank will not perform their obligations. Many of Deutsche Bank's businesses in beyond the traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending also expose Deutsche Bank to credit risk.

In particular, much of the business Deutsche Bank conducts through the Investment Bank entails credit transactions, frequently ancillary to other transactions. Nontraditional sources of credit risk can arise, for example, from holding securities of third parties; entering into swap or other derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to Deutsche Bank; executing securities, futures, currency or commodity trades that fail to settle at the required time due to nondelivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries; and extending credit through other arrangements. Parties to these transactions, such as trading counterparties, may default on their obligations to Deutsche Bank due to bankruptcy, political and economic events, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons.

Many of Deutsche Bank's derivative transactions are individually negotiated and non-standardized, which can make exiting, transferring or settling the position difficult. Certain credit derivatives require that Deutsche Bank delivers to the counterparty the underlying security, loan, or other obligation to receive payment. In several cases, Deutsche Bank does not hold, and may not be able to obtain, the underlying security, loan or other obligation. This could cause Deutsche Bank to forfeit the payments otherwise due to it or result in settlement delays, which could damage Deutsche Bank's reputation and ability to transact future business, as well as impose increased costs on Deutsche Bank. Legislation in the European Union ("**EMIR**") and the United States (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**") has introduced requirements for the standardization, margining, central clearing and transaction reporting of certain over-the-counter derivatives. While such requirements aim at reducing the risk posed to counterparties and the financial system by such derivatives, they may reduce the volume and

profitability of the transactions in which Deutsche Bank engages, and compliance with such provisions may impose substantial costs on Deutsche Bank.

In the past, exceptionally difficult market conditions severely adversely affected certain areas in which Deutsche Bank does business that entail nontraditional credit risks, including the leveraged finance and structured credit markets, and similar market conditions, should they occur, may do so in the future.

Fair value accounting: A substantial proportion of Deutsche Bank's assets and liabilities comprise financial instruments that it carries at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future. Fair value is defined as the price at which an asset or liability could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. If the value of an asset carried at fair value declines (or the value of a liability carried at fair value increases) a corresponding unfavorable change in fair value is recognized in the income statement. These changes have been and could in the future be significant.

Observable prices or inputs are not available for certain classes of financial instruments. Fair value is determined in these cases using valuation techniques Deutsche Bank believes to be appropriate for the particular instrument. The application of valuation techniques to determine fair value involves estimation and management judgment, the extent of which will vary with the degree of complexity of the instrument and liquidity in the market. Management judgment is required in the selection and application of the appropriate parameters, assumptions and modeling techniques. If any of the assumptions change due to negative market conditions or for other reasons, subsequent valuations may result in significant changes in the fair values of Deutsche Bank's financial instruments, requiring Deutsche Bank to record losses.

Deutsche Bank's exposure and related changes in fair value are reported net of any fair value gains that may be recorded in connection with hedging transactions related to the underlying assets. However, Deutsche Bank may never realize these gains, and the fair value of the hedges may change in future periods for a number of reasons, including as a result of deterioration in the credit of its hedging counterparties. Such declines may be independent of the fair values of the underlying hedged assets or liabilities and may result in future losses.

Deferred tax assets: Deutsche Bank must review its deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or a portion of Deutsche Bank's deferred tax assets to be utilized, Deutsche Bank must reduce the carrying amounts. These reductions have had and may in the future have material adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's profitability, equity, and financial condition.

Deutsche Bank recognizes deferred tax assets for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which those unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. As of 31 December 2023, Deutsche Bank recognized deferred tax assets of € 7.0 billion.

Each quarter, Deutsche Bank re-evaluates its estimate related to deferred tax assets, which can change from period to period and requires significant management judgment. For example, tax law changes or variances in future projected operating performance could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax assets that would be charged to income tax expense or directly to equity in the period such determination was made.

These adjustments have had and may in the future have material adverse effects on Deutsche Bank's profitability or equity.

Pension risks: Deutsche Bank is exposed to pension risks which can materially impact the measurement of its pension obligations, including interest rate, inflation, longevity and liquidity risks that can materially impact Deutsche Bank's earnings.

Deutsche Bank sponsors a number of post-employment benefit plans on behalf of its employees, including defined benefit plans. Deutsche Bank's plans are accounted for based on the nature and substance of the

plan. Generally, for defined benefit plans the value of a participant's accrued benefit is based on each employee's remuneration and length of service. Deutsche Bank maintains various external pension trusts to fund the majority of its defined benefit plan obligations. Deutsche Bank's funding principle is to maintain funding of the defined benefit obligation by plan assets within a range of 90% to 100% of the obligation, subject to meeting any local statutory requirements. Deutsche Bank has also determined that certain plans should remain unfunded, although its funding approach is subject to periodic review, for example, when local regulations or practices change. Obligations for Deutsche Bank's unfunded plans are accrued on the balance sheet. For most of the externally funded defined benefit plans there are local minimum funding requirements. Deutsche Bank can decide on any additional plan contributions, with reference to its funding principle. There are some locations, for example the United Kingdom, where the trustees and Deutsche Bank jointly agree contribution levels. Deutsche Bank also sponsors retirement and termination indemnity plans in several countries, as well as some post-employment medical plans for a number of current and retired employees, mainly in the United States. The post-employment medical plans typically pay fixed percentages of medical expenses of eligible retirees after a set deductible has been met.

Deutsche Bank develops and maintains guidelines for governance and risk management, including funding, asset allocation and actuarial assumption setting. In this regard, risk management means the management and control of risks for Deutsche Bank related to market developments (e.g., interest rate, credit spread, price inflation), asset investment, regulatory or legislative requirements, as well as monitoring demographic changes (e.g., longevity). To the extent that pension plans are funded, the assets held mitigate some of the liability risks, but introduce investment risk. In its key pension countries, Deutsche Bank's largest post-employment benefit plan risk exposures relate to potential changes in credit spreads, interest rates, price inflation, longevity risk and liquidity risk, although these have been partially mitigated through the investment strategy adopted. Overall, Deutsche Bank seeks to minimize the impact of pensions on its financial position from market movements, subject to balancing the trade-offs involved in financing post-employment benefits, regulatory capital and constraints from local funding or accounting requirements.

All plans are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method, with inputs including the discount rate, inflation rate, rate of increase in future compensation and for pensions in payment and longevity expectations. For Deutsche Bank's most significant pension plans in the key countries, the discount rate used at each measurement date is set based on a high-quality corporate bond yield curve, which is derived using a bond universe sourced from reputable third-party index data providers and rating agencies, and reflects the timing, amount and currency of the future expected benefit payments for the respective plan.

Deutsche Bank's investment objective in funding the plans and its obligations in respect of them is to protect Deutsche Bank from adverse impacts of its defined benefit pension plans on key financial metrics. Deutsche Bank seeks to allocate plan assets closely to the market risk factor exposures of the pension liability to interest rates, credit spreads and inflation and, thereby, plan assets broadly reflect the underlying risk profile and currency of the pension obligations.

To the extent that the factors that drive Deutsche Bank's pension liabilities move in a manner adverse to Deutsche Bank, or that its assumptions regarding key variables prove incorrect, or that funding of the pension liabilities does not sufficiently hedge those liabilities, Deutsche Bank could be required to make additional contributions or be exposed to actuarial or accounting losses in respect of its pension plans.

New competitors: Digital innovation offers market entry opportunities for new competitors such as cross-industry entrants, global high-tech companies or financial technology companies, which will increase Deutsche Bank's need for investment in digital product and process resources to mitigate the risk of a potential loss of market share.

To be able to respond to market developments, respond more quickly to clients' needs and to have more flexibility, and to improve IT resiliency, Deutsche Bank has decided to migrate a large number of applications to public cloud computing and storage systems through a strategic partnership with Google Cloud. This partnership with Google Cloud is a major milestone in Deutsche Bank's digital journey and shows a commitment to embracing innovative technologies. The objective is to enhance the client experience through improved products and services, system resiliency and security as well as reducing the cost inefficiencies of running legacy platforms. Such a major technology migration requires robust governance and planning,

including required allocation of funding, to manage the risk of security and stability issues. Additionally, there is significant regulatory interest in this program. Also, as with any external service providers, Deutsche Bank must ensure the highest standards of data privacy and security controls to safeguard client and bank information. Failure to do so can compromise client trust, lead to financial losses and, in severe cases, regulatory penalties, litigation and the obligation to compensate individuals for damage.

Deutsche Bank continues to mature its overall data management strategy against its core processes and data sets such as transactional, client and reference data. This includes the development and implementation of Deutsche Bank's enterprise architecture principles across the core technology infrastructure. This is central to Deutsche Bank's wider technology and data strategy, enabling business growth and efficiencies, while also enhancing the control environment. Deutsche Bank's regulators are actively focused on Deutsche Bank's progress on this component of its strategy. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank also faces challenges with respect to embracing and incorporating new and disruptive technologies in conjunction with existing technological architecture in order to ensure industry standards of information security and customer experience.

If Deutsche Bank is unable to achieve its major technology transformations in Deutsche Bank's business and infrastructure areas, then Deutsche Bank risks not achieving the intended benefits of these include IT and business cost reduction, control improvements, revenue growth through provision of new client features or targeted client growth.

Volatility of crypto assets: The crypto-assets ecosystem experienced significant volatility in 2023 and continues to carry significant inherent risks.

Crypto assets carry extreme price volatility risk, unclear price transparency, have underdeveloped liquidity and may be susceptible to market manipulation. Deutsche Bank's crypto-related activities and direct risk exposures are extremely limited and the risk of broader contagion to financial markets is still considered to be limited. Despite the risks currently posed by crypto assets, Deutsche Bank is cognizant of the innovation that is occurring in this space and is considering possible opportunities to leverage the benefits of the underlying technology and address customer needs. However, by maintaining a cautious and highly selective approach, Deutsche Bank may miss out on opportunities.

The ability for banks to engage in digital asset activities will vary depending on the stances taken within each jurisdiction and this may limit Deutsche Bank's ability to engage in these activities. Discussions regarding the required policy frameworks required to address the risks and opportunities of digital assets have increased due to numerous insolvency and fraud cases related to individual crypto assets or platforms.

Sanctions and embargoes: Deutsche Bank is subject to laws and other requirements relating to financial and trade sanctions and embargoes. If Deutsche Bank breaches such laws and requirements, it can be subject, and in the past has been subject, to material regulatory enforcement actions and penalties.

Deutsche Bank is required to monitor, evaluate, and observe laws and other requirements relating to financial and trade sanctions and embargoes set by the EU, Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany's Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control, and other authorities, such as the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("**OFAC**") and the UK Treasury Department's Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation ("**OFSI**"). Sanctions are subject to rapid change, and it is also possible that new direct or indirect secondary sanctions could be imposed by the United States or other jurisdictions without warning as a result of geopolitical developments. New and far-reaching sanctions against Russian entities and individuals have been, and may continue to be, imposed by the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom and other individual countries very rapidly following the commencement by Russia of the war in Ukraine, and many of these sanctions require very rapid implementation. Should Deutsche Bank fail to comply timely and in all respects with these new sanctions, Deutsche Bank could be exposed to legal penalties and its reputation could suffer. New sanctions may also be imposed on other entities and individuals beyond the war in Ukraine at any time. If Deutsche Bank breaches any such new or preexisting laws and requirements, it can be subject, and has in the past been subject, to material regulatory enforcement actions and penalties.

