



Supplement H dated 11 May 2015  
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes  
dated 20 March 2014  
as approved by the BaFin on 25 March 2014 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1  
German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
last amended by the Supplement dated 27 March 2015

Supplement H dated 11 May 2015  
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Notes and Credit  
Certificates dated 4 April 2014  
as approved by the BaFin on 4 April 2014 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German  
Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
last amended by the Supplement dated 27 March 2015

Supplement B dated 11 May 2015  
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes  
dated 27 February 2015  
as approved by the BaFin on 11 March 2015 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1  
German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
last amended by the Supplement dated 27 March 2015

Supplement A dated 11 May 2015  
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)  
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Notes and Credit  
Certificates dated 1 April 2015  
as approved by the BaFin on 10 April 2015 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1  
German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)

**In accordance with Section 16 para. 3 of the German Securities Prospectus Act (Wertpapierprospektgesetz), investors who have, in the course of an offer of securities to the public, already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the securities, before the publication of this Supplement, have the right, exercisable within two working days after the publication of the Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the new factor, mistake or inaccuracy referred to in Section 16 para. 1 of the German Securities Prospectus Act arose before the final closing of the offer to the public and the delivery of the securities.**

**The right to withdraw is exercisable by notification to Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.**

**The new factors resulting in this Supplement are the ad-hoc release of Deutsche Bank AG on 22 April 2015 regarding the announcement of litigation costs of approximately EUR 1.5 billion in first quarter 2015, the press release of Deutsche Bank AG on 23 April 2015 regarding the agreement on a joint settlement of all remaining investigations with US and UK regulators over interbank offered rates benchmarks, the ad-hoc release of Deutsche Bank AG on 24 April 2015 regarding the**



**announcement of the next phase of the strategy of Deutsche Bank AG and the publication of the interim report as of 31 March 2015 of the Deutsche Bank Group (unaudited) on 26 April 2015. All other information contained in this Supplement are included for correction and/or updating purposes only and do not constitute a new factor or material inaccuracy within the meaning of Section 16 para 3 of the German Securities Prospectus Act.**

This Supplement, taking effect from 11 May 2015, amends and corrects the information contained in the above mentioned prospectuses as follows:

## I.

In Chapter “**I. Summary**“, “**Section B - Issuer**” Element B.12 “**Selected historical key financial information**” the text contained in the right column (including the table) shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“The following table shows an overview from the balance sheet and income statement of Deutsche Bank AG which has been extracted from the respective audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as of 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014 as well as from the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements as of 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2015.

	31 December 2013 (IFRS, audited)	31 March 2014 (IFRS, unaudited)	31 December 2014 (IFRS, audited)	31 March 2015 (IFRS, unaudited)
Share capital (in EUR) <sup>1</sup>	2,609,919,078.40	2,609,919,078.40	3,530,939,215.36	3,530,939,215.36
Number of ordinary shares <sup>1</sup>	1,019,499,640	1,019,499,640	1,379,273,131	1,379,273,131
Total assets (in million Euro)	1,611,400	1,636,574	1,708,703	1,955,465
Total liabilities (in million Euro)	1,556,434	1,580,557	1,635,481	1,877,533
Total equity (in million Euro)	54,966	56,017	73,223	77,932
Core Tier 1 capital ratio / Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>2,3</sup>	12.8%	13.2%	15.2%	13.8% <sup>4</sup>
Tier 1 capital ratio <sup>3</sup>	16.9%	13.2%	16.1%	14.6% <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> source webpage of the issuer [https://www.deutsche-bank.de/ir/en/content/ordinary\\_share.htm](https://www.deutsche-bank.de/ir/en/content/ordinary_share.htm) as of 11 May 2015

<sup>2</sup> The CRR/CRD 4 framework replaced the term Core Tier 1 by Common Equity Tier 1.

<sup>3</sup> Capital ratios for 2014 and 2015 are based upon transitional rules of the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework; prior periods are based upon Basel 2.5 rules excluding transitional items pursuant to the former section 64h (3) of the German Banking Act.

<sup>4</sup> The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 December 2014 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 11.1%.

<sup>5</sup> The Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 December 2014 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 12.2%. “



## II.

In Chapter “**I. Summary**“, “**Section B - Issuer**” Element B.12 “**A description of significant changes in the financial or trading position of the Issuer subsequent to the period covered by the historical financial information**” the text contained in the right column shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“Not applicable; there has been no significant change in the financial position or trading position of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 March 2015.”

## III.

In Chapter “**I. Summary**“, “**Section D - Risks**” Element D.2 “**Key information on the key risks that are specific and individual to the issuer**” the text contained in the right column in the twelfth bullet point shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“

- Since Deutsche Bank published its Strategy 2015+ targets in 2012, macroeconomic and market conditions as well as the regulatory environment have been much more challenging than originally anticipated, and as a result, Deutsche Bank has updated its aspirations to reflect these challenging conditions and developed the next phase of its strategy in the form of its Strategy 2020, which was announced in April 2015. If Deutsche Bank is unable to implement its updated strategy successfully, it may be unable to achieve its financial objectives, or incur losses or low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and its share price may be materially and adversely affected.”

## IV.

In Chapter “**I. Summary**“, “**Section D - Risks**” Element D.2 “**Key information on the key risks that are specific and individual to the issuer**” the text contained in the right column in the fourteenth bullet point shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“

- Deutsche Bank is currently the subject of regulatory and criminal industry-wide investigations relating to interbank offered rates, as well as civil actions. Even though Deutsche Bank reached settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), and the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR), other regulatory investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further regulatory action and to civil litigation. Due to a number of uncertainties, including those related to the high profile of the matters, the eventual outcome of these matters is unpredictable, and may materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank’s results of operations, financial condition and reputation.”

## V.

In Chapter “**II. Risk Factors**“, Section “**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**” the third paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“The risk related to an issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations created by the issuance of debt securities[, including certificates, and money market papers,] is described by reference to the



credit ratings assigned by independent rating agencies. A credit rating is an assessment of the solvency or credit-worthiness of borrowers and/or bond-issuers according to established credit review procedures. These ratings and associated research help investors to analyse the credit risks associated with fixed-income securities by providing detailed information on the ability of issuers to meet their obligations. The lower the assigned rating is on the respective scale, the higher the respective rating agency assesses the risk that obligations will not, not fully and/or not timely be met. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any notes issued and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal of any rating assigned may adversely affect the market price of the notes issued.”

## VI.

In Chapter “**II. Risk Factors**“, Section “**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**” the text under the sub-heading “**Moody’s defines:**” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“A3: Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Moody's long-term obligation ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "Aaa", reflecting the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk, over categories "Aa", "A", "Baa", "Ba", "B", "Caa", "Ca" to category "C", reflecting the lowest rated obligations which are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa". The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

P-2: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Moody's short-term ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "P-1", reflecting a superior ability of an issuer to repay short-term debt obligations, over categories "P-2" and "P-3" to category "NP", reflecting that an issuer does not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

on review for downgrade: A rating outlook is an opinion regarding the likely rating direction over the medium term. Rating outlooks fall into four categories: Positive (POS), Negative (NEG), Stable (STA), and Developing (DEV). A designation of RUR (Rating(s) Under Review) indicates that an issuer has one or more ratings under review, which overrides the outlook designation.

A review indicates that a rating is under consideration for a change in the near term. A rating can be placed on review for upgrade (UPG), downgrade (DNG), or more rarely with direction uncertain (UNC). A review may end with a rating being upgraded, downgraded, or confirmed without a change to the rating. Ratings on review are said to be on Moody’s “Watchlist” or “On Watch”.”



## VII.

In Chapter “**II. Risk Factors**“, Section “**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**” the text under the sub-heading “**S&P defines:**” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“A: An obligor rated ‘A’ has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories. Long-term issuer credit ratings by S&P are divided into several categories ranging from “AAA”, reflecting the strongest creditworthiness, over categories “AA”, “A”, “BBB”, “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC”, “R” to category “SD” and “D”, reflecting that an obligor is in (selective) default. The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (“+”) or minus (“-”) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

A-1: An obligor rated ‘A-1’ has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It is rated in the highest category by S&P. Within this category, certain obligors are designated with a plus sign (“+”). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

Short-term ratings by S&P are divided into several categories ranging from “A-1”, reflecting the strongest creditworthiness, over categories “A-2”, “A-3”, “B”, “C”, “R” to category “SD” and “D”, reflecting that an obligor is in (selective) payment default.

CreditWatch  
negative:

An S&P rating outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). In determining a rating outlook, consideration is given to any changes in the economic and/or fundamental business conditions. An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change or future CreditWatch action. Rating outlooks fall into five categories: positive, negative, stable, developing and n.m. (not meaningful).

CreditWatch highlights S&P’s opinion regarding the potential direction of a short-term or long-term rating. It focuses on identifiable events and short-term trends that cause ratings to be placed under special surveillance by S&P’s analytical staff. A CreditWatch listing, however, does not mean a rating change is inevitable, and when appropriate, a range of potential alternative ratings will be shown. CreditWatch is not intended to include all ratings under review, and rating changes may occur without the ratings having first appeared on CreditWatch. The “positive” designation means that a rating may be raised; “negative” means a rating may be lowered; and “developing” means that a rating may be raised, lowered, or affirmed.”

## VIII.

In Chapter “**II. Risk Factors**“, Section “**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**” the text under the sub-heading “**Fitch defines:**” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“A+: A rating of “A” denotes expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Fitch’s long-term ratings are divided into several major categories ranging from “AAA”, reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories “AA”, “A”, “BBB”, “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC”, “C” to categories “RD”, “D”, reflecting that an



obligor has defaulted on some or all of its obligations and has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or has otherwise ceased business, respectively. A plus ("+") or minus ("-") sign may be appended to a rating to denote the relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the "AAA" category or to categories below "B".

**F1+:** A rating of "F1" indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. It may have an added plus ("+") sign to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

Fitch's short-term ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "F1", reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories "F2", "F3", "B", "C", "RD" to category "D" which indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

**negative:** Rating Outlooks indicate the direction a rating is likely to move over a one- to two-year period. They reflect financial or other trends that have not yet reached the level that would trigger a rating action, but which may do so if such trends continue. Positive or Negative rating Outlooks do not imply that a rating change is inevitable and, similarly, ratings with Stable Outlooks can be raised or lowered without a prior revision to the Outlook, if circumstances warrant such an action. Occasionally, where the fundamental trend has strong, conflicting elements of both positive and negative, the Rating Outlook may be described as Evolving.

Rating Watches indicate that there is a heightened probability of a rating change and the likely direction of such a change. These are designated as "Positive", indicating a potential upgrade, "Negative", for a potential downgrade, or "Evolving", if ratings may be raised, lowered or affirmed. However, ratings that are not on Rating Watch can be raised or lowered without being placed on Rating Watch first, if circumstances warrant such an action."

## IX.

In Chapter "II. Risk Factors", Section "A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer" under the sub-heading "Factors that may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's financial strength" the text in the twelfth bullet point shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"

- Since Deutsche Bank published its Strategy 2015+ targets in 2012, macroeconomic and market conditions as well as the regulatory environment have been much more challenging than originally anticipated, and as a result, Deutsche Bank has updated its aspirations to reflect these challenging conditions and developed the next phase of its strategy in the form of its Strategy 2020, which was announced in April 2015. If Deutsche Bank is unable to implement its updated strategy successfully, it may be unable to achieve its financial objectives, or incur losses or low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and its share price may be materially and adversely affected."

## X.

In Chapter "II. Risk Factors", Section "A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer" under the sub-heading "Factors that may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's financial strength" the text in the fourteenth bullet point shall be deleted and replaced as follows:



“

- Deutsche Bank is currently the subject of regulatory and criminal industry-wide investigations relating to interbank offered rates, as well as civil actions. Even though Deutsche Bank reached settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), and the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR), other regulatory investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further regulatory action and to civil litigation. Due to a number of uncertainties, including those related to the high profile of the matters, the eventual outcome of these matters is unpredictable, and may materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation.”

#### XI.

In Chapter “**III. General Information on the Programme**”, Section “**B. Form of Document - Publication**”, Sub-Section “**2. Publication**” the last paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“The consolidated annual financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial years ending 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014 (audited), the financial statements and the management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2014 (audited) and Deutsche Bank Group's interim report as of 31 March 2015 (unaudited) are available on the freely accessible website of the Issuer ([https://www.db.com/ir/index\\_e.htm](https://www.db.com/ir/index_e.htm)).”

#### XII.

In the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes dated 27 February 2015 and in the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Notes and Credit Certificates dated 1 April 2015 in Chapter “**IV. General Conditions**” in Annex 1 to Annex 3 C the second paragraph starting with “*Any capitalised terms not defined herein...*” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

*“Any capitalised terms not defined herein shall bear the same meaning as that in the Terms and Conditions of the relevant Securities.”*

#### XIII.

In the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes dated 27 February 2015 and in the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Notes and Credit Certificates dated 1 April 2015 in Chapter “**V. Product Terms**” in Section “**General Definitions applicable to the Securities**” the text contained in the right column under the definition “**Relevant Reference Level Value**” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“The [official] [closing value] [closing price] [closing level] [net asset value] [price] [price published under "Settlement Prices"] [auction price] of [the Underlying][a Basket Constituent] [on the Reference Source] [[the][*insert name of auction price*] at [*insert time*]] [by [London [Silver] fixing] [ ] at [*insert time*]] [, as calculated on the basis of the EUR/[*insert second currency*] and EUR/[*insert first currency*] exchange rates determined by the Calculation Agent[, irrespective of any corrections published later [by] [at] the Reference Source in this regard].]”



#### XIV.

In the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes dated 27 February 2015 in Chapter “V. Product Terms” in Section “General Definitions applicable to Certificates” and in the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Notes and Credit Certificates dated 1 April 2015 in Chapter “V. Product Terms” in Section “General Definitions applicable to the Securities” the text contained in the right column under the definition “Redemption Determination Amount” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“The [official] [closing value] [closing price] [closing level] [net asset value] [price] [Relevant Reference Level Value] [price published under "Settlement Prices"] [auction price] of [the Underlying][a Basket Constituent] [on the Reference Source] [[the][insert name of auction price] at [insert time]] [by [London [Silver] fixing] [ ] at [insert time]] [ , as calculated on the basis of the EUR/[insert second currency] and EUR/[insert first currency] exchange rates determined by the Calculation Agent[, irrespective of any corrections published later [by] [at] the Reference Source in this regard].]”

#### XV.

The text contained in Chapter “VIII. Description of the Issuer” shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“

#### **STATUTORY AUDITORS**

The independent auditors of Deutsche Bank are KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (“KPMG”), THE SQUAIRE, Am Flughafen, 60549 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. KPMG is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

#### **INFORMATION ABOUT DEUTSCHE BANK**

The Bank's name is Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft. The Bank is registered in the Commercial Register of the District Court Frankfurt am Main under registration number HRB 30 000.

Deutsche Bank originated from the reunification of Norddeutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, Rheinisch-Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, and Süddeutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Munich; pursuant to the Law on the Regional Scope of Credit Institutions, these had been disincorporated in 1952 from Deutsche Bank which was founded in 1870. The merger and the name were entered in the Commercial Register of the District Court Frankfurt am Main on 2 May 1957.

Deutsche Bank is a banking institution and a stock corporation incorporated under the laws of Germany. 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).

#### **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.

Following a comprehensive strategic review, Deutsche Bank realigned its organizational structure in the fourth quarter 2012. The Bank reaffirmed its commitment to the universal banking model and to its four existing corporate divisions. Deutsche Bank strengthened this emphasis with an integrated Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division that includes former Corporate Banking & Securities businesses such as exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Furthermore, the Bank created a Non-Core Operations Unit. This unit includes the former Group Division Corporate Investments (CI) as well as non-core operations which were re-assigned from other corporate divisions. In the first quarter 2015, Deutsche Bank announced the next phase of its strategy, covering the period through 2020 (referred to as “Strategy 2020”). This reaffirms the Bank’s commitment to remain a leading global bank based in Germany. The Bank will reduce leverage in Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S), deconsolidate Postbank, invest in its transaction banking, asset and wealth management, and retail businesses, and continue to redesign its operating and governance models to achieve greater efficiency and a more robust control environment. Furthermore, it will increase its investments in digital banking and rationalize its geographic footprint.

As of 31 December 2014, the Bank was organized into the following five corporate divisions:

- Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S);
- Global Transaction Banking (GTB);
- Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (Deutsche AWM);
- Private & Business Clients (PBC); and
- Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU).

The five corporate divisions are supported by infrastructure functions. In addition, Deutsche Bank has a regional management function that covers regional responsibilities worldwide.

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

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

### **Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S)**

CB&S is made up of the business divisions Corporate Finance and Markets. These businesses offer financial products worldwide including the underwriting of stocks and bonds, trading services for investors and the tailoring of solutions for companies’ financial requirements.

The CB&S businesses are supported by the Credit Portfolio Strategies Group (CPSG), which has responsibility for a range of loan portfolios and from 2013 centralized the hedging of



certain uncollateralized counterparty derivative exposure, actively managing the risk of these through the implementation of a structured hedging regime.

As part of the ongoing optimization of Deutsche Bank's business model, in response to the changing market and regulatory environment, Deutsche Bank continued to evaluate its business portfolio, adapting it to reflect current market opportunities and meet client needs. In that context, at the end of 2014, Deutsche Bank announced the cessation of most trading in single name credit default swaps (CDS) and physical precious metals.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, the decision was taken to scale down and discontinue elements of the commodities business. The portfolios containing discontinued activities were aggregated under the Special Commodities Group (SCG), which has been subsequently transferred from CB&S to NCOU in the first quarter of 2014. SCG contains assets, liabilities and contingent risks related to Energy, Agriculture, Base Metals and Dry Bulk exposures. The continued commodities business remains in CB&S.

Effective in November 2012, following a comprehensive strategic review of the Group's organizational structure, CB&S was realigned as part of the Group's new banking model. This realignment covered three main aspects: the transfer of non-core assets (namely correlation and capital intensive securitization positions, monoline positions, and IAS 39 reclassified assets) to the NCOU; the transfer of passive and third-party alternatives businesses, such as ETF's, into the newly integrated Deutsche AWM corporate division; and a refinement of coverage costs between CB&S and GTB.

As part of the Bank's Strategy 2020, CB&S aims further to de-emphasize lower-return business, increase its focus on client solutions and invest in growth in higher-return products. CB&S plans to reduce gross leverage by approximately EUR 200 billion, while redeploying EUR 50-70 billion to improve its position in relationship-driven businesses.

### **Global Transaction Banking (GTB)**

GTB delivers commercial banking products and services to corporate clients and financial institutions, including domestic and cross-border payments, financing for international trade, as well as the provision of trust, agency, depositary, custody and related services. Its business divisions consist of:

- Trade Finance and Cash Management Corporates
- Institutional Cash and Securities Services

Strategy 2020 aims to maximize GTB's strong global franchise, client synergies with CB&S, growth potential, attractive returns and net liquidity. Through 2020, the Bank plans to invest more than a cumulative EUR 1 billion in GTB's platform and increase leverage exposure by more than EUR 50 billion to support GTB's business with corporate and financial institution clients. GTB will also adapt its delivery model to focus on hub locations and focus more closely on the most mutually beneficial client relationships.

### **Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (Deutsche AWM)**

Based on invested assets, Deutsche AWM believes itself to be one of the world's leading investment organizations. Deutsche AWM helps individuals and institutions worldwide to protect and grow their wealth, offering traditional active, passive and alternative investments across all major asset classes. Deutsche AWM also provides customized wealth management solutions and private banking services to highnet-worth and ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) individuals and family offices.



As part of the Bank's Strategy 2020, the business aims to accelerate growth by expanding its balance sheet by 5-10% per year until 2020, increasing the number of relationship managers by 15% in key markets, adding product specialists, and developing innovative products in growing asset classes.

### **Private & Business Clients (PBC)**

PBC operates under a single retail banking business model across Europe and selected Asian markets. PBC serves retail and affluent clients as well as small and medium sized business customers.

The PBC Corporate Division comprises three business units under one strategic steering, supported by a joint services and IT platform:

- Private & Commercial Banking, which comprises all of PBC's activities in Germany under the Deutsche Bank brand;
- Advisory Banking International, which covers PBC's activities in Europe (outside Germany) and Asia including Deutsche Bank's stake in and partnership with Hua Xia Bank; and
- Postbank, which comprises among other businesses, Postbank, norisbank and BHW.

PBC continued to focus on realizing potential from the Private & Commercial Banking business unit by leveraging the integrated commercial banking coverage model for small and medium sized corporate clients. This enables Deutsche Bank Group to capture new opportunities from small and medium sized business clients by improving PBC's client proximity and cross-divisional collaboration leveraging the expertise of Deutsche Bank Group.

In Continental Europe Deutsche Bank operates its Advisory Banking International business unit in five major banking markets: Italy, Spain, Poland, Belgium and Portugal. In Asia, India and China are Deutsche Bank's core markets. In India, PBC operates a branch network of seventeen branches supported by a mobile sales force. In China, Deutsche Bank hold a 19.99 % stake in the Hua Xia Bank, with which Deutsche Bank have a strategic partnership and cooperation agreement.

As part of the Bank's Strategy 2020, PBC will focus on developing a leading advisory-driven, omni-channel proposition for private and commercial clients requiring a superior product offering. Between now and 2020, PBC aims to invest some EUR 400-500 million in digital technology. It also plans to reduce its branch network by up to 200 branches by 2017. PBC aims to remain a leader in Germany with strong positions in five other attractive European markets, serving over 13 million customers. The Bank envisages that it will re-IPO Postbank and expect its deconsolidation by the end of 2016.

### **Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU)**

In the fourth quarter 2012, Deutsche Bank established the NCOU to operate as a separate division alongside Deutsche Bank's core businesses. As set out in its Strategy 2015+, Deutsche Bank's objectives in setting up the NCOU are to improve external transparency of its non-core positions; to increase management focus on the core operating businesses by separating the non-core activities; and to facilitate targeted accelerated de-risking.

In addition to managing Deutsche Bank's global principal investments and holding certain other non-core assets to maturity, targeted de-risking activities within the NCOU are intended to help Deutsche Bank reduce its risks that are not related to its planned future strategy,



thereby reducing both balance sheet and the associated capital demand. In carrying out these targeted de-risking activities, the NCOU will prioritize for exit those positions with less favorable capital and leverage profiles, which is aligned with the Bank's overall strategic objectives.

The NCOU's portfolio includes activities that are non-core to the Bank's strategy going forward; assets materially affected by business, environment, legal or regulatory changes; assets earmarked for de-risking; assets suitable for separation; assets with significant capital absorption but low returns; and assets exposed to legal risks. In addition, certain liabilities were also assigned to the NCOU following similar criteria to those used for asset selection, e.g. liabilities of businesses in run-off or for sale, legacy bond issuance formats and various other short-dated liabilities, linked to assigned assets.

### ***Principal Markets***

The Bank operates in approximately 70 countries out of approximately 2,800 branches worldwide, of which approximately 66% were in Germany. Deutsche Bank offers a wide variety of investment, financial and related products and services to private individuals, corporate entities and institutional clients around the world.

### **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

Deutsche Bank is the parent company of a group consisting of banks, capital market companies, fund management companies, property finance companies, installment financing companies, research and consultancy companies and other domestic and foreign companies.

The following table presents an overview of the significant subsidiaries as of 31 December 2014, determined by quantitative and qualitative criteria, which are held by the Deutsche Bank, both directly and indirectly. As of 31 December 2014, Deutsche Bank owns 100% of the equity and voting rights in these subsidiaries, except for Deutsche Postbank AG, of which Deutsche Bank owns shares representing approximately 94.1% of the equity and voting rights and except for DWS Holding & Services GmbH, of which Deutsche Bank owns shares representing approximately 99.4 % of the equity and voting rights. Their principal countries of operation are the same as their countries of incorporation.



<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Share of capital held</b>	<b>Voting rights</b>
DB USA Corporation <sup>(1)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corporation <sup>(2)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
German American Capital Corporation <sup>(3)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation <sup>(4)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. <sup>(5)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
DB Structured Products, Inc. <sup>(6)</sup> .....	Delaware, United States	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation <sup>(7)</sup> .....	New York, United States	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas <sup>(8)</sup> .....	New York, United States	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. <sup>(9)</sup> .....	Luxembourg	100%	100%
Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden Aktiengesellschaft <sup>(10)</sup> .....	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	100%	100%
DB Finanz-Holding GmbH <sup>(11)</sup> .....	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	100%	100%
Deutsche Postbank AG <sup>(12)</sup> .....	Bonn, Germany	94.1%	94.1%
DWS Holding & Services GmbH <sup>(13)</sup>	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	99.4 %	99.4 %

- 1 DB USA Corporation is one of two top-level holding companies for Deutsche Bank's subsidiaries in the United States.
- 2 Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corporation is a second tier holding company for subsidiaries in the United States.
- 3 German American Capital Corporation is engaged in purchasing and holding loans from financial institutions, trading and securitization of mortgage whole loans and mortgage securities, and providing collateralized financing to counterparties.
- 4 DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation is a second tier holding company for subsidiaries in the United States.
- 5 Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. is a U.S. company registered as a broker dealer and investment advisor with the Securities and Exchange Commission and as a futures commission merchant with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.
- 6 DB Structured Products, Inc. is a US subsidiary that has ceased engaging in new business and is in the process of voluntarily surrendering the various approvals and licenses it holds in respect of mortgage-related activities.
- 7 Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation is a bank holding company under Federal Reserve Board regulations.
- 8 Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas is a New York State-chartered bank and member of the Federal Reserve System. It originates loans and other forms of credit, accepts deposits, arranges financings and provides numerous other commercial banking and financial services.
- 9 The primary business of this company comprises Treasury and Markets activities, especially as a major supplier of Euro liquidity for Deutsche Bank Group. Further business activities are the international loan business, where the bank acts as lending office for continental Europe and as risk hub for the Credit Portfolio Strategies Group, and private banking. The company serves private individuals, affluent clients and small business clients with banking products.
- 10 The company serves private individuals, affluent clients as well as small and medium sized corporate clients with banking products.
- 11 The company holds the majority stake in Deutsche Postbank AG.
- 12 The business activities of this company comprise retail banking, business with corporate customers, money and capital markets activities as well as home savings loans.
- 13 The business activities of this company comprise acquisition, management, coordination and sale of investments in especially investment companies both nationally and internationally for its own account as well as rendering services for general and administrative functions for the investments and other comparable companies.



## TREND INFORMATION

### ***Statement of no Material Adverse Change***

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Bank since 31 December 2014.

### ***Recent Developments***

On 18 May 2014, Deutsche Bank announced a capital increase with proceeds expected to be approximately €8 billion. The announced transaction includes the issuance of new shares with proceeds of €1.75 billion to the anchor investor (as described below) and a fully underwritten rights issue expected to raise €6.3 billion of new equity.

On 18 May 2014, Deutsche Bank announced that it has agreed to place 59,931,506 new shares at a price of €29.20 per share with Paramount Services Holdings Ltd., an investment vehicle ultimately beneficially owned and controlled by His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim Bin Jabor al Thani, who intends to remain an anchor investor in Deutsche Bank (the “**Anchor Investment**”). The transaction, which Deutsche Bank structured as a capital increase excluding subscription rights, was not subject to the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act, and was not offered or sold in the United States.

On 25 June 2014, Deutsche Bank announced that it has completed the capital increase from authorised capital against cash contributions it announced on 18 May 2014. The number of shares of Deutsche Bank AG has increased by 359.8 million, from 1,019.5 million to 1,379.3 million, reflecting both the capital increase without subscription rights of 59.9 million shares completed earlier, and the Bank’s public offering of new shares via subscription rights. The gross proceeds of these transactions amounted to €8.5 billion.

On 26 October 2014, the European Central Bank published the results of a year-long comprehensive assessment of the 130 largest banks in the euro area (and Lithuania), including Deutsche Bank. The comprehensive assessment consisted of a supervisory risk assessment, an asset quality review of banks’ balance sheets and a stress test. Deutsche Bank successfully met all requirements of the comprehensive assessment. The asset quality review found no significant adjustments were required to Deutsche Bank’s values or ratios. The stress test found that the required capital thresholds were exceeded. Potential litigation costs were not part of the stress test.

On 28 October 2014, the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank announced that it has realigned individual responsibilities on the Management Board in line with the Bank’s ongoing strategic, regulatory and litigation priorities. As a consequence, the Supervisory Board appointed two new members to the Management Board. Stefan Krause took a new position as Head of Strategy and Organizational Development on 1 November 2014 and continues as Chief Financial Officer until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on 21 May 2015. Dr. Marcus Schenck will be appointed to the Management Board, effective on conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on 21 May 2015, at which time he will succeed Stefan Krause as Chief Financial Officer. Christian Sewing became a member of the Management Board on 1 January 2015 and is responsible for Legal, the Bank’s Incident Management Group and Group Audit.

On 22 April 2015 Deutsche Bank announced that it expects to report litigation costs of approximately EUR 1.5 billion for the first quarter 2015.



On 23 April 2015 Deutsche Bank announced that it has reached a joint settlement with US and UK regulators over all of their remaining investigations into past submissions for interbank offered rates (IBOR) benchmarks.

On 24 April 2015 Deutsche Bank announced the next phase of its strategy.

### **Outlook**

Since Deutsche Bank has announced its strategic and financial aspirations for 2015 in its Strategy 2015+, Deutsche Bank believes it made significant progress with respect to its Strategy 2015+ aspirations. In particular, its CET 1 capital ratio has improved significantly since 2012, and Deutsche Bank believes it is better balanced as each of its core businesses contributed more than € 1 billion in income before income taxes in 2014. However, the Bank's regulatory and the protracted low interest rate environment, combined with high costs resulting from litigation and investigations to which Deutsche Bank is subject, increased regulatory and compliance costs as well as the persistence of its operating complexity and continued high controllable costs have made it more challenging to meet its Strategy 2015+ targets than Deutsche Bank originally anticipated. After completing a rigorous strategy review process Deutsche Bank developed the next phase in its strategy covering the period through 2020, which Deutsche Bank refers to as "Strategy 2020". Deutsche Bank has made the following key decisions:

- Deutsche Bank intends to deleverage Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) and emphasize those business areas that can help Deutsche Bank build a more focused, resilient and relationship-driven investment bank. Through these measures, Deutsche Bank plans to reduce its CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure by approximately € 200 billion (gross) in CB&S by 2018. This is expected to be achieved by a reduction of low-yielding assets, reduced product/client perimeter and derivatives roll-off and is expected to be partially offset by redeployment and growth of approximately € 50-70 billion. Deutsche Bank believes the impact of its exposure reduction aspirations will result in a reduction of revenues on an ongoing basis of approximately € 0.6 billion and deleveraging charges of approximately € 0.8 billion by 2018, but that these effects will be more than offset by market growth and revenues from redeploying our assets.
- Deutsche Bank believes that its ability to fully realize the value of its acquisition of Postbank eroded in the face of the changed regulatory environment and Deutsche Bank's revised strategy. As part of its refocus, Deutsche Bank intends to deconsolidate Postbank and launch a re-IPO in 2016. This step should lead to a CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure reduction of approximately € 140 billion. Facilitating the implementation of the above, Deutsche Bank intends to initiate the process of squeezing-out non-controlling shareholders in Postbank in 2015. This step is intended to provide Deutsche Bank with additional flexibility in executing the envisaged re-IPO of Postbank.
- Deutsche Bank plans to invest groupwide up to € 1 billion by 2020 to deploy additional digital technologies across its platform. Deutsche Bank intends to focus on customer experience, revenue opportunities, enabling its platform, and new clients.



- Deutsche Bank plans to invest more than €1.5 billion by 2020 in its core product engines to accelerate growth in GTB and Deutsche AWM. With respect to GTB, Deutsche Bank expects an increase of more than €50 billion in its incremental CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure, which Deutsche Bank believes will support its services to corporate clients and financial institutions. With respect to Deutsche AWM, Deutsche Bank plans to increase its lending balance sheet by 5-10 % per year to support its clients' needs and to increase relationship managers in key markets by 15 % in the next two years. In connection with these activities, Deutsche Bank anticipates increasing the balance sheet totals of GTB and Deutsche AWM by approximately 30 to 40 % by 2020.
- Deutsche Bank intends to rationalize its geographic footprint with a targeted reduction/exit of presence in 7-10 countries and invest in high growth hubs.
- Deutsche Bank intends to redesign operating and governance model to achieve higher efficiency by deemphasizing certain products and client segments and locations and modernizing its IT infrastructure and platforms. This is intended to reduce complexity, maintain even stronger controls and achieve easier resolvability with a target of additional organic gross cost reductions of approximately €3.5 billion by 2020, with targeted aggregate cost to achieve of approximately €3.7 billion.

With the implementation of Strategy 2020, Deutsche Bank aims to achieve the following medium term financial ambitions:

- Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio equal to or greater than 5 %
- Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio of approximately 11 %
- Post-tax Return on Tangible Equity greater than 10 %
- Organic gross cost reduction of approximately €3.5 billion and a cost/income ratio of approximately 65 %
- Payout ratio, meaning the aggregate of dividends Deutsche Bank pays and the prices of shares Deutsche Bank repurchases in the market, of at least 50 %

Deutsche Bank is now focused on the successful execution of Strategy 2020 and the related financial targets rather than those key performance indicators and financial targets that Deutsche Bank previously communicated under Strategy 2015+ and the related updated aspirations from May 2014.

### The Business Segments

Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) along with the rest of the investment banking industry saw improved revenues in the first quarter of 2015, reflecting an increase in volatility, higher equity valuations and robust corporate finance deal flow. Going forward Deutsche Bank expects investment banking industry revenues to see moderate growth supported by a better macroeconomic outlook and increased volatility. However, challenges will remain including ongoing regulatory pressure, continued pressure on resources and the potential impact of geopolitical events. In Sales & Trading, Deutsche Bank expects global fixed income revenues to grow slightly in 2015 versus 2014 levels, supported by increased volatility and client activity driven by increasing monetary policy divergence. In Corporate Finance, Deutsche Bank expects the 2015 fee pool to be flat versus 2014 levels. Building on improved revenue





momentum from previous quarters, Deutsche Bank plans to continue to dynamically optimize the business, while executing on its cost, capital and leverage targets, and delivering cultural change. Geographically, Deutsche Bank plans to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to market opportunities in order to maximize profitability and returns.

Private & Business Clients (PBC) seeks to realise opportunities by further strengthening Deutsche Bank's leadership in the German home market whilst extending its well-positioned advisory franchises in selected international markets. In terms of investment products, Deutsche Bank aims to continue its growth path across all of its businesses which is particularly dependent on movements in the European macroeconomic environment and an improving customer confidence in Germany. Additionally, Deutsche Bank intends to invest in digital platforms to expand its multi-channel offering and offer new customer experience. The low interest rate environment is expected to remain in the near term and may continue to impact Deutsche Bank's deposit revenues. Further revisions in regulatory requirements may additionally affect its overall revenue generation capacity.

For Global Transaction Banking (GTB) comparably low interest rate levels, with even negative interest rates in key markets, a highly competitive environment and challenges from geopolitical events are likely to continue to adversely impact business in 2015. However, Deutsche Bank anticipates a slight recovery in the interest rate environment in some markets towards the end of the year and the volume growth in trade finance and cash management transactions to continue and therefore counterbalance these headwinds. Together with its continued focus on building and developing client relationships and a comprehensive offering of high quality and innovative products and services, Deutsche Bank believes this leaves it well-placed to cope with the challenging environment and further grow its business.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (Deutsche AWM) expects to remain on track on its growth path, driven by the continued revenue growth through expanded market share in key client segments and the delivery of innovative investment solutions and performance, as well as continued cost management and the successful execution of ongoing initiatives to optimize our operating and technology platform. In wealth management, Deutsche Bank continues to expand relationships with ultra-high net worth clients in both developed and emerging markets. In asset management, Deutsche Bank combines traditional strengths in active investment management with a growing emphasis on passive/ Exchange Traded Funds, alternative asset and multi-asset solutions to serve the needs of retail and institutional clients alike. Additionally, across Deutsche AWM Deutsche Bank plans to further broaden its relationships with other divisions of Deutsche Bank to extend product distribution and client service. Deutsche Bank expects focused execution of ongoing transformation projects in respect of the operating platform, including improved systems for investment management and client service and reporting. Looking ahead, while certain macroeconomic developments such as European sovereign debt issues, emerging market volatility, and the changing regulatory environment create uncertainty, continued global economic recovery is expected to bolster the asset and wealth management industry through 2015 to the benefit of large, solutions-oriented managers including Deutsche AWM. In the near term, a decrease in wealth management transactional activity could offset broader growth in assets and revenues.



The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) is expected to further contribute to the Group's strategic targets including the deleveraging program. The aim is to reduce balance sheet size, free up capital and protect shareholder value by reducing risks from remaining assets and business activities. This has translated into an emphasis on reducing capital demand to improve Deutsche Bank's capital ratios without diluting shareholders. Going forward, Deutsche Bank expects to focus on deleveraging the balance sheet as measured under CRR/CRD 4, thereby assisting the bank to meet its leverage ratio targets. Additional focus is on resolving high-profile contingent risks and non-bank assets as well as aligning the underlying cost base of the NCOU division as de-risking progresses. Challenges remain for the successful execution of this strategy, including exposure to changes in the wider economic environment and macro market conditions. Such changes may make the associated timeline for de-risking activity less certain and may also impact future results. In addition, the NCOU continues to incur the associated costs from expensive liabilities and for the use of Deutsche Bank Group platforms. The pace of de-risking has slowed as the portfolio size has decreased. In addition to the uncertainty which arises from the NCOU de-risking strategy, Deutsche Bank also expects that the litigation and enforcement environment will continue to be challenging.

## ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

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:

Jürgen Fitschen	Co-Chairman, Regional Management (Global without Germany & UK), Non-Core Operations Unit
Anshuman Jain	Co-Chairman, Corporate Banking & Securities, Global Transaction Banking, Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
Stefan Krause Development	Chief Financial Officer <sup>1</sup> , Strategy and Organizational
Dr. Stephan Leithner	Regional Management (Europe except Germany and UK), Government & Regulatory Affairs, Compliance and Human Resources
Stuart Wilson Lewis	Chief Risk Officer
Rainer Neske	Private & Business Clients
Henry Ritchotte	Chief Operating Officer
Christian Sewing	Legal, Incident Management Group, Group Audit

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Marcus Schenck will be appointed to the Management Board, effective on conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on 21 May 2015, at which time he will succeed Stefan Krause as Chief Financial Officer.



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

Dr. Paul Achleitner	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt
Alfred Herling*	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Chairman of the Combined Staff Council Wuppertal/Sauerland of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council
Frank Bsirske*	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin
John Cryan	Member of various supervisory boards/other directorships
Dina Dublon	Member of various supervisory boards/other directorships
Katherine Garrett-Cox	Chief Executive Officer of Alliance Trust PLC, Dundee
Timo Heider*	Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank AG; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Kreditservice GmbH; Chairman of the Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG, BHW Kreditservice GmbH, Postbank Finanzberatung AG and BHW Holding AG; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council
Sabine Irrgang*	Head of Human Resources Management (Baden and Württemberg), Deutsche Bank AG
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich
Martina Klee*	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank
Peter Löscher	Chief Executive Officer of Renova Management AG, Zurich
Henriette Mark*	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Munich and Southern Bavaria of Deutsche Bank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank;



	Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Louise M. Parent	Of Counsel, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York
Gabriele Platscher*	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Braunschweig/Hildesheim of Deutsche Bank
Bernd Rose*	Chairman of the joint General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG and Postbank Filial GmbH; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank, Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council
Rudolf Stockem*	Secretary to the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin
Stephan Szukalski*	Federal Chairman of the German Association of Bank Employees (Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband: DBV), Chairman of the Staff Council of Betriebs-Center für Banken AG
Dr. Johannes Teysen	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Dusseldorf
Georg F. Thoma	Of Counsel, Shearman & Sterling LLP, Frankfurt
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützscher	Member of various supervisory boards

\* 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 to 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 § 161 AktG.



## **MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS**

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

Pursuant to German law and the 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 aware of no arrangements which may at a subsequent date result in a change in 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 BaFin of such change within four trading days. The minimum disclosure threshold is 3% of the corporation's issued voting share capital. To the Bank's knowledge, there are only two shareholders holding more than 5 and less than 10 per cent. Deutsche Bank shares.

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

### ***Historical Financial Information / Financial Statements***

Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statement for the financial year ending 31 December 2013 is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Base Prospectus. Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statement for the financial year ending 31 December 2014, the financial statements and the management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2014 and Deutsche Bank Group's interim report as of 31 March 2015 are form part of this Base Prospectus.

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and accompanying amendments to the HGB, the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2014 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union.

### ***Auditing of Historical Annual Financial Information***

KPMG audited Deutsche Bank's non-consolidated and consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years 2013 and 2014. In each case an unqualified auditor's certificate has been provided.

### ***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 is not involved (whether as defendant or otherwise) in, nor does it have knowledge of, any pending or threatened legal, arbitration, administrative or other proceedings 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. Furthermore, other than as set out herein, there have been no legal, arbitration,



administrative or other proceedings within the last twelve months and no such proceedings have been concluded during such period which 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.

#### Charter/BMY Matter

On 8 December 2014, the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) filed a civil complaint against, among others, Deutsche Bank, alleging that the bank owes more than \$190 million in taxes, penalties, and interest relating to two transactions that occurred between March and May 2000. The DOJ’s complaint arises out of Deutsche Bank’s March 2000 acquisition of Charter Corp. (“Charter”) and its subsequent sale in May 2000 of Charter to an unrelated entity, BMY Statutory Trust (the “Trust”). Charter’s primary asset, both at the time of purchase by Deutsche Bank and sale to the Trust, was appreciated Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (“BMY”) stock. When the BMY stock was sold by the Trust, the Trust offset its gain with a loss from an unrelated transaction. The Internal Revenue Service subsequently disallowed the loss on audit exposing the BMY gain to taxation. The IRS assessed additional tax, penalties and interest against the Trust, which have not been paid. Relying on certain theories, including fraudulent conveyance, the DOJ is now seeking to recoup from Deutsche Bank the taxes, plus penalties and interest, owed by the Trust. The matter is in the early stages.

#### Corporate Securities Matters

Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (“DBSI”) regularly act in the capacity of underwriter and sales agent for debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and are from time to time named as defendants in litigation commenced by investors relating to those securities.

Deutsche Bank and DBSI, along with numerous other financial institutions, have been sued in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in various actions in their capacity as underwriters and sales agents for debt and equity securities issued by American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) between 2006 and 2008. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the offering documents failed to reveal that AIG had substantial exposure to losses due to credit default swaps, that AIG’s real estate assets were overvalued, and that AIG’s financial statements did not conform to GAAP. Fact discovery is complete. On 7 October 2014, the court granted preliminary approval to a proposed settlement of the action in which AIG is providing consideration for the settlement. Approval of the settlement will result in Deutsche Bank and DBSI being released of all claims. On 20 March 2015, the court approved the fairness of the settlement.

DBSI, along with numerous other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to alleged misstatements and omissions in the registration statement of General Motors Company (“GM”) in connection with GM’s 18 November 2010 initial public offering (“IPO”). DBSI acted as an underwriter for the offering. On 4 September 2014, the court dismissed all of the plaintiffs’ claims with prejudice. The court also denied plaintiffs’ request for leave to further amend the complaint. The plaintiffs have filed an appeal. The underwriters, including DBSI, received a customary agreement to indemnify from GM as issuer in connection with the offering, upon which they have notified GM that they are seeking indemnity.

#### CO2 Emission Rights

The Frankfurt am Main Office of Public Prosecution (the “OPP”) is investigating alleged value-added tax (VAT) fraud in connection with the trading of CO2 emission rights by certain trading firms, some of which also engaged in trading activity with Deutsche Bank. The OPP alleges that certain employees of Deutsche Bank knew that their counterparties were part of a fraudulent scheme to avoid VAT on transactions in CO2 emission rights, and it searched Deutsche Bank’s head office and London branch in April 2010 and issued various requests for documents. In December 2012, the OPP widened the scope of its investigation and again



searched Deutsche Bank's head office. It alleges that certain employees deleted e-mails of suspects shortly before the 2010 search and failed to issue a suspicious activity report under the Anti-Money Laundering Act which, according to the OPP, was required. It also alleges that Deutsche Bank filed an incorrect VAT return for 2009, which was signed by two members of the Management Board, and incorrect monthly returns for September 2009 to February 2010. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the OPP.

### Credit Default Swap Antitrust Matters

On 1 July 2013, the European Commission (EC) issued a Statement of Objections (the "SO") against Deutsche Bank, Markit Group Limited (Markit), the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA), and twelve other banks alleging anti-competitive conduct under Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 53 of the European Economic Area Agreement (the "EEA Agreement"). The SO sets forth preliminary conclusions of the EC that (i) attempts by certain entities to engage in exchange trading of unfunded credit derivatives were foreclosed by improper collective action in the period from 2006 through 2009, and (ii) the conduct of Markit, ISDA, Deutsche Bank and the twelve other banks constituted a single and continuous infringement of Article 101 of the TFEU and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement. If the EC finally concludes that infringement occurred, it may seek to impose fines and other remedial measures on Deutsche Bank, Markit, ISDA and the twelve other banks. Deutsche Bank filed a response contesting the EC's preliminary conclusions in January 2014. Deutsche Bank and other SO addressees presented orally the key elements of their responses at an oral hearing in May 2014. Following the oral hearing, the EC announced its intention to carry out a further investigation of the facts.

### Antitrust Litigation regarding Credit Default Swaps

A multi-district civil class action is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Deutsche Bank and numerous other credit default swap (CDS) dealer banks, as well as Markit and ISDA. Plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended class action complaint on 11 April 2014 alleging that the banks conspired with Markit and ISDA to prevent the establishment of exchange-traded CDS, with the effect of raising prices for over-the-counter CDS transactions. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of individuals and entities located in the United States or abroad who, during a period from 1 January 2008 through 31 December 2013, directly purchased CDS from or directly sold CDS to the dealer defendants in the United States. Defendants moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaint on 23 May 2014. On 4 September 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss. Discovery on plaintiffs' remaining claims is ongoing.

### Credit Correlation

Certain regulatory authorities are investigating Deutsche Bank's bespoke credit correlation trading book and certain risks within that book, during the credit crisis. Issues being examined include the methodology used to value positions in the book as well as the robustness of controls governing the application of valuation methodologies. Deutsche Bank has been in discussions with the SEC staff regarding the resolution of its investigation in this matter. There can be no assurance that such a resolution will be achieved.

### Dole Food Company

DBSI and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch ("DBNY") have been named as co-defendants in a class action pending in Delaware Court of Chancery that was brought by former shareholders of Dole Food Company, Inc. ("Dole"). Plaintiffs allege that defendant David H. Murdock and certain members of Dole's board and management (who are also named as defendants) breached their fiduciary duties, and that DBSI and DBNY aided and abetted in those breaches, in connection with Mr. Murdock's privatization of Dole, which closed on 1 November 2013 (the "Transaction"). Plaintiffs claim approximately U.S. \$ 642 million in damages and are also seeking an award of interest, disgorgement of any gains by DBSI and DBNY arising out of the Transaction, and costs and disbursements. Trial in this matter commenced on 23 February 2015 and concluded on 9 March 2015. Post-trial briefing



in this matter will close on 29 May 2015, and post-trial argument is scheduled for 18 June 2015. DBSI and DBNY are parties to customary indemnity agreements from Dole (and certain of its affiliates) in connection with the Transaction, and DBSI and DBNY have notified Dole (and its relevant affiliates) that they are seeking indemnity.

#### Esch Funds Litigation

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA (“Sal. Oppenheim”) was prior to its acquisition by Deutsche Bank in 2010 involved in the marketing and financing of participations in closed end real estate funds. These funds were structured as Civil Law Partnerships under German law. Usually, Josef Esch Fonds-Project GmbH performed the planning and project development. Sal. Oppenheim held an indirect interest in this company via a joint-venture. In relation to this business a number of civil claims have been filed against Sal. Oppenheim. Some but not all of these claims are also directed against former managing partners of Sal. Oppenheim and other individuals. The claims brought against Sal. Oppenheim relate to investments of originally approximately € 1.1 billion. The investors are seeking to unwind their fund participation and to be indemnified against potential losses and debt related to the investment. The claims are based in part on an alleged failure of Sal. Oppenheim to provide adequate information on related risks and other material aspects important for the investors’ decision. Based on the facts of the individual cases, some courts decided in favor and some against Sal. Oppenheim. Appeals are pending.

#### FX Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who are investigating trading, and various other aspects, of the foreign exchange market. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank is conducting its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading and other aspects of its foreign exchange business. In connection with this review, the Bank has taken, and will continue to take, disciplinary action with regards to individuals if merited. Deutsche Bank has also been named as a defendant in four putative class actions – two involving non-U.S. plaintiffs and two involving U.S. plaintiffs -- brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging antitrust claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates. On 28 January 2015, the federal judge overseeing the class actions granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice in the two actions involving non-U.S. plaintiffs while denying the motion to dismiss in the one action involving U.S. plaintiffs then pending. A non-U.S. plaintiff has appealed the dismissal of his complaint to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

#### High Frequency Trading/Dark Pool Trading

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities related to high frequency trading and the operation of Deutsche Bank's alternative trading system (“ATS” or “Dark Pool”), SuperX. The Bank is cooperating with these requests. Deutsche Bank was initially named as a defendant in putative class action complaints alleging violations of U.S. securities laws related to high frequency trading, but in their consolidated amended complaint filed 2 September 2014, the plaintiffs did not include Deutsche Bank as a defendant.

#### Interbank Offered Rates Matters

Deutsche Bank has received subpoenas and requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies in Europe, North America and Asia/Pacific in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR) and other interbank offered rates. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

As previously reported, Deutsche Bank reached a settlement with the European Commission on 4 December 2013 as part of a collective settlement to resolve the European Commission’s investigations in relation to anticompetitive conduct in the trading of Euro interest rate





derivatives and Yen interest rate derivatives. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay €725 million in total.

On 23 April 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into separate settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. Under the terms of these agreements, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay penalties of U.S.\$ 2.175 billion to the DOJ, CFTC and NYSDFS and GBP 226.8 million to the FCA. The agreements also contained provisions requiring various undertakings with respect to Deutsche Bank's benchmark rate submissions in the future, as well as provisions requiring the appointment of an independent corporate monitor. Deutsche Bank was also required to take further disciplinary action against certain employees who were working at the Bank at the time of the agreements.

As part of the resolution with the DOJ, Deutsche Bank entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with a three-year term pursuant to which it agreed (among other things) to the filing of a two-count criminal Information in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut charging Deutsche Bank with one count of wire fraud and one count of price-fixing, in violation of the Sherman Act. As part of the agreement, DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. (an indirectly held, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank) entered into a Plea Agreement with the DOJ, pursuant to which the company pled guilty to a one-count criminal Information filed in the same court and charging the company with wire fraud. Deutsche Bank submitted an Offer of Settlement to the CFTC, which was accepted in order to resolve an Order Instituting Proceedings Pursuant to Sections 6(c) and 6(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act, Making Findings, and Imposing Remedial Sanctions. The FCA issued a Final Notice in connection with the resolution of its investigation, and the NYSDFS and Deutsche Bank entered into a Consent Order Under New York Banking Law §§ 44 and 44-a.

Other regulatory investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further regulatory action and to civil litigation.

A number of 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 banks. All but two of these actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege that they held or transacted in U.S. dollar LIBOR-based derivatives or other financial instruments and sustained losses as a result of purported manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR.

With two exceptions, all of the civil actions pending in the SDNY concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL). In March 2013 and June 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part motions to dismiss addressed to certain of the initially-filed complaints. The court permitted certain Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) claims and state law contract and unjust enrichment claims to proceed, while dismissing certain CEA claims as time-barred and dismissing all of plaintiffs' federal and state law antitrust claims and claims asserted under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

A group of plaintiffs in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL who have had their federal antitrust claims dismissed, or who were permitted by the District Court to pursue interlocutory appeals, are pursuing appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Second Circuit granted a motion by defendants to consolidate these appeals. (The Second Circuit has denied a request by a separate group of plaintiffs to reinstate their appeal, which was initially dismissed by the Second Circuit as untimely in 2013. That group of plaintiffs has now filed a new notice of appeal, which defendants have moved to dismiss.)

Various plaintiffs proceeding in their individual capacities have filed amended complaints, the parties have briefed motions to dismiss, and the court held oral argument on those motions.



Plaintiffs representing putative classes of homeowners and lenders have also filed amended complaints, and the parties have briefed motions to dismiss. The Bank has also filed a motion to dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction filed by a putative class of plaintiffs who allegedly transacted in exchange-traded financial instruments referencing U.S. dollar LIBOR. This motion has been fully briefed.

The court in an additional action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR that was independently pending in the SDNY has granted defendants' motions to dismiss. The court granted the plaintiff in that action leave to seek to amend its complaint in order to attempt to cure defects with respect to its allegations concerning antitrust injury by 1 June 2015.

Finally, a new civil action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR was filed on 16 April 2015 and has not yet been assigned to a judge. The Bank has also been named as a defendant in a civil action pending in the Central District of California concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR. The court has granted the Bank's motion to dismiss and has dismissed the claims asserted against the other defendants in the case as well. The plaintiff is currently pursuing an appeal to the Ninth Circuit.

A putative class action was filed against Deutsche Bank and other banks concerning the alleged manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. On 28 March 2014, the SDNY court granted defendants' motions to dismiss claims asserted under U.S. federal antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment, but denied defendants' motions as to certain claims asserted under the CEA. On 31 March 2015, the court denied motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction filed by foreign defendants (including the Bank) that have branch offices in New York and that did not enter into stipulations with the plaintiff specifically addressing defendants' right to make those motions. On 15 April 2015, defendants (including the Bank) filed a motion requesting that the court reconsider its decision or, in the alternative, allow an immediate interlocutory appeal from its decision to the Second Circuit. Also on 31 March 2015, the court denied in part and granted in part a motion by the plaintiff to amend his complaint. As is relevant to the Bank, the court denied plaintiff's requests to assert RICO claims and to add two new named plaintiffs that allegedly transacted in Yen currency futures and forwards. The court has granted the plaintiff leave to move to amend his complaint to add a third new named plaintiff that allegedly transacted in Yen currency forwards with several defendants, including the Bank, and to assert state law contract and unjust enrichment claims on this new plaintiff's behalf. In addition, the court recently confirmed that a stay on discovery will remain in place until 15 May 2015, at which time discovery issues will be referred to a magistrate judge for further proceedings.

Deutsche Bank is also a defendant in a putative class action concerning the alleged manipulation of EURIBOR. The court granted a motion to stay discovery through 12 May 2015. Defendants' time to respond to the complaint has been stayed pending amendments to the complaint. Claims for damages in these cases have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the CEA, federal and state antitrust laws, RICO, and other federal and state laws.

### ISDAFIX

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities concerning the setting of ISDAFIX benchmarks, which provide average mid-market rates for fixed interest rate swaps. The Bank is cooperating with these requests. In addition, the Bank has been named as a defendant in five putative class actions that were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting antitrust, fraud, breach of contract and unjust enrichment claims relating to a purported conspiracy to manipulate the U.S. dollar ISDAFIX benchmark. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on 12 February 2015. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on 13 April 2015.

### Kaupthing CLN Claims

In June 2012, Kaupthing hf, an Icelandic stock corporation, (acting through its winding-up committee) issued Icelandic law clawback claims for approximately €509 million (plus



interest) against Deutsche Bank in both Iceland and England. The claims relate to leveraged credit linked notes (“CLNs”), referencing Kaupthing, issued by Deutsche Bank to two British Virgin Island special purpose vehicles (“SPVs”) in 2008. The SPVs were ultimately owned by high net worth individuals. Kaupthing claims to have funded the SPVs and alleges that Deutsche Bank was or should have been aware that Kaupthing itself was economically exposed in the transactions. Kaupthing claims that the transactions are voidable by Kaupthing on a number of alternative grounds, including the ground that the transactions were improper because one of the alleged purposes of the transactions was to allow Kaupthing to influence the market in its own CDS (credit default swap) spreads and thereby its listed bonds. Additionally, in November 2012, an English law claim (with allegations similar to those featured in the Icelandic law claims) was commenced by Kaupthing against Deutsche Bank in London. Deutsche Bank filed its defense in the Icelandic proceedings in late February 2013 and continues to defend the claims. In February 2014, both proceedings in England were stayed pending final determination of the Icelandic proceedings. Additionally, in December 2014, the SPVs and their joint liquidators served Deutsche Bank with substantively similar claims arising out of the CLN transactions against Deutsche Bank and other defendants in England. The SPVs’ claims are not expected to increase Deutsche Bank’s overall potential liability in respect of the CLN transactions beyond the amount already claimed by Kaupthing.