U.S. economic sanctions: Transactions with counterparties in countries designated by the U.S. State Department as state sponsors of terrorism or persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions may lead potential customers and investors to avoid doing business with Deutsche Bank or investing in Deutsche Bank's

securities, harm its reputation or result in regulatory or enforcement action which could materially and adversely affect its business.

Deutsche Bank engages or has engaged in a limited amount of business with counterparties, including government-owned or -controlled counterparties, in certain countries or territories that are subject to comprehensive U.S. sanctions (referred to as "**Sanctioned Territories**"), or with persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions (referred to as "**Sanctioned Persons**"). U.S. law generally prohibits U.S. persons or any other persons acting within U.S. jurisdiction (which includes business with a U.S. nexus) from dealings with or relating to Sanctioned Territories or Sanctioned Persons. Additionally, U.S. indirect or "secondary" sanctions threaten the imposition of sanctions against non-U.S. persons entirely outside of U.S. jurisdiction for engaging in certain activities, most recently targeting foreign financial institutions that knowingly or unknowingly facilitate transactions or provide services relating to Russia's military-industrial base. Deutsche Bank's U.S. subsidiaries, branch offices, and employees are, and, in some cases, its non-U.S. subsidiaries, branch offices, and employees are or may become, subject to such prohibitions and other regulations.

Deutsche Bank is a German bank and its activities with respect to Sanctioned Territories and Sanctioned Persons have been subject to policies and procedures designed to avoid the involvement of U.S. jurisdiction, including U.S. persons acting in any managerial or operational role and to ensure compliance with United Nations, European Union and German sanctions and embargoes; in reflection of legal developments in recent years, Deutsche Bank has further developed its policies and procedures with the aim of promoting – to the extent legally permitted – compliance with regulatory requirements extending to other geographic areas regardless of jurisdiction. However, should its policies prove to be, or have been, ineffective, Deutsche Bank may be subject to regulatory or enforcement action that could materially and adversely affect its reputation, financial condition, or business.

Deutsche Bank has set up processes and procedures aimed at complying with other substantial changes in U.S. economic sanctions relating to Russia since 2017. Further, in response to the war in Ukraine, the United States, as well as other nations and the EU, have continued to expand sanctions on Russia and Russian entities; such sanctions could have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's business activities. In response, Deutsche Bank took a range of preparatory and responsive actions to implement the high number of, and in part newly developed, sanctions by inter alia filter and control updates, additional due diligence steps in transaction and client reviews with a nexus to Russia and by further restricting its policy and adjusting processes. Even though Deutsche Bank believes that it reacted quickly and thoroughly to these challenges, the sheer amount and complexity of changes have increased the operational risk relating to regulatory compliance; given the strict liability applied in areas of this regulatory environment, such operational risk may translate into regulatory risks for Deutsche Bank leading to consequential losses. Furthermore, although Deutsche Bank does not believe it has engaged or is currently engaged in any transactions that violate, or are sanctionable under, U.S. sanctions relating to Russia, U.S. authorities have broad discretion in interpreting, enforcing, and applying U.S. sanctions, including, as of December 2023, the authority to impose blocking sanctions or other restrictions against foreign financial institutions that are knowingly or unknowingly engaged in certain targeted activities relating to the Russian military-industrial base. There can be no assurances that U.S. authorities will not bring enforcement actions against Deutsche Bank or impose secondary sanctions. Any such actions could have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's business and harm its reputation.

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE, THIRD PARTY INFORMATION AND COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL

Persons Responsible

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Registration Document. To the best knowledge of Deutsche Bank the information contained in this Registration Document is in accordance with the facts and the Registration Document makes no omission likely to affect its import.

Third Party Information

Where information has been sourced from a third party, Deutsche Bank confirms that this information has been accurately reproduced and that so far as Deutsche Bank is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third party no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Competent Authority Approval

This Registration Document has been approved by the CSSF as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation. The CSSF only approves this Registration Document as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval shall not be considered as an endorsement of Deutsche Bank that is the subject of this Registration Document. This Registration Document has been drawn up as part of a simplified prospectus in accordance with Art. 14 of the Prospectus Regulation.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

With effect as of 1 January 2020, Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("**EY**") has been appointed as independent auditor of Deutsche Bank. EY is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

INFORMATION ABOUT DEUTSCHE BANK

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (commercial name: Deutsche Bank) is a credit institution and a stock corporation incorporated in Germany and accordingly operates under the laws of Germany. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of Deutsche Bank is 7LTWFZYICNSX8D621K86. The Bank has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. It maintains its head office at Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, telephone: +49-69-910-00, www.db.com (information shown on the Bank's website does not form part of this Registration Document, unless that information is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document).

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Principal activities

The objects of Deutsche Bank, as laid down in its Articles of Association, include the transaction of all kinds of banking business, the provision of financial and other services and the promotion of international economic relations. The Bank may realise these objectives itself or through subsidiaries and affiliated companies. To the extent permitted by law, the Bank is entitled to transact all business and to take all steps which appear likely to promote the objectives of the Bank, in particular to acquire and dispose of real estate, to establish branches at home and abroad, to acquire, administer and dispose of participations in other enterprises, and to conclude enterprise agreements.

Deutsche Bank maintains its head office in Frankfurt am Main and branch offices in Germany and abroad including in London, New York, Sydney, Tokyo, Hong Kong and an Asia-Pacific Head Office in Singapore which serve as hubs for its operations in the respective regions.

Deutsche Bank is organized into the following segments:

- Corporate Bank (CB);
- Investment Bank (IB);
- Private Bank (PB);
- Asset Management (AM); and
- Corporate & Other (C&O).

The Capital Release Unit has ceased to be reported as a separate segment with effect from the first quarter of 2023.

In addition, Deutsche Bank has a country and regional organizational layer to facilitate a consistent implementation of global strategies.

The Bank has operations or dealings with existing and potential customers in most countries in the world. These operations and dealings include working through:

- (a) subsidiaries and branches in many countries;
- (b) representative offices in many other countries; and
- (c) one or more representatives assigned to serve customers in a large number of additional countries.

The following paragraphs describe the business operations in the different segments:

Corporate Bank

The Corporate Bank (CB) comprises Global Transaction Banking as well as Commercial Banking in Germany. The segment is primarily focused on serving corporate clients, including the German "Mittelstand", larger and smaller sized commercial clients in Germany as well as multinational companies. It is also a partner to financial institutions with regards to certain Transaction Banking services. Global Transaction Banking consists of the four businesses Cash Management, Trade Finance & Lending, Trust & Agency Services and Securities Services. Commercial Banking provides integrated expertise and a holistic product offering across the Deutsche Bank and Postbank brands in Germany.

Investment Bank

The Investment Bank (IB) combines Deutsche Bank's Fixed Income, Currency (FIC) Sales & Trading and Origination & Advisory as well as Deutsche Bank Research. It focuses on its traditional strengths in financing, advisory, fixed income and currencies, bringing together wholesale banking expertise across coverage, risk management, sales and trading, investment banking and infrastructure.

FIC Sales & Trading combines an institutional sales force and research with trading and structuring expertise across Foreign Exchange, Rates, Credit and Emerging Markets. The FIC Sales & Trading business are positioned strategically to respond to increasing automation, regulatory expectations and client demand for standardization and transparency in execution across credit, fixed income and currency products in industrialized countries and emerging markets.

Origination & Advisory is responsible for Deutsche Bank's debt origination business, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), and a focused equity advisory and origination platform. It is comprised of regional and industry-focused coverage teams, co-led from the bank's hubs in Europe, the U.S. and Asia Pacific that facilitate the delivery of a range of financial products and services to the bank's corporate clients.

Private Bank

The Private Bank (PB) comprises three business units. The Private Bank Germany serves private customers in Germany. The Private and Commercial Business International serves private and small business clients, as well as commercial and corporate clients in Italy, Spain, Belgium and India. In addition, Private Bank covers Wealth Management clients globally.

With its "Deutsche Bank" brand Private Bank Germany focusses on providing its private customers with banking and financial products and services that include sophisticated and individual advisory solutions. The focus of its "Postbank" brand remains on providing Deutsche Bank's retail customers with standard products and daily retail banking services. In cooperation with Deutsche Post DHL AG, Deutsche Bank also offers postal and parcel services in the Postbank brand branches.

Private & Commercial Business International ("**PCBI**") provides banking and other financial services to private and commercial clients in Italy, Spain, Belgium and India with some variations in the product offering among countries that are driven by local market, regulatory and customer requirements.

Wealth Management ("**WM**") serves wealthy individuals and families as well as entrepreneurs and foundations. It supports clients in planning, managing and investing their wealth, financing their personal and business

interests and servicing their institutional and corporate needs. The unit also provides institutional-type services for sophisticated clients and complements its offerings by closely collaborating with the Investment Bank, the Corporate Bank and Asset Management.

As announced in June 2020, Deutsche Bank has decided to combine WM and PCBI into one unit, the International Private Bank ("**IPB**"). This will allow Deutsche Bank to centralize its product and infrastructure activities to maximize economies of scale and scope.

Asset Management

Asset Management (AM) operates under the DWS brand. AM provides investment solutions to individual investors and institutions with a diversified range of Active, Passive and Alternative Asset Management products and services.

AM's investment offerings span all major asset classes including equity, fixed income, cash and multi asset as well as alternative investments. Deutsche Bank's alternative investments include real estate, infrastructure, private equity, liquid real assets and sustainable investments. Deutsche Bank also offers a range of passive investments. In addition, AM's solution strategies are targeted to client needs that may not be addressed by traditional asset classes alone. Such services include insurance and pension solutions, asset-liability management, portfolio management solutions, asset allocation advisory, structuring and overlay.

Corporate & Other (C&O)

Corporate & Other includes revenues, costs and resources held centrally that are not allocated to the individual business segments.

From 2023 onwards, the remaining portfolio, resources and employees of the former segment Capital Release Unit will be reported within the Corporate & Other segment.

TREND INFORMATION

Statement of no Material Adverse Change

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Bank since 31 December 2023.

Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Performance

There has been no significant change in the financial performance of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 December 2023.

Recent Developments

Other than the developments mentioned elsewhere in this Registration Document, there have been no recent developments since 31 December 2023.

Outlook

Deutsche Bank's strategic and financial road map through 2025, referred to as the *Global Hausbank* strategy, outlines Deutsche Bank's 2025 financial targets and capital objectives. If Deutsche Bank continues to refine and accelerate Deutsche Bank's *Global Hausbank* strategy with measures it successfully implements, Deutsche Bank could outperform its 2025 financial targets.

Deutsche Bank's key performance indicators are shown in the table below:

	31 December 2023*	Financial targets and capital objectives 2025
Financial targets		
Post-tax return on average tangible equity ¹	7.4 %	Above 10.0 %
Compound annual growth rate of revenues between 2021 and 2025 ²	6.6 %	5.5 to 6.5 % ³
Cost/income ratio ⁴	75.1 %	Less than 62.5 %
Capital objectives		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.7 %	~ 13.0 % ⁵
Total payout ratio ⁶	21 %	50 % ⁷

* Extracted from the Annual Report 2023.

¹ Based on profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon.