### Kirch

The public prosecutor’s office in Munich has conducted and is currently conducting criminal investigations in connection with the Kirch case with regard to former Management Board members as well as the current Management Board members Juergen Fitschen and Dr. Stephan Leithner. The Kirch case involved several civil proceedings between Deutsche Bank AG and Dr. Leo Kirch as well as media companies controlled by him. The key issue was whether an interview given by Dr. Rolf Breuer, then Spokesman of Deutsche Bank’s Management Board, in 2002 with Bloomberg television, during which Dr. Breuer commented on Dr. Kirch’s (and his companies’) inability to obtain financing, caused the insolvency of the Kirch companies. In February 2014, Deutsche Bank and the Kirch heirs reached a comprehensive settlement, which has ended all legal disputes between them.

The investigation involving current Management Board member Juergen Fitschen and several former Management Board members has been concluded. At the beginning of August 2014, an indictment was filed with the District Court of Munich against Mr. Fitschen and such former Management Board members. The public prosecutor has applied for the court to order Deutsche Bank’s secondary participation in the proceedings in regard to a potential regulatory offence pursuant to Section 30 of the German Regulatory Offences Act. The indictment was served to the former Management Board members, Mr. Fitschen and Deutsche Bank AG in September 2014. On 2 March 2015, the District Court of Munich admitted the indictment and opened the trial against all accused. The court also ordered the secondary participation of Deutsche Bank AG. Trial started on 28 April 2015 and court dates are currently scheduled until end of September 2015, generally one day per week.

The investigation involving current Management Board member Dr. Stephan Leithner is ongoing.

The allegations of the public prosecutors are that the two current Management Board members failed to correct in a timely manner factual statements made by Deutsche Bank’s litigation counsel in submissions filed in a civil case between Kirch and Deutsche Bank AG before the Munich Higher Regional Court and the Federal Court of Justice, after allegedly having become aware that such statements were not correct. Under German law, a party in a civil litigation is under a statutory duty to make sure all factual statements made by it in court are accurate. The investigation of Dr. Leithner and the indictment of Mr. Fitschen are based on the allegation that (unlike the other current Management Board members of the Bank) they had special knowledge or responsibility in relation to the Kirch case. The indictment regarding former Management Board members is based on the allegation that such former Management Board members gave incorrect testimony to the Munich Higher Regional Court.



The Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank have obtained opinions from an international law firm and a retired president of one of the leading courts of appeal in Germany to the effect that there is no basis for the accusation of criminal wrongdoing made by the public prosecutors against Mr. Fitschen and Dr. Leithner. Deutsche Bank is fully cooperating with the Munich public prosecutor's office.

#### KOSPI Index Unwind Matters

Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 ("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 23 February 2011, the Korean Financial Services Commission, which oversees the work of the FSS, reviewed the FSS' findings and recommendations and resolved to take the following actions: (i) to file a criminal complaint to the Korean Prosecutor's Office for alleged market manipulation against five employees of the Deutsche Bank group and Deutsche Bank's subsidiary Deutsche Securities Korea Co. (DSK) for vicarious liability; and (ii) to impose a suspension of six months, commencing 1 April 2011 and ending 30 September 2011, of DSK's business for proprietary trading of cash equities and listed derivatives and DMA (direct market access) cash equities trading, and the requirement that DSK suspend the employment of one named employee for six months. There was an exemption to the business suspension which permitted DSK to continue acting as liquidity provider for existing derivatives linked securities. On 19 August 2011, the Korean Prosecutor's Office announced its decision to indict DSK and four employees of the Deutsche Bank group on charges of spot/futures linked market manipulation. The criminal trial commenced in January 2012. A verdict in respect of DSK and one of the four indicted employees may be delivered during 2015. 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 claimants are seeking damages with an aggregate claim amount of approximately € 250 million (at present exchange rates) plus interest and costs. These litigations are at various stages of proceedings, with verdicts in some actions possible during 2015.

#### Monte Dei Paschi

In February 2013 Banca Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena ("MPS") issued civil proceedings in Italy against Deutsche Bank AG 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 SPV of MPS, which helped MPS defer losses on a previous transaction undertaken with Deutsche Bank. MPS claimed at least €500 million in damages. Subsequently, in July 2013, the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi, MPS' largest shareholder, also issued civil proceedings in Italy for damages based on substantially the same facts. In December 2013, Deutsche Bank reached an agreement with MPS in relation to the transactions that resolves the civil proceedings by MPS. The civil proceedings by the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi remain pending.

A criminal investigation was launched by the Siena Public Prosecutor into the transactions and certain unrelated transactions entered into by a number of other international banks with MPS. Such investigation was moved in September 2014 from Siena to the Milan Public Prosecutors as a result of a change in the alleged charges being investigated. No charges have yet been brought. Separately, Deutsche Bank has also received requests for information from certain regulators relating to the original transactions, including with respect to Deutsche Bank's accounting for its MPS-related transactions and alleged failures by Deutsche Bank's management adequately to supervise the individuals involved in the matter. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these regulators.

#### Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Matters and Investigation

Deutsche Bank, along with certain affiliates (collectively referred in these paragraphs to as "Deutsche Bank"), have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain



regulators and government entities, including members of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group of the U.S. Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, concerning its activities regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, sale and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations, other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Deutsche Bank has been named as a defendant in a civil action brought by the Commonwealth of Virginia asserting claims for fraud and breach of the Virginia Fraud Against Taxpayers Act as a result of purchases by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) of RMBS issued or underwritten by Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank is one of thirteen financial institutions named as defendants. The complaint alleges damages of U.S.\$ 1.15 billion in the aggregate against all defendants but does not specify the damages sought from each defendant. The action was originally filed under seal by a private party and was unsealed on 16 September 2014, after the Attorney General for Virginia decided to intervene in the action. The case is in the early stages, and Deutsche Bank is contesting VRS's assertion that the Virginia state court can exercise personal jurisdiction over it.

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous other civil litigations in connection with its various roles, including issuer or underwriter, in offerings of RMBS and other asset-backed securities. These cases, described below, include putative class action suits, actions by individual purchasers of securities and actions by trustees on behalf of RMBS trusts. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, these cases generally allege that the RMBS 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.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in putative class actions relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by IndyMac MBS, Inc. On 8 September 2014, Deutsche Bank, certain other financial institution defendants and lead plaintiffs executed a stipulation to settle the action. On 30 September 2014, the court issued an order certifying the class for settlement and approving notice to the class. On 23 February 2015, the court issued an order approving the settlement and dismissing the action. Under the settlement, all settling defendants paid a total of U.S.\$ 340 million. Deutsche Bank's portion of the settlement is not material to it. On 25 March 2015, Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) filed a notice of appeal of the court's 23 February 2015 order. PIMCO had previously filed an objection to the settlement for the limited purpose of seeking an order clarifying or otherwise narrowing the scope of the release provided in the settlement agreement, which objection was overruled by the court.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. On 4 February 2015, the court issued an order vacating its prior decision that had dismissed five of six RMBS offerings from the case. The court ordered the plaintiffs to amend the operative complaint to include the previously dismissed offerings. Discovery in the action, which had been stayed while the plaintiffs' motion had been pending, will now resume.

On 18 December 2013, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York dismissed the claims against Deutsche Bank in a putative class action relating to RMBS issued by Residential Accredited Loans, Inc. and its affiliates.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in various non-class action lawsuits and arbitrations by alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, RMBS, and their affiliates, including Aozora Bank, Ltd., Commerzbank AG, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (as conservator for Colonial Bank, Franklin Bank S.S.B., Guaranty Bank, Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank), the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle,



HSBC Bank USA, National Association (as trustee for certain RMBS trusts), Knights of Columbus, Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company, Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by WestLB AG), Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank), Sealink Funding Ltd. (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by Sachsen Landesbank and its subsidiaries), Texas County & District Retirement System and The Charles Schwab Corporation.

On 18 December 2014, a stipulation was filed dismissing with prejudice claims brought against Deutsche Bank by Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company relating to offerings issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide. Deutsche Bank's understanding is that the dismissal with respect to these offerings was pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement to which Deutsche Bank was not a party. Deutsche Bank remains a defendant in separate litigation brought by Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company relating to certificates not issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide.

On 14 January 2015, the court granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the action brought against it by Aozora Bank, Ltd., relating to a collateralized debt obligation identified as Blue Edge ABS CDO Ltd. On 17 February 2015, Aozora Bank, Ltd. filed a motion to reargue, or, in the alternative, to file an amended complaint. Deutsche Bank has opposed the motion. Deutsche Bank also is a defendant, along with UBS AG and affiliates, in an action brought by Aozora Bank relating to a collateralized debt obligation identified as Brooklyn Structured Finance CDO, Ltd., in which a motion to dismiss currently is pending before the court.

On 22 January 2015, pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement with Deutsche Bank dated 14 January 2015, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco dismissed with prejudice claims that it had filed against Deutsche Bank relating to seven RMBS offerings. On 26 January 2015, pursuant to a confidential agreement between the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco and Countrywide, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco entered an order dismissing with prejudice claims brought against Deutsche Bank by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco relating to 15 offerings issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide. Deutsche Bank's understanding is that the dismissal with respect to these 15 offerings was pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement to which Deutsche Bank was not a party. Deutsche Bank remains a defendant in the case with respect to one RMBS offering and two offerings described as resecuritizations of RMBS certificates. The case is in discovery.

Deutsche Bank and Monarch Alternative Capital LP and certain of its advisory clients and managed investments vehicles (Monarch) reached an agreement on 18 December 2014 to propose a settlement agreement to HSBC Bank USA, National Association (HSBC) to resolve litigation relating to three RMBS trusts. Pursuant to the agreement with Monarch, Monarch requested that HSBC conduct a vote of certificateholders for each of the trusts with respect to the approval or rejection of the proposed settlements. HSBC has notified the relevant certificateholders of the proposed settlement agreements and that it is currently undertaking a review of the proposed agreements and intends to issue future notices to certificateholders regarding the proposed agreements shortly. The court has stayed the litigations pending the outcome of the proposed settlements. In the event one or more of the settlements are completed, a substantial portion of the settlement funds paid by Deutsche Bank would be reimbursed by a non-party to the litigation. The net economic impact of the settlements is not material to Deutsche Bank.

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.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert claims against Deutsche Bank in connection with various RMBS offerings and other



related products to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential claims may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has entered into settlement agreements with some of these entities, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company (“DBNTC”) and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (“DBTCA”) have been sued by investors in civil litigation concerning their roles as trustees of certain RMBS trusts. On 18 June 2014, a group of investors including BlackRock and PIMCO filed a civil action against DBNTC and DBTCA in New York State Supreme Court purportedly on behalf of and for the benefit of 544 private-label RMBS trusts asserting claims for alleged violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (TIA), breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence based on DBNTC and DBTCA’s alleged failure to perform their duties as trustees for the trusts. Plaintiffs later dismissed their state court complaint and refiled an amended complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY). On 18 June 2014, Royal Park Investments SA/NV filed a purported class action on behalf of investors in 10 RMBS trusts against DBNTC in the SDNY asserting claims for alleged violations of the TIA, breach of contract and breach of trust based on DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. DBNTC has moved to dismiss the complaint. On 7 November 2014, the National Credit Union Administration Board, as an investor in 121 RMBS trusts, filed a lawsuit in the SDNY, alleging violations of the TIA and the New York Streit Act for DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform certain purported statutory and contractual duties; on 5 March 2015, plaintiff filed an amended complaint with respect to 97 trusts and adding claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and negligence. On 23 December 2014, certain CDOs that hold RMBS certificates issued by 21 RMBS trusts filed a complaint in the SDNY against DBNTC as trustee of the trusts, asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence, based on DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. On 24 March 2015, six insurance companies including Western & Southern Life Insurance filed suit in Ohio state court against DBNTC and HSBC, in their capacity as RMBS trustees of 18 trusts (12 of which are administered by DBTNC), asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and negligence, based on DBNTC’s and HSBC’s alleged failure to perform their duties as trustees for the trusts.

#### Ocala Litigation

Deutsche Bank is a secured creditor of Ocala Funding LLC (“Ocala”), a commercial paper vehicle sponsored by Taylor Bean & Whitaker Mortgage Corp. (“Taylor Bean”), which ceased mortgage lending operations and filed for bankruptcy protection in August 2009. Bank of America is the trustee, collateral agent, custodian and depository agent for Ocala. Deutsche Bank commenced a civil litigation in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Bank of America resulting from Bank of America’s failure to secure and safeguard cash and mortgage loans that secured Deutsche Bank’s commercial paper investment. On 31 March 2015, pursuant to the terms of a confidential settlement agreement, Deutsche Bank dismissed the action.

#### Parmalat Litigation

Following the bankruptcy of the Italian company Parmalat, prosecutors in Parma conducted a criminal investigation against various bank employees, including employees of Deutsche Bank, and brought charges of fraudulent bankruptcy against a number of Deutsche Bank employees and others. The trial commenced in September 2009 and is ongoing.

Certain retail bondholders and shareholders have alleged civil liability against Deutsche Bank in connection with the above-mentioned criminal proceedings. Deutsche Bank has made a formal settlement offer to those retail investors who have asserted claims against Deutsche Bank. This offer has been accepted by some of the retail investors. The outstanding claims will be heard during the criminal trial process.

In January 2011, a group of institutional investors (bondholders and shareholders) commenced a civil claim for damages, in an aggregate amount of approximately € 130 million



plus interest and costs, in the Milan courts against various international and Italian banks, including Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Bank S.p.A., on allegations of cooperation with Parmalat in the fraudulent placement of securities and of deepening the insolvency of Parmalat. On 26 January 2015, the court in Milan dismissed the claim on the merits and awarded costs to the banks. The claimants now have a period of time in which to decide whether to appeal.

#### Pas-de-Calais Habitat

On 31 May 2012, Pas-de-Calais Habitat ("PDCH"), a public housing office, initiated proceedings before the Paris Commercial Court (the "Court") against Deutsche Bank in relation to four swap contracts entered into in 2006, restructured on 19 March 2007 and 18 January 2008 and subsequently restructured in 2009 and on 15 June 2010. PDCH asks the Court to declare the 19 March 2007 and 18 January 2008 swap contracts (the "Swap Contracts") null and void, or terminated, or to grant damages to PDCH in an amount of approximately € 170 million on the grounds, inter alia, that Deutsche Bank committed fraudulent and deceitful acts, manipulated the Libor and Euribor rates which are used as a basis for calculating the sums due by PDCH under the Swap Contracts and has breached its obligations to warn, advise and inform PDCH. The earliest date for a decision on the merits would be in the third quarter of 2015.

#### Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer

On 12 September 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG. On 7 October 2010, the Bank published the official offer document. In its takeover offer, Deutsche Bank offered to Postbank shareholders a consideration of €25 for each Postbank share.

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 law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The plaintiff alleges that Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG in 2009 already. The plaintiff avers that, in 2009, the voting rights of Deutsche Post AG in Deutsche Postbank AG had to be attributed to Deutsche Bank AG pursuant to Section 30 of the German Takeover Act.

The Cologne regional court dismissed the claim in 2011 and the Cologne appellate court dismissed the appeal in 2012. The Federal Court set aside the Cologne appellate court's judgment and referred the case back to the appellate court. In its judgment, the Federal Court stated that the appellate court had not sufficiently considered the plaintiff's allegation of an "acting in concert" between Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Post AG in 2009. The Cologne appellate court has scheduled an oral hearing for 29 April 2015 and has indicated that the chairman of Deutsche Post's management board may be heard as a witness. A formal resolution to take evidence has, however, not yet been made by the appellate court.

In 2014, some further former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank. The Bank is of the opinion that all these actions, including the action by Effecten-Spiegel AG, are without merit and is defending itself against the claims.

#### Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities who are investigating trading, and various other aspects of, precious metals. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has been conducting its own internal review of precious metals trading and other aspects of its precious metals business. Deutsche Bank is also named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act





related to the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes.

#### Referral Hiring Practices Investigations

Certain regulators are investigating, among other things, Deutsche Bank's compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws with respect to the Bank's hiring practices related to candidates referred by clients, potential clients and government officials, and its engagement of consultants in the Asia/Pacific region. Deutsche Bank is responding to and continuing to cooperate with these investigations.

#### Sebastian Holdings Litigation

Deutsche Bank is in litigation in the United Kingdom and the United States with Sebastian Holdings Inc., a Turks and Caicos company ("SHI"). The dispute arose in October 2008 when SHI accumulated trading losses and subsequently failed to meet margin calls issued by Deutsche Bank.

The U.K. litigation was commenced by Deutsche Bank to recover approximately U.S. \$ 246 million owed by SHI after the termination of two sets of master trading agreements with SHI. As a counterclaim, SHI duplicated aspects of its claim in the U.S. litigation (described below). The pleaded counterclaim, although not fully specified and containing elements which may have been duplicative, was for at least NOK 8.28 billion (around €955 million or U.S. \$ 1.08 billion at recent exchange rates, which do not necessarily equate to the rates applicable to the claim), plus substantial consequential loss claims based primarily on the lost profits SHI claimed it would have made on the moneys allegedly lost.

Judgment in the English Commercial Court was handed down in November 2013. SHI was found liable to Deutsche Bank for approximately U.S. \$ 236 million, plus interest. Deutsche Bank was awarded 85 % of costs, including an interim costs award of GBP 34 million. SHI's counterclaim was denied in full. SHI applied for permission to appeal elements of this decision but in July 2014 the Court of Appeal ordered that as a condition of SHI continuing to prosecute its appeal it must pay into court the judgment debt, plus interest and costs, by 27 August 2014. SHI failed to comply with the Court of Appeal's order and applied to the Supreme Court for permission to appeal such order, but on 16 February 2015 the Supreme Court refused SHI permission. The appeal has now been struck out.

In June 2014, Deutsche Bank won an action in the English Commercial Court against Mr. Alexander Vik (SHI's sole shareholder and director) personally who was held liable to Deutsche Bank in respect of the GBP 34 million interim costs award, plus a further GBP 2 million in interest accrued since November 2013 and Deutsche Bank's costs. Such sums were paid by Mr. Vik who has since obtained permission to appeal this decision in the Court of Appeal, but no appeal date has yet been set.

The U.S. litigation relates to a damages claim brought by SHI against Deutsche Bank in New York State court, arising out of the same circumstances as Deutsche Bank's suit against SHI in the U.K. and seeking damages of at least U.S. \$ 2.5 billion in an amended complaint filed 10 January 2011. The New York State Court has granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss SHI's tort claims, certain of its contract and quasi-contract claims, and its claims for punitive damages, which ruling has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. SHI has filed a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, and Deutsche Bank has filed a motion for summary judgment dismissing the action. The Court heard argument on the two motions on 7 January 2015 and reserved decision. No trial date has been set.

In November and December 2013, Deutsche Bank commenced actions in Connecticut and New York seeking to enforce the English judgment against SHI and Mr. Vik. SHI's and Mr. Vik's jurisdictional motions to dismiss the Connecticut action were withdrawn, and their motions to strike the complaint for failure to state a claim were denied by the Court on 6 January 2015. Discovery is now beginning. The Connecticut court has scheduled the case for trial commencing 10 November 2015. The English judgment against SHI has been recognized



in Connecticut, and, on 18 July 2014, a New York judge granted Deutsche Bank summary judgment in its claim to recognize the English judgment against SHI in New York. In addition, Deutsche Bank has brought claims in New York against SHI, Mr. Vik, and other defendants, including Mr. Vik's wife and a family trust, in respect of fraudulent transfers that stripped SHI of assets in October 2008. The action also seeks to enforce the English judgment against Mr. Vik.

#### Trust Preferred Securities Litigation

Deutsche Bank and certain of its affiliates and officers were the subject of a consolidated putative class action, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, asserting claims under the federal securities laws on behalf of persons who purchased certain trust preferred securities issued by Deutsche Bank and its affiliates between October 2006 and May 2008. The court dismissed the plaintiffs' second amended complaint with prejudice, which was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On 30 July 2014, the plaintiffs filed a petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc with the Second Circuit. On 16 October 2014, the Second Circuit denied the petition. In February 2015, the plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review by the United States Supreme Court.

#### U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning its historical processing of U.S. dollar payment orders through U.S. financial institutions for parties from countries subject to U.S. embargo laws. These agencies are investigating whether such processing complied with U.S. federal and state laws. In 2006, Deutsche Bank voluntarily decided that it would not engage in new U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Iran, Sudan, North Korea and Cuba and with certain Syrian banks, and to exit existing U.S. dollar business with such counterparties to the extent legally possible. In 2007, Deutsche Bank decided that it would not engage in any new business, in any currency, with counterparties in Iran, Syria, Sudan and North Korea and to exit existing business, in any currency, with such counterparties to the extent legally possible; it also decided to limit its non-U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Cuba. Deutsche Bank is providing information to and otherwise cooperating with the investigating agencies.

#### ZAO FC Eurokommerz

On 17 December 2013, the liquidator of ZAO FC Eurokommerz commenced proceedings in the Arbitrazh Court of the City of Moscow against Deutsche Bank. The claim amounts to approximately €210 million and relates to the repayment of a RUB 6.25 billion bridge loan facility extended to ZAO FC Eurokommerz on 21 August 2007. The bridge loan was repaid in full on 21 December 2007. LLC Trade House, a creditor of ZAO FC Eurokommerz, filed for bankruptcy on 31 July 2009. The liquidator alleges, among other things, (i) that Deutsche Bank must have known that ZAO FC Eurokommerz was in financial difficulties at the time of repayment and (ii) that the bridge loan was repaid from the proceeds of a securitization transaction which was found to be invalid and consequently the proceeds should not have been available to repay the bridge loan. The first instance hearing on the merits of the claim took place on 23 December 2014. The judge found in favor of Deutsche Bank on the basis of the statute of limitations and the absence of evidence to prove that ZAO FC Eurokommerz was in financial difficulties at the time the loan was repaid and that an abuse of rights was committed by Deutsche Bank when accepting the contested repayment. The liquidator may appeal the decision. Deutsche Bank has received no indication that any notice of appeal was received by the court prior to the applicable deadline.

#### **Significant Change in Deutsche Bank Group's Financial Position**

There has been no significant change in the financial position of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 March 2015.



## **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 ON DISPLAY**

As long as this Base Prospectus is valid, Deutsche Bank will, upon request, provide, free of charge, a copy of the historical financial information and of the Articles of Association of Deutsche Bank at its specified office. These documents are available on the website of Deutsche Bank ([www.db.com/ir](http://www.db.com/ir)) as well.”

## **XVI.**

In the Chapter “**IX. Additional Information on Deutsche Bank**” after Section “**B. Financial statement and management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2014 (audited)**” a new Section C. shall be added with the following content:

“**C. Deutsche Bank Group's interim report as of 31 March 2015 (unaudited)**

“

Interim Report  
as of March 31, 2015

*Passion to Perform*



# Deutsche Bank

## The Group at a glance

	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Share price at period end	€ 32.36	€ 30.97 <sup>1</sup>
Share price high	€ 32.90	€ 38.15 <sup>1</sup>
Share price low	€ 23.48	€ 29.33 <sup>1</sup>
Basic earnings per share <sup>2</sup>	€ 0.39	€ 1.01
Diluted earnings per share <sup>2</sup>	€ 0.38	€ 0.98
Average shares outstanding, in m., basic <sup>2</sup>	1,385	1,073
Average shares outstanding, in m., diluted <sup>2</sup>	1,417	1,104
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	8.2 %	12.0 %
Pre-tax return on average active equity	8.4 %	12.2 %
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity	3.1 %	7.8 %
Post-tax return on average active equity	3.1 %	8.0 %
Cost/income ratio <sup>3</sup>	83.6 %	77.0 %
Compensation ratio <sup>4</sup>	33.1 %	39.9 %
Noncompensation ratio <sup>5</sup>	50.6 %	37.1 %
in € m.		
Total net revenues	10,376	8,392
Provision for credit losses	218	246
Total noninterest expenses	8,678	6,466
Income before income taxes	1,479	1,680
Net income	559	1,103
in € bn. (unless stated otherwise)		
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Total assets	1,955	1,709
Total shareholders' equity	73.0	68.4
Book value per basic share outstanding	€ 52.67	€ 49.32 <sup>2</sup>
Tangible book value per basic share outstanding	€ 41.26	€ 38.53 <sup>2</sup>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CRR/ CRD 4) <sup>6</sup>	13.8 %	15.2 %
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CRR/ CRD 4 fully loaded) <sup>6</sup>	11.1 %	11.7 %
Tier 1 capital ratio (CRR/CRD 4) <sup>6</sup>	14.6 %	16.1 %
Tier 1 capital ratio (CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded) <sup>6</sup>	12.2 %	12.9 %
Number		
Branches	2,807	2,814
thereof in Germany	1,842	1,845
Employees (full-time equivalent)	98,615	98,138
thereof in Germany	45,803	45,392
Long-term rating		
Moody's Investors Service	A3	A3
Standard & Poor's	A	A
Fitch Ratings	A+	A+

The reconciliation of average active equity and related ratios is provided in the section "Other Information" of this Interim Report.

<sup>1</sup> To reflect the capital increase 2014, the historical share prices until and including June 5, 2014 (last trading day cum rights) have been adjusted with retroactive effect by multiplication with the correcting factor of 0.9538 (R-Factor).

<sup>2</sup> All periods have been adjusted in order to reflect the effect of the bonus component of subscription rights issued in June 2014 in connection with the capital increase.

<sup>3</sup> Total noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

<sup>4</sup> Compensation and benefits as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

<sup>5</sup> Noncompensation noninterest expenses, which are defined as total noninterest expenses less compensation and benefits, as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

<sup>6</sup> Figures presented are based on the transitional rules ("CRR/CRD 4") and the full application ("CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded") of the CRR/CRD 4 framework. The capital ratios relate the respective capital to the total risk-weighted assets.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

The calculation of the regulatory capital numbers and ratios presented in this report reflects the ECB Decision (EU) (2015/4) from February 4, 2015 on recognition of interim or year-end profits in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

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# Management Report

## Operating and Financial Review

### Economic Environment

In the first quarter of 2015, we expect the pace of growth in the global economy at 3.2 % to be slightly slower than the first quarter of 2014. While we estimate growth in industrialized countries to have accelerated from 1.6 % in the fourth quarter of 2014 to 2.0 % in the first quarter of 2015, year-on-year growth in emerging markets in the first quarter of 2015 is estimated to have slowed from 4.9 % to 4.2 %.

On an annualized basis, we estimate the eurozone economy to have grown by 2.0 % in the first quarter of 2015, after expanding by 1.3 % in the fourth quarter of 2014. Low oil prices and the weak euro have had a favorable impact. The German economy is expected to have grown by 3.1 % in the first quarter of 2015, buoyed in part by the mild winter weather. In the previous quarter, growth amounted to 2.8 %.

Following annualized growth of 2.2 % compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, economic growth in the U.S. is expected to have fallen to 1.7 % in the first quarter of 2015 for weather related reasons. Japanese economic growth is projected to have accelerated somewhat to 2.9 % on the previous quarter, after coming in at 1.5 % in the fourth quarter of 2014.

The year-on-year rate of economic growth in China likely fell from 7.2 % in the fourth quarter of 2014 to 6.8 % in the first quarter of 2015. This decline is mainly attributable to a correction in the real-estate sector. Following a decline of 0.4 % on the prior year in the last quarter of 2014, the Russian economy is expected to have contracted by 6.6 % in the first quarter of 2015.

The global banking sector got off to a relatively successful start in 2015 despite numerous geopolitical crises. In the eurozone, there was a slight upturn in lending to companies in the first quarter of 2015 so that the year-on-year comparison continued to stabilize. The upward trend in household lending, which had begun in late summer 2014, continued in the first quarter of 2015. Growth in private sector deposits remained robust despite very low interest rates. In fact, growth rates for deposits from companies, up by more than 7 % on the year, were at their highest since the start of 2008. As a result, private sector deposits in the eurozone have now increased by almost 40 % since the start of the financial crisis in summer 2007. Growth in total assets of eurozone banks continued to pick up speed in the first quarter of 2015.

In Germany, lending to households was a mixed picture, further solid growth in mortgage lending was accompanied by a continued contraction in consumer lending volumes. Apparently, German consumers were able to fund their growing propensity to consume with rising incomes; at least there seems to be no demand for greater consumer credit financing at present. Lending to companies grew surprisingly strongly at the start of the year, indicating catch-up effects after the very weak second half of 2014 and an increasing willingness of firms to invest.

In the U.S., the rapid expansion, at double-digit growth rates, in corporate lending accelerated even further in the first quarter of 2015. The retail business also picked up somewhat, largely thanks to a sudden increase in mortgage lending. On the other hand, home equity loans were sluggish and there was a seasonal stagnation in consumer loans. The sharp slowdown in deposits in the fourth quarter of 2014 was entirely offset by very strong growth at the start of the year with an annualized growth rate of more than 8 %.

In global investment banking, the largely positive sentiment of recent months continued. Bank revenues in debt capital markets rose, mainly thanks to a favorable trend in the high-yield segment, although total issuance volumes were on balance slightly down compared to the same period of 2014. On the whole, activity levels improved in the U.S. and Europe, while they declined in the emerging markets. For equity issuance volumes, it was the best first quarter since the start of data collection in 1980, not least thanks to a record number of secondary placements. IPOs, however, were slightly down compared to the first quarter of 2014. Overall, all three major regions (North America, Europe and Asia) experienced double-digit growth. While revenues from equity underwritings were unchanged from the prior-year period, there was a further increase in M&A transactions in the best first quarter since 2007, particularly in Asia and the U.S. Bank revenues in the M&A advisory business rose slightly. Trading in equities and debt securities also increased slightly in comparison to the first quarter of 2014.

Asset management operations benefited from a highly favorable environment, in particular on European capital markets, with substantial gains in both equity and bond markets. This is largely attributable to direct market intervention by the ECB, which began large-scale purchases of government bonds. In the U.S., the Dow Jones Industrial Average hit another all-time high in March although the first quarter of 2015 as a whole was shaped by a sideways trend close to the record level. Yields on U.S. government bonds continued to decline despite growing signs of a turnaround in monetary policy. The increased volatility, especially on foreign-exchange markets with the continued depreciation of the euro, likely has not harmed banks' earnings.

On balance, we expect the profitability of both U.S. and European banks may have increased in the first quarter of 2015 thanks to operational progress, the improved macroeconomic environment and fewer litigation charges.

Among other regulatory and supervisory developments, the Basel 3 liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was introduced at the start of the year 2015. At the same time, in the context of the European Banking Union the implementation phase for the rules on the recovery and resolution of failed banks began, including the specification of a precise methodology for calculating banks' contributions to the Single Resolution Fund. Finally, the concept of a Capital Markets Union became more concrete as the European Commission issued a Green Paper. Discussions about the so-called banking structural reform continued.

## Deutsche Bank Performance

Overall results in the first quarter 2015 were strong, excluding € 1.5 billion litigation costs recorded. Results benefited from an improved market environment, increased market volatility and favorable movements in foreign exchange rates. Offsetting these were the aforementioned legal and regulatory matters, as well as impacts from the low interest rate environment, higher bank levy and increased regulatory expenditures. We strengthened our capital base and have continued to implement our cultural and cost initiatives.

The key financial results for the Group in the first quarter 2015 are summarized as follows:

- Group net revenues were € 10.4 billion in the first quarter 2015, increased by 24 % as compared to the first quarter 2014;
- Income before income taxes was € 1.5 billion, decreased by 12 % as compared to the first quarter 2014;
- Net income was € 559 million, decreased by 49 % as compared to the first quarter 2014;
- Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 3.9 % at the end of first quarter 2015;
- Capital Requirements Regulation/Capital Requirements Directive 4 (CRR/CRD 4) fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 11.1 % at the end of the first quarter 2015;
- Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.4 % at the end of the first quarter 2015; and
- CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded risk-weighted assets were € 431 billion as of March 31, 2015.



The financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Group for the first quarter are detailed in the table below:

Group Key Performance Indicators	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Post-tax return on average active equity (reported) <sup>1</sup>	3.1 %	8.0 %
Post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	13.2 %	10.2 %
Cost/income ratio (reported) <sup>3</sup>	83.6 %	77.0 %
Cost/income ratio (adjusted) <sup>4</sup>	64.6 %	71.4 %
Cost savings <sup>5</sup>	€ 3.6 bn	€ 2.3 bn
Costs to achieve savings <sup>6</sup>	€ 3.1 bn	€ 2.1 bn
CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio <sup>7</sup>	11.1 %	9.5 %
Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio <sup>8</sup>	3.4 %	2.5 %

<sup>1</sup> Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, adjusted for litigation, CtA, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, other severances and CRR/CRD 4 Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)/Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA)/Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA). Calculation is based on an adjusted tax rate of 35 % for three months ended March 31, 2015 and 34 % for three months ended March 31, 2014. For further information, please refer to "Other Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of this report.

<sup>3</sup> Total noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

<sup>4</sup> Based on noninterest expenses, adjusted for litigation, CtA, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, policyholder benefits and claims, other severances and other divisional specific cost one-offs; divided by reported revenues. For further information, please refer to "Other Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of this report.

<sup>5</sup> Cost savings resulting from the implementation of the OpEx program.

<sup>6</sup> Costs-to-achieve (CtA) savings are costs which are directly required for the realization of savings in the OpEx program.

<sup>7</sup> The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio represents our calculation of our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio without taking into account the transitional provisions of CRR/CRD 4. Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.

<sup>8</sup> Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.

## Consolidated Results of Operations

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues:</b>				
Thereof:				
CB&S	4,654	4,042	612	15
PBC	2,471	2,452	20	1
GTB	1,133	1,018	114	11
Deutsche AWM	1,379	1,065	314	29
NCOU	336	63	273	N/M
<b>Total net revenues</b>	<b>10,376</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>24</b>
Provision for credit losses	218	246	(28)	(12)
Noninterest expenses	8,678	6,466	2,212	34
Income before income taxes	1,479	1,680	(201)	(12)
Income tax expense (benefit)	920	577	344	60
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>(544)</b>	<b>(49)</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

In the first quarter 2015 higher net revenues compared to the first quarter 2014 were reported across all our business divisions, driven by an improved market environment, increased market volatility and favorable movements in foreign exchange rates, supported by the on-going progress reflecting our de-risking activities in the NCOU. The Operational Excellence (OpEx) program continued to focus on more complex initiatives and achieved further cost reductions in the first quarter 2015, however, these savings were more than offset by higher costs from litigation-related charges, higher bank levy, increased regulatory requirements and continued investments in integrating platforms and process enhancements.

Group net revenues in the first quarter 2015 increased by € 2.0 billion, or 24 %, to € 10.4 billion compared to € 8.4 billion in the first quarter 2014 supported by favorable movements in foreign exchange rates. CB&S revenues were € 4.7 billion, an increase of € 612 million, or 15 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. This was attributable to Sales & Trading (equity), where revenues increased by € 242 million, or 31 %, resulting from increased client balances and favorable market conditions and Sales & Trading (debt and other products), where revenues increased by € 208 million, or 9 %, resulting from higher market volatility and increased client activity. PBC revenues were € 2.5 billion in the first quarter 2015, a slight increase to the first quarter 2014 of € 20 million, or 1 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 mainly driven by strong operational revenues in Global credit and Investment & insurance products. In GTB, revenues of € 1.1 billion in the first quarter 2015 improved by € 114 million, or 11 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 with strong volumes and increased business activity compensating for the impacts from the challenging market environment. Deutsche AWM revenues of € 1.4 billion increased by € 314 million, or 29 %, compared to the first quarter 2014, driven by increased market levels and favorable foreign exchange developments. NCOU revenues were € 336 million, an increase of € 273 million in the first quarter 2015, reflecting ongoing de-risking and a specific litigation charge recovery in the first quarter 2015. Revenues in Consolidation & Adjustments (C&A) were € 402 million in the first quarter 2015, compared to negative € 247 million in the first quarter 2014, with the development predominantly driven by valuation and timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS, as well as FVA on internal uncollateralized derivatives between Treasury and CB&S.

Provision for credit losses were € 218 million in the first quarter 2015, a decrease of € 28 million, or 12 %, compared to the same period 2014. This mainly resulted from lower provisions for IAS 39 reclassified assets in NCOU partly offset by an increase in CB&S due to higher provisions in our shipping portfolio.

Noninterest expenses were € 8.7 billion in the first quarter an increase of € 2.2 billion, or 34 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 mainly due to litigation-related charges and the aforementioned effects from foreign exchange rate movements. Compensation and benefits amounted to € 3.4 billion, an increase of € 84 million, or 3 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. This primarily reflects higher fixed compensation costs to comply with regulatory requirements, mainly in CB&S, as well as strategic hires for our new control functions. These increases were partly offset by lower variable compensation compared to the first quarter 2014. General and administrative expenses of € 5.1 billion increased by € 2.1 billion, or 68 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. Main drivers for this increase were the aforementioned litigation-related charges and costs for bank levy. Litigation-related charges were € 1.5 billion in the first quarter 2015. Bank levy costs increased by € 527 million quarter-on-quarter due to increases in size and a different timing of recognition within the year, both triggered by a change in bank levy regime. Noninterest expenses were further affected by higher regulatory induced expenses. Offsetting effects include benefits from the ongoing implementation of our OpEx program and from the sales of The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas and BHF-BANK in 2014. Policyholder benefits and claims, which are offset by mark-to-market movements on investments held to back insurance policyholder claims in Abbey Life, were € 153 million in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 102 million compared to the first quarter 2014.

Group income before income taxes was € 1.5 billion in the first quarter 2015 versus € 1.7 billion in the first quarter 2014. This decrease was predominantly driven by increases in noninterest expenses, mainly from litigation provisions, partly offset by a favorable revenue development and lower provision for credit losses.

Net income for the first quarter 2015 was € 559 million, compared to € 1.1 billion in the first quarter 2014. Income tax expense in the first quarter 2015 was € 920 million versus € 577 million in the comparative period. The effective tax rate in the current quarter of 62 % was mainly impacted by non tax deductible litigation-related charges. The effective tax rate in the first quarter 2014 was 34 %.

## Segment Results of Operations

The following tables present the results of the business segments, including the reconciliation to the consolidated results under IFRS, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014. See the "Segment Information" note to the consolidated financial statements for information regarding changes in the presentation of our segment disclosure.

	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015						
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consoli- dation & Adjustments	Total Consolidated
<b>Net revenues</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>10,376</b>
Provision for credit losses	37	135	15	4	28	1	218
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>8,678</b>
Thereof:							
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	0	153	0	0	153
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring activities	22	1	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>1,479</b>
Cost/income ratio	85 %	73 %	63 %	79 %	N/M	N/M	84 %
Assets	1,440,056	259,407	117,368	89,599	38,759	10,277	1,955,465
Risk-weighted assets (CRR/CRD 4 – fully-loaded)	213,582	76,704	51,638	21,949	46,327	21,189	431,390
Average active equity	30,595	16,293	7,159	7,509	8,410	24	69,990
Pre-tax return on average active equity (in %)	8	13	23	16	(18)	N/M	8
Post-tax return on average active equity (in %) <sup>1</sup>	5	8	15	10	(12)	N/M	3

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> The post-tax return on average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 62 % for the three months ended March 31, 2015. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the applied tax rate was 35 %.

	Three months ended Mar 31, 2014						
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consoli- dation & Adjustments	Total Consolidated
<b>Net revenues</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(247)</b>	<b>8,392</b>
Provision for credit losses	16	140	24	(1)	67	1	246
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>6,466</b>
Thereof:							
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	0	52	0	0	52
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring activities	44	3	2	4	2	0	56
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>1,680</b>
Cost/income ratio	63 %	75 %	63 %	84 %	N/M	N/M	77 %
Assets	1,133,139	261,106	108,130	73,184	50,996	10,020	1,636,574
Risk-weighted assets (CRR/CRD 4 – fully-loaded)	165,432	79,613	41,523	13,791	57,990	14,963	373,313
Average active equity	20,937	14,357	5,327	6,181	7,684	0	54,488
Pre-tax return on average active equity (in %)	27	13	27	11	(28)	N/M	12
Post-tax return on average active equity (in %) <sup>1</sup>	18	9	17	7	(18)	N/M	8

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> The post-tax return on average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 34 % for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the applied tax rate was 35 %.

## Corporate Divisions

### Corporate Banking & Securities Corporate Division (CB&S)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues:</b>				
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	2,643	2,435	208	9
Sales & Trading (equity)	1,012	770	242	31
Origination (debt)	433	358	75	21
Origination (equity)	206	160	46	29
Advisory	145	107	39	36
Loan products	277	255	22	9
Other products	(61)	(42)	(19)	45
<b>Total net revenues</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Provision for credit losses</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>54</b>
Thereof:				
Restructuring activities	22	44	(22)	(50)
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>(796)</b>	<b>(55)</b>
Post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted) <sup>1,2</sup>	18 %	19 %		

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Based on Net Income (loss) after income taxes attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, as adjusted for litigation, CTA, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, other severances and CVA / DVA / FVA. For further information, please refer to "Other Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of this report.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation is based on an adjusted tax rate of 34 % for first quarter ending Mar 31, 2015 and same for the first quarter ending Mar 31, 2014.

CB&S reported strong revenues in the first quarter 2015 driven by an improved market environment, increased market volatility and favorable movements in foreign exchange rates.

Sales & Trading (debt and other products) net revenues were € 2.6 billion in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 208 million, or 9 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. Revenues in Foreign Exchange were significantly higher than the prior year quarter driven by increased client activity and higher market volatility. Revenues in Rates were higher than the prior year quarter driven by increased client activity notably in Europe. Flow Credit revenues were significantly higher and Emerging Markets revenues were higher than the prior year quarter, driven by an improved market environment. Revenues in Distressed Products were significantly lower compared to a strong first quarter 2014. RMBS revenues were significantly lower driven by challenging market conditions. Revenues in Credit Solutions and Global Liquidity Management were in line with the prior year quarter. Sales & Trading (debt and other products) net revenues included two valuation adjustment items totaling a loss of € 208 million. First, a mark-to-market loss of € 16 million (first quarter 2014: a gain of € 28 million) relating to RWA mitigation efforts arising on Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). Second, a Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) loss of € 193 million (first quarter 2014: a gain of € 14 million) including a negative impact of € 84 million due to a calculation refinement.

Sales & Trading (equity) generated net revenues of € 1.0 billion in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 242 million, or 31 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. Prime Finance revenues were significantly higher than the prior year quarter driven by increased client balances. Revenues in Equity Derivatives were significantly higher than the prior year quarter driven by stronger performance in North America and Asia. Equity Trading revenues were also higher driven by increased revenues in Asia and Europe reflecting favorable market conditions and higher equity valuations.

Origination and Advisory generated net revenues of € 784 million in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 159 million, or 26 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. Revenues in Advisory were significantly higher than the prior year quarter reflecting an increased fee pool. Equity and Debt Origination revenues were higher than the prior year quarter, driven by strong deal flow.

Loan products net revenues were € 277 million in the first quarter 2015, compared to € 255 million in the first quarter 2014.

Net revenues from Other products were a loss of € 61 million in the first quarter 2015 versus a loss of € 42 million in the prior year quarter. Net revenues from Other products included a loss of € 13 million (first quarter 2014: a loss of € 42 million) relating to the impact of a Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on certain derivative liabilities.

In provision for credit losses, CB&S recorded a net charge of € 37 million in the first quarter 2015, compared to a net charge of € 16 million in the first quarter 2014, due to increased provisions taken in the Shipping portfolio.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 1.4 billion, or 54 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. This increase was driven by materially higher litigation costs, adverse movements in foreign exchange rates and regulatory required expenditures. These increases offset the savings from OpEx and lower compensation costs.

Income before income taxes was € 643 million in the first quarter 2015, compared to € 1.4 billion in the first quarter 2014, driven by increased litigation, higher infrastructure cost attributable to regulatory program expenditure and control function build out, offset by strong revenues and favorable movements in foreign exchange rates.

## Private & Business Clients Corporate Division (PBC)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues:</b>				
Global credit products	930	846	83	10
Deposits	694	757	(63)	(8)
Payments, cards & account products	235	247	(12)	(5)
Investment & insurance products	406	348	57	16
Postal and supplementary Postbank Services	61	105	(43)	(41)
Other products	145	148	(3)	(2)
<b>Total net revenues</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>
Provision for credit losses	135	140	(6)	(4)
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Thereof: Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Breakdown of PBC by business<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>Private &amp; Commercial Banking:</b>				
Net revenues	951	1,023	(73)	(7)
Provision for credit losses	14	20	(6)	(31)
Noninterest expenses	816	804	11	1
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>(78)</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Advisory Banking International:</b>				
Net revenues	586	523	63	12
Provision for credit losses	60	66	(6)	(9)
Noninterest expenses	317	350	(32)	(9)
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Postbank:<sup>2</sup></b>				
Net revenues	935	906	29	3
Provision for credit losses	60	54	7	13
Noninterest expenses	668	683	(15)	(2)
Noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Effective January 1 2015, PBC has refined its internal cost allocation among the business units Private & Commercial Banking and Advisory Banking International. Prior periods have been restated accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> Contains the major core business activities of Postbank AG as well as BHW and norisbank.

Despite the prevailing low interest rate environment PBC recorded a very strong result in the first quarter of 2015 with an income before income taxes of € 536 million. This is an increase of € 61 million, or 13 %, compared to the prior year quarter which had included a non-recurring gain related to a business sale closed in a prior period. PBC's strong performance was driven by operational revenues in Global credit and Investment & insurance products which more than offset shortfalls in revenues from Deposits, Payments, cards & accounts and Postal and supplementary Postbank Services as well as declining noninterest expenses.

Net revenues in PBC increased by € 20 million compared to the prior year quarter. Higher Global credit product revenues of € 83 million, or 10 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 reflected higher loan volumes and improved loan margins, especially in Mortgages and Home Loan & Savings. This was accompanied by specific effects from successful contract alignments with business partners in Postbank and impacts related to updates of internal funding models in Private & Commercial Banking. Revenues from Investment & insurance products achieved a quarterly record high since the financial crisis in a positive overall market environment with an increase of € 57 million, or 16 %, reflecting continuing strong securities brokerage business with higher levels of transactions compared to the prior year period. The decline in net revenues from Deposits of € 63 million, or 8 %, compared to the prior year quarter was mainly caused by the continued low interest rate environment in Europe. Net revenues from Postal and supplementary Postbank Services decreased by € 43 million, or 41 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 due to a new contract with Deutsche Post DHL, partly compensated by

lower costs related to the same contractual changes. The decrease in net revenues from Payments, cards & account products of € 12 million, or 5 %, compared to the first quarter 2014, was mainly driven by tightening in regulation with regard to payment and card fees. Other product revenues decreased by € 3 million, or 2 %, compared to the prior year quarter. The first quarter of 2014 has been impacted by the positive effect of a subsequent gain in Private & Commercial Banking related to a business sale closed in a prior period, while the current quarter benefitted from higher revenues related to Postbank nonoperating activities as well as a better performance of the Hua Xia Bank equity investment.

Provision for credit losses remained at the low level of the first quarter 2014, continuing to benefit from the quality of PBC's loan book and a benign economic environment in Germany.

Noninterest expenses decreased by € 36 million, or 2 %, to € 1.8 billion, compared to the first quarter 2014. Cost-to-achieve for our OpEx and Postbank integration programs decreased by € 23 million, in line with the expected progress of these programs. Additionally, PBC continued to realize incremental savings from efficiency measures implemented under the OpEx program. These effects were partly offset by higher infrastructure expenses, mainly caused by regulatory requirements and establishment of new control functions.

Income before income taxes increased by € 61 million, or 13 %, compared to the first quarter of 2014, benefiting from a positive operational business development.

Invested assets increased by € 11 billion compared to December 31, 2014, mainly due to market appreciation and slight inflows in securities.

### Global Transaction Banking Corporate Division (GTB)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues:</b>				
Transaction services	1,133	1,018	114	11
<b>Total net revenues</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>11</b>
Provision for credit losses	15	24	(9)	(39)
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>
Thereof:				
Restructuring activities	0	2	(2)	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

In the first quarter 2015, GTB reported the highest net revenues since the division was established in 2001, amounting to € 1.1 billion. This was achieved despite a continued challenging market environment with persistent low interest rates and heightened geopolitical risks. Additionally, the business environment remained highly competitive, while the weakening of the Euro positively impacted the contribution from activities denominated in foreign currencies.

In this environment, GTB's net revenues increased by € 114 million, or 11 %, compared to the first quarter 2014, which included a gain on sale of registrar services GmbH. Revenues in Trade Finance benefited from growing volumes, which more than offset for the impact from low interest environment and continued pressure on margins. In Securities Services, revenues increased due to strong volume growth mainly in the Asia Pacific region. In Cash Management, business activity also increased.

Provision for credit losses of € 15 million in the first quarter 2015 decreased by € 9 million compared to the first quarter 2014, driven by lower provisions in Trade Finance and in commercial banking activities in the Netherlands.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 71 million, or 11 %, compared to the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily driven by higher expenses to comply with regulatory requirements as well as increased revenue-related expenses. The first quarter 2015 included cost-to-achieve related to the OpEx program of € 12 million versus € 19 million in the first quarter 2014.

Income before income taxes increased by € 53 million, or 15 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 due to record revenues as well as lower provision for credit losses.

### Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division (Deutsche AWM)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues:</b>				
Management Fees and other recurring revenues	822	613	209	34
Performance and transaction fees and other non recurring revenues	185	183	2	1
Net interest income	192	148	43	29
Other product revenues	4	71	(67)	(95)
Mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life	176	49	127	N/M
<b>Total net revenues</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Provision for credit losses</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>21</b>
Thereof:				
Policyholder benefits and claims	153	52	102	197
Restructuring activities	0	4	(5)	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(53)</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>75</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

In the first quarter of 2015, Deutsche AWM continued to benefit from higher market levels, increased net new money and greater assets under management. However, performance continues to be impacted by increased regulatory costs and an ongoing low interest rate environment, which challenges retirement product revenue and deposit revenue margins.

In Deutsche AWM, net revenues were € 1.4 billion in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 314 million, or 29 %, compared to the first quarter 2014.

Management Fees and other recurring revenues increased by € 209 million, or 34 %, due to an increase in the average assets under management for the quarter following positive flow, increased market levels and foreign currency effects. Net interest income increased by € 43 million, or 29 %, due to increased lending volume and positive foreign exchange development. Other product revenues decreased compared to the first quarter 2014 by € 67 million, or 95 %, mainly due to unfavorable impacts to retirement products from the low interest environment and a write-down in active products in regards to HETA exposure of € 110 million, partially offset by alternative products. Mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life increased by € 127 million versus first quarter 2014 following increased market gains.

Provision for credit losses remained at very low levels.

Noninterest expenses of € 1.1 billion in the first quarter 2015 increased by € 185 million, or 21 %, compared to the first quarter 2014 driven by higher policyholder benefits and claims, foreign exchange impact, higher revenue-driven costs, increased compensation costs mainly in respect of higher regulatory requirements and strategic hirings, partly offset by lower costs-to-achieve related to OpEx and lower litigation costs.

Income before income taxes was € 291 million in the first quarter 2015, an increase of € 125 million, or 75 %, compared to the first quarter 2014.



In the first quarter 2015, invested assets were € 1.2 trillion, an increase of € 120 billion, mainly driven by foreign exchange movements of € 63 billion, market appreciation of € 46 billion and inflows of € 17 billion.

### Non-Core Operations Unit Corporate Division (NCOU)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Provision for credit losses</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(59)</b>
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>28</b>
Thereof:				
Restructuring activities	0	2	(2)	(95)
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>(30)</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

The results for NCOU in the first quarter reflect the good progress from de-risking activity, as well as fair value movements, impairments and developments in regard to litigation-related matters.

Net revenues for the NCOU in the reporting period increased by € 273 million, to € 336 million driven by a specific litigation recovery of € 219 million. Lower portfolio revenues following the sale of BHF-BANK and The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas in 2014 have been offset by the net effect arising from valuation adjustments and mark-to-market impacts. NCOU's de-risking activity generated revenue gains of € 98 million compared to net gains of € 67 million in the same period in 2014.

Provision for credit losses in the first quarter 2015 was € 39 million lower compared to the same quarter in 2014 due to lower provisions taken against IAS 39 reclassified assets.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 152 million, or 28 %, compared to the first quarter 2014. The increase was predominantly due to higher litigation-related expenses, offset by the sale of BHF-BANK and The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas in 2014, and the non-recurrence of an one-time impairment in the prior year.

The loss before income taxes decreased by € 160 million, compared to the same quarter in 2014, primarily driven by the aforementioned movements and impacts.

### Consolidation & Adjustments (C&A)

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014		
<b>Net revenues</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>(247)</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Provision for credit losses</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Noninterest expenses</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>N/M</b>
<b>Noncontrolling interests</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(24)</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>(91)</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

Loss before income taxes in C&A was € 18 million in the first quarter 2015, compared to a loss of € 216 million in the prior year quarter. This development was predominantly attributable to valuation and timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS, which showed a positive impact of € 324 million compared to negative € 134 million in the prior year quarter. In addition, FVA on internal uncollateralized derivatives between CB&S and Treasury contributed a positive € 1 million in the first quarter 2015, in contrast with a negative effect of € 95 million in the first quarter 2014. These positive developments were partially offset by a negative impact of € 426 million in bank levy compared to a positive € 1 million in the prior year quarter, driven by increases in size and a different timing of recognition within the year, both triggered by a change in bank levy regime. These costs will be allocated to the corporate divisions over the course of the year.

## Financial Position

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Absolute Change	Change in %
Cash and due from banks	21,645	20,055	1,590	8
Interest-earning deposits with banks	70,659	63,518	7,142	11
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed	57,908	43,630	14,278	33
Trading assets	212,185	195,681	16,504	8
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	746,084	629,958	116,126	18
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	125,810	117,285	8,524	7
Thereof:				
Securities purchased under resale agreements	68,481	60,473	8,008	13
Securities borrowed	17,880	20,404	(2,524)	(12)
Loans	428,548	405,612	22,935	6
Brokerage and securities related receivables	165,518	115,054	50,464	44
Remaining assets	127,108	117,910	9,198	8
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>	<b>246,762</b>	<b>14</b>
Deposits	572,921	532,931	39,990	8
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	19,894	13,226	6,668	50
Trading liabilities	54,231	41,843	12,388	30
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	724,120	610,202	113,918	19
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	41,340	37,131	4,209	11
Thereof:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,892	21,053	2,839	13
Securities loaned	825	1,189	(364)	(31)
Other short-term borrowings	39,260	42,931	(3,671)	(9)
Long-term debt	157,519	144,837	12,682	9
Brokerage and securities related payables	193,016	143,210	49,805	35
Remaining liabilities	75,232	69,170	6,062	9
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,877,533</b>	<b>1,635,481</b>	<b>242,053</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>77,932</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>6</b>

### Movements in Assets

The overall growth of € 247 billion (or 14 %) of our balance sheet during the first quarter 2015 was heavily impacted by the depreciation of the euro against all other major currencies, which contributed € 109 billion to the increase over this period, of which 75 % related to the significant strengthening of the US dollar versus the euro. These increases stemming from foreign exchange rate movements are also contained in the movements per balance sheet line item as discussed below.

Positive market values from derivative financial instruments increased by € 116 billion during the period, primarily from interest rate and foreign exchange rate movements.

Brokerage and securities related receivables contributed € 50 billion to the overall growth, following the seasonality pattern we typically observe of lower year-end levels versus higher volumes over the course of the year, as well as from higher collateral requirements corresponding to the increase in negative market values from derivative financial instruments.

Loans increased by € 23 billion, driven by exposure increases in CB&S, GTB and Deutsche AWM, also primarily related to foreign exchange rate movements, accounting for € 17 billion of the increase.

Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed, under both accrual and fair value accounting, increased by € 20 billion, of which € 13 billion were driven by foreign exchange rate movements.

Trading assets increased by € 17 billion during the first quarter, cash and due from banks together with interest-earning deposits with banks increased by € 9 billion. Both increases were largely attributable to foreign exchange rate movements.

Financial assets available for sale (reported as part of Remaining Assets) increased by € 8 billion mainly driven by increases in highly liquid securities held in the Group's Strategic Liquidity reserve. These increases are the result of the Group's ongoing optimization of its liquidity reserves.

### Movements in Liabilities

As of March 31, 2015, total liabilities increased by € 242 billion (or 15 %) compared to year-end 2014.

Similar to total assets, the overall increase in liabilities also reflects the impact of foreign exchange rate movements during the quarter.

Compared to December 31, 2014, negative market values from derivative financial instruments, and brokerage and securities related payables increased by € 114 billion and € 50 billion, respectively, primarily due to the same reasons driving the movements in positive market values from derivative financial instruments and brokerage and securities related receivables as outlined above.

Deposits were up by € 40 billion, primarily in our funding through transaction banking, largely related to increased current account deposits stemming from clearing activities, retail and unsecured wholesale. Foreign exchange rate movements also contributed to this increase.

Long-term debt increased by € 13 billion, primarily driven by foreign exchange rate movements as well as higher funding activities which exceeded the amount of debt that matured during the quarter.

Trading liabilities increased by € 12 billion, with more than two-thirds relating to equity securities and the remainder to debt securities.

Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned, under both accrual and fair value accounting, have increased by € 9 billion in total, driven by increased secured funding of trading inventory and foreign exchange rate movements.

Other short-term borrowings were down by € 4 billion, primarily from reductions in GTB with a corresponding increase in deposits, and to a lesser extent in our NCOU.

### Liquidity

Liquidity reserves amounted to € 203 billion as of March 31, 2015 (compared to € 184 billion as of December 31, 2014). We maintained a positive liquidity stress result as of March 31, 2015 (under the combined scenario).

### Equity

Total equity as of March 31, 2015 increased by € 4.7 billion. The main factors contributing to this development were positive effects from exchange rate changes of € 3.7 billion (especially in the U.S. dollar). Further contributing to the increase were net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders of € 544 million and unrealized net gains on financial assets available for sale of € 412 million, which mainly resulted from improved market prices of debt securities from European issuers.

## Regulatory Capital

The calculation of the regulatory capital numbers and ratios presented in this report reflects the ECB Decision (EU) (2015/4) from February 4, 2015 on recognition of interim or year-end profits in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Starting January 1, 2014, the calculation of our regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and capital ratios incorporates the capital requirements following the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and Capital Requirements Directive 4 (CRD 4), published on June 27, 2013 including certain transitional rules. When referring to the results according to the transitional rules that are currently applicable to us, we use the term "CRR/CRD 4". When referring to the results according to the full application of the final framework we use the term "fully loaded CRR/CRD 4".

Our Tier 1 capital according to CRR/CRD 4 as of March 31, 2015 was € 63.0 billion, € 0.9 billion lower than at the end of 2014, resulting in a CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital ratio of 14.6 %, down from 16.1 % at December 31, 2014. Our Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital according to CRR/CRD 4 decreased in the first three months by € 0.4 billion to € 59.7 billion, resulting in a CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital ratio of 13.8 % as of March 31, 2015, compared with 15.2 % at the end of 2014. Our Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital according to CRR/CRD 4 decreased by € 0.5 billion to € 3.3 billion.

The increase in our CET 1 capital instruments and reserves in the first three months 2015 was mainly the result of positive effects from foreign currency translation within Accumulated other comprehensive income of € 3.7 billion, but was more than offset by higher regulatory adjustments to CET 1 capital of € 4.1 billion compared to the year-end 2014 mainly due to CET 1 capital deductions that are phased in with a rate of 40 % in 2015 (20 % in 2014), primarily intangible assets and deferred tax assets. First quarter 2015 net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders of € 544 million was fully offset by dividend accrual due to the application of a pay-out ratio assumption of 100 % according to the above mentioned ECB decision.

The decrease in our AT1 capital instruments of € 2.6 billion compared to December 31, 2014 resulted mainly from our redemptions of legacy Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments. An offsetting effect arose from certain deductions (mainly intangible assets) that were phased out from AT1 capital. These deductions reflect the residual amount of certain CET 1 deductions (i.e. 60 % in 2015 compared to 80 % in 2014) that are subtracted from CET 1 capital under "fully-loaded" rules, but are allowed to reduce AT1 capital during transitional period. This resulted in lower regulatory adjustments to AT 1 capital of € 2.1 billion in the first three months 2015.

Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital as of March 31, 2015 was € 52.5 billion, € 1.8 billion higher than at the end of 2014, resulting in a fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital ratio of 12.2 %, down from 12.9 % as of December 31, 2014. Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital increased in the first three months 2015 by € 1.8 billion to € 47.8 billion, resulting in a fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital ratio of 11.1 %, compared with 11.7 % at the end of 2014.

The increase in our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 mainly reflects the positive effects from foreign currency translation within Accumulated other comprehensive income of € 3.7 billion that were partly offset by higher regulatory adjustments to CET 1 capital of € 2.1 billion, also mainly driven by foreign exchange movements, compared to year-end 2014. The positive effect in our CET 1 capital and its impact on the ratio however was more than offset by an increase in fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 RWA.

RWA according to CRR/CRD 4 were € 432 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 397 billion at the end of 2014. The overall increase of € 35 billion largely reflects the change in foreign exchange movements by € 18 billion and operational risk risk-weighted assets with € 8 billion being explained by the inclusion of industry losses in our model calculations. Additional contributors are increases in credit and market risk RWA reflecting movements in business volumes.

Risk-weighted assets according to CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded were € 431 billion as of March 31, 2015 being € 0.7 billion lower compared to the RWA under the transitional rule reflecting lower RWA from our deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arises from temporary differences and holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities, which are subject to threshold exemptions as outlined in Article 48 CRR.

### Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, "Reclassification of Financial Assets"

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 the carrying value of reclassified assets was € 7.3 billion and € 7.4 billion, respectively, compared with a fair value of € 7.4 billion and € 7.4 billion as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. These assets are held in the NCOU.

Please refer to the note "Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, 'Reclassification of Financial Assets'" for additional information on these assets and on the impact of their reclassification.

### Exposure to Monoline Insurers

The following is an update on the development of protection purchased from monoline insurers.

#### Monoline exposure related to U.S. residential mortgages

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec 31, 2014			
	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA <sup>1</sup>	CVA <sup>1</sup>	Fair value after CVA <sup>1</sup>	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA <sup>1</sup>	CVA <sup>1</sup>	Fair value after CVA <sup>1</sup>
AA Monolines: <sup>2</sup>								
Other subprime	103	27	(5)	22	95	30	(7)	23
Alt-A	1,544	466	(66)	400	1,405	423	(61)	361
<b>Total AA Monolines<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>384</b>

<sup>1</sup> For monolines with actively traded CDS, the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is calculated using a full CDS-based valuation model. For monolines without actively traded CDS, a model-based approach is used with various input factors, including relevant market driven default probabilities, the likelihood of an event (either a restructuring or an insolvency), an assessment of any potential settlement in the event of a restructuring, and recovery rates in the event of either restructuring or insolvency. The monolines CVA methodology is reviewed on a quarterly basis by management.

<sup>2</sup> Ratings are the lowest of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or our own internal credit ratings.

<sup>3</sup> A portion of the mark-to-market monoline exposure has been mitigated with CDS protection arranged with other market counterparties and other economic hedge activity.

#### Other Monoline exposure

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec 31, 2014			
	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA <sup>1</sup>	CVA <sup>1</sup>	Fair value after CVA <sup>1</sup>	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA <sup>1</sup>	CVA <sup>1</sup>	Fair value after CVA <sup>1</sup>
AA Monolines: <sup>2</sup>								
TPS-CLO	1,322	273	(45)	228	1,269	254	(43)	210
CMBS	778	(2)	0	(2)	712	(2)	0	(2)
Student loans	365	51	(10)	41	322	44	(9)	35
Other	567	77	(15)	62	506	72	(14)	59
<b>Total AA Monolines</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>(70)</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>302</b>
Non Investment-Grade Monolines: <sup>2</sup>								
TPS-CLO	341	87	(18)	69	329	77	(16)	61
CMBS	1,647	(2)	0	(2)	1,476	(2)	0	(2)
Corporate single name/Corporate CDO	31	6	(1)	5	28	5	0	5
Student loans	765	74	(10)	64	679	66	(9)	57
Other	845	136	(44)	92	774	136	(50)	86
<b>Total Non Investment-Grade Monolines</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>(73)</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Total<sup>3,4</sup></b>	<b>6,661</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>(141)</b>	<b>509</b>

<sup>1</sup> For monolines with actively traded CDS, the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is calculated using a full CDS-based valuation model. For monolines without actively traded CDS, a model-based approach is used with various input factors, including relevant market driven default probabilities, the likelihood of an event (either a restructuring or an insolvency), an assessment of any potential settlement in the event of a restructuring, and recovery rates in the event of either restructuring or insolvency. The monolines CVA methodology is reviewed on a quarterly basis by management.

<sup>2</sup> Ratings are the lowest of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or our own internal credit ratings.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes counterparty exposure to monoline insurers that relates to wrapped bonds of € 26 million as of March 31, 2015, and € 22 million as of December 31, 2014, which represents an estimate of the potential mark-downs of wrapped assets in the event of monoline defaults.

<sup>4</sup> A portion of the mark-to-market monoline exposure has been mitigated with CDS protection arranged with other market counterparties and other economic hedge activity.

## Related Party Transactions

We have business relationships with several companies in which we own significant equity interests. We also have business relationships with a number of companies where members of our Management Board hold positions on boards of directors or non-executive boards. Our business relationships with these companies cover many of the financial services we provide to our clients generally. For more detailed information, please refer to the section "Other Financial Information" of this Interim Report.

## Management and Supervisory Board

Mr. Christian Sewing became a member of the Management Board as of January 1, 2015, and is responsible for the Legal Department, Group Audit and Incident Management.

## Events after the Reporting Period

On April 22, 2015 Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to purchase additional Postbank shares. With this transaction Deutsche Bank's share in Postbank increases to approximately 97 %. The transaction will result in a net loss of approximately € 93 million in the second quarter of 2015.

## Outlook

The following section should be read in conjunction with the Outlook section in the Management Report provided in the Financial Report 2014 that outlined our expectations for 2015 and 2016.

### The Global Economy

In 2015, we expect global economic growth to remain unchanged, compared to last year, at 3.4 % on an annual average, which is below the trend growth rate seen prior to the financial crisis. Global inflation is likely to drop to 3.3 %, owing to the weak trend in commodity prices and underutilized capacities.

We anticipate that growth in the industrialized countries will accelerate sharply to 2.2 % with a muted rise of 0.5 % in consumer prices. By contrast, we expect growth in emerging markets to fall to 4.3 %. We expect inflation to be 5.5 %.

In the eurozone, GDP looks likely to rise by 1.4 % in 2015 on the back of the global economic recovery, an easing of lending conditions, significantly lower oil prices and a weaker euro. The continuing geopolitical risks and the need to reduce private sector debt levels are likely to have a dampening effect. We expect hysteresis effects and moderate growth will likely lead to only a slow improvement of the job market. We expect unemployment to fall to an average of 11.0 % in 2015. The weak trend in commodity prices and underutilized capacities will likely, in our view, lead to a stagnation of consumer prices in 2015. We expect the eurozone economy will continue to enjoy strong support from the ongoing expansive monetary policy of the European Central Bank (ECB), which, as part of its unconventional program of measures, increased its asset purchases to € 60 billion per month in March 2015 and, in addition to its purchases of covered bonds and asset-backed securities, also began buying bonds issued by central governments of the eurozone, agencies and European institutions. Political uncertainty is likely to remain relatively high throughout the year due to the difficult ongoing negotiations between the EU, IMF and Greece, as well as pending elections in Finland, Portugal and Spain, where eurosceptic parties could gain a larger share of the votes. Driven by predominantly domestic growth, we expect the German economy to expand by 2.0 % in 2015, once again at a faster rate than the eurozone overall.

In the U.S., we expect above-trend growth of 3.1 % in 2015 and the U.S. looks set to be the main driver of growth in industrial countries, especially as the slowdown in growth in the first quarter 2015 caused by weather factors is likely to be temporary. As a result of weak commodity prices and moderate wage pressure, consumer prices will likely, in our view, rise by 0.6 % in 2015. We expect the continued recovery of the job market and increased housing-related expenditure will likely result in stronger economic growth. Households are in good financial shape. Together with the fall in energy costs, this financial strength is likely to stimulate stronger consumption. The Federal Reserve's monetary policy should continue to support the U.S. economy. We expect the first key interest rate hike to come in September 2015 and a key rate of 0.6 % by the end of this year.

The Japanese economy is expected to expand by 0.9 % in 2015. Fiscal measures and the ongoing, extremely expansionary monetary policy are likely to provide further stimulus for growth. Inflation is expected to fall to 0.7 % as the effects of the rise in sales tax ease off and the weak commodity prices take hold.

In 2015, we expect emerging market growth to weaken across all key regions. Economic activity in Asia (excluding Japan) is expected to experience a moderate slowdown to 6.4 % with inflation at 2.7 %. Overall, we expect growth in the Chinese economy to slow to 7 % in 2015 with inflation at 1.8 %, primarily as a result of the real estate market cooling off. Monetary and fiscal policy are likely to become more expansive. In India, we expect overall growth to accelerate to 7.5 % in 2015 and consumer prices to rise by 5.3 %.

In the emerging market economies of Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, we anticipate that growth will slow to 0.6 % in 2015, with consumer prices increasing by 8.4 %. We expect weak oil prices will put pressure on the oil producing countries, with the Russian economy, especially, feeling the effects. We anticipate that Russia will slide into a recession with its economy contracting by 5.2 %. In particular, the sanctions imposed in response to the Ukraine crisis will have, in our view, a dampening effect. We expect inflation in Russia to be at 16.2 %.

Growth in Latin America is expected to cool to 0.7 % in 2015, slowed by supply-side restrictions and low commodities prices. Consumer prices are projected to rise by 12.8 %. The Brazilian economy is expected to contract by 0.7 % in 2015 while consumer prices look set to rise by 7.9 %.

Risks for our forecast include the impending turnaround in U.S. monetary policy, which could prove bumpy and lead to a far greater rise in bond-market rates than we originally assumed. This would have a negative impact on the financial markets and could create problems especially for the emerging markets. Furthermore, the negative effect of the appreciation of the U.S. dollar could turn out to be greater than expected. In Europe, an emerging discussion on future monetary policy, the lack of fiscal consolidation and delays in implementing structural reforms as well as increasing support for eurosceptic parties could potentially have a substantial impact on our forecasts. Our outlook for developments in the emerging market countries is subject to three main risks; demand from the industrialized countries could prove weaker than anticipated, the crisis in the Ukraine could intensify, and China's attempt to cool its economy could lead to a hard landing.

## The Banking Industry

European banks may see an improvement in their business over the course of 2015, as laid out in the Financial Report 2014. A moderate rise is expected in revenues as well as private-sector lending volumes and deposits. A further reduction in provisions for credit losses is likely, provided the macroeconomic environment continues to stabilise as expected and no new major disruptions occur in the context of the debt crisis.

In the U.S., different trends are likely to overlap on the revenue side. On the one hand, we believe business volumes look set to grow further; on the other hand, ongoing margin pressure will likely weigh on net interest income. The expected turnaround in monetary policy could provide relief in the medium term. At the same time, there are signs that loan loss provisions may rise from their very low level at present.

A slight upturn in global investment banking seems possible in 2015. Activity in M&A, equity capital markets and parts of the fixed-income segment could pick up.

The asset management business should benefit globally from a range of factors including increasingly divergent monetary policies on both sides of the Atlantic leading to greater volatility on capital markets, stronger economic growth both in Europe and the U.S., very high valuations in many securities markets and a growing risk appetite among investors.

With regard to financial regulation and supervision, the main focus in the euro area is likely to be on the further implementation of the common supervision as well as the establishment of the Single Resolution Mechanism. In addition, work will continue on fleshing out the Capital Markets Union project and decisions are pending on the so-called banking structural reform and the financial transaction tax. Globally, the debate on the introduction of new requirements concerning the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) and the nominal leverage ratio will be, in our view, particularly important. Litigation charges could remain substantial.



## The Deutsche Bank Group

Since we announced our strategic and financial aspirations for 2015 in our Strategy 2015+, we believe we have made significant progress with respect to our Strategy 2015+ aspirations. In particular, our CET 1 capital ratio has improved significantly since 2012, and we believe we are better balanced as each of our core businesses contributed more than € 1 billion in income before income taxes in 2014. However, our regulatory and the protracted low interest rate environment, combined with high costs resulting from litigation and investigations to which we are subject, increased regulatory and compliance costs as well as the persistence of our operating complexity and continued high controllable costs have made it more challenging to meet our Strategy 2015+ targets than we originally anticipated. After completing a rigorous strategy review process we have developed the next phase in our strategy covering the period through 2020, which we refer to as “Strategy 2020”. We have made the following key decisions:

- We intend to deleverage Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) and emphasize those business areas that can help us build a more focused, resilient and relationship-driven investment bank. Through these measures, we plan to reduce our CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure by approximately € 200 billion (gross) in CB&S by 2018. This is expected to be achieved by a reduction of low-yielding assets, reduced product/client perimeter and derivatives roll-off and is expected to be partially offset by redeployment and growth of approximately € 50-70 billion. We believe the impact of our exposure reduction aspirations will result in a reduction of revenues on an ongoing basis of approximately € 0.6 billion and deleveraging charges of approximately € 0.8 billion by 2018, but that these effects will be more than offset by market growth and revenues from redeploying our assets.
- We believe that our ability to fully realize the value of our acquisition of Postbank eroded in the face of the changed regulatory environment and our revised strategy. As part of our refocus, we intend to deconsolidate Postbank and launch a re-IPO in 2016. This step should lead to a CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure reduction of approximately € 140 billion. Facilitating the implementation of the above, we intend to initiate the process of squeezing-out non-controlling shareholders in Postbank in 2015. This step is intended to provide us with additional flexibility in executing the envisaged re-IPO of Postbank.
- We plan to invest groupwide up to € 1 billion by 2020 to deploy additional digital technologies across our platform. We intend to focus on customer experience, revenue opportunities, enabling our platform, and new clients.
- We plan to invest more than € 1.5 billion by 2020 in our core product engines to accelerate growth in GTB and Deutsche AWM. With respect to GTB, we expect an increase of more than € 50 billion in our incremental CRR/CRD 4 leverage exposure, which we believe will support our services to corporate clients and financial institutions. With respect to Deutsche AWM, we plan to increase our lending balance sheet by 5 - 10 % per year to support our clients' needs and to increase relationship managers in key markets by 15 % in the next two years. In connection with these activities, we anticipate increasing the balance sheet totals of GTB and Deutsche AWM by approximately 30 to 40 % by 2020.
- We intend to rationalize our geographic footprint with a targeted reduction / exit of presence in 7-10 countries and invest in high growth hubs.
- We intend to redesign operating and governance model to achieve higher efficiency by deemphasizing certain products and client segments and locations and modernizing our IT infrastructure and platforms. This is intended to reduce complexity, maintain even stronger controls and achieve easier resolvability with a target of additional organic gross cost reductions of approximately € 3.5 billion by 2020, with targeted aggregate cost to achieve of approximately € 3.7 billion.

With the implementation of Strategy 2020, we aim to achieve the following medium term financial ambitions:

- Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio equal to or greater than 5 %
- Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio of approximately 11 %
- Post-tax Return on Tangible Equity greater than 10 %
- Organic gross cost reduction of approximately € 3.5 billion and a cost/income ratio of approximately 65 %
- Payout ratio, meaning the aggregate of dividends we pay and the prices of shares we repurchase in the market, of at least 50 %

We are now focused on the successful execution of Strategy 2020 and the related financial targets rather than those key performance indicators and financial targets that we previously communicated under Strategy 2015+ and the related updated aspirations from May 2014.

Our aspirations are subject to a number of internal and external factors, including market, economic and political uncertainties, which could negatively impact or prevent the implementation of our strategic goals or the realization of their anticipated benefits. These include economic factors such as the recurrence of extreme turbulence in the markets in which we are active, weakness in global, regional and national economic conditions, including with respect to the protracted low interest rate environment, increased competition for business and political instability, especially in Europe. In particular, we expect NCOU to have a negative effect on our income before income taxes in the medium term as we run down assets at a slower pace and we continue to settle litigation matters. In addition, we have presented our cost reduction targets on a gross basis, and our net costs may not decline by the amounts indicated above or at all, even if our gross cost reduction targets are achieved. The extent to which we are able to achieve our aspirations may also be impacted by regulatory changes that may affect our businesses differently than we currently expect. In particular, regulators could demand changes to our business model or organization that could reduce our profitability. As these governmental initiatives are subject to ongoing discussions, we cannot at this stage quantify any future impact. We are also involved in numerous litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside of Germany, especially in the United States. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. While we have resolved a number of important legal matters and made progress on others, we expect the litigation environment to continue to be challenging. If litigation and regulatory matters continue to occur at the same rate and magnitude as in recent years, we may not be able to achieve our Strategy 2020 aspirations.

If we fail to implement our strategic initiatives in whole or in part or should the initiatives that are implemented fail to produce the anticipated benefits, or should the costs we incur to implement our initiatives exceed the € 3.7 billion we have anticipated, we may fail to achieve our financial objectives, or incur losses or low profitability or erosions of our capital base, and our share price may be materially and adversely affected.

## The Business Segments

Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) along with the rest of the investment banking industry saw improved revenues in the first quarter of 2015, reflecting an increase in volatility, higher equity valuations and robust corporate finance deal flow. Going forward we expect investment banking industry revenues to see moderate growth supported by a better macroeconomic outlook and increased volatility. However, challenges will remain including ongoing regulatory pressure, continued pressure on resources and the potential impact of geopolitical events. In Sales & Trading, we expect global fixed income revenues to grow slightly in 2015 versus 2014 levels, supported by increased volatility and client activity driven by increasing monetary policy divergence. In Corporate Finance, we expect the 2015 fee pool to be flat versus 2014 levels. Building on improved revenue momentum from previous quarters, we plan to continue to dynamically optimize the business, while executing on our cost, capital and leverage targets, and delivering cultural change. Geographically, we plan to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to market opportunities in order to maximize profitability and returns.

Private & Business Clients (PBC) seeks to realise opportunities by further strengthening our leadership in the German home market whilst extending our well-positioned advisory franchises in selected international markets. In terms of investment products, we aim to continue our growth path across all our businesses which is particularly dependent on movements in the European macroeconomic environment and an improving customer confidence in Germany. Additionally, we intend to invest in digital platforms to expand our multi-channel offering and offer new customer experience. The low interest rate environment is expected to remain in the near term and may continue to impact our deposit revenues. Further revisions in regulatory requirements may additionally affect our overall revenue generation capacity.

For Global Transaction Banking (GTB) comparably low interest rate levels, with even negative interest rates in keys markets, a highly competitive environment and challenges from geopolitical events are likely to continue to adversely impact business in 2015. However, we anticipate a slight recovery in the interest rate environment in some markets towards the end of the year and the volume growth in trade finance and cash management transactions to continue and therefore counterbalance these headwinds. Together with our continued focus on building and developing client relationships and a comprehensive offering of high quality and innovative products and services, we believe this leaves us well-placed to cope with the challenging environment and further grow our business.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (Deutsche AWM) expects to remain on track on its growth path, driven by the continued revenue growth through expanded market share in key client segments and the delivery of innovative investment solutions and performance, as well as continued cost management and the successful execution of ongoing initiatives to optimize our operating and technology platform. In wealth management, we continue to expand relationships with ultra-high net worth clients in both developed and emerging markets. In asset management, we combine traditional strengths in active investment management with a growing emphasis on passive/ Exchange Traded Funds, alternative asset and multi-asset solutions to serve the needs of retail and institutional clients alike. Additionally, across Deutsche AWM we plan to further broaden our relationships with other divisions of Deutsche Bank to extend product distribution and client service. We expect focused execution of ongoing transformation projects in respect of the operating platform, including improved systems for investment management and client service and reporting. Looking ahead, while certain macroeconomic developments such as European sovereign debt issues, emerging market volatility, and the changing regulatory environment create uncertainty, continued global economic recovery is expected to bolster the asset and wealth management industry through 2015 to the benefit of large, solutions-oriented managers including Deutsche AWM. In the near term, a decrease in wealth management transactional activity could offset broader growth in assets and revenues.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) is expected to further contribute to the Group's strategic targets including the deleveraging program. The aim is to reduce balance sheet size, free up capital and protect shareholder value by reducing risks from remaining assets and business activities. This has translated into an emphasis on reducing capital demand to improve Deutsche Bank's capital ratios without diluting shareholders. Going forward, we expect to focus on deleveraging the balance sheet as measured under CRR/CRD 4, thereby assisting the bank to meet its leverage ratio targets. Additional focus is on resolving high-profile contingent risks and non-bank assets as well as aligning the underlying cost base of the NCOU division as de-risking progresses. Challenges remain for the successful execution of this strategy, including exposure to changes in the wider economic environment and macro market conditions. Such changes may make the associated timeline for de-risking activity less certain and may also impact future results. In addition, the NCOU continues to incur the associated costs from expensive liabilities and for the use of Deutsche Bank Group platforms. The pace of de-risking has slowed as the portfolio size has decreased. In addition to the uncertainty which arises from the NCOU de-risking strategy, we also expect that the litigation and enforcement environment will continue to be challenging.

# Risk Report

## Introduction

### Risk Management Framework

The wide variety of our businesses requires us to identify, measure, aggregate and manage our risks effectively, and to allocate our capital among our businesses appropriately. We operate as an integrated group through our divisions, business units and infrastructure functions. We manage risk and capital through a framework of principles, organizational structures and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the divisions and business units. Further information about our risk management framework, which has remained principally unchanged since year-end 2014, can be found in our Financial Report 2014.

### Basel 3 and CRR/CRD 4

In the European Union, the new Basel 3 capital framework was implemented by the “Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms” as amended (Capital Requirements Regulation, or “CRR”), and the “Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms” as amended (Capital Requirements Directive 4, or “CRD 4”) published on June 27, 2013. The CRR/CRD 4 framework replaced the laws implementing the international capital adequacy standards as recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, commonly referred to as Basel 2 and Basel 2.5. In order to create a single “rulebook” for credit institutions and investment firms in the European Union, the CRR was made directly applicable to them, which eliminated the need for national implementing legislation with respect to the regulatory areas covered by it. As a result, the German Banking Act (KWG) was amended to remove all provisions that have been supplanted by the CRR. Newly effective provisions governing regulatory capital requirements, the assessment of counterparty risk and securitizations, and many other regulations relevant for Deutsche Bank are now located in the CRR. In addition, the CRD 4 was implemented into German law by means of further amendments to the German Banking Act (KWG) and the German Solvency Regulation (SolvV) and accompanying regulations. Jointly, these laws and regulations represent the new regulatory framework applicable in Germany to among other things, capital, leverage and liquidity as well as disclosures.

The new regulatory framework became effective on January 1, 2014, subject to certain transitional rules. Therefore when referring to the results according to the transitional rules we use the term “CRR/CRD 4”. When referring to our results according to the full application of the final envisaged framework (and thus without consideration of applicable transitional methodology), we use the term “CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded”. At the same time, CRR/CRD 4 left in place unchanged transitional rules that had been adopted in earlier capital adequacy frameworks through Basel 2.5 regarding the risk weighting of certain categories of assets, e.g the rule permitting the grandfathering of equity investments at a risk-weight of 100 %. In this case, our CRR/CRD 4 methodology assumes that the impact of the expiration of these transitional rules will be mitigated through sales of the underlying assets or other measures prior to the expiration of the grandfathering provisions at the end of 2017.

The new minimum capital ratios were phased in beginning of 2015. Most regulatory adjustments (i.e., capital deductions and regulatory filters) are being phased in through 2018. Capital instruments that no longer qualify under the new rules are being phased out through 2022. New capital buffer requirements are being phased in by 2019. Although they were subject to supervisory reporting starting from 2014, binding minimum requirements for short-term liquidity are introduced in 2015 and a standard for longer term liquidity is expected to become effective in 2018. The introduction of a binding leverage ratio is expected from 2018 following disclosure of the ratio starting in 2015.

For purpose of clarity, we aligned the nomenclature from the CRR/CRD 4 framework relating to the elements of regulatory capital throughout this report.

As there are still some interpretation uncertainties with regard to the CRR/CRD 4 rules and some of the related binding Technical Standards are not yet finally available, we will continue to refine our assumptions and models as our and the industry's understanding and interpretation of the rules evolve. In this light, our CRR/CRD 4 measures may differ from our earlier expectations, and as our competitors' assumptions and estimates regarding such implementation may also vary, our CRR/CRD 4 measures may not be comparable with similarly labeled measures used by our competitors.

### Scope of Consolidation

The following sections refer to our financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Consequently, the reporting is generally based on IFRS principles of valuation and consolidation. However, in particular for Pillar 3 purposes, regulatory principles of consolidation are relevant which differ from those applied for our financial statements and are described in more detail in our Financial Report 2014. Where the regulatory relevant scope is used this is explicitly stated.

## Overall Risk Assessment

Key risk categories for us include credit risk, market risk, operational risk (including legal risk), business risk (including tax and strategic risk), reputational risk, liquidity risk, model risk and compliance risk (MaRisk, i.e., minimum requirements for risk management). We manage the identification, assessment and mitigation of top and emerging risks through an internal governance process and the use of risk management tools and processes. Our approach to identification and impact assessment aims to ensure that we mitigate the impact of these risks on our financial results, long term strategic goals and reputation.

As part of our regular risk and cross-risk analysis, sensitivities of the key portfolio risks are reviewed using a bottom-up risk assessment and through a top-down macro-economic and political scenario analysis. This two-pronged approach allows us to capture not only risks that have an impact across our risk inventories and business divisions but also those that are relevant only to specific portfolios.