² Twelve months period until the end of the respective reporting period compared to full year 2021.

³ Target ratio raised to 5.5 to 6.5 % between 2021 and 2025 at the beginning of 2024.

⁴ Noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net revenues, which are defined as net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

⁵ Target ratio while maintaining a buffer of 200 basis points above Deutsche Bank's expected maximum distributable amount ("MDA") threshold.

⁶ Distributions in form of common share dividend paid and share buybacks for cancellation executed in the reporting period in relation to prior period net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders.

⁷ In respect of financial year 2024 onwards.

Deutsche Bank reaffirms its financial targets to be achieved by 2025 of a post-tax return on average tangible equity of above 10 % and increases Deutsche Bank's target on compound annual revenue growth of between 5.5 % and 6.5 % for 2021 to 2025, from its previously announced 3.5 to 4.5 % target, along with a cost/income ratio of below 62.5 %. Deutsche Bank also confirms its capital objectives of a CET 1 capital ratio of around 13 % and a payout ratio of 50 % in respect of the financial year 2024 onwards. All forward-looking projections below are based on 31 January 2024, foreign exchange rates.

In 2024, Deutsche Bank revenues are expected to be slightly higher compared to the prior year. Deutsche Bank expects revenues to be at around € 30 billion at Group level supported by the resilience and growth potential of its businesses and continued business momentum. Corporate Bank revenues are expected to be slightly lower in 2024 driven by an continued normalization of net interest margins. Investment Bank revenues are expected to be higher in 2024 driven by significantly higher revenues in Origination & Advisory mainly from an expected recovery in the Debt Origination business and slightly higher revenues in FIC Sales & Trading. Private Bank net revenues are expected to remain essentially flat, benefiting from the business growth in investment products, which are partially offset by lower deposit revenues given a more competitive environment. In Asset Management, revenues are expected to be slightly higher assuming market stabilization.

Deutsche Bank is managing the Group's cost base towards the 2025 cost/income ratio target. Deutsche Bank remains highly focused on cost discipline and delivery of the initiatives underway and expects noninterest

expenses as well as adjusted costs in 2024 to be essentially flat compared to 2023. The Group believes costs in 2024 to benefit from the bank's investment in structural efficiency measures. These include the optimization of the Germany platform, the upgrade of technology architecture, the front-to-back redesign of processes and measures to increase infrastructure efficiency. These effects are expected to counterbalance continued inflationary headwinds and help funding selected investments in business growth and in the control environment. Deutsche Bank aims for a quarterly run-rate of adjusted costs of € 5 billion in 2024 and aims to operate with total noninterest expenses of around € 20 billion in 2025.

Given the headwinds in the first quarter of 2024, the Group's guidance for the full year 2024 provision for credit losses is expected to be at the upper end of 25 to 30 basis points of average loans in light of the persistent macro-economic and geopolitical uncertainties. Deutsche Bank remains committed to stringent underwriting standards and a tight risk management framework.

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio ("**CET 1 ratio**") by year end 2024 is expected to remain essentially flat compared to 2023. The bank has received the majority of the regulatory decisions for internal credit and market risk models in 2023 with smaller ones expected in 2024. On a net basis, risk weighted assets are expected to be slightly higher from capital efficient business growth. Starting in 2024, Deutsche Bank introduces a new methodology regarding the allocation of operational risk RWA to the divisions, while the Group's operational risk RWA will be unaffected by the change, the respective divisional metrics will change going forward. Deutsche Bank aims to maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of around 13 %, i.e., to operate with a buffer of 200 basis point above Deutsche Bank's expected maximum distributable amount ("**MDA**") threshold, also after the impacts from the adoption of CRR 3, which is expected to become effective on 1 January 2025.

Deutsche Bank plans to sustainably grow cash dividends and, over time, return to shareholders through share buybacks excess capital over and above the requirements to support profitable growth and upcoming regulatory changes. For the financial year 2023, the Management Board intends to propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of € 0.45 per share, after having paid a dividend of € 0.30 per share for 2022 and € 0.20 per share for 2021. For the financial year 2024 and subsequent years, Deutsche Bank targets a payout ratio of 50 % of net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, delivered through a combination of cash dividends and share buybacks. These distributions to shareholders are subject to shareholder authorization and German corporate law requirements, and in the case of share buybacks additionally require prior regulatory approval. Deutsche Bank plans to increase both share repurchases and dividends by at least 50 % year on year in 2024. Deutsche Bank has received supervisory approval for a share repurchase of € 675 million, which it aims materially to complete in the first half of 2024, having completed € 450 million in share repurchases in 2023; and Deutsche Bank plans to propose a dividend in respect of the 2023 financial year of € 0.45 per share, or approximately € 900 million, up from € 0.30 per share for 2022, at Deutsche Bank's Annual General Meeting in May 2024. For the financial years 2024 and 2025, Deutsche Bank aims for cash dividends of € 0.68 and € 1.00 per share, respectively, subject to a 50 % payout ratio limitation relative to net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Deutsche Bank has set a capital distribution goal of € 8 billion in respect of the financial years 2021-2025, paid in 2022-2026, and believes that it is positioned to exceed this objective based on the achievement of Deutsche Bank's financial targets.

By the nature of Deutsche Bank's business, Deutsche Bank is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including in the United States. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. While Deutsche Bank resolved a number of important litigation matters and made progress on others, Deutsche Bank expects the litigation and enforcement environment to remain challenging. For 2024, and with a caveat that forecasting litigation charges is subject to many uncertainties, Deutsche Bank presently expects net litigation charges to exceed the levels experienced in 2023.

Deutsche Bank's aspirations are subject to various external and internal risks, some of which Deutsche Bank cannot influence. Timely and successful achievement of its strategic targets or aspirations may be adversely impacted by reduced revenue-generating capacities of some of Deutsche Bank's core businesses should downside risks crystallize. These risks include but are not limited to the uncertain future path of inflation and central bank's policies on interest rates, the Israel-Hamas war and the war in Ukraine with both having escalation potential, a deteriorating macroeconomic environment, elevated geopolitical risks, plausible cyber events, the ongoing headwinds posed by regulatory reforms and the effects on Deutsche Bank's legal and regulatory proceedings. A key focus in 2023 was the persistently high inflation which drove further monetary

tightening, growing expectations of a higher-for-longer interest rate environment and generally tighter financial conditions in the major advanced economies. Towards the end of 2023, evidence of waning inflation pressure led to a repricing of market expectations with respect to earlier and more significant central bank rate cuts in 2024 accompanied by an easing of financial conditions. In addition, there were episodes of significant market volatility particularly around selective failures and/or restructurings in the U.S. and European banking sector as well as increasing pressure on the commercial real estate market, particularly in the U.S. office sector. Overall, these trends could continue to drive high levels of uncertainty and could result in fluctuations in the results of Deutsche Bank's operations, strategic plans and financial targets.

Adjusted costs as well as Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity are non-GAAP financial measures.

Corporate Bank

Corporate Bank revenues are expected to be slightly lower in 2024 compared to the prior year. Revenue performance in 2023 was marked by extraordinary high levels of net interest income, principally in deposit-based businesses, resulting from increased interest rates and strict pricing discipline. Corporate Bank anticipates a normalization of deposit revenues in 2024, which is expected to be partially offset by growing noninterest rate sensitive revenue streams, including commissions and fees. Despite being slightly lower compared to 2023, revenues are expected to be significantly higher than during the low interest rate environment.

Corporate Treasury Services revenues are anticipated to be slightly lower due the normalization of rate pass-through in the Corporate Cash Management business, partially offset by growth in structured and flow trade finance solutions and lending. Institutional Client Services revenues are also expected to be slightly lower driven by a reduction in net interest income, partly offset by slightly higher fee income. In Business Banking, revenues are expected to be essentially flat compared to prior year, driven by business growth with stable interest income and lagging deposit payouts.

Provision for credit losses is expected to be in a range of 20 to 25 basis points of average loans in 2024.

Noninterest expenses and adjusted costs are expected to be slightly higher in 2024 compared to 2023, as a result of higher internal service cost allocations.

RWA in the Corporate Bank are anticipated to be higher in 2024 driven by increased lending activities, changes from the aforementioned new methodology regarding the allocation of operational risk RWA to the divisions and model changes.

In addition to the risks already outlined above, risks to the division's outlook include lower economic growth in the major operating countries from ongoing supply chain disruptions, higher energy and commodity prices as well as uncertainty around central bank policies (e.g., the interest rate environment). In addition, ongoing regulatory developments (e.g., the finalization of the Basel III framework) and lower levels of client activity may also have an adverse impact.

Investment Bank

Investment Bank revenues are expected to be higher in 2024 compared to the prior year. In 2024, the division expects the targeted investments made in both Fixed Income, Currency ("**FIC**") Sales & Trading and Origination & Advisory in the prior year, combined with a broader recovery in Origination & Advisory market to drive improved performance.

FIC Sales & Trading revenues are expected to be slightly higher compared to 2023. Rates plans to consolidate its existing position, while selectively growing via targeted investments in line with client demand and market opportunities. The Foreign Exchange business will look to further technology development in spot and expand its precious metals offering. The Global Emerging Markets business will continue to further develop its onshore capabilities, for example building on the development of Latin America and client workflow solutions globally, while selectively expanding its product offering. Credit Trading intends to build on the turnaround in performance seen in the flow business in 2023. The Financing business will continue to optimize the effective deployment of resources and look to maintain our top 3 ranking globally.

Origination & Advisory revenues are expected to be significantly higher in 2024 compared to 2023, driven by an expected industry recovery and the impact of investments made in the prior year, with the acquisition of Numis bringing benefits across the business. Within Debt Origination the business expects Leveraged Debt Capital Markets to build on the partial recovery it witnessed in the prior year, while Investment Grade Debt will look to maintain its robust performance in 2023 and benefit from an expected improvement in the industry fee pool in 2024. Equity Origination will continue to provide a competitive offering across products, with a specific focus on IPOs. Advisory plans to build on the momentum of targeted investment in 2023 including the Numis acquisition, which will materially expand the businesses UK client base.

Provision for credit losses in 2024 are expected to be in a range of 35 to 40 basis points of average loans. Overall provisioning levels are likely to remain elevated, as macroeconomic factors that have caused these levels are expected to continue this year.

In 2024, noninterest expenses are expected to be essentially flat compared to the previous year. Non-recurring goodwill impairment, significantly lower bank levy charges and lower litigation settlements in 2024 are expected to be offset by a full year of costs associated with the strategic growth initiatives, along with further people and technology investments, continued inflation and increased regulatory related costs within infrastructure support.

For 2024, RWA in the Investment Bank is expected to be essentially flat compared to 2023. Increased Credit Risk RWA to support revenue growth is offset by lower allocated operational risk RWA and model changes.

In addition to the risks outlined for the Group above, risks to the outlook of the Investment Bank in 2024 include potential impacts on the business model from macroeconomic changes, including uncertainties associated with the ongoing conflicts in Europe and the Middle East, while second order effects on energy, supply chain disruptions and food prices will continue to have a significant impact on financial markets. Central bank policies, specifically around interest rates and expected fiscal loosening could create further risks. In addition, the evolving regulatory framework could lead to unforeseen regulatory compliance costs and possible delays in the implementation of the division's efficiency measures, which could adversely impact its cost base.