Current portfolio-wide risks on which we continue to focus include: the potential for a re-escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis, particularly given the renewed stress in Greece amid slow bailout negotiations and deposit flight from domestic banks, a potential slowdown in Asian growth, disruptive US monetary tightening and its impact in particular on Emerging Markets and the potential risk of a geopolitical shock including the ongoing tensions between Russia and Ukraine. These risks have been a consistent focus throughout recent quarters. In recent months we have also focused on the impact of lower oil prices on key producing countries and related industries. The assessment of the potential impacts of these risks is made through integration into our group-wide stress tests which assess our ability to absorb these events should they occur. The results of these tests showed that we currently have adequate capital and liquidity reserves to absorb the impact of these risks if they were to materialize in line with the tests' parameters.

The first three months of 2015 continued to demonstrate global regulatory trends seen in 2014, which we view as likely to persist through the coming years. We are focused on identifying potential regulatory changes and assessing the possible impacts on our business model and processes.

## Risk Profile

Our mix of various business activities results in diverse risk taking by our business divisions. We measure the key risks inherent in their respective business models through the undiversified Total Economic Capital metric, which mirrors each business division's risk profile before taking into account cross-risk effects at the Group level.

Risk profile of our business divisions as measured by economic capital, risk weighted assets in comparison to performance metrics

	Three months ended March 31, 2015							
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consoli- dation & Adjustments	Total	Total in %
Credit Risk	6,871	3,504	2,424	388	842	38	14,067	40
Market Risk	5,688	3,713	189	2,044	1,102	4,551	17,287	49
Operational Risk	5,746	543	604	1,173	399	0	8,464	24
Business Risk	2,581	0	4	0	528	0	3,113	9
Diversification Benefit <sup>1</sup>	(4,910)	(998)	(440)	(778)	(456)	(158)	(7,740)	(22)
<b>Total EC</b>	<b>15,977</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>35,192</b>	<b>100</b>
(in %)	45	19	8	8	7	13	100	N/M
Income (loss) before income taxes	643	536	409	291	(381)	(18)	1,479	N/M
Pre-tax return on average active equity (in %) <sup>2</sup>	8	13	23	16	(18)	N/M	8	N/M
Risk weighted assets <sup>3</sup>	213,582	76,704	51,638	21,949	46,327	21,189	431,390	N/M

N/M - Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk)

<sup>2</sup> Book equity allocation framework driven by risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure. See "Segments Information" on the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

<sup>3</sup> Risk weighted assets are based upon CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded.

	Three months ended March 31, 2014 <sup>1</sup>							
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consoli- dation & Adjustments	Total	Total in %
Credit Risk	4,726	3,662	2,058	330	1,164	59	11,999	42
Market Risk	5,560	3,219	197	1,497	1,361	1,723	13,558	48
Operational Risk	2,402	769	81	585	1,304	0	5,141	18
Business Risk	2,162	0	5	1	676	0	2,843	10
Diversification Benefit <sup>2</sup>	(2,632)	(906)	(170)	(490)	(898)	42	(5,054)	(18)
<b>Total EC</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>28,487</b>	<b>100</b>
(in %)	43	24	8	7	13	6	100	N/M
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,439	475	357	167	(541)	(216)	1,680	N/M
Pre-tax return on average active equity (in %) <sup>3</sup>	27	13	27	11	(28)	N/M	12	N/M
Risk weighted assets <sup>4</sup>	165,432	79,613	41,523	13,791	57,990	14,963	373,313	N/M

N/M - Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Amounts allocated to the business segments have been restated to reflect comparatives according to the structure as of March 31, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk)

<sup>3</sup> Book equity allocation framework driven by risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure. See "Segments Information" on the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

<sup>4</sup> Risk weighted assets are based upon CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded.

Corporate Banking & Securities' (CB&S) risk profile is dominated by its trading in support of origination, structuring and market making activities, which gives rise to credit risk and market risk. Further credit risks originate from exposures to corporates and financial institutions. Under CB&S' current business model, the remainder is derived from operational risk and business risk, primarily from potential legal and earnings volatility risks, respectively. The share of the operational risk in CB&S' risk profile has increased significantly over the last year reflecting higher loss profile in the industry as well as a change in the allocation methodology within the Group. CB&S income before income taxes decreased by € 796 million or 55 % in the first three months of 2015 compared to the first three months of 2014 driven by increased litigation expenses, higher infrastructure cost at-

tributable to regulatory program expenditure and control function build out, partially offset by strong revenues. Accordingly, CB&S pre-tax return on average active equity decreased from the first quarter 2014 by 19 percentage points to 8 % in the first quarter 2015. This development was also driven by a higher average active equity allocation associated with our capital raise in May 2014 as well as an increase in risk-weighted assets.

Private & Business Clients' (PBC) risk profile comprises of credit risk from retail and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) lending as well as nontrading market risk from investment risk, modeling of client deposits and credit spread risk. While PBC's overall risk profile stayed materially unchanged over the year, the reported income before income taxes increased by € 61 million, or 13 %, compared to the first quarter of 2014, benefiting from a positive operational business development. Higher average active equity allocation offset the increase in the reported income before income taxes, leading to pre-tax return on average active equity remaining materially unchanged.

Global Transaction Banking's (GTB) revenues are generated from various products with different risk profiles. The vast majority of its risk relates to credit risk in the Trade Finance business, while other businesses attract low to no credit risk. The relatively low market risk mainly results from modeling of client deposits. Although GTB's income before income taxes increased by € 53 million, or 15 %, in the first three months of 2015 compared to the first quarter 2014 due to record revenues as well as lower provision for credit losses, the pre-tax return on average active equity decreased by 4 percentage points to 23 %. This decrease was driven by a higher average active equity allocation associated with our capital raise in May 2014 and higher risk-weighted assets from business growth.

The main risk driver of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management's (Deutsche AWM) business are guarantees on investment funds, which we report as nontrading market risk. Otherwise Deutsche AWM's advisory and commission focused business attracts primarily operational risk. Deutsche AWM's return on average active equity increased by 5 percentage points from the first quarter 2014 to 16 % in the first quarter 2015, reflecting increased revenue from higher assets under management. The increased economic capital usage was mainly driven by a higher nontraded market risk for guaranteed funds as well as increased operational risk allocation.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) portfolio includes activities that are non-core to the Bank's future strategy; assets earmarked for de-risking; assets suitable for separation; assets with significant capital absorption but low returns; and assets exposed to legal risks. NCOU's risk profile covers risks across the entire range of our operations comprising credit risks and also market and operational risks (including legal risks) targeted where possible for accelerated de-risking. The pre-tax return on average active equity benefited from the NCOU's performance improvement and slightly higher capital allocation. Whilst the de-risking strategy was capital accretive, net income continues to be impacted by outflows related to legal and regulatory matters.

Consolidation & Adjustments mainly comprises non traded market risk for structural foreign exchange risk, pension risk and equity compensation risk. The increase in non traded market risk compared to the first quarter 2014 was mainly driven by a higher structural foreign exchange risk caused by U.S. dollar strengthening and a methodology change for equity compensation risk.



## Treatment of other Material Risks

Concerning the main key risks “Credit Risk”, “Market Risk”, “Operational Risk” and “Liquidity Risk” and their developments within the first quarter 2015, further details can be found in the specific sections of this Risk Report dedicated to the respective risks. With regard to the other material risks such as “Business Risk”, “Reputational Risk”, “Model Risk” and “Compliance Risk”, information concerning their definition, identification and management is contained in applicable sections of our Financial Report 2014 (please refer especially to the dedicated sections “Risk Inventory” and “Risk Management Framework – Material Risks”). There are no material changes concerning the treatment, management and reporting of these risks in comparison to the explanations and descriptions disclosed therein. All risks assessed as material are covered by the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process as described in the section “Internal Adequacy Process” of this report. Modeling and measurement approaches for quantifying capital and demand are implemented across major risk classes. Non-standard risks (reputational risk, model risk, compliance risk) are implicitly covered in our economic capital framework, primarily within operational and strategic risk.

## Risk Management Executive Summary

### Credit Risk Summary

- Global growth drivers have shifted in recent months with the Eurozone regaining some momentum on the back of lower oil prices with the significant, QE-driven weakening of the Euro during the quarter expected to support further export growth. In contrast, macro data suggests that U.S. growth has slowed in Q1 although this is expected to be only temporary. Emerging Markets growth is now expected to slow moderately in aggregate in 2015 with the majority of major economies seeing lower growth year-on-year. Key risks to the outlook include the potential for a re-escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis, the impact of US monetary tightening in particular on Emerging Markets and ongoing elevated geopolitical risks, most notably in Russia/Ukraine. Potential impacts of these events on the credit portfolio are being monitored closely and we currently expect no material credit losses as a result. Credit exposure to Russia based on a country of domicile principle is € 4.5 billion as of March 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: € 4.8 billion) focused on corporates in strategically important industry sectors. Credit exposure to Ukraine is relatively small at € 0.4 billion as of March 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: € 0.4 billion).
- Our corporate credit portfolio is 72 % investment-grade rating at March 31, 2015, slightly improved compared to 71 % as at December 31, 2014. The corporate credit exposure increased by € 63.3 billion or 11.6 % during the first three months 2015 driven by foreign exchange changes and increases mostly to investment-grade counterparties.
- Our consumer credit portfolio increased slightly from year-end 2014 to March 31, 2015 by € 0.7 billion or 0.4 %, driven by increases in our loan books across Poland, India and Germany. The exposures outside Germany were affected by material Euro foreign exchange changes. As of March 31, 2015, 68 % of our exposure related to the mortgage lending portfolio had a LTV ratio below or equal to 50 %.
- Provision for credit losses was € 218 million in the first quarter 2015, a decrease of € 28 million, or 12 %, compared to the same period 2014. This mainly resulted from lower provisions for IAS 39 reclassified assets in NCOU partly offset by an increase in CB&S due to higher provisions in our shipping portfolio.
- RWA for credit risk has increased by € 16.4 billion or 7 % to € 261 billion since December 31, 2014, largely driven by the impact from foreign exchange movements and the increase in business activity in CB&S, partly offset by reductions related to book quality improvements.
- The economic capital usage for credit risk increased to € 14.1 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 12.9 billion at year-end 2014 reflecting higher exposures in CB&S and an increased economic capital usage for transfer risk.

## Market Risk Summary

- The average value-at-risk of our trading units was € 49.6 million during the first three months 2015, compared with € 51.6 million for 2014. The decrease was driven by an improvement in diversification and reduced interest rate value-at-risk.
- RWA for market risk has increased by € 8.4 billion or 13 % to € 72.6 billion since December 31, 2014, largely driven by increased risk levels coming from the incremental risk charge and an increase in the market risk standardized approach for securitisation positions mainly due to the end of the transitional period granted by Article 337 (4) CRR and foreign exchange movement.
- Nontrading market risk economic capital usage increased by € 2.2 billion or 22 % to € 12.1 billion as of March 31, 2015. The increase was primarily driven by a methodology change for equity compensation risk, a higher structural foreign exchange risk due to the U.S. dollar strengthening and a higher investment risk economic capital.
- The economic capital usage for trading market risk totaled € 5.2 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 5.0 billion at year-end 2014. The increase was primarily driven by the traded default risk component from the trading and fair value banking books.

## Operational Risk Summary

- The economic capital usage for operational risk increased to € 8.5 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 7.6 billion at year-end 2014. The increase was mainly driven by an increased operational risk loss profile of the industry as a whole. This is reflected in the external operational risk loss data that has given rise to the increased economic capital usage and which is largely due to the outflows related to litigation, investigations and regulatory enforcement actions.
- We continue to formally apply the economic capital safety margin to our AMA (advanced measurement approach) model, which we first implemented in 2011 to cover unforeseen legal risks. Risk sensitive model enhancements aimed to replace this safety margin were submitted to BaFin in the second quarter 2014. These enhancements will lead to a higher amount required for economic capital compared to this safety margin and management decided to recognize the increases arising from the model enhancements from the second quarter 2014.
- RWA for operational risk increased to € 75.5 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 67.1 billion at year-end 2014. The increase of € 8.4 billion is caused by the increased operational risk loss profile of the industry as a whole.

## Liquidity Risk Summary

- Liquidity reserves amounted to € 203 billion as of March 31, 2015 (compared to € 184 billion as of December 31, 2014). We maintained a positive liquidity stress result as of March 31, 2015 (under the combined scenario).
- Capital markets issuance activities in the first three months of 2015 amounted to €16.9 billion as compared to a planned volume of € 30-35 billion for the full year 2015.
- 75 % of our overall funding came from the funding sources we categorize as the most stable comprising capital markets and equity, retail and transaction banking.

## Capital Management Summary

- The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, calculated on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 (phase-in rate of 40 %), was 13.8 % as of March 31, 2015, compared with 15.2 % at year-end 2014 (phase-in rate of 20 %).
- CET 1 capital according to CRR/CRD 4 decreased by € 0.4 billion to € 59.7 billion as of March 31, 2015 compared with € 60.1 billion CET 1 capital as of December 31, 2014. The decrease in CET1 capital was driven by regulatory adjustments of € 4.1 billion mainly resulting from CET 1 deductions such as deductions from intangible assets that are phased-in with 40 % in 2015 compared to 20 % in 2014. The decrease in the first three months 2015 was partly offset by impacts from foreign currency translation within Accumulated other comprehensive income of € 3.7 billion.
- Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital according to CRR/CRD 4 decreased by € 0.5 billion to € 3.3 billion as of March 31, 2015 compared with € 3.8 billion AT1 capital at year-end 2014.
- RWA according to CRR/CRD 4 increased by € 35 billion to € 432 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 397 billion at year-end 2014. The RWA increase is mainly driven by the impact from foreign exchange movements and secondly reflects the impact of business growth in credit and market risk as well as higher operational risk RWA given recognition of external losses.
- The internal capital adequacy ratio decreased to 166 % as of March 31, 2015, compared with 177 % as of December 31, 2014. The decrease was mainly driven by a higher economic capital requirement.
- The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio decreased in the first three months from 11.7 % as of December 31, 2014 to 11.1 % as of March 31, 2015.

## Balance Sheet Management Summary

- As of March 31, 2015, our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.4 % compared to 3.5 % as of December 31, 2014, taking into account a fully loaded Tier 1 capital of € 52.5 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,549 billion (€ 50.7 billion and € 1,445 billion as of December 31, 2014, respectively).

## Credit Risk

### Credit Exposure Classifications

We classify our credit exposure under two broad headings: corporate credit exposure and consumer credit exposure.

- Our consumer credit exposure consists of our smaller-balance standardized homogeneous loans, primarily in Germany, Italy and Spain. It includes personal loans, residential and nonresidential mortgage loans, overdrafts and loans to self-employed and small business customers of our private and retail businesses.
- Our corporate credit exposure consists of all exposures not defined as consumer credit exposure.

### Corporate Credit Exposure

Main corporate credit exposure categories according to our internal creditworthiness categories of our counterparties

							Mar 31, 2015
in € m.	Probability of default <sup>1</sup>	Loans	Irrevocable lending commitments <sup>2</sup>	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives <sup>3</sup>	Debt securities available for sale	Total
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04 %	52,303	24,229	6,033	27,367	57,866	167,798
iA	0.04–0.11 %	49,666	44,022	18,027	19,731	3,669	135,115
iBBB	0.11–0.50 %	59,665	45,648	20,419	9,439	1,831	137,002
iBB	0.50–2.27 %	54,444	35,678	11,270	5,809	3,458	110,659
iB	2.27–10.22 %	20,992	18,456	5,117	2,123	99	46,788
iCCC and below	10.22–100 %	9,684	1,717	1,383	310	51	13,145
<b>Total</b>		<b>246,754</b>	<b>169,750</b>	<b>62,249</b>	<b>64,779</b>	<b>66,975</b>	<b>610,506</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the probability of default for a one year time horizon.

<sup>2</sup> Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.0 billion as of March 31, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable.

	Dec 31, 2014						
in € m.	Probability of default <sup>1</sup>	Loans <sup>2</sup>	Irrevocable lending commitments <sup>3</sup>	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives <sup>4</sup>	Debt securities available for sale	Total
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04 %	46,493	22,938	6,281	23,068	50,808	149,589
iA	0.04–0.11 %	44,799	39,336	17,696	9,469	3,371	114,670
iBBB	0.11–0.50 %	54,167	40,145	20,190	7,810	1,746	124,057
iBB	0.50–2.27 %	50,183	31,492	11,640	3,926	3,140	100,380
iB	2.27–10.22 %	19,359	18,924	4,929	2,253	17	45,482
iCCC and below	10.22–100 %	9,417	1,612	1,352	552	50	12,983
<b>Total</b>		<b>224,418</b>	<b>154,446</b>	<b>62,087</b>	<b>47,078</b>	<b>59,132</b>	<b>547,161</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the probability of default for a one year time horizon.

<sup>2</sup> Includes impaired loans mainly in category iCCC and below amounting to € 5.6 billion as of December 31, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.4 billion as of December 31, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable.

The above table shows an overall increase in our corporate credit exposure in the first three months 2015 of € 63.3 billion or 11.6 %. The increase in loans of € 22.3 billion was mainly attributable to the investment-grade rating bands. The increase in debt securities available for sale is almost entirely related to the top rating band. The quality of the corporate credit exposure before risk mitigation has slightly increased to 72 % of investment-grade rated exposures compared to 71 % as of December 31, 2014.

## Consumer Credit Exposure

In our consumer credit exposure we monitor consumer loan delinquencies in terms of loans that are 90 days or more past due and net credit costs, which are the annualized net provisions charged after recoveries.

### Consumer Credit Exposure

	Total exposure in € m.		90 days or more past due as a % of total exposure		Net credit costs as a % of total exposure	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014 <sup>1</sup>
Consumer credit exposure Germany	147,822	147,647	1.12	1.15	0.21	0.22
Consumer and small business financing	19,649	19,553	4.12	4.01	1.08	1.12
Mortgage lending	128,174	128,094	0.66	0.71	0.08	0.08
Consumer credit exposure outside Germany	39,287	38,761	5.32	5.32	0.63	0.68
Consumer and small business financing	13,228	13,003	10.92	10.95	1.42	1.55
Mortgage lending	26,059	25,758	2.48	2.48	0.23	0.25
<b>Total consumer credit exposure<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>187,109</b>	<b>186,408</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.32</b>

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 2015 we have refined our classification resulting in a reclassification of € 427 million of Small Business Financing into Mortgage lending (mainly loans relating to development banks) in Germany and € 1.1 billion of Mortgage lending into Small Business Financing (mainly Commercial Real Estate) outside Germany.

<sup>2</sup> Includes impaired loans amounting to € 4.4 billion as of March 31, 2015 and € 4.4 billion as of December 31, 2014.

The volume of our consumer credit exposure increased from year-end 2014 to March 31, 2015 by € 701 million, or 0.4 %, driven by our loan books in Poland, which increased by € 395 million, in India, which increased by € 213 million, and in Germany, which increased by € 175 million. The increase of the exposures in Poland and India were affected by material Euro foreign exchange rate changes.

The 90 days or more past due ratio of our consumer credit exposure marginally decreased from 2.02 % as per year-end 2014 to 2.00 % as of March 31, 2015.

The total net credit costs as a percentage of our consumer credit exposure decreased from 0.32 % as per year-end 2014 to 0.30 % as of March 31, 2015. This was driven by the further improved and stabilized environment in Germany and countries in Southern Europe in which we operate.

### Consumer mortgage lending exposure grouped by loan-to-value ratio buckets<sup>1</sup>

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014
≤ 50 %	68 %	68 %
> 50 ≤ 70 %	16 %	16 %
> 70 ≤ 90 %	9 %	9 %
> 90 ≤ 100 %	2 %	2 %
> 100 ≤ 110 %	1 %	1 %
> 110 ≤ 130 %	1 %	1 %
> 130 %	2 %	1 %

<sup>1</sup> When assigning the exposure to the corresponding LTV buckets, the exposure amounts are distributed according to their relative share of the underlying assessed real estate value.

The LTV expresses the amount of exposure as a percentage of assessed value of real estate.

Our LTV ratios are calculated using the total lending exposure divided by the current assessed value of the respective real estate. These values are updated on a regular basis. The lending exposure from transactions that benefit from additional liquid collateral is reduced by the value of that collateral, whereas any prior charges increase the corresponding total exposure. The LTV calculation includes exposure which is secured by real estate collateral. Any mortgage lending exposure that is collateralized exclusively by any type of collateral other than real estate is not included in the LTV calculation.

As of March 31, 2015, 68 % of our exposure related to the mortgage lending portfolio had a LTV ratio below or equal to 50 % (68 % as of December 31, 2014).

### Credit Risk Exposure to certain Eurozone Countries

Certain eurozone countries are presented within the tables below due to concerns relating to sovereign risk. This heightened risk is driven by a number of factors impacting the associated sovereign including high public debt levels and/or large deficits, limited access to capital markets, proximity of debt repayment dates, poor economic fundamentals and outlook (including low gross domestic product growth, weak competitiveness, high unemployment and political uncertainty). Fundamentals have improved to some extent, with the growth outlook for these economies stabilizing, competitiveness improving and external imbalances (i.e., current account deficits) narrowing. This adjustment process has been supported by the ECB's Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) program and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) which have provided a credible (if untested) backstop and helped to contain funding costs. Although a recent Advocate General Opinion stated that the OMT program should be valid under European law, the Court of Justice of the European Union is not expected to issue a final decision until the summer of 2015. The ECB's Quantitative Easing (QE) program will also help to lower funding costs across the Eurozone. The effectiveness of these measures has so far limited the contagion to other Eurozone bond markets from the rising stress in Greece following Syriza's election victory in January 2015 and subsequent uncertainty over the future of the bailout program.

For the presentation of our exposure to these eurozone countries we apply two general concepts as follows:

— In our "risk management view", we consider the domicile of the group parent, thereby reflecting the one obligor principle. All facilities to a group of borrowers which are linked to each other (i.e., by one entity holding a majority of the voting rights or capital of another) are consolidated under one obligor. This group of borrowers is usually allocated to the country of domicile of the respective parent company. As an example, a loan to a counterparty in Spain is Spanish risk as per a domicile view but considered a German risk from a risk management perspective if the respective counterparty is linked to a parent company domiciled in Germany following the above-mentioned one obligor principle. In this risk management view we also consider derivative netting and present exposures net of hedges and collateral. The collateral valuations follow the same approach and principles as outlined separately in our Financial Report 2014. Also, in our risk management view we classify exposure to special purpose entities based on the domicile of the underlying assets as opposed to the domicile of the special purpose entities. Additional considerations apply for structured products. If, for example, a structured note is issued by a special purpose entity domiciled in Ireland, it will be considered an Irish risk in a "country of domicile" view, but if the underlying assets collat-

eralizing the structured note are German mortgage loans, then the exposure would be included as German risk in the “risk management” view.

- In our “country of domicile view” we aggregate credit risk exposures to counterparties by allocating them to the domicile of the primary counterparty, irrespective of any link to other counterparties, or in relation to credit default swaps underlying reference assets from, these eurozone countries. Hence we also include counterparties whose group parent is located outside of these countries and exposures to special purpose entities whose underlying assets are from entities domiciled in other countries.

#### Net credit risk exposure with certain eurozone countries – Risk Management View

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014 <sup>1</sup>
Greece	528	416
Ireland	2,206	1,398
Italy	14,586	14,920
Portugal	1,075	1,002
Spain	9,346	8,273
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,741</b>	<b>26,009</b>

<sup>1</sup> Prior year figures were adjusted by € 0.8 billion exposure with Ireland and Italy to Securitization and Real Estate counterparties erroneously not included as at December 31, 2014.

Net credit risk exposure is up € 1.7 billion since year-end 2014. This was mainly driven by increased securitisation exposure in Ireland, as well as higher overnight placement with banks in Spain, partly offset by lower trading positions in Italy. Greece exposure increased by € 0.1 billion, mostly from the U.S. dollar denominated Shipping portfolio driven by the significant U.S. dollar appreciation during the first quarter and reduction in collateral value from ship re-valuations.

Our above exposure is principally to highly diversified, low risk retail portfolios and small and medium enterprises in Italy and Spain, as well as strong corporate and diversified mid-cap clients. Our financial institutions exposure is predominantly geared towards larger banks in Spain and Italy, typically collateralised. Sovereign exposure is at what we view as a manageable level absent more generalized contagion spreading after an adverse event such as a Greek exit from the euro.

The following tables, which are based on the “country of domicile” view, present our gross position, the included amount thereof of undrawn exposure and our net exposure to these eurozone countries. The gross exposure reflects our net credit risk exposure grossed up for net credit derivative protection purchased with underlying reference assets domiciled in one of these countries, guarantees received and collateral. Such collateral is particularly held with respect to our retail portfolio, but also for financial institutions predominantly based on derivative margining arrangements, as well as for corporates. In addition the amounts also reflect the allowance for credit losses. In some cases, our counterparties’ ability to draw undrawn commitments is limited by terms included in the specific contractual documentation. Net credit exposures are presented after effects of collateral held, guarantees received and further risk mitigation, including net notional amounts of credit derivatives for protection sold/(bought). The provided gross and net exposures to certain eurozone countries do not include credit derivative tranches and credit derivatives in relation to our correlation business which, by design, is structured to be credit risk neutral. Additionally the tranche and correlated nature of these positions do not allow a meaningful disaggregated notional presentation by country, e.g., as identical notional exposures represent different levels of risk for different tranche levels.

Gross position, included undrawn exposure and net exposure to certain eurozone countries – Country of Domicile View

in € m.	Sovereign		Financial Institutions		Corporates		Retail		Other		Total	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015 <sup>1</sup>	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Greece</b>												
Gross	121	100	811	716	1,804	1,176	8	8	0	34	2,743	2,033
Undrawn	0	0	32	20	186	72	1	3	0	0	219	95
Net	108	89	119	107	115	134	3	3	0	34	344	367
<b>Ireland</b>												
Gross	510	553	1,337	1,100	10,428	8,282	40	40	3,026 <sup>2</sup>	2,350 <sup>2</sup>	15,341	12,325
Undrawn	0	0	40	48	3,181	2,257	1	1	439 <sup>2</sup>	476 <sup>2</sup>	3,661	2,783
Net	(64)	(21)	587	524	7,163	5,154	5	5	3,006 <sup>2</sup>	2,350 <sup>2</sup>	10,697	8,012
<b>Italy</b>												
Gross	5,617	4,673	6,192	5,736	9,183	8,512	19,244	19,330	695	1,310	40,930	39,560
Undrawn	0	0	1,096	952	3,206	3,064	211	199	25	28	4,538	4,242
Net	1,181	244	3,349	3,431	6,769	5,900	6,839	6,768	605	1,229	18,743	17,573
<b>Portugal</b>												
Gross	18	(5)	369	404	1,263	1,053	1,981	2,023	63	205	3,696	3,680
Undrawn	0	0	89	37	272	122	13	31	0	0	374	191
Net	18	(76)	290	357	848	504	211	221	63	205	1,431	1,210
<b>Spain</b>												
Gross	670	696	3,000	2,465	9,859	9,345	10,572	10,585	591	840	24,692	23,931
Undrawn	0	0	956	738	3,939	3,832	468	481	6	16	5,369	5,068
Net	469	275	2,403	2,084	7,211	6,834	2,007	1,894	495	792	12,585	11,879
<b>Total gross</b>	<b>6,936</b>	6,018	<b>11,710</b>	10,421	<b>32,537</b>	28,368	<b>31,845</b>	31,986	<b>4,375</b>	4,738	<b>87,402</b>	81,530
<b>Total undrawn</b>	<b>0</b>	0	<b>2,212</b>	1,795	<b>10,784</b>	9,348	<b>694</b>	715	<b>471</b>	520	<b>14,161</b>	12,378
<b>Total net<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,713</b>	511	<b>6,747</b>	6,504	<b>22,106</b>	18,526	<b>9,065</b>	8,892	<b>4,169</b>	4,609	<b>43,800</b>	39,041

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 59 % of the overall exposure will mature within the next 5 years.

<sup>2</sup> Other exposures to Ireland include exposures to counterparties where the domicile of the group parent is located outside of Ireland as well as exposures to special purpose entities whose underlying assets are from entities domiciled in other countries.

<sup>3</sup> Total net exposure excludes credit valuation reserves for derivatives amounting to € 200 million as of March 31, 2015 and € 300 million as of December 31, 2014.

Total net exposure to the above selected eurozone countries increased by € 4.8 billion in the first three months of 2015 mainly driven by increased corporate portfolios in Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain and increased sovereign portfolios in Italy partly offset by reduced exposure with other counterparties in Italy and Spain.

Aggregate net credit risk exposure to certain eurozone countries by type of financial instrument

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015						
	Financial assets carried at amortized cost			Financial assets measured at fair value	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
	Loans before loan loss allowance	Loans after loan loss allowance	Other <sup>1</sup>	Financial assets available for sale <sup>2</sup>	Derivatives	Other	Total <sup>3</sup>
Greece	170	137	133	0	118	19	406
Ireland	3,474	3,444	2,811	456	1,404	2,533	10,648
Italy	10,967	9,900	4,041	866	4,434	3,360	22,601
Portugal	475	420	441	17	61	721	1,661
Spain	5,860	5,215	3,959	118	522	2,215	12,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>19,117</b>	<b>11,384</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>47,346</b>

<sup>1</sup> Primarily includes contingent liabilities and undrawn lending commitments.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes equities and other equity interests.

<sup>3</sup> After loan loss allowances.

Dec 31, 2014

in € m.	Financial assets carried at amortized cost			Financial assets measured at fair value	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Total <sup>3</sup>
	Loans before loan loss allowance	Loans after loan loss allowance	Other <sup>1</sup>	Financial assets available for sale <sup>2</sup>	Derivatives	Other	
Greece	201	182	92	0	85	28	387
Ireland	2,101	2,068	2,707	481	843	1,728	7,827
Italy	10,785	9,775	3,791	672	4,071	3,085	21,393
Portugal	639	588	306	20	36	558	1,507
Spain	5,622	4,983	3,642	231	510	2,015	11,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>10,537</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>5,545</b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>42,496</b>

<sup>1</sup> Primarily includes contingent liabilities and undrawn lending commitments.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes equities and other equity interests.

<sup>3</sup> After loan loss allowances.

The above tables exclude credit derivative exposure, which is separately reported in the following table. For our credit derivative exposure with these eurozone countries we present the notional amounts for protection sold and protection bought on a gross level as well as the resulting net notional position and its fair value. For a more detailed description of our usage of credit derivatives to manage credit risk see the respective risk sections of our Financial Report 2014.

#### Credit derivative exposure with underlying assets domiciled in certain eurozone countries

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec 31, 2014			
	Protection sold	Protection bought	Net protection sold/(bought)	Net fair value	Protection sold	Protection bought	Net protection sold/(bought)	Net fair value
Greece	862	(924)	(62)	0	901	(921)	(20)	2
Ireland	3,991	(3,943)	49	(8)	4,344	(4,158)	186	4
Italy	41,266	(45,124)	(3,858)	6	41,433	(45,253)	(3,821)	156
Portugal	5,820	(6,050)	(230)	0	5,876	(6,173)	(297)	6
Spain	18,082	(17,527)	555	123	18,061	(17,563)	498	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,021</b>	<b>(73,567)</b>	<b>(3,546)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>70,614</b>	<b>(74,068)</b>	<b>(3,454)</b>	<b>177</b>

#### Sovereign Credit Risk Exposure to certain eurozone countries

The amounts below reflect a net "country of domicile view" of our sovereign exposure.

#### Sovereign credit risk exposure to certain eurozone Countries

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec 31, 2014			
	Direct Sovereign exposure <sup>1</sup>	Net Notional of CDS referencing sovereign debt	Net sovereign exposure	Memo Item: Net fair value of CDS referencing sovereign debt <sup>2</sup>	Direct Sovereign exposure <sup>1</sup>	Net Notional of CDS referencing sovereign debt	Net sovereign exposure	Memo Item: Net fair value of CDS referencing sovereign debt <sup>2</sup>
Greece	121	(13)	108	0	100	(11)	89	1
Ireland	(48)	(16)	(64)	0	(26)	4	(21)	2
Italy	5,549	(4,368)	1,181	0	4,600	(4,356)	244	133
Portugal	(25)	43	18	0	(5)	(71)	(76)	2
Spain	662	(193)	469	6	688	(413)	275	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>(4,546)</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>(4,848)</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>139</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes sovereign debt classified as financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale and loans carried at amortized cost.

<sup>2</sup> The amounts reflect the net fair value in relation to default swaps referencing sovereign debt of the respective country representing the counterparty credit risk.

The increase of € 1.2 billion in net sovereign credit exposure compared with year-end 2014 mainly reflects movements from trading debt securities and derivative positions. The increase in our net sovereign exposure is mainly driven by significant increase in Italian sovereign exposures which primarily reflects exposure changes in trading debt securities and positive market values from derivatives, coupled with slight increase in Spanish sovereign exposures due to increase in net sold CDS protection for Spain.

The above represented direct sovereign exposure included the carrying value of loans held at amortized cost to sovereigns which, as of March 31, 2015, amounted to € 277 million for Italy and € 547 million for Spain and, as of December 31, 2014 amounted to € 279 million for Italy and € 580 million for Spain.



## Asset Quality

This section describes the asset quality of our loans. All loans, where known information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes our management to have serious doubts as to the collectability of the borrower's contractual obligations, are included in this section.

### Overview of performing, renegotiated, past due and impaired loans by customer groups

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec 31, 2014		
	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Total	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Total
Loans neither past due, nor renegotiated or impaired	240,157	179,129	419,286	217,772	177,925	395,697
Past due loans, neither renegotiated nor impaired	1,259	3,111	4,370	1,307	3,652	4,959
Loans renegotiated, but not impaired	377	467	844	349	473	821
Impaired loans	4,961	4,402	9,363	4,990	4,358	9,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,754</b>	<b>187,109</b>	<b>433,863</b>	<b>224,418</b>	<b>186,408</b>	<b>410,825</b>

### Impaired Loans

Credit Risk Management regularly assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a loan or group of loans is impaired. A loan or group of loans is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if:

- there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and up to the balance sheet date (a "loss event"). When making our assessment we consider information on such events that is reasonably available up to the date the financial statements are authorized for issuance in line with the requirements of IAS 10;
- the loss event had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets, and
- a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made at each reporting date.

Credit Risk Management's loss assessments are subject to regular review in collaboration with Finance. The results of this review are reported to and approved by an oversight committee comprised of Finance and Risk senior management.

### Impairment Loss and Allowance for Loan Losses

If there is evidence of impairment the impairment loss is generally calculated on the basis of discounted expected cash flows using the original effective interest rate of the loan. If the terms of a loan are renegotiated or otherwise modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower without qualifying for a derecognition of the loan, the impairment loss is measured using the original effective interest rate before modification of terms. We reduce the carrying amount of the impaired loan by the use of an allowance account and recognize the amount of the loss in the consolidated statement of income as a component of the provision for credit losses. We record increases to our allowance for loan losses as an increase of the provision for loan losses in our income statement. Charge-offs reduce our allowance while recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance account. If we determine that we no longer require allowances which we have previously established, we decrease our allowance and record the amount as a reduction of the provision for loan losses in our income statement. When it is considered that there is no realistic prospect of recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to us, the loan and any associated allowance for loan losses is charged off (i.e., the loan and the related allowance for loan losses are removed from the balance sheet).

We first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans that are individually significant. We then assess collectively for loans that are not individually significant and loans which are significant but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment under the individual assessment.

For further details regarding our accounting treatment relating to impairment loss and allowance for credit losses please refer to Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates” of our Financial Report 2014.

#### Overview of impaired loans, loan loss allowance and impaired loan coverage ratios by business divisions

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec 31, 2014			2015 increase (decrease) from 2014	
	Impaired loans	Loan loss allowance	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %	Impaired loans	Loan loss allowance	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %	Impaired loans	Impaired loan coverage ratio in ppt
Corporate Banking & Securities	757	382	50	637	318	50	120	1
Private & Business Clients	4,291	2,528	59	4,269	2,486	58	22	1
Global Transaction Banking	1,554	989	64	1,574	995	63	(20)	0
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	66	37	56	66	33	50	0	6
Non-Core Operations Unit	2,695	1,378	51	2,803	1,380	49	(108)	2
Thereof: assets reclassified to loans and receivables according to IAS 39	904	486	54	986	518	53	(82)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

#### Impaired loans by industry sector

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec. 31, 2014		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Banks and insurance	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fund management activities	62	2	64	64	0	64
Manufacturing	548	230	778	525	232	757
Wholesale and retail trade	362	236	598	362	229	591
Households	402	3,335	3,737	451	3,299	3,750
Commercial real estate activities	1,658	314	1,972	1,733	314	2,047
Public sector	53	0	53	50	0	50
Other	1,875	285	2,160	1,806	284	2,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>9,348</b>

#### Impaired loans by region

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec. 31, 2014		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Germany	1,596	1,866	3,462	1,604	1,896	3,499
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	2,694	2,360	5,054	2,683	2,303	4,986
Eastern Europe	112	168	279	107	152	259
North America	360	2	362	423	2	425
Central and South America	1	0	1	2	0	3
Asia/Pacific	173	5	179	170	5	174
Africa	23	1	24	0	1	1
Other	2	0	2	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>9,348</b>

#### Development of Impaired Loans

in € m.	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015			Full Year 2014		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>10,143</b>
Classified as impaired during the year <sup>1</sup>	238	649	887	2,112	2,181	4,293
Transferred to not impaired during the year <sup>1</sup>	(266)	(504)	(770)	(1,425)	(1,182)	(2,607)
Charge-offs	(113)	(120)	(233)	(1,037)	(613)	(1,651)
Disposals of impaired loans	(52)	0	(52)	(514)	(254)	(768)
Exchange rate and other movements	164	18	182	(68)	6	(62)
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>9,348</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes repayments.

Our impaired loans slightly increased in the first three months 2015 by € 15 million or 0.2 % to € 9.4 billion resulting from an increase of € 43 million for collectively assessed impaired loans driven by Postbank and partly offset by a reduction in individually assessed impaired loans driven by NCOU mainly due to the reduction in IAS 39 reclassified impaired assets.

The impaired loan coverage ratio (defined as total on-balance sheet allowances for all loans individually impaired or collectively assessed divided by IFRS impaired loans (excluding collateral)) increased slightly from 56 % as of year-end 2014 to 57 % as of March 31, 2015.

Our impaired loans included € 904 million of loans reclassified to loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39, which decreased by € 82 million or 8 % compared to prior year end, mainly due to charge offs and disposals overcompensating the increase from foreign exchange movements.

### Movements in the Allowance for Credit Losses

Our allowance for credit losses comprises of the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for off-balance sheet positions.

#### Development of allowance for credit losses

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015						Total
	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,439</b>
Provision for credit losses	92	119	211	5	2	7	218
Thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	(7)	0	(7)	0	0	0	(7)
Net charge-offs:	(103)	(100)	(202)	0	0	0	(202)
Charge-offs	(113)	(120)	(233)	0	0	0	(233)
Recoveries	10	21	31	0	0	0	31
Other changes	70	24	94	3	13	15	109
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>5,564</b>
<b>Changes compared to prior year</b>							
Provision for credit losses							
In € m.	(5)	(25)	(30)	0	2	2	(28)
In %	(5)	(17)	(13)	(8)	(5,465)	35	(12)
Net charge-offs							
In € m.	418	(17)	401	0	0	0	401
In %	(80)	20	(67)	0	0	0	(67)

Allowance for credit losses as at March 31, 2015 amounted to € 5.6 billion compared to € 5.4 billion as at end of last year. This increase is predominantly a result of foreign exchange movements recorded in Other changes in the table above, while additional provisions were largely offset by charge offs.

Provision for credit losses decreased by € 28 million compared to the first quarter 2014, driven by a reduction in provision for loan losses of € 30 million. The reduction in provision for loan losses was driven by our collectively assessed loan portfolio reflecting the ongoing positive credit environment in Germany along with a stabilization in the Southern European credit markets. In our individually assessed loan portfolio, reductions in NCOU resulting from IAS 39 reclassified assets were almost offset by an increase in CB&S driven by our shipping portfolio.

The reduction in charge-offs of € 401 million compared to prior years' first quarter is predominantly driven by Postbank and results from high prior year levels caused by a one off effect due to the the alignment of processes.

Our allowance for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets, which are reported in NCOU, amounted to € 487 million as of March 31, 2015, representing 9 % of our total allowance for loan losses, down 6 % from the level at the end of 2014 which amounted to € 518 million (10 % of total allowance for loan losses). This reduction was largely driven by net charge offs of € 61 million partly offset by foreign exchange as most IAS 39 reclassified assets are denominated in non-Euro currencies and additional provisions for loan losses of € 2 million.

Compared to the first quarter 2014, provision for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets dropped by € 27 million and net charge-offs increased by € 53 million.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			Total
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>5,805</b>
Provision for credit losses	97	144	241	6	0	5	246
Thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	(4)	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)
Net charge-offs:	(520)	(83)	(603)	0	0	0	(603)
Charge-offs	(528)	(107)	(634)	0	0	0	(634)
Recoveries	7	24	31	0	0	0	31
Other changes	(13)	(5)	(18)	0	0	0	(18)
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>5,429</b>
<b>Changes compared to prior year</b>							
Provision for credit losses							
In € m.	(137)	33	(103)	3	(9)	(5)	(108)
In %	(59)	30	(30)	124	(100)	(48)	(30)
Net charge-offs							
In € m.	(424)	(28)	(453)	0	0	0	(453)
In %	440	52	300	0	0	0	300

## Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment

This section provides details on our exposure at default (EAD) and RWA by regulatory defined exposure classes and model approaches, including our securitization positions. The tables presented for the current reporting and comparison period are based on the CRR/CRD 4 framework. Quantitative information presented follows the regulatory scope of consolidation.

We generally apply the advanced internal rating based approach (IRBA) for the majority of our advanced IRBA eligible credit portfolios to calculate the regulatory capital requirements according to the CRR/CRD 4 framework, based on respective approvals received from BaFin. The advanced IRBA is the most sophisticated approach available under the regulatory framework for credit risk allowing us to make use of our internal rating methodologies as well as internal estimates of specific other risk parameters. Moreover, we apply the foundation IRBA for a portion of Postbank's IRBA eligible credit portfolios, for which Postbank received respective BaFin approvals in recent years.

We have always met the regulatory minimum requirements with regard to the respective coverage ratio thresholds as calculated by EAD and RWA according to Section 11 SolvV. Nevertheless, because institutions are urged to apply the advanced IRBA as comprehensively as possible, we continue our efforts to further enhance our respective coverage ratio. For a few remaining advanced IRBA eligible portfolios temporarily assigned to the standardized approach, an implementation plan and approval schedule have been set up and agreed with the competent authorities, BaFin, Bundesbank and ECB.

The BaFin approvals obtained as a result of the advanced IRBA audit processes for our counterparty credit exposures excluding Postbank allow the usage of 68 internally developed rating systems for regulatory capital calculation purposes. Postbank's approvals, which exclude PB Capital Corporation, were obtained from the BaFin as a result of its IRBA audit processes for the counterparty credit exposures and allow the usage of 14 internally developed rating systems for regulatory capital calculation purposes.

The following table provides an overview of our credit risk exposure broken down by model approaches and business division.

The line item "Other" in Advanced IRBA reflects EAD from securitization positions in the banking book, specific equity positions and other non-credit obligation assets. Within the Standardized Approach, the line item "central governments and central banks" includes exposures to regional governments or local authorities, public sector entities, multilateral development banks and international organizations. "Other" in the Standardized Approach includes EAD from exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property, exposures in default, items associated with particularly high risk, covered bonds, claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment, collective investments undertakings (CIU), equity positions (grandfathered), securitization positions in the banking book and other items.

#### EAD according to the model approaches applied to our credit risk portfolios

	Mar 31, 2015						
in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Total
<b>Credit Risk</b>							
Advanced IRBA	351,452	230,221	120,219	56,428	19,321	8,555	786,195
Central governments and central banks	57,930	870	27,067	1,760	436	561	88,624
Institutions	46,536	9,721	10,995	1,002	1,453	337	70,044
Corporates	191,481	20,694	80,299	50,630	10,032	1,717	354,853
Retail	882	190,756	88	2,637	1,836	1	196,200
Other	54,622	8,180	1,769	399	5,565	5,938	76,475
Foundation IRBA	2,701	7,572	212	0	6	0	10,492
Central governments and central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	85	0	0	0	0	85
Corporates	2,701	7,488	212	0	6	0	10,407
Standardized Approach	111,890	32,195	15,669	3,972	13,276	21,793	198,795
Central governments or central banks	68,439	20,526	7,651	213	519	230	97,579
Institutions	35,436	2,166	104	21	33	171	37,930
Corporates	6,505	1,914	5,985	1,760	5,929	753	22,847
Retail	10	5,816	845	56	950	23	7,700
Other	1,500	1,773	1,084	1,921	5,845	20,617	32,740
Risk exposure amount for default funds contributions	1,585	57	1	0	2	0	1,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,628</b>	<b>270,045</b>	<b>136,101</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>32,605</b>	<b>30,348</b>	<b>997,127</b>

	Dec 31, 2014						
in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Total
<b>Credit Risk</b>							
Advanced IRBA	298,982	225,016	115,780	50,954	20,890	8,248	719,868
Central governments and central banks	58,284	989	30,048	1,694	390	574	91,978
Institutions	41,988	7,651	10,662	1,000	1,497	297	63,095
Corporates	151,859	19,570	72,600	46,275	11,970	1,239	303,513
Retail	823	188,652	112	1,604	1,936	0	193,127
Other	46,028	8,154	2,359	380	5,097	6,138	68,156
Foundation IRBA	2,410	7,708	142	0	10	0	10,269
Central governments and central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporates	2,410	7,708	142	0	10	0	10,269
Standardized Approach	84,565	31,721	15,734	3,767	8,702	26,572	171,060
Central governments or central banks	48,777	19,474	7,910	264	565	185	77,175
Institutions	29,195	2,973	98	20	32	173	32,491
Corporates	5,323	1,522	5,720	1,529	1,340	548	15,982
Retail	10	5,761	743	64	1,523	24	8,124
Other	1,260	1,990	1,264	1,891	5,243	25,641	37,288
Risk exposure amount for default funds contributions	1,531	62	1	0	2	0	1,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,487</b>	<b>264,506</b>	<b>131,656</b>	<b>54,720</b>	<b>29,603</b>	<b>34,820</b>	<b>902,793</b>

The overall increase in EAD levels in the first quarter is mainly driven by foreign exchange movements which are accountable for € 52.8 billion of the € 94.3 billion change. Furthermore we saw in the advanced IRBA an increase in EAD within the exposure class “corporate”, mainly resulting from growth in our core business.

The movements in EAD in the exposure class “central governments and central banks” in the Advanced IRBA approach mainly resulted from lower positions in interest earning deposits with central banks.

The increase in EAD in the exposure class “central governments and central banks” in the standardized approach was primarily driven by higher reserve balances with central banks.

The decrease in EAD in the exposure class “Other” within the standardized approach is mainly attributable to our defined benefit pension fund assets.

## Internal Ratings and Probability of Defaults

All internal ratings and scorings are based on a uniform master scale, which assigns each rating or scoring result to the default probability determined for that class.

### Internal ratings and their PD ranges

Internal rating	PD range in % <sup>1</sup>
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03
iAA-	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07
iA-	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30
iBBB-	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37
iBB-	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19
iB-	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84
iCCC-	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99
Default	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the probability of default for a one year time horizon.

### Advanced IRBA Exposure with Corporates

The table below shows our advanced IRBA exposures with Corporates, including portfolios from Postbank. The presentation excludes counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFT). The exposures are distributed on our internal rating scale, showing also the probability of default (PD) range for each grade. Our internal ratings correspond to the respective external Standard & Poor's rating equivalents. The EAD net is presented in conjunction with exposures-weighted average PD and loss given default (LGD), the RWA and the average risk weight (RW). The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives. The effect of double default, to the extent applicable to exposures outside of Postbank is considered in the average risk weight. It implies that for a guaranteed exposure a loss only occurs if the primary obligor and the guarantor fail to meet their obligations at the same time.

### EAD net for Advanced IRBA credit exposures by PD grade with corporates (excluding derivatives and SFTs)

in € m.  
(unless  
stated  
otherwise)

Internal rating	Mar 31, 2015						Dec 31 2014					
	EAD net	Average PD in %	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %	EAD net	Average PD in % <sup>1</sup>	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	5,377	0.03	22.96	387	7.20	0.01	4,893	0.03	21.82	325	6.64	0.01
iAA+	6,216	0.03	22.77	444	7.15	0.01	5,700	0.03	20.58	326	5.72	0.01
iAA	10,866	0.03	18.88	665	6.12	0.01	11,377	0.03	16.32	534	4.69	0.00
iAA-	13,406	0.04	31.99	1,421	10.60	0.01	12,583	0.04	33.75	1,405	11.17	0.01
iA+	15,244	0.05	32.42	2,110	13.84	0.02	13,744	0.05	29.51	1,849	13.45	0.01
iA	21,552	0.07	31.76	3,652	16.94	0.02	20,367	0.07	31.06	3,363	16.51	0.02
iA-	22,352	0.09	35.88	5,343	23.91	0.03	20,146	0.09	35.14	4,756	23.61	0.03
iBBB+	21,326	0.14	34.96	6,333	29.69	0.05	19,495	0.14	34.90	5,734	29.41	0.05
iBBB	24,193	0.23	30.70	7,949	32.86	0.07	21,891	0.23	30.95	7,238	33.06	0.07
iBBB-	21,644	0.39	31.80	8,935	41.28	0.12	20,057	0.39	31.70	8,730	43.53	0.12
iBB+	16,021	0.64	31.47	8,087	50.47	0.19	13,892	0.64	29.84	6,752	48.60	0.18
iBB	15,628	1.08	27.32	8,859	56.69	0.29	13,993	1.08	26.46	7,647	54.65	0.27
iBB-	14,484	1.77	25.16	8,675	59.89	0.41	13,013	1.77	25.07	7,838	60.23	0.41
iB+	9,561	2.92	19.87	5,822	60.89	0.56	8,157	2.92	19.93	4,942	60.59	0.56
iB	8,241	4.80	22.17	6,627	80.42	1.05	8,096	4.80	20.92	6,215	76.76	1.00
iB-	4,582	7.93	16.41	3,249	70.92	1.30	4,339	7.93	17.21	3,210	73.99	1.35
iCCC+	3,151	14.60	12.08	1,861	59.07	1.63	1,382	12.99	20.65	1,420	102.72	2.69
iCCC	734	21.85	14.38	639	87.07	3.35	643	21.56	16.75	655	101.80	3.81
iCCC-	674	31.00	15.14	588	87.14	4.71	535	31.00	14.78	458	85.59	4.59
<b>Total excluding default</b>	<b>235,252</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>29.15</b>	<b>81,645</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>214,302</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>73,397</b>	<b>34.25</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Default	7,913	99.00	26.58	2,210	27.93	N/M	7,531	100.00	26.72	1,963	26.07	N/M
<b>Total including default</b>	<b>243,165</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>29.07</b>	<b>83,855</b>	<b>34.48</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>221,832</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>28.58</b>	<b>75,360</b>	<b>33.97</b>	<b>0.21</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Higher average PD in % than defined for the internal rating scales iAAA and iAA+ results for Corporates exposure subject to a PD floor of 3 basis points.

The majority of these exposures are assigned to investment-grade customers. The exposures in the lowest rating class are predominantly collateralized.

EAD levels increased over the reporting period primarily driven by foreign exchange movements and to a lesser extent by growth mainly in CB&S and GTB.

### Foundation IRBA Exposure with Corporates

The table below shows our foundation IRBA exposures with corporates. It excludes counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives and SFT. The exposure is distributed on our internal rating scale. The internal ratings correspond to the respective external Standard & Poor's rating equivalents. The EAD net is presented in conjunction with risk-weighted assets calculated and the average RW. The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives.



EAD net for Foundation IRBA credit exposures by PD grade for corporates (excluding derivative and SFTs)

in € m.  
(unless stated otherwise)

Internal rating	Mar 31, 2015				Dec. 31, 2014			
	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	1,857	0.03	188	10.14	1,767	0.03	180	10.20
iAA-	658	0.04	76	11.48	18	0.04	2	13.26
iA+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	26	0.06	4	16.81	26	0.06	4	16.90
iA-	249	0.09	49	19.69	814	0.08	133	16.31
iBBB+	511	0.15	122	23.92	540	0.15	121	22.32
iBBB	819	0.23	317	38.69	879	0.23	379	43.12
iBBB-	564	0.38	308	54.63	549	0.38	306	55.82
iBB+	661	0.69	460	69.62	736	0.69	494	67.12
iBB	129	1.23	94	72.36	236	1.23	162	68.79
iBB-	61	2.06	37	60.73	35	2.06	28	78.64
iB+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	24	3.78	17	71.03	32	3.78	17	54.16
iB-	28	7.26	40	144.09	28	7.26	32	113.90
iCCC+	0	0.00	1	0.00	5	12.76	11	198.16
iCCC	57	18.00	145	252.47	62	18.00	156	250.41
iCCC-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total excluding default</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>32.91</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>35.36</b>
Default	52	100.00	0	0.23	165	100.00	0	0.11
<b>Total including default</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>32.61</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>34.38</b>

The slight decrease in RWA is mainly related to rating improvements in the Postbank Factoring portfolio.

## Securitization

### Overview of our Securitization Activities

We engage in various business activities that use securitization structures. The main purposes are to provide investor clients with access to risk and returns related to specific portfolios of assets, to provide borrowing clients with access to funding and to manage our own credit risk exposure.

The amounts reported in the following tables provide details of our securitization exposures separately for the regulatory banking and trading book. The details of our trading book securitization positions subject to the market risk standardized approach ("MRSA") are included in this section, while details of the trading book securitization positions covered under the comprehensive risk measure ("CRM") are described in section "Trading Market Risk".

## Banking Book Securitization Exposure

### Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec 31, 2014		
	Exposure amount	Capital requirements IRBA <sup>1</sup>	Capital requirements standardized approach	Exposure amount	Capital requirements IRBA <sup>1</sup>	Capital requirements standardized approach
≤ 10 %	52,769	290	0	44,968	246	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	3,999	35	9	4,170	37	9
> 20 ≤ 50 %	2,415	117	8	2,427	97	1
> 50 ≤ 100 %	2,440	108	33	2,313	124	53
> 100 ≤ 350 %	609	69	1	313	40	3
> 350 ≤ 650 %	156	51	0	160	51	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	408	264	0	299	202	0
1,250 %	654	289	27	424	266	29
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>63,451</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>55,074</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>95</b>

<sup>1</sup>After considering value adjustments according to Article 266 (1,2) CRR. Including capital requirements for maturity mismatch of synthetic securitizations by risk weight band defined as notional weighted average risk weight of the underlying pool.

Exposure subject to the ≤ 10 % risk weight band increased to € 52.8 billion mainly driven by new originator activities and foreign exchange rate effects. The overall banking book exposure increased by 15.2 % to € 63.5 billion, the capital requirements increased by 12.4 % to € 1.3 billion.

The largest portion for IRBA eligible banking book securitization exposures are treated according to the Supervisory Formula Approach (“SFA”). For the remaining IRBA eligible banking book exposures we use the Internal Assessment Approach (“IAA”) predominantly for our ABCP sponsor activity or the Ratings Based Approach (“RBA”).

### Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Bands subject to the IRBA-Rating Based Approach (RBA)

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec 31, 2014			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-RBA <sup>1</sup>		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-RBA <sup>1</sup>	
	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization <sup>2</sup>	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization <sup>2</sup>	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	5,616	0	35	0	5,295	0	33	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	2,316	0	24	0	2,056	0	21	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	754	1,084	72	35	854	1,064	50	34
> 50 ≤ 100 %	1,790	27	99	1	1,487	29	120	1
> 100 ≤ 350 %	53	36	5	3	78	7	7	1
> 350 ≤ 650 %	53	19	17	6	58	0	19	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	262	17	144	11	154	16	85	9
1,250 %	332	294	212	76	342	46	244	19
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>64</b>

<sup>1</sup> After considering value adjustments according to Article 266 (1,2) CRR.

<sup>2</sup> Including capital requirements for maturity mismatch of synthetic securitizations by risk weight band defined as notional weighted average risk weight of the underlying pool.

Exposures subject to the IRBA-RBA increased for securitization by € 1.2 billion mainly driven by foreign exchange rate changes.

Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the IRBA-Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec. 31, 2014			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-IAA <sup>1</sup>		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-IAA <sup>1</sup>	
	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	809	0	5	0	996	0	7	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	738	0	7	0	1,160	0	11	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	90	34	3	1	245	33	5	1
> 50 ≤ 100 %	99	0	5	0	47	0	3	0
> 100 ≤ 350 %	117	0	25	0	166	0	28	0
> 350 ≤ 650 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> After considering value adjustments according to Article 266 (1,2) CRR.