Private Bank

In 2024, the Private Bank expects net revenues to remain essentially flat compared to 2023. Growth in investment product revenues, supported by continued net inflows in assets under management driven by continued business growth, is expected to be partially offset by a decline in deposit revenues given a more competitive market environment.

In the Private Bank Germany, net revenues are expected to be essentially flat compared to 2023. Deposit revenues are expected to decrease due to the higher competition as well as lending due to continued elevated interest rate environment, while investment products are expected to grow. In the International Private Bank, net revenues are expected to be essentially flat year on year driven by increased investment product revenues reflecting continued business growth, partially offset by a decline in deposit revenues, while lending revenues remain essentially flat.

Private Bank assumes continued growth in assets under management in 2024 with corresponding volumes expected to be higher compared to year-end 2023. The overall development of volumes though will highly depend on market parameters, including equity indices and foreign exchange rates.

In 2024, provision for credit losses is expected to be in a range of 25 to 30 basis points of average loans. 2023 included a small number of single name losses in the International Private Bank and higher provision for credit losses from temporary operational backlog in the second half of 2023 in Private Bank Germany.

Noninterest expenses are expected to be slightly lower in 2024 compared to 2023, driven by significantly lower nonoperating costs. Adjusted costs are expected to be slightly lower year on year reflecting continued savings from strategic initiatives, including slightly lower headcount as well as internal service cost allocations. This will be partially offset by continued inflation impacts.

RWA are expected to be higher in 2024 mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and model changes, regulatory inflation, and loan related RWA increases.

In addition to the risks outlined for the Group above, risks to Private Bank's outlook include global inflationary pressures due to higher energy and commodity prices as well as ongoing supply chain disruptions, uncertainty on interest rates, slower economic growth in the major operating countries and lower client activity. Client activity could be impacted by market uncertainties including higher than expected volatility in equity and credit markets. The implementation of regulatory requirements, delays in the implementation of strategic projects, delays in Postbank service remediation or changes resulting from contract renegotiations could also have a negative impact on revenues, capital consumption and costs.

Asset Management

The Asset Management segment principally consists of the consolidated financial results of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA, of which Deutsche Bank owns a controlling interest.

Given the current macroeconomic outlook and the asset management industry's challenges, Asset Management intends to focus on innovative products and services where it can differentiate and best serve clients, while also maintaining a disciplined cost approach as it invests in growth and transformation. Asset Management also continues to expect its diversified asset base to provide some protection against current challenges.

Asset Management expects net revenues to be slightly higher for the full year 2024 compared to 2023. Management fees are expected to remain essentially flat as slightly higher fees from flows and market impacts are expected to be counterbalanced by anticipated industry wide margin compression. Performance and transaction fees are expected to be lower in 2024 and other revenues to be significantly higher from improved investment income and lower funding allocations.

Noninterest expenses and adjusted costs are expected to be essentially flat in 2024 compared to 2023, as the division expects to continue investing into growth and platform transformation.

Asset Management expects assets under management to be slightly higher at the end of 2024 compared to the end of 2023, with continued net inflows into growth areas like Passive including Xtrackers. Net flows should be further enhanced by strategic partnerships and product innovations.

RWA are expected to be higher in 2024, mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and from model changes.

In addition to the risks described above for the Group, risks to Asset Management's outlook include protectionist and anti-trade policies, that could have unpredictable consequences in the economy, market volatility and investors' confidence, which may lead to declines in business and could affect revenues and profits. In addition, the evolving regulatory framework could lead to unforeseen regulatory compliance costs and possible delays in the implementation of the efficiency measures, which could adversely impact the division's cost base.

Corporate & Other

Corporate & Other is expected to generate a pre-tax loss in 2024. Corporate & Other will continue to retain shareholder expenses, which are expected to be around € 0.6 billion for the full year 2024 as well as certain funding and liquidity impacts, which are expected to be around € 0.2 billion for full year 2024. Corporate & Other will continue to record the reversal of noncontrolling interests reported in the business segments, primarily from DWS.

Legacy portfolios are expected to generate a larger pre-tax loss in 2024, primarily from the non-recurrence of a litigation provision release recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023. In addition, results in Corporate & Other will continue to be impacted by valuation and timing differences on positions that are economically hedged, but do not meet hedge accounting requirements.

RWA are expected to be significantly lower in 2024, mainly driven by the reallocation of operational risk RWA and model changes.

ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

In accordance with German law, Deutsche Bank has both a **Management Board** (*Vorstand*) and a **Supervisory Board** (*Aufsichtsrat*). These Boards are separate; no individual may be a member of both. The Supervisory Board appoints the members of the Management Board and supervises the activities of this Board. The Management Board represents Deutsche Bank and is responsible for the management of its affairs.

The **Management Board** consists of the following members:

Christian Sewing	Chief Executive Officer
James von Moltke	President; Chief Financial Officer and responsible for the Asset Management
Fabrizio Campelli	Head of Corporate Bank and Investment Bank
Bernd Leukert	Chief Technology, Data and Innovation Officer
Alexander von zur Mühlen	Chief Executive Officer Asia-Pacific, Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA), and Germany
Claudio de Sanctis	Head of Private Bank
Rebecca Short	Chief Operating Officer
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon	Chief Administrative Officer and Head of the Americas
Olivier Vigneron	Chief Risk Officer

The **Supervisory Board** consists of the following members:

Alexander Wynaendts	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Member of the Board of Directors at Air France-KLM Group S.A., Paris, France; Member of the Board of Directors at Uber Technologies, Inc., San Francisco, USA; Non-Executive Director, Chairman, at Uber Payments B.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands Non-Executive Director, Chairman, at Puissance Holding B.V., Rotterdam, Netherlands
Frank Schulze*	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank AG and DB Privat- und Firmenkundenbank AG
Prof. Dr. Norbert Winkeljohann	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Self-employed corporate consultant, Norbert Winkeljohann Advisory & Investments; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bayer AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Georgsmarienhütte Holding GmbH; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sievert SE;

	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bohnenkamp AG
Susanne Bleidt*	Member of the General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; Member of the Members' General Meeting, Erholungswerk Post Postbank Telekom e.V.; Member of the Advisory Board, Postbeamtenkrankenkasse
Mayree Clark	Member of the Board of Directors of Ally Financial, Inc., Detroit, USA; Member of the Board of Directors of Allvue Systems Holdings, Inc., Florida, USA
Jan Duscheck*	Head of national working group Banking of United Services Union ver.di
Manja Eifert*	Chairperson of the Staff Council, Deutsche Bank AG, Berlin
Claudia Fieber*	Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank AG and DB Privat- und Firmenkundenbank AG
Sigmar Gabriel	Former German Federal Government Minister; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Thyssenkrupp Steel Europe AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Heristo AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Energy AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Energy Management GmbH
Florian Haggemiller*	Head of the Federal Working Group: Information and Communications Technology (ICT) ver.di; Member of the Supervisory Board of IBM Deutschland GmbH; Member of the Supervisory Board of IBM Central Holding GmbH
Timo Heider*	Chairman of the General Staff Council of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG / Postbank Finanzberatung AG; Chairman of the Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG, PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank, Postbank Finanzberatung AG and BHW Holding GmbH; Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of BHW Bausparkasse AG; Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank; Deputy Chairman of the Board of Pensionskasse der BHW Bausparkasse AG VVaG
Gerlinde M. Siebert*	Global Head of Governance, Deutsche Bank AG
Yngve Slyngstad	Chief Executive Officer of Aker Asset Management AS, Oslo, Norway
Stephan Szukalski*	Federal Chairman of the German Association of Bank Employees (Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband; DBV); Member of the Supervisory Board of PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank

John Alexander Thain	Member of the Board of Directors, Aperture Investors LLC, New York, USA; Member of the Board of Directors, Uber Technologies, Inc., San Francisco, USA; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pine Island Capital Partners LLC, Fort Lauderdale, USA
Jürgen Tögel*	Member of the General Staff Council, Deutsche Bank AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a. G.; Member of the Supervisory Board of BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.; Member of the Board of BKK Deutsche Bank AG
Michele Trogni	Operating Partner of Eldridge Industries LLC, Greenwich, Connecticut, USA; Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Zinnia Corporate Holdings, LLC, Kansas, USA; Non-Executive Board Member, Evelyn Life Co., Topeka, Kansas, USA
Dr. Dagmar Valcárcel	Member of the Supervisory Board of amedes Holding GmbH; Member of the Board of Directors, Antin Infrastructure Partners S.A., Paris, France
Dr. Theodor Weimer	Chief Executive Officer of Deutsche Börse AG; Member of the Supervisory Board of Knorr Bremse AG
Frank Witter	Member of the Supervisory Board of Traton SE; Chairman of the Supervisory Board, VfL Wolfsburg-Fußball GmbH; Member of the Board of Directors of CGI Inc., Montreal, Canada

* Elected by the employees in Germany.

The members of the Management Board accept membership on the Supervisory Boards of other corporations within the limits prescribed by law.

The business address of each member of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank is Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

There are no conflicts of interest between any duties carried out on behalf of Deutsche Bank and the private interests or other duties of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board.

Deutsche Bank has issued and made available to its shareholders the declaration prescribed by Sec. 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG).

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Deutsche Bank is neither directly nor indirectly majority-owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.

Pursuant to German law and Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, to the extent that the Bank may have major shareholders at any time, it may not give them different voting rights from any of the other shareholders.

Deutsche Bank is not aware of arrangements which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the company.

The German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*) requires investors in publicly-traded corporations whose investments reach certain thresholds to notify both the corporation and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) of such change within four trading days. The minimum disclosure threshold is 3 per cent. of the corporation's issued voting share capital. To the Bank's knowledge, there are only three shareholders holding more than 3 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or to whom more than 3 per cent. of voting rights are attributed, and none of these shareholders holds more than 10 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or voting rights.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCHE BANK'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES

Financial Statements

Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2022 (as included in the Annual Report 2022 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022) and for the financial year 2023 (as included in the Annual Report 2023 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023) are incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Auditing of Annual Financial Information

Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft audited Deutsche Bank's unconsolidated annual and consolidated financial statements for the financial years 2022 and 2023 in accordance with Directive 2014/56/EU and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, Sec. 317 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*, "HGB") and German generally accepted standards for financial statements audit promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (*Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer*, "IDW") and, in each case, issued an unqualified independent auditor's report thereon.

Interim Financial Information

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the three months ended 31 March 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2023 (as included in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

The unaudited consolidated interim financial information for the nine months ended 30 September 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023) is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Registration Document (see section "Information Incorporated by Reference").

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Deutsche Bank Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, Deutsche Bank Group is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including the United States, arising in the ordinary course of business.

Other than set out herein, Deutsche Bank Group is not involved (whether as defendant or otherwise) in, nor does it have knowledge of, any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which Deutsche Bank is aware), during a period covering the previous 12 months that may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank or Deutsche Bank Group.

Biscayne

On 6 July 2021, Deutsche Bank and several Group entities were named as defendants in a civil litigation filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, alleging that the defendants facilitated or negligently failed to uncover a scheme orchestrated by certain bank customers referred to as the "Biscayne" entities. The action was brought by the liquidators appointed for these entities. The matter proceeded to trial in April 2023 and resulted in an adverse jury trial verdict of U.S.\$ 95 million. Deutsche Bank appealed the verdict to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. On 22 January 2024, the parties executed a settlement agreement pursuant to which Deutsche Bank will pay the liquidators U.S.\$ 43.5 million, and all claims against Deutsche Bank and the Group entities will be dismissed. The settlement was approved by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Florida on 28 February 2024.

Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve

On 19 July 2023, Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, DB USA Corporation, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and DWS USA Corporation entered into a Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve resolving previously disclosed regulatory discussions concerning adherence to prior orders and settlements related to sanctions and embargoes and AML compliance, and remedial agreements and obligations related to risk management issues. The Consent Order alleges insufficient and tardy implementation of the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings required by prior Consent Orders Deutsche Bank entered into with the Federal Reserve in 2015 and 2017. The Written Agreement alleges various deficiencies in governance, risk management, and internal controls across Deutsche Bank's U.S. operations, and finds that Deutsche Bank must continue to implement additional improvements. The Consent Order requires Deutsche Bank to pay a civil monetary penalty of U.S.\$ 186 million, including U.S.\$ 140 million for the violations alleged with respect to the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings, as well as a separate penalty of U.S.\$ 46 million for unsafe or unsound practices stemming from Deutsche Bank's handling of its legacy correspondent banking relationship with Danske Bank Estonia, which was terminated in October 2015. The Written Agreement does not include a civil monetary penalty. Both the Consent Order and Written Agreement include certain post-settlement remediation and reporting undertakings.

Cum-ex Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, in relation to cum-ex transactions of clients. "**Cum-ex**" refers to trading activities in German shares around dividend record dates (trade date before and settlement date after dividend record date) for the purpose of obtaining German tax credits or refunds in relation to withholding tax levied on dividend payments including transaction structures that have resulted in more than one market participant claiming such credit or refund with respect to the same dividend payment. Cum-ex transactions are regarded as criminal tax evasion by German courts. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the law enforcement authorities in these matters.

The Public Prosecutor in Cologne (*Staatsanwaltschaft Köln*, "**CPP**") has been conducting a criminal investigation since August 2017 concerning two former employees of Deutsche Bank in relation to cum-ex transactions of certain former clients of Deutsche Bank. In October 2022, the CPP conducted a search at Deutsche Bank's offices in Frankfurt and Eschborn. Based on the search warrant the CPP expanded the scope of the investigation. Current and former Deutsche Bank employees and seven former Management Board members are included in the investigation. The investigation is still at an early stage and the scope of the investigation may be further broadened. Deutsche Bank is a potential secondary participant pursuant to Sec. 30 of the German Law on Administrative Offences in this proceeding. This proceeding could result in a disgorgement of profits and fines. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the CPP.

In May 2021, Deutsche Bank learned through an information request received by Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG ("**DOAG**") as legal successor of Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA ("**Sal. Oppenheim**") that the CPP in 2021 opened a criminal investigation proceeding in relation to cum-ex transactions against unknown former personnel of Sal. Oppenheim. DOAG provided the requested information.

On 12 July 2023, Deutsche Bank as legal successor of Deutsche Postbank AG was informed by the CPP that the CPP has opened a new separate criminal cum-ex investigation against unnamed personnel of former Deutsche Postbank AG.

Deutsche Bank acted as participant in and filed withholding tax refund claims through the electronic refund procedure (*elektronisches Datenträgerverfahren*) on behalf of, inter alia, two former custody clients in connection with their cum-ex transactions. In February 2018, Deutsche Bank received from the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*, "**FTO**") a demand of approximately € 49 million for tax refunds paid to a former custody client. Deutsche Bank expects to receive a formal notice for the same amount. In December 2019, Deutsche Bank received a liability notice from the FTO requesting payment of € 2.1 million in connection with tax refund claims Deutsche Bank had submitted on behalf of another former custody client, which Deutsche Bank paid in early 2020. In July 2022, Deutsche Bank filed an action against this payment with the Fiscal Court of Cologne (*Finanzgericht Köln*).

In 2018, The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV ("**BNY**") informed Deutsche Bank of its intention to seek indemnification for potential cum-ex related tax liabilities incurred by BHF Asset Servicing GmbH ("**BAS**") and/or Frankfurter Service Kapitalanlage-GmbH ("**Service KAG**", now named BNY Mellon Service Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mbH). Deutsche Bank had acquired BAS and Service KAG as part of the acquisition of Sal. Oppenheim in 2010 and sold them to BNY later that year. BNY estimated the potential tax liability to be up to € 120 million (excluding interest of 6 per cent p.a.). In late 2020, counsel to BNY informed Deutsche Bank that BNY and/or Service KAG (among others) have received notices from tax authorities in the estimated amount with respect to cum-ex related trades by certain investment funds in 2009 and 2010. BNY has filed objections against the notices. Following receipt of payment orders from tax authorities in the amount of € 118.3 million in relation to the investment funds and after consultation with Deutsche Bank, BNY paid € 53.6 million to tax authorities. A further € 50.9 million were paid by third parties. In addition, BNY received from the Frankfurt Tax Office regarding one of the investment funds a notice and payment request regarding penalty interest (*Hinterziehungszinsen*) in the amount of € 11.6 million. BNY, after consultation with Deutsche Bank, applied for a suspension of enforcement (*Aussetzung der Vollziehung*) regarding the payment request which is pending at the Fiscal Court of Hesse (*Hessisches Finanzgericht*).

In December 2023, Deutsche Bank received hearing letters from the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*) regarding two third party investment funds that engaged in cum-ex trades in 2009. Deutsche Bank had provided services and financing to investors in the funds. Both funds received an aggregate of € 87 million in cum-ex withholding tax refunds in 2009. In February 2024, Deutsche Bank responded to the hearing letters.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

FX Derivatives Products Investigations and Litigation

Following an internal investigation into the historical sales of certain FX derivatives products, Deutsche Bank is providing information to and otherwise cooperating with its regulators. In December 2023, the Spanish National Securities Market Commission ("**CNMV**") announced it will initiate proceedings against Deutsche Bank, S.A.E. for advisory services provided to Spanish clients in relation to FX derivative products. Separately, in September 2021, Deutsche Bank was served with a claim that was filed in the High Court of England and Wales by four companies within the Palladium Hotels Group ("**PHG**"). PHG is claiming restitution or damages for alleged losses estimated at € 500 million in respect of FX derivatives trades entered into with Deutsche Bank between 2013 and 2019. They allege that the trades were missold by Deutsche Bank and that one of the four PHG claimants lacked legal capacity to enter into some of the trades. On 17 December 2021, Deutsche Bank filed a defense disputing the claim. In January 2024, PHG filed amended pleadings to include additional allegations of fraudulent misrepresentation. Deutsche Bank filed an amended defense in February 2024 which disputes the new allegations. Trial is scheduled to commence in early 2025.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

FX Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who investigated trading in, and various other aspects of, the foreign exchange market.

In 2018, a group of asset managers opted out of a consolidated class settlement and filed litigation on an individual basis, alleging a conspiracy between traders at 16 banks to manipulate FX benchmark rates and to widen FX currency pair spreads in the period 2003 to 2013 (*Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.*). Defendants' motion to dismiss was granted and denied in part in 2020, and the plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint. Deutsche Bank has also been named as a defendant in an amended and consolidated class action filed in Israel. This action asserts factual allegations similar to those made in the consolidated action in the United States and seeks damages pursuant to Israeli antitrust law as well as other causes of action. This action is in preliminary stages.

In 2020, Deutsche Bank was named in an action issued in the UK High Court of Justice (Commercial Court) brought by many of the same plaintiffs who brought *Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.* referred to above. The claim is based upon factual allegations similar to those made in *Allianz, et al. v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.* In March 2022, the High Court ordered that the proceedings be transferred to the UK Competition Appeal Tribunal. Deutsche Bank has reached an agreement to resolve the *Allianz* proceedings in the U.S. and UK. In May 2023, both the U.S. and UK proceedings were dismissed in their entirety.

In May 2021, Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão was named in a civil antitrust action brought in the São Paulo Civil Court of Central Jurisdiction by the Association of Brazilian Exporters ("**AEB**") against certain FX dealers and affiliated financial institutions in Brazil. This action asserts factual allegations based on conduct investigated by the Brazilian antitrust enforcement agency ("**CADE**") and seeks damages pursuant to Brazilian antitrust law. In February 2022, the presiding judge dismissed the action on the basis that the action was not appropriate for a class proceeding. AEB has appealed the decision. Deutsche Bank has not yet been served.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Interbank and Dealer Offered Rates Matters

Regulatory and Law Enforcement Matters

Deutsche Bank has responded to requests for information from, and cooperated with, various regulatory and law enforcement agencies, in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("**EURIBOR**"), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("**TIBOR**") and other interbank and/or dealer offered rates.

From 2013 through 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into settlements with the European Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice ("**DOJ**"), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**"), the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**"), the New York State Department of Financial Services ("**DFS**") and other regulators with respect to interbank and dealer offered rates matters. Other investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank and/or dealer offered rates remain ongoing.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the remaining investigations because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Overview of Civil Litigations

Deutsche Bank is party to four U.S. civil actions concerning alleged manipulation relating to the setting of various interbank and/or dealer offered rates which are described in the following paragraphs, as well as actions pending in the UK, Israel, Argentina and Spain. Most of the civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ("**SDNY**"), against Deutsche Bank and numerous other defendants. All of the U.S. civil actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege losses as a result of manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR.

Claims for damages for all four of the U.S. civil actions discussed have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, federal and state antitrust laws, the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, and other federal and state laws. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. dollar LIBOR

With one exception, all of the U.S. civil actions concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (the "**U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL**") in the SDNY. In light of the large number of individual cases pending against Deutsche Bank and their similarity, the civil actions included in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL are subsumed under the following general description of the litigation pertaining to all such actions, without disclosure of individual actions except when the circumstances or the resolution of an individual case is material to Deutsche Bank.

Following a series of decisions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL between March 2013 and March 2019 narrowing their claims, plaintiffs are currently asserting antitrust claims, claims under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and U.S. Securities Exchange Act and state law fraud, contract, unjust enrichment and other tort claims. The court has also issued decisions dismissing certain plaintiffs' claims for lack of personal jurisdiction and on statute of limitations grounds.

In 2016, the district court issued a ruling dismissing certain antitrust claims while allowing others to proceed. Multiple plaintiffs filed appeals of that ruling. In December 2021, the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's decision on antitrust standing grounds but reversed the court's decision on personal jurisdiction grounds, and it remanded the cases to the district court for further proceedings. In March 2022, defendants (including Deutsche Bank) filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeals' decision. The U.S. Supreme Court denied defendants' petition in June 2022.

In October 2023, plaintiffs in a formerly stayed class action pending as part of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL (*National Asbestos Workers Pension Fund, et al. v. Bank of America Corp., et al.*) filed a notice of voluntary dismissal, dismissing their case in its entirety.

In August 2020, plaintiffs filed a non-class action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against several financial institutions, alleging that U.S. dollar LIBOR has been suppressed through the present. In September 2022, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss, but granted plaintiffs leave to amend. Later in 2022, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, which the court granted in October 2023. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and an amended notice of appeal in November 2023.