The exposure reduction subject to the IRBA-Internal Assessment Approach (IAA) resulted primarily from a management decision to reduce the securitization book funded through ABCP conduits. The overall exposure decreased by 29 % to € 1.9 billion in the first quarter 2015, compared to € 2.6 billion as of December 31, 2014.

Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the IRBA-Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec. 31, 2014			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-SFA <sup>1</sup>		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-SFA <sup>1</sup>	
	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	46,344	0	249	0	38,676	0	206	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	303	56	3	1	317	49	3	1
> 20 ≤ 50 %	246	0	7	0	217	0	7	0
> 50 ≤ 100 %	45	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
> 100 ≤ 350 %	394	0	36	0	36	0	5	0
> 350 ≤ 650 %	85	0	29	0	102	0	32	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	129	0	109	0	129	0	108	0
1,250 %	1	0	1	0	7	0	3	0
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>47,547</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39,487</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> After considering value adjustments according to Article 266 (1,2) CRR.

Banking Book exposure subject to the IRBA-Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA) overall increased to € 47.6 billion in the first quarter 2015. This increase is mainly driven by Originator activities, securitization positions which funding source changed from ABCP conduits formerly calculated under the IRBA-Internal Assessment Approach (IAA) and foreign exchange rate changes.

The Credit Risk Standardized Approach (“CRSA”) is used for securitization positions where the underlying portfolio predominantly concerns credit risk exposures, which would qualify for application of the CRSA if these exposures would be directly held by us.

### Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the Credit Risk Standardized Approach (CRSA)

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec. 31, 2014			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, SA		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, SA	
	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	585	0	9	0	588	0	9	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	208	0	8	0	14	0	1	0
> 50 ≤ 100 %	480	0	33	0	745	0	53	0
> 100 ≤ 350 %	9	0	1	0	27	0	3	0
> 350 ≤ 650 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,250 %	20	7	20	7	23	6	23	6
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>6</b>

### Trading Book Securitization Exposure

For trading book securitization positions not covered under the CRM, the capital requirement for specific market risk is calculated based on the MRSA. The MRSA risk weight calculation for trading book securitization positions is generally based on the same methodologies which apply to banking book securitization positions.

### Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the Market Risk Standardized Approach ("MRSA")

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015				Dec. 31, 2014			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, MRSA		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, MRSA	
	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	11,335	0	21	0	4,540	0	26	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	5,924	0	57	0	4,568	0	51	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	1,251	314	28	9	1,289	249	29	8
> 50 ≤ 100 %	869	89	44	5	582	100	35	6
> 100 ≤ 350 %	2,584	103	63	16	533	96	73	14
> 350 ≤ 650 %	650	56	63	15	174	36	63	13
> 650 < 1,250 %	607	18	50	8	81	18	45	11
1,250 %	4,081	288	1,246	284	1,008	302	1,008	302
<b>Total securitization positions retained or purchased</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>353</b>

The increase in trading book securitization positions since the last quarter was mainly driven by a regulatory change which results in a consideration of the sum of net long and net short capital charges in comparison to the maximum amount (Article 337 (4) CRR). Although the considered exposure more than doubled the capital requirements increased by 13.4 % only. On the one hand side this was due to low risk weighted positions (€ 6.8 billion increase in the ≤ 10 % risk weight band) and on the other hand due to synthetic securitization positions subject to an own funds requirements cap according to Article 335 CRR.

## Market Risk

### Market Risk of Trading Units excluding Postbank

The table below presents the value-at-risk metrics calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period for our trading units.

#### Value-at-Risk of our Trading Units by Risk Type

in € m.	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk <sup>1</sup>		Commodity price risk	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Average <sup>2</sup>	49.6	51.6	(40.7)	(34.9)	20.4	25.1	35.6	31.2	15.7	14.8	17.6	13.2	0.9	2.2
Maximum <sup>2</sup>	65.6	71.4	(46.6)	(61.9)	22.7	42.8	40.3	38.9	23.2	24.6	25.0	21.2	2.0	10.2
Minimum <sup>2</sup>	39.8	35.4	(31.8)	(24.4)	18.2	15.7	29.6	25.9	9.2	9.9	11.4	6.9	0.5	0.7
Period-end <sup>3</sup>	52.7	49.0	(37.5)	(36.0)	21.5	18.1	32.8	29.6	18.4	15.5	16.7	20.5	0.8	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts show the bands within which the values fluctuated during the period January 1 to March 31, 2015 and the full year 2014, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts for 2015 as of March 31, 2015 and for 2014 as of December 31, 2014.

The average value-at-risk for the first three months of 2015 decreased by € 2.0 million to € 49.6 million compared with the average for the full year 2014. Average interest rate value-at-risk decreased and there was an increase in the diversification effect following changes to the composition of the portfolio. This was partly offset by increases in average foreign exchange and credit spread value-at-risk due to increased market volatility. Additionally foreign exchange value at risk also increased due to an increase in U.S. dollar exposure on average compared to the full year 2014.

During the first three months of 2015 our trading units achieved a positive actual income for 95 % of the trading days compared with 95 % in the full year 2014.

### Regulatory Trading Market Risk Measures

In trading market risk the comprehensive risk measure and market risk standardized approach were partially impacted by the introduction of the new CRR/CRD 4 framework which is detailed in the respective sections.

### Stressed Value-at-Risk

The following table shows the stressed value-at-risk (with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period) for our trading units.

#### Stressed Value-at-Risk by Risk Type

in € m.	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk <sup>1</sup>		Commodity price risk	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Average <sup>2</sup>	108.6	109.6	(147.7)	(125.4)	70.7	64.4	132.2	124.0	14.0	11.5	38.0	29.7	1.4	5.4
Maximum <sup>2</sup>	135.1	161.1	(186.7)	(168.0)	84.2	85.9	154.5	142.8	47.8	42.6	59.8	70.3	3.1	16.7
Minimum <sup>2</sup>	82.4	81.6	(118.3)	(102.3)	54.1	48.8	104.8	100.7	0.1	0.0	21.4	13.7	0.7	1.4
Period-end <sup>3</sup>	109.7	120.7	(128.1)	(139.3)	70.4	52.3	108.6	140.8	21.2	18.8	36.5	46.2	1.2	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts show the bands within which the values fluctuated during the period January 1 to March 31, 2015 and the full year 2014, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts for 2015 as of March 31, 2015 and for 2014 as of December 31, 2014.

The average stressed value-at-risk for the first three months of 2015 was € 108.6 million and decreased by € 1.0 million compared with the full year 2014. The reduction stemmed from an improvement in diversification due to changes in the composition of the portfolio, partly offset by increases coming from across asset classes. Most notably foreign exchange stressed value-at-risk has increased due to an increase in long U.S. dollar foreign exchange exposure, while credit spread stressed value-at-risk increased following an increase in long credit spread exposure on average over the first three months of 2015 compared to the full year 2014. The notable reduction in the period end stressed value-at-risk for credit spread risk was driven by an improvement to the correlations approach used to aggregate certain components within the credit spread value-at-risk

## Incremental Risk Charge

For regulatory reporting purposes, the incremental risk charge for the respective reporting dates represents the higher of the spot value at the reporting dates and the value of the preceding 12-week average calculation. The incremental risk charge presented for the reporting dates below is the spot value and the average, maximum and minimum values calculated for the 12-week period preceding these reporting dates.

### Incremental Risk Charge of Trading Units (with a 99.9 % confidence level and one-year capital horizon)<sup>3</sup>

in € m.	Total		Fixed Income & Currencies		Structured Finance		Emerging Markets - Debt		NCOU		Other	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Average <sup>1</sup>	1,391.4	811.9	920.1	532.8	269.9	152.2	241.3	164.1	(3.4)	(3.6)	(36.5)	(33.5)
Maximum <sup>1</sup>	1,542.2	1,065.4	1,084.9	719.3	385.5	189.3	457.7	220.2	29.2	39.4	19.5	64.7
Minimum <sup>1</sup>	1,131.4	647.9	732.3	381.8	188.7	106.3	181.2	119.5	(32.7)	(25.8)	(145.4)	(88.0)
Period-end <sup>2</sup>	1,303.6	1,037.8	864.3	603.4	239.6	159.8	274.0	170.5	29.2	39.4	(103.5)	64.7

<sup>1</sup> Amounts show the bands within which the values fluctuated during the 12-weeks preceding March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Amounts for 2015 as of March 31, 2015 and for 2014 as of December 31, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Business line breakdowns have been updated for 2015 reporting to better reflect the current business structure.

The incremental risk charge as at the end of the first three months of 2015 was € 1.3 billion and increased by € 266 million (26 %) compared with year end 2014. The 12-week average incremental risk charge for the first three months of 2015 was € 1.4 billion and thus € 579 million (71 %) higher compared with the average for the 12-week period ended December 31, 2014. The increase was driven by an increase in concentrated single name exposures primarily on sovereign entities, which particularly impacts the incremental risk charge.

## Comprehensive Risk Measure

For regulatory reporting purposes, the comprehensive risk measure for the respective reporting dates represents the highest of the spot value at the reporting dates, their preceding 12-week average calculation, and the floor, where the floor is equal to 8 % of the equivalent capital charge under the securitization framework.

### Comprehensive Risk Measure of Trading Units (with a 99.9 % confidence level and one-year capital horizon)

in € m.	2015	2014
Average <sup>1</sup>	221.9	246.9
Maximum <sup>1</sup>	242.2	257.5
Minimum <sup>1</sup>	213.1	223.0
Period-end <sup>2</sup>	199.0	222.0

<sup>1</sup> Regulatory Comprehensive Risk Measure calculated for the 12-week period ending March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Spot value of internal model Comprehensive Risk Measure at period end.

The comprehensive risk measure as at the end of the first three months of 2015 was € 199 million and decreased by € 23 million (10 %) compared with year end 2014. The 12-week average of our comprehensive risk measure for the first three months of 2015 was € 222 million and thus € 25 million (10 %) lower compared with the average for the 12-week period ended December 31, 2014. The reduction was due to continued de-risking on this portfolio.

### Market Risk Standardized Approach

As of March 31, 2015, the securitization positions, for which the specific interest rate risk is calculated using the market risk standardized approach, generated capital requirements of € 1,909 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 23.9 billion. As of December 31, 2014 these positions generated capital requirements of € 1,682 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 21.0 billion. The increase is primarily due to the end of the transitional period granted by Article 337 (4) CRR as the calculation is now based on the sum of the weighted net long positions and the sum of the weighted net short positions rather than the larger of the two sums. Additionally there has been an increase from foreign exchange movement with some offset coming from de-risking.

For nth-to-default credit default swaps the capital requirement increased to € 17 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 216 million compared with € 1 million and € 19 million as of December 31, 2014 caused by the aforementioned regulatory change.

Additionally, the capital requirement for investment funds under the market risk standardized approach was € 89 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 1,116 million as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 91 million and € 1,139 million as of December 31, 2014.

The capital requirement for longevity risk under the market risk standardized approach was € 32 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 398 million as of March 31 2015, compared with € 26 million and € 326 million as of December 31, 2014.

### Market Risk of Trading Book at Postbank

The value-at-risk of Postbank's trading book calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period amounted to zero as of March 31, 2015 and at year end 2014. Postbank's current trading strategy does not allow any new trading activities with regard to the trading book. Therefore, Postbank's trading book did not contain any positions as of March 31, 2015 and at year-end 2014. Nevertheless, Postbank will remain classified as a trading book institution.

## Operational Risk

In the first three months of 2015 our operational risk losses continued to be driven by legal operational risk losses including legal provisions. For a description of our current legal and regulatory proceedings, please see Section "Other Contingencies" of this Interim Report. Our non-legal operational risk losses continued to be lower than for the first three months of 2014. The outlook for the rest of year remains cautious, due to the legal and regulatory environment that we believe will continue to affect our business. Our operational risk management fosters a forward looking risk management with regard to monitoring of potential profits and losses, focusing on trend analyses based upon available losses and key risk indicator data.

## Economic Capital Usage for Operational Risk by Business Division

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	2015 increase (decrease) from 2014	
			in € m.	in %
Corporate Banking & Securities	5,746	3,569	2,177	61
Private & Business Clients	543	1,088	(545)	(50)
Global Transaction Banking	604	150	454	303
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	1,173	722	451	62
Non-Core Operations Unit	399	2,070	(1,671)	(81)
<b>Total economic capital usage for operational risk</b>	<b>8,464</b>	<b>7,598</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>11</b>

The economic capital usage for operational risk as of March 31, 2015 was € 8.5 billion, € 0.9 billion or 11 % higher compared to year-end 2014. This is mainly driven by external data, primarily US related settlements, used in our capital model and reflects an increased operational risk loss profile in the industry. Besides the overall increase of the economic capital, the quarter over quarter changes for the business divisions are due to a change in the allocation methodology. In particular the capital allocation methodology used for the Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) was adjusted to be based on assets. The new allocation replaces the more complex but less precise former allocation and as we believe better reflects the decreasing residual risk in a wind-down business.

## Operational Risk Framework Development

The AMA (advanced measurement approach) model is subject to continuous validation and enhancement, as we attempt to adequately reflect our risk profile. As part of the continuous enhancement and validation of our model we submitted model changes to BaFin and are awaiting approval from the joint supervisory team (BaFin and ECB). These model changes include an improved validation and recalibration methodology for insurance parameters, changes to the modeling of the loss frequency as well as an enhanced scoring mechanism for the self assessment results in our AMA model.

Further, we have submitted an additional model change request to BaFin to replace the € 1 billion economic capital safety margin, which we have continuously applied since its implementation in 2011. This model change, which adds increased forward looking aspects to the AMA model, will result in higher economic capital even after we remove the safety margin. This change will make our model more risk sensitive by including reasonably possible litigation losses in our "Relevant Loss Data" set. Reasonably possible litigation losses may result from ongoing and new legal matters which are reviewed quarterly and are based on the judgment provided by our Legal Department.

While our dialogue with the joint supervisory team on these model enhancements is on-going, management has decided to recognize the impact of these model changes in the second quarter 2014 wherever they will lead to an increase in the capital requirement over the models that have previously been approved by BaFin.

In the first quarter 2015 the joint supervisory team allowed us to use an enhanced divisional capital allocation methodology featuring division specific severity distributions for the Core Divisions and improved allocation to the Non-Core Operations Unit. We believe the major benefits from using this methodology are an improved focus on divisional standalone risk profiles and a significant reduction of cross-divisional effects. In addition, we have transitioned from using a complex allocation not fully reflecting the winding down of the NCOU business to a new NCOU allocation based on assets. Moreover the allocation of the € 1 billion economic capital safety margin moving RWA from Core to non-Core is no longer considered appropriate and has been removed. The changes have already been implemented and are reflected in the results of the first quarter 2015.



## Liquidity Risk

### Composition of our external funding sources in euro billion and as a percentage of our total external funding sources

in € bn.  
(unless stated otherwise)

	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
Capital Markets and Equity	227	23 %	214	23 %
Retail	308	31 %	301	33 %
Transaction Banking	207	21 %	184	20 %
Other Customers <sup>1</sup>	77	8 %	74	8 %
Unsecured Wholesale	62	6 %	55	6 %
Secured Funding and Shorts	103	10 %	81	9 %
Financing Vehicles <sup>2</sup>	11	1 %	12	1 %
<b>Total external funding</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other Customers includes fiduciary, self-funding structures (e.g. X-markets) and margin/prime brokerage cash balances (shown on a net basis).

<sup>2</sup> Includes ABCP conduits.

Reference: To reconcile to the total balance sheet, add derivatives & settlement balances € 803 billion (€ 660 billion), netting effect for margin & prime brokerage cash balances (shown on a net basis) € 98 billion (€ 75 billion), and other non-funding liabilities € 59 billion (€ 54 billion) for March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The increase of € 23 billion in transaction banking and of € 22 billion in secured funding and shorts reflect increasing business activity in comparison to low year-end levels. The higher amount of capital markets and equity by € 14 billion during the first quarter of 2015 reflects higher funding activities and current net income. Increased deposits from AWM clients were reflected in the € 8 billion increase in the retail business. Foreign exchange effects contributed to the increase across most funding sources.

During the first quarter of 2015, we raised € 16.9 billion out of a total 2015 funding plan of up to € 30-35 billion equating to a completion rate of 52 %, 27 percentage points ahead of the pro-rata equivalent (percentages refer to the midpoint of the funding plan). The average spread during the first three months of the year 2015 over the relevant floating index (e.g. Libor) was 49 bps, with an average tenor of 5.7 years. The most significant transactions over this period were a € 1.25 billion Tier 2 benchmark issued in February 2015 and a US \$ 1.5 billion Tier 2 benchmark issued in March 2015 both with a tenor of 10 years. For the remainder of the year we intend to source the rest of our requirements through a variety of channels, including issuance targeted at retail investors, private placements with institutional investors and further public benchmark issuances.

Regular stress test analyses aim to ensure that we always hold sufficient cash and liquid assets to close a potential funding gap which could open under a combined scenario comprising idiosyncratic and market related stress. For this purpose we hold liquidity reserves which comprise available cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities (includes government, government guaranteed and agency securities) as well as other unencumbered central bank eligible assets. The volume of the liquidity reserves is a function of the expected stress result, both at an aggregate level as well as at an individual currency level. To the extent we receive incremental short-term wholesale liabilities which attract a high stress roll-off, we largely keep the proceeds of such liabilities in cash or highly liquid securities as a stress mitigant. As such, the total volume of liquidity reserves will fluctuate according to the level of short-term wholesale liabilities held, although this has no material impact on our overall liquidity position under stress. Liquidity reserves include only assets that are freely transferable within the group, or can be applied against local entity stress outflows. These reserves are held across major currencies and key locations in which the bank is active. The vast majority of our liquidity reserves are centrally held at our parent level or at our foreign branches. Size and composition are subject to regular senior management review. The haircuts applied reflect our assumption of the actual liquidity value that could be obtained, primarily through secured funding, and take into account the experience observed in secured funding markets at times of stress.

### Composition of our liquidity reserves by parent company (including branches) and subsidiaries

in € bn.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value
Available cash and cash equivalents (held primarily at central banks)	80	80	65	65
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	70	70	54	54
Subsidiaries	10	10	11	11
Highly liquid securities (includes government, government guaranteed and agency securities)	106	99	103	96
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	80	75	81	75
Subsidiaries	26	24	23	20
Other unencumbered central bank eligible securities	17	12	16	11
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	15	11	14	10
Subsidiaries	2	1	2	1
<b>Total liquidity reserves</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>171</b>
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	164	155	149	139
Subsidiaries	38	35	35	32

Our liquidity reserves increased by € 19 billion or 10 % during the first three months of 2015 in comparison to year-end 2014.

### Capital Management

The 2014 Annual General Meeting granted our Management Board the authority to buy back up to 101.9 million shares before the end of April 2019. Thereof 51.0 million shares can be purchased by using derivatives. These authorizations replaced the authorizations of the 2013 Annual General Meeting. We have received approval from the BaFin for the execution of these authorizations as required under new CRR/CRD 4 rules. During the period from the 2014 Annual General Meeting until March 31, 2015, we purchased 25.6 million shares. The shares purchased were used for equity compensation purposes in the same period so that the number of shares held in Treasury from buybacks was 0.2 million as of March 31, 2015.

Since the 2014 Annual General meeting, the authorized capital available to the Management Board is € 257 million (100 million shares). The conditional capital now stands at € 486 million (190 million shares). Moreover, the 2014 Annual General meeting authorized the issuance of participatory notes for the purpose of Additional Tier 1 capital.

Our legacy Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments (substantially all noncumulative trust preferred securities) are no longer fully recognized under fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules mainly because they have no write-down or equity conversion feature. However, they are to a large extent recognized as Additional Tier 1 capital under CRR/CRD 4 transitional provisions, and can still be partially recognized as Tier 2 capital under the fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules. During the transitional phase-out period the maximum recognizable amount of Additional Tier 1 instruments from Basel 2.5 compliant issuances as of December 31, 2012 will be reduced at the beginning of each financial year by 10 % or € 1.3 billion, through 2022. For March 31, 2015, this resulted in eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments of € 12.1 billion (i.e. € 4.7 billion newly issued AT1 Notes plus € 7.4 billion of legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments recognizable during the transition period). Seven Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments with a notional of € 4.0 billion and an eligible equivalent amount of € 3.7 billion have been called since year-end 2014. € 6.0 billion of the legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments can still be recognized as Tier 2 capital under the fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules.

On February 17, 2015, we issued new fixed rate subordinated Tier 2 notes with an aggregate amount of € 1.25 billion. The notes pay a coupon of 2.75 %, have a denomination of € 1,000 and are due February 17, 2025. They were issued in transactions outside of the United States not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and were not offered or sold in the United States.

The total of our Tier 2 capital instruments as of March 31, 2015 recognized during the transition period under CRR/CRD 4 was € 5.6 billion. As of March 31 2015, there are no further legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments that are counted as Tier 2 capital. The gross notional value of the Tier 2 capital instruments was € 7.5 billion. No Tier 2 capital instruments have been called since year-end 2014.

## Regulatory Capital

Starting January 1, 2014, the calculation of our regulatory capital incorporates the capital requirements following the “Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms” (Capital Requirements Regulation or “CRR”), and the “Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms” (Capital Requirements Directive 4 or “CRD 4”) as implemented into German law. The information in this section as well as in the section “Development of risk-weighted Assets” is based on the regulatory principles of consolidation.

Under the CRR/CRD 4 transitional rules, capital instruments no longer eligible are phased-out while the new rules on regulatory adjustments are phased-in. These provisions are allowed in order to ease the transition for banks to the fully loaded capital rules. The fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 metrics do not take these transitional rules into account, (i.e. all capital instruments no longer eligible are excluded and all new regulatory adjustments are applied). Therefore when referring to the results according to the transitional rules we use the term “CRR/CRD 4”. When referring to our results according to the full application of the final envisaged framework (and thus without consideration of applicable transitional methodology), we use the term “CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded”. At the same time, CRR/CRD 4 left in place unchanged transitional rules that had been adopted in earlier capital adequacy frameworks through Basel 2.5 regarding the risk weighting of certain categories of assets, e.g the rule permitting the grandfathering of equity investments at a risk-weight of 100 %. In this case, our CRR/CRD 4 methodology assumes that the impact of the expiration of these transitional rules will be mitigated through sales of the underlying assets or other measures prior to the expiration of the grandfathering provisions at the end of 2017.

### Minimum capital requirements and additional capital buffers

The minimum capital requirements of CET 1 capital applicable to the Group increased from 4 % of risk-weighted assets (RWA) in 2014 to 4.5 % of RWA from 2015 onwards.

In March 2015, Deutsche Bank was designated as a global systemically important institution (G-SII) by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) in agreement with the Deutsche Bundesbank resulting in an additional requirement of 2 % CET 1 capital of RWA fully effective from 2019 onwards. This is in line with the Financial Stability Board (FSB) assessment of systemic importance based on the indicators as published in 2014. The additional buffer requirement will be phased in starting 2016.

In addition, pursuant to the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), the ECB may impose capital requirements on individual banks which are more stringent than statutory requirements. On February 20, 2015, the ECB notified us that we are required to maintain a CET 1 ratio of at least 10 % (on a phase-in basis) at all times.

Further information about minimum capital requirements and additional capital buffers applicable to us can be found in our Financial Report 2014.

### Overview of Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	69,585	69,944	65,750	66,175
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	(21,742)	(10,216)	(19,674)	(6,072)
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital</b>	<b>47,843</b>	<b>59,728</b>	<b>46,076</b>	<b>60,103</b>
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	4,676	12,071	4,676	14,696
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	(11)	(8,816)	(57)	(10,902)
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>3,794</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)</b>	<b>52,507</b>	<b>62,983</b>	<b>50,695</b>	<b>63,898</b>
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	11,178	5,675	12,412	4,891
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(27)	(491)	(36)	(496)
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>11,151</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>4,395</b>
<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>63,658</b>	<b>68,167</b>	<b>63,072</b>	<b>68,293</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>431,390</b>	<b>432,142</b>	<b>393,969</b>	<b>396,648</b>
<b>Capital ratios</b>				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	11.1	13.8	11.7	15.2
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	12.2	14.6	12.9	16.1
Total capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	14.8	15.8	16.0	17.2

Reconciliation of Consolidated Balance Sheet according to IFRS to regulatory Balance Sheet (unaudited)

	Mar 31, 2015			Dec. 31, 2014			
in € m.	Financial Balance Sheet	Deconsolidation/Consolidation of entities	Regulatory Balance Sheet	Financial Balance Sheet	Deconsolidation/Consolidation of entities	Regulatory Balance Sheet	References <sup>1</sup>
<b>Assets:</b>							
Cash and due from banks	21,645	(140)	21,504	20,055	(246)	19,809	
Interest-earning deposits with banks	70,659	(1,737)	68,923	63,518	(1,358)	62,160	
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	23,393	0	23,393	17,796	0	17,796	
Securities borrowed	34,515	(7)	34,508	25,834	(11)	25,823	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	212,185	(6,624)	205,561	195,681	(7,846)	187,835	
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	746,084	495	746,579	629,958	421	630,379	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	125,810	(14,118)	111,691	117,285	(12,490)	104,795	
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,084,079	(20,248)	1,063,831	942,924	(19,915)	923,009	
Financial assets available for sale	72,336	146	72,482	64,297	434	64,731	
Equity method investments	4,916	(247)	4,669	4,143	(218)	3,925	h
thereof: Goodwill	486	0	486	430	0	430	e
Loans	428,548	(2,860)	425,687	405,612	(3,348)	402,264	
Property and equipment	2,914	(192)	2,722	2,909	(193)	2,716	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	15,802	(1,770)	14,032	14,951	(1,817)	13,134	e
Other assets	187,558	(1,383)	186,176	137,980	(1,027)	136,953	
thereof: Defined benefit pension fund assets	1,065	0	1,065	961	0	961	g
Income tax assets <sup>2</sup>	9,100	(67)	9,033	8,684	(131)	8,553	f
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>(28,504)</b>	<b>1,926,961</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>	<b>(27,832)</b>	<b>1,680,872</b>	
<b>Liabilities and equity:</b>							
Deposits	572,921	5,648	578,569	532,931	4,823	537,754	
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,078	0	17,078	10,887	0	10,887	
Securities loaned	2,816	(7)	2,809	2,339	(10)	2,329	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	54,231	(134)	54,097	41,843	(200)	41,643	
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	724,120	886	725,006	610,202	603	610,805	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	41,340	(2,530)	38,810	37,131	(2,315)	34,816	
Investment contract liabilities	9,654	(9,654)	0	8,523	(8,523)	0	
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	829,345	(11,432)	817,913	697,699	(10,435)	687,264	
Other short-term borrowings	39,260	(6,839)	32,421	42,931	(8,780)	34,151	
Other liabilities	238,723	(13,690)	225,033	183,823	(12,628)	171,195	
Provisions	8,824	(85)	8,738	6,677	(81)	6,596	
Income tax liabilities <sup>2</sup>	3,068	(499)	2,569	2,783	(483)	2,300	
Long-term debt	157,519	(206)	157,314	144,837	772	145,609	
thereof: Subordinated long-term debt <sup>3</sup>	7,226	0	7,226	6,392	0	6,392	j, k
Trust preferred securities <sup>3</sup>	7,979	394	8,373	10,573	516	11,089	j, k
Obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,877,533</b>	<b>(26,717)</b>	<b>1,850,816</b>	<b>1,635,481</b>	<b>(26,308)</b>	<b>1,609,173</b>	
Common shares, no par value, nominal value of € 2.56	3,531	0	3,531	3,531	0	3,531	a
Additional paid-in capital	33,607	(4)	33,603	33,626	(5)	33,621	a
Retained earnings	29,863	(1,234)	28,629	29,279	(1,107)	28,171	b
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(12)	0	(12)	(8)	0	(8)	a
Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	a
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	5,989	(430)	5,560	1,923	(306)	1,617	c
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>72,979</b>	<b>(1,668)</b>	<b>71,311</b>	<b>68,351</b>	<b>(1,419)</b>	<b>66,932</b>	
Additional equity components	4,665	0	4,665	4,619	0	4,619	i
Noncontrolling interests	288	(119)	169	253	(105)	148	d
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>77,932</b>	<b>(1,787)</b>	<b>76,145</b>	<b>73,223</b>	<b>(1,523)</b>	<b>71,699</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>(28,504)</b>	<b>1,926,961</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>	<b>(27,832)</b>	<b>1,680,872</b>	

<sup>1</sup> References provide the mapping of regulatory balance sheet items used to calculate regulatory capital as reflected in the column "References" in "Transitional template for Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios (unaudited)". Where applicable, more detailed information are provided in the respective reference footnote section.

<sup