There is a further UK civil action regarding U.S. dollar LIBOR brought by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") acting as receiver for 19 failed financial institutions headquartered in the U.S., in which a claim for damages has been asserted pursuant to EU, UK and U.S. state laws. In February 2022, following a ruling issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in relation to USD LIBOR antitrust claims, the UK LIBOR proceedings were stayed until July 2022, to allow for clarification of the position in relation to the parallel proceedings brought by the FDIC against Deutsche Bank in the U.S. The FDIC filed an application to reinstate proceedings in the United States in July 2022. Following the expiration of the UK stay, at a case management conference that took place in December 2022, the UK court ordered a trial of a sample of three of the failed financial institutions. This 'sample bank' trial has been listed for a 19-week

trial in February 2026. In December 2022, the SDNY granted the FDIC's application to reinstate certain of its claims against Deutsche Bank (and the other foreign defendants) in the U.S. to the extent these claims survived a motion to dismiss on the merits and subject to defendants' reservation of rights to dispute the claims in the future.

A further class action regarding LIBOR has been filed in Argentina seeking damages for losses allegedly suffered by holders of Argentine bonds with interest rates based on LIBOR. Deutsche Bank is defending this action.

GBP LIBOR and CHF LIBOR

Putative class actions alleging manipulation of GBP LIBOR and CHF LIBOR were pending but have been settled, with final approvals granted in 2023, in the amounts of U.S.\$ 5 million and U.S.\$ 13 million, respectively. Accordingly, the actions are no longer reflected in the litigation provisions.

Jeffrey Epstein Matters

In December 2018, Deutsche Bank began the process to terminate its client relationship with Jeffrey Epstein, which began in August 2013. Since Epstein's arrest in July 2019, Deutsche Bank provided information to and cooperated with various regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning Deutsche Bank's former client relationship with Epstein (individually, and through related parties and entities), completed an internal investigation into the Epstein relationship, and entered into settlements to resolve certain regulatory and litigation matters, as outlined below.

In 2020, the New York State Department of Financial Services ("**DFS**") issued a Consent Order, finding that Deutsche Bank violated New York State banking laws in connection with its relationships with three former Deutsche Bank clients, Danske Bank's Estonia branch, Jeffrey Epstein and FBME Bank, and imposing a U.S.\$ 150 million civil penalty in connection with these three former relationships, which Deutsche Bank paid in the third quarter of 2020. Deutsche Bank was also named as a defendant in a securities class action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ("**SDNY**") that included allegations relating to Deutsche Bank's relationship with Epstein and other entities. In September 2022, the parties reached a class action settlement in the amount of U.S.\$ 26.3 million, which the Court approved in an order dated 6 February 2023.

In addition, on 24 November 2022, Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a class action complaint filed in the U.S. District Court for the SDNY by an unnamed alleged sex trafficking victim of Epstein, alleging claims against the bank under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and New York state law in connection Deutsche Bank's former client relationship with Epstein. In May 2023, the parties reached a class action settlement in the amount of U.S.\$ 75 million, which the Court approved in an order dated 20 October 2023.

On 26 December 2023, Deutsche Bank and the Attorney General of New Mexico ("**NMAG**") announced a U.S.\$ 5 million pledge by Deutsche Bank to fund additional resources to prevent, investigate, and prosecute human trafficking in the state of New Mexico. Deutsche Bank made that pledge following the NMAG's ongoing investigation into various financial services firms' banking relationships with Epstein.

On 23 November 2023, Deutsche Bank AG, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("**DBTCA**") were named as defendants in a complaint filed in New York State Supreme Court by an alleged victim of Epstein. However, Deutsche Bank has still not been served in this action. The complaint, amended on 31 December 2023, contains the same Trafficking Victims Protection Act and New York law claims that were filed in the recently settled class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the SDNY mentioned above.

KOSPI Index Unwind Matters

Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 (the "**KOSPI 200**") in the closing auction on 11 November 2010 by approximately 2.7 %, the Korean Financial Supervisory Service ("**FSS**") commenced an investigation and expressed concerns that the fall in the KOSPI 200 was attributable to a

sale by Deutsche Bank of a basket of stocks, worth approximately € 1.6 billion, that was held as part of an index arbitrage position on the KOSPI 200. On 19 August 2011, the Korean Prosecutor's Office indicted DSK and four employees of the Group on charges of spot/futures-linked market manipulation. In January 2016, the Seoul Central District Court rendered guilty verdicts against a DSK trader and DSK. A criminal fine of KRW 1.5 billion (less than € 2 million) was imposed on DSK. The criminal trial verdicts against both the DSK trader and against DSK were overturned on appeal in a decision rendered by the Seoul High Court in December 2018. The Korean Prosecutor's Office appeal of the Seoul High Court decision was finally dismissed by the Supreme Court of South Korea on 21 December 2023.

In addition, a number of civil actions have been filed in Korean courts against Deutsche Bank and DSK by certain parties who allege they incurred losses as a consequence of the fall in the KOSPI 200. The one outstanding claim was finally dismissed by the Supreme Court of South Korea on 21 December 2023.

Monte Dei Paschi

In March 2013, Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena ("**MPS**") initiated civil proceedings in Italy against Deutsche Bank alleging that Deutsche Bank assisted former MPS senior management in an accounting fraud on MPS, by undertaking repo transactions with MPS and "Santorini", a wholly owned special-purpose vehicle of MPS, which helped MPS defer losses on a previous transaction undertaken with Deutsche Bank. In December 2013, Deutsche Bank reached an agreement with MPS to settle the civil proceedings and the transactions were unwound.

A criminal investigation was launched by the Siena Public Prosecutor into the transactions entered into by MPS with Deutsche Bank and certain unrelated transactions entered into by MPS with other parties. Such investigation was moved in summer 2014 from Siena to the Milan Public Prosecutors as a result of a change in the alleged charges being investigated. In October 2016, the Milan court committed all defendants in the criminal proceedings to trial.

In November 2019, the Milan court issued its verdicts, finding five former employees and one current employee of Deutsche Bank guilty and sentencing them to either 3 years and 6 months or 4 years and 8 months. Deutsche Bank was found liable under Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001 and the court ordered the seizure of alleged profits of € 64.9 million and a fine of € 3 million. The Court also found Deutsche Bank had civil vicarious liability for damages (to be quantified by the civil court) as an employer of the current and former employees who were convicted. The sentences and fines were not due until the conclusion of any appeal process. Following appeals filed by Deutsche Bank and the six former or current employees, in 2022, the Milan Court of Appeal acquitted all the Deutsche Bank defendants from all the charges, found Deutsche bank not liable under Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001, revoked the confiscation of € 64.9 million and the fine of € 3 million ordered against Deutsche Bank, and revoked the finding of civil vicarious liability for damages. The Public Prosecutor filed an appeal against the Milan Court of Appeal verdicts before the Supreme Court in November 2022. On 11 October 2023, the Supreme Court declared the Public Prosecutor's appeal inadmissible and confirmed the acquittal decisions of the Milan Court of Appeal, which are therefore final. While the criminal proceedings are concluded, there nonetheless remains the possibility of potential future civil claims.

In May 2018, CONSOB, the authority responsible for regulating the Italian financial markets, issued fines of € 100,000 each against the six current and former employees of Deutsche Bank who are defendants in the criminal proceedings. The six individuals were also banned from performing management functions in Italy and for Italian based institutions for three to six months each. No separate fine or sanction was imposed on Deutsche Bank, but it is jointly and severally liable for the six current/former Deutsche Bank employees' fines. In June 2018, Deutsche Bank and the six individuals filed an appeal in the Milan Court of Appeal challenging CONSOB's decision. In December 2020, the Milan Court of Appeal allowed the appeals filed by Deutsche Bank and the six current and former employees and annulled the resolution sanctioning them. CONSOB filed an appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision in June 2021. Deutsche Bank and the six individuals have opposed the appeal.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities

Issuer and Underwriter Civil Litigation

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous civil litigations brought by private parties in connection with its various roles, including issuer or underwriter, in offerings of residential mortgage-backed securities ("**RMBS**") and other asset-backed securities. These cases, described below, allege that the offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination. The Group has recorded provisions with respect to several of these civil cases, but has not recorded provisions with respect to all of these matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the resolution of these matters.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in an action related to RMBS offerings brought by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging an unspecified amount in damages against all defendants). In this action, the appellate court reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds and petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied. In May 2022, the FDIC voluntarily dismissed its claim with respect to one of the RMBS offerings and Deutsche Bank filed a motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the remaining claim. Deutsche Bank's motion has been fully briefed as of July 2022. Discovery is stayed pending resolution of Deutsche Bank's motion.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in cases concerning two RMBS trusts that were brought initially by RMBS investors and subsequently by HSBC, as trustee, in New York state court. The cases allege breaches of Deutsche Bank's purported duty to notify the trustee of breaches of loan-level representations and warranties in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-FM1 and ACE Securities Corp. 2007-ASAP1 RMBS offerings, respectively. The cases originally asserted claims against Deutsche Bank for breaches of representations and warranties, but those claims were dismissed as untimely, and the appellate court affirmed in April 2019. Discovery is ongoing.

In October 2019, plaintiffs filed two complaints (one by HSBC as trustee and one by certificateholders) seeking to revive, under Sec. 205(a) of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, the untimely breach of representations and warranties claims as to which dismissal was affirmed in the case concerning ACE 2006-FM1. The trial court dismissed the certificateholder action, and the First Department affirmed in 2022. The certificateholders filed a motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, which was denied on 20 February 2024. The trial court also dismissed the trustee revival action filed by HSBC. In November 2022, HSBC filed an appeal that remains pending.

In the actions against Deutsche Bank solely as an underwriter of other issuers' RMBS offerings, Deutsche Bank has contractual rights to indemnification from the issuers, but those indemnity rights may in whole or in part prove effectively unenforceable where the issuers are now or may in the future be in bankruptcy or otherwise defunct.

Trustee Civil Litigation

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company ("**DBNTC**") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("**DBTCA**") (collectively, the "**Trustees**") are defendants in two separate civil lawsuits, and DBNTC is a defendant in a third civil lawsuit, brought by investors concerning the Trustees' role as trustees of certain RMBS trusts. The actions generally allege claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, negligence and/or violations of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, based on the Trustees' alleged failure to perform adequately certain obligations and/or duties as trustee for the trusts.

The three lawsuits include actions by (a) the National Credit Union Administration Board ("**NCUA**"), as an investor in 18 trusts that allegedly suffered total realised collateral losses of more than U.S.\$ 3.7 billion; (b) Commerzbank AG, as an investor in 50 RMBS trusts, alleging hundreds of millions of dollars in losses; and (c) IKB International, S.A. in liquidation and IKB Deutsche Industriebank A.G. (collectively, "**IKB**"), as

an investor in 15 RMBS trusts, originally seeking more than U.S.\$ 268 million of damages before IKB voluntarily discontinued its claims as to certain RMBS certificates. In the NCUA case, DBNTC's motion to dismiss the amended complaint was granted in part and denied in part, dismissing NCUA's tort claims but preserving its breach-of-contract claims. Both parties filed motions for partial summary judgment, and those motions are fully briefed and pending before the court. In February 2022, the court in the Commerzbank case granted in part and denied in part DBNTC's and DBTCA's motion for summary judgment, dismissing all of the tort claims and dismissing the breach of contract claims relating to certain of the trusts, and denied Commerzbank's motion for summary judgment in its entirety. Discovery is ongoing. In January 2021, the court in the IKB case granted in part and denied in part the Trustees' motion to dismiss, dismissing certain of IKB's claims but allowing certain of its breach of contract and tort claims to go forward; the Trustees appealed certain aspects of that order, and IKB cross-appealed with respect to other aspects. In August 2022, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed in part and reversed in part the trial court's order on the motion to dismiss. DBNTC and DBTCA appealed certain aspects of the First Department's decision. On 15 June 2023, the New York Court of Appeals modified the First Department's decision in part, dismissing certain additional contract claims and IKB's remaining tort claims. Discovery is ongoing.

The Group has established contingent liabilities with respect to certain of these matters, but the Group has not disclosed the amounts because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome of these matters.

Polish Mortgage Matters

Starting in 2016, certain clients of Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. have reached out to Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. alleging that their mortgage loan agreements in foreign currency include unfair clauses and are invalid. These clients have demanded reimbursement of the alleged overpayments under such agreements totaling over € 685 million with over 5,000 civil claims having been commenced in Polish courts as of 29 February 2024. These cases are an industry wide issue in Poland and other banks are facing similar claims. Deutsche Bank Polska S.A. has and will take necessary legal actions to defend itself and challenge such claims in courts.

During 2023, there was a deterioration in the risk profile with respect to the Polish FX mortgage portfolio, especially following an adverse decision by the European Court of Justice on 15 June 2023, which affected the broader Polish banking sector. In addition, Deutsche Bank refined its model for estimating the provision in the third quarter for the expected development of court verdicts and other market parameters. As a result, the provision for this matter increased by € 244 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, and the total provision as of 31 December 2023 is € 534 million.

Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer

On 12 September 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a voluntary takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG ("**Postbank**"). On 7 October 2010, Deutsche Bank published its official takeover offer and offered Postbank shareholders a consideration of € 25 for each Postbank share. This offer was accepted for a total of approximately 48.2 million Postbank shares.

In November 2010, a former shareholder of Postbank, Effecten-Spiegel AG, which had accepted the takeover offer, brought a claim against Deutsche Bank alleging that the offer price was too low and was not determined in accordance with the applicable German laws. The plaintiff alleges that Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all shares in Postbank, at the latest, in 2009 as the voting rights of Deutsche Post AG in Postbank had to be attributed to Deutsche Bank pursuant to Sec. 30 of the German Takeover Act. Based thereon, the plaintiff alleges that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank for the shares in Postbank in the 2010 voluntary takeover offer needed to be raised to € 57.25 per share.

The Regional Court Cologne (*Landgericht*) dismissed the claim in 2011 and the Cologne appellate court dismissed the appeal in 2012. The Federal Court set this judgment aside and referred the case back to the Higher Regional Court Cologne to take evidence on certain allegations of the plaintiff.

Starting in 2014, additional former shareholders of Postbank, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank which were pending with the Regional Court Cologne and the Higher Regional Court of Cologne, respectively. On 20 October 2017, the Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision granting the claims in a total of 14 cases which were combined in one proceeding. The Regional Court Cologne took the view that Deutsche Bank was obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer already in 2008 so that the appropriate consideration to be offered in the takeover offer should have been € 57.25 per Postbank share (instead of € 25). The additional consideration per share owed to shareholders which have accepted the takeover offer would thus amount to € 32.25. Deutsche Bank appealed this decision to the Higher Regional Court of Cologne.

In 2019 and 2020 the Higher Regional Court Cologne heard a number of witnesses in both cases and issued orders for the production of relevant transaction documents entered into between Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Post AG in 2008 and 2009.

On 16 December 2020, the Higher Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision and fully dismissed the claims of Effecten-Spiegel AG. Further, in a second decision handed down on 16 December 2020, the Higher Regional Court Cologne granted the appeal of Deutsche Bank against the decision of the Regional Court Cologne dated 20 October 2017 and dismissed all claims of the plaintiffs. All relevant plaintiffs lodged appeals with the German Federal Court of Justice ("**BGH**") which on 13 December 2022 announced its decision, setting aside the judgments of the Higher Regional Court of Cologne and remanding the cases back to the Higher Regional Court of Cologne. The Higher Regional Court of Cologne scheduled a hearing for 26 April 2024.

Deutsche Bank has been served with a large number of additional lawsuits filed against Deutsche Bank shortly before the end of 2017, almost all of which are now pending with the Regional Court Cologne. Some of the new plaintiffs allege that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank for the shares in Postbank in the 2010 voluntary takeover should be raised to € 64.25 per share.

The claims for payment against Deutsche Bank in relation to these matters total almost € 700 million (excluding interest, which is significant due to the long duration of the proceedings).

The Group has established a contingent liability with respect to these matters, but the Group has not disclosed the amount of this contingent liability because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice the outcome of these matters.

The legal question of whether Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all Postbank shares prior to its 2010 voluntary takeover may impact two pending appraisal proceedings (*Spruchverfahren*). These proceedings were initiated by former Postbank shareholders with the aim to increase the cash compensation offered in connection with the squeeze-out of Postbank shareholders in 2015 and the cash compensation offered and annual compensation paid in connection with the execution of a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (*Beherrschungs- und Gewinnabführungsvertrag*) between DB Finanz-Holding AG (now DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH) and Postbank in 2012.

The applicants in the appraisal proceedings claim that a potential obligation of Deutsche Bank to make a mandatory takeover offer for Postbank at an offer price of € 57.25 should be decisive when determining the adequate cash compensation in the appraisal proceedings. The Regional Court Cologne had originally followed this legal view of the applicants in two resolutions. In a decision dated June 2019, the Regional Court Cologne expressly gave up this legal view in the appraisal proceedings in connection with the execution of a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement. According to this decision, the question whether Deutsche Bank was obliged to make a mandatory offer for all Postbank shares prior to its voluntary takeover offer in 2010 shall not be relevant for determining the appropriate cash compensation. It is likely that the Regional Court Cologne will take the same legal position in the appraisal proceedings in connection with the squeeze-out. On 1 October 2020, the Regional Court Cologne handed down a decision in the appraisal proceeding concerning the domination and profit and loss transfer agreement (dated 5 December 2012) according to which the annual compensation pursuant to Sec. 304 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*jährliche Ausgleichszahlung*) shall be increased by € 0.12 to € 1.78 per Postbank share and the settlement amount pursuant to Sec. 305 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Abfindungsbetrag*) shall be increased by € 4.56 to € 29.74 per Postbank share. The increase of the settlement amount is of relevance

for approximately 492,000 former Postbank shares whereas the increase of the annual compensation is of relevance for approximately 7 million former Postbank shares. Deutsche Bank as well as the applicants have lodged an appeal against this decision.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to this matter because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice its outcome.

RusChemAlliance Litigation

In June 2023, RusChemAlliance LLC ("**RCA**"), a Russian joint venture of Gazprom PJSC and RusGasDobycha JSC, filed a claim against Deutsche Bank before a commercial state court in Saint Petersburg. A court hearing took place on 31 October 2023. A further hearing on the merits has been scheduled for 16 April 2024. RCA is seeking payment of approximately € 238 million (excluding interest) under an advance payment guarantee ("**APG**") issued by Deutsche Bank in 2021 at the request of one of its clients, with RCA named as beneficiary.

RCA made a payment demand under the APG which was rejected by Deutsche Bank due to the imposition of EU sanctions against Russia. The Russian court has accepted this claim and assumed jurisdiction contrary to the contractual arrangements in the APG which provide for arbitration in Paris. It can thus be assumed that the Russian court will also not recognize the applicability of the EU sanctions. Deutsche Bank maintains assets in Russia which could be seized if the claim would be granted and enforced. Deutsche Bank is entitled to indemnification from its client with respect to its payment obligations under the advance payment guarantee and the legal fees and costs related to the court proceedings and the enforcement of a negative court decision. Deutsche Bank has recognized a provision in the amount of approximately € 260 million and a corresponding reimbursement asset under the indemnification agreement. The expense from the recognition of the provision is offset by the income from the recognition of the reimbursement asset.

Sovereign, Supranational and Agency Bonds (SSA) Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to SSA bond trading. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

On 24 May 2023, the Competition and Markets Authority ("**CMA**") sent a statement of objections to Deutsche Bank regarding a potential breach of United Kingdom antitrust rules in relation to the sale, secondary market trading and buy-back auctions of United Kingdom government bonds, which includes Gilts and Gilt asset swaps, between 2009 and 2013. Deutsche Bank proactively cooperated with the CMA in this matter and as a result has been granted full provisional immunity. The sending of a statement of objections is a step in the CMA's investigation and does not prejudice the outcome of the investigation, which is ongoing.

On 22 November 2023, the European Commission announced its decision that Deutsche Bank and one other bank in the past breached EU antitrust rules in relation to secondary market trading of Euro-denominated SSA bonds, and to a very limited extent government guaranteed bonds. Deutsche Bank has proactively cooperated with the European Commission in this matter and, as a result, has been granted full immunity. In accordance with the European Commission's guidelines, no financial penalty was imposed on Deutsche Bank. The timeframe of the alleged infringement ended in 2016.

In 2021, Deutsche Bank was notified that the Mexican competition authority, COFECE, reached a resolution that imposes fines against DB Mexico and two of its former traders, as well as six other financial institutions and nine other traders, for engaging in alleged monopolistic practices in the Mexican government bond secondary market. DB Mexico has appealed. The fine against DB Mexico was approximately U.S.\$ 427,000.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action filed on 16 June 2023 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for United Kingdom government bonds. The complaint seeks treble damages and attorneys' fees. The case is in the early stages.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action filed in December 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for Euro-denominated Sovereign bonds. The complaint seeks treble damages and attorneys' fees. The case is in the early stages.

Deutsche Bank is also a defendant in putative class actions filed in 2017 in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and Federal Court of Canada, respectively, claiming violations of antitrust law and the common law relating to alleged manipulation of secondary trading of SSA bonds. The complaints seek compensatory and punitive damages. On 20 July 2022, Deutsche Bank entered into a national settlement agreement that would resolve the Canadian Federal SSA claim against all Deutsche Bank defendants. The settlement agreement remains subject to approval by the Federal Court of Canada.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a consolidated putative class action filed in the U.S. District Court for the SDNY alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and a claim for unjust enrichment relating to Mexican government bond trading. Defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiffs' consolidated amended complaint was granted without prejudice. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint naming only Mexico-based defendants, which was also dismissed without prejudice. Plaintiffs appealed to the Second Circuit, and on 9 February 2024, the dismissal of the complaint was reversed.

Other than as noted above, the Group has not disclosed whether it has established provisions or contingent liabilities with respect to the matters referred to above because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. Treasury Securities Investigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to U.S. Treasuries auctions, trading, and related market activity. Deutsche Bank has cooperated with these investigations.

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. ("**DBSI**"), Deutsche Bank's primary U.S. broker-dealer subsidiary, was a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases have been consolidated in the SDNY. In 2017, the court dismissed DBSI from the class action without prejudice. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss a second amended complaint, which was granted. Plaintiffs' notice of appeal to the Second Circuit remains pending.

In 2020, the CFTC entered an order pursuant to settlement with DBSI for alleged spoofing by two Tokyo-based traders between January and December 2013. Without admitting or denying the findings or conclusions therein, Deutsche Bank consented to the entry of the order, including a civil monetary fine.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

U.S. Treasury Spoofing Litigation

Following Deutsche Bank's settlement with the CFTC mentioned above, five separate putative class actions were filed in the Northern District of Illinois against Deutsche Bank AG and DBSI. The cases allege that Deutsche Bank and other unnamed entities participated in a scheme from January to December 2013 to spoof the market for Treasuries futures and options contracts and Eurodollar futures and options contracts. Following briefing on a motion to dismiss, the judge ordered supplemental briefing on the issues of standing and jurisdictional discovery, which has been substantially completed. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and then a further, second amended complaint. Deutsche Bank and DBSI filed a motion to dismiss on 12 September 2023 and a reply on 13 December 2023.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Statement of no Significant Change in Financial Position

There has been no significant change in the financial position of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 December 2023.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

The following table provides a summary of the information disclosed under Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 over the last 12 months and which is relevant as at the date of the most recent supplement to this Registration Document:

Date of disclosure	Type of information	Topic
25 July 2023	Ad-hoc Release	Deutsche Bank decided to resume share buybacks of up to € 450 million in 2023

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In the usual course of its business, Deutsche Bank Group enters into numerous contracts with various other entities. Deutsche Bank Group has not, however, entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of its business within the past two years.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

As long as any prospectus constituted from this Registration Document is valid, the following documents will be available in the Investor Relations section of Deutsche Bank's website (https://www.db.com/ir/index_en.htm):

- (a) the current Articles of Association (with an English translation where applicable) of the Issuer;
- (b) the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022 (English language version);
- (c) the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023 (English language version);
- (d) the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023 (English language version);
- (e) the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023 (English language version); and
- (f) the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023 (English language version).

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published and have been filed with the CSSF shall be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Registration Document (the "**Documents Incorporated by Reference**") to the extent set out in the paragraph entitled "Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference" below:

- the English language version of the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022 (<https://dl.bourse.lu/dlp/10d947aa25750b49578d071062b554cc0d>);
- the English language version of the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023 (<https://dl.bourse.lu/dlp/10fdb61332290d421bad565ac81df7b094>);
- the English language version of the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023 (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/1046376c407f034965998ee27c8630b646>);

- the English language version of the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023 (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/10625a5ee0ceea48d6bb0a589371aaa0cf>); and
- the English language version of the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023 (<https://dl.luxse.com/dlp/105fb06aac03414b3b9fbac889a5e42428>).

save that any statement contained herein or in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Registration Document to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document which is incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Registration Document. For the avoidance of doubt, the content of any website referred to in this Registration Document does not form part of this Registration Document. The documents listed above will remain publicly available in electronic form for at least ten years after their publication on the websites referred to above. Copies of all documents incorporated by reference in this Registration Document will also be available in electronic form on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website (www.luxse.com) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com under "Investor Relations").

Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference

In the subsection "Financial Information concerning Deutsche Bank's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses – Financial Statements" reference is made to Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2022 (as included in the Annual Report 2022 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022), the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the three months ended 31 March 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023), the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the six months ended 30 June 2023 (as included in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023), the unaudited consolidated interim financial information of the Issuer for the nine months ended 30 September 2023 (as included in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023) and Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2023 (as included in the Annual Report 2023 of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023).

- (1) The following information is set forth in the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2022:

	Page(s)
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 2022	
Consolidated Statement of Income	204
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	205
Consolidated Balance Sheet	206
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	207
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	208 - 209
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	210 - 247
Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement	248 - 254
Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet	255 - 307
Additional Notes	308 - 366

Independent Auditor's Report 420 - 421

Alternative Performance Measures

Supplementary Information (unaudited) – Non-GAAP Financial Measures 460 - 468

Risk and Capital performance – Capital, Leverage Ratio, TLAC and MREL 130 - 145

(2) The following information is set forth in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 31 March 2023:

Page(s)

Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q1 2023

Consolidated balance sheet 22 - 23

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 48

Alternative Performance Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures 50 - 55

(3) The following information is set forth in the Interim Report of the Issuer as of 30 June 2023:

Page(s)

Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q2 2023

Income statement 49

Earnings per common share 49

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 50

Consolidated balance sheet 51

Consolidated statement of changes in equity 52

Consolidated statement of cash flows 53 - 54

Basis of preparation/impact of changes in accounting principles 55 - 57

Information on the consolidated income statement 64 - 68

Information on the consolidated balance sheet 69 - 93

Review report 97

Alternative Performance Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures 99 - 105

(4) The following information is set forth in the Earnings Report of the Issuer as of 30 September 2023:

	Page(s)
Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Information Q3 2023	
Consolidated balance sheet	23 - 25
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	53
Alternative Performance Measures	
Non-GAAP financial measures	56 - 61

(5) The following information is set forth in the Annual Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2023:

	Page(s)
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 2023	
Consolidated Statement of Income	211
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	212
Consolidated Balance Sheet	213
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	214
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	215 - 216
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	217 - 254
Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement	255 - 261
Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet	262 - 316
Additional Notes	317 - 374
Independent Auditor's Report	375 - 384
Alternative Performance Measures	
Supplementary Information (unaudited) – Non-GAAP Financial Measures	472 - 479
Risk and Capital performance – Capital, Leverage Ratio, TLAC and MREL	136 - 151

Any other information referred to in the Documents Incorporated by Reference that is not included in the cross-reference list above is either not relevant for an investor or is covered elsewhere in this Registration Document and shall therefore not be deemed to be included in this Registration Document.

APPENDIX 1 – INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ART. 26 (4) OF REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129

Key information on the Issuer
Who is the Issuer of the Securities?
Domicile and legal form, law under which the Issuer operates and country of incorporation <p>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (commercial name: Deutsche Bank) is a credit institution and a stock corporation incorporated in Germany and accordingly operates under the laws of Germany. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of Deutsche Bank is 7LWTFZYICNSX8D621K86. The Bank has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. It maintains its head office at Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.</p>
Issuer's principal activities <p>The objects of Deutsche Bank, as laid down in its Articles of Association, include the transaction of all kinds of banking business, the provision of financial and other services and the promotion of international economic relations. The Bank may realise these objectives itself or through subsidiaries and affiliated companies. To the extent permitted by law, the Bank is entitled to transact all business and to take all steps which appear likely to promote the objectives of the Bank, in particular to acquire and dispose of real estate, to establish branches at home and abroad, to acquire, administer and dispose of participations in other enterprises, and to conclude enterprise agreements.</p> <p>Deutsche Bank is organized into the following segments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Corporate Bank (CB);— Investment Bank (IB);— Private Bank (PB);— Asset Management (AM); and— Corporate & Other (C&O). <p>In addition, Deutsche Bank has a country and regional organizational layer to facilitate a consistent implementation of global strategies.</p> <p>The Bank has operations or dealings with existing and potential customers in most countries in the world. These operations and dealings include working through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— subsidiaries and branches in many countries;— representative offices in many other countries; and— one or more representatives assigned to serve customers in a large number of additional countries.
Major shareholders, including whether it is directly or indirectly owned or controlled and by whom <p>Deutsche Bank is neither directly nor indirectly majority-owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.</p>

Pursuant to German law and Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, to the extent that the Bank may have major shareholders at any time, it may not give them different voting rights from any of the other shareholders.

Deutsche Bank is not aware of arrangements which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the company.

The German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz*) requires investors in publicly-traded corporations whose investments reach certain thresholds to notify both the corporation and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) of such change within four trading days. The minimum disclosure threshold is 3 per cent. of the corporation's issued voting share capital. To the Bank's knowledge, there are only three shareholders holding more than 3 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or to whom more than 3 per cent. of voting rights are attributed, and none of these shareholders holds more than 10 per cent. of Deutsche Bank shares or voting rights.

Key managing directors

The key managing directors of the issuer are members of the issuer's Executive Board. These are: Christian Sewing, James von Moltke, Fabrizio Campelli, Bernd Leukert, Alexander von zur Mühlen, Claudio de Sanctis, Rebecca Short, Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon and Olivier Vigneron.

Statutory auditors

With effect as of 1 January 2020, Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("EY") has been appointed as independent auditor of Deutsche Bank. EY is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?

The key financial information included in the tables below as of and for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 has been extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union as of 31 December 2023.

Statement of income (in million Euro)	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Net interest income	13,602	13,650
Commissions and fee income	9,206	9,838
Provision for credit losses	1,505	1,226
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,947	2,999
Profit (loss) before income taxes	5,678	5,594
Profit (loss)	4,892	5,659

Balance sheet (amounts in million Euro)	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total assets	1,312,331	1,336,788
Senior debt	81,685	78,556
Subordinated debt	11,163	11,135
Loans at amortized cost	473,705	483,700
Deposits	622,035	621,456
Total equity	74,818	72,328
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.7 %	13.4 %
Total capital ratio (reported / phase-in)	18.6 %	18.4 %
Leverage ratio (reported / phase-in)	4.5 %	4.6 %

What are the key risks that are specific to the Issuer?

The Issuer is subject to the following key risks:

Macroeconomic, Geopolitical and Market Environment: Deutsche Bank is materially affected by global macroeconomic and market conditions. Significant challenges may arise from persistent inflation, the interest rate environment, market volatility, and a deteriorating macroeconomic environment. These risks could negatively affect the business environment, leading to weaker economic activity and a broader correction in the financial markets. Materialization of these risks could negatively affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations and financial condition as well as Deutsche Bank's strategic plans and financial targets. Deutsche Bank takes step to manage these risks through its risk management and hedging activities but remains exposed to these macroeconomic and market risks.

Business and Strategy: If Deutsche Bank is unable to meet its 2025 financial targets or incurs future losses or low profitability, Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank may be unable to make contemplated distributions of profits to its shareholders or carry out share buybacks.

Regulation and Supervision: Prudential reforms and heightened regulatory scrutiny affecting the financial sector continue to have a significant impact on Deutsche Bank, which may adversely affect its business and, in cases of non-compliance, could lead to regulatory sanctions against Deutsche Bank, including prohibitions against Deutsche Bank making dividend payments, share repurchases or payments on its regulatory capital instruments, or increasing regulatory capital and liquidity requirements.

Internal Control Environment: A robust and effective internal control environment and adequate infrastructure (comprising people, policies and procedures, controls testing and IT systems) are necessary to enable Deutsche Bank to conduct its business in compliance with the laws, regulations and associated supervisory expectations applicable to Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and infrastructure and has been required to do so in certain areas by its regulators. Deutsche Bank has undertaken initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or proceed too slowly, Deutsche Bank's reputation, regulatory position and financial condition

may be materially adversely affected, and its ability to achieve Deutsche Bank's strategic ambitions may be impaired.

Litigation, Regulatory Enforcement Matters, Investigations and Tax Examinations: Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-Related Matters: The impacts of rising global temperatures and the associated policy, technology and behavioral changes required to limit global warming to no greater than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels have led to emerging sources of financial and non-financial risks. These include the physical risk impacts from extreme weather events, and transition risks as carbon-intensive sectors are faced with higher costs, potentially reduced demand and restricted access to financing. More rapid than currently expected emergence of transition and/or physical climate risks and other environmental risks may lead to increased credit and market losses as well as operational disruptions due to impacts on vendors and Deutsche Bank's own operations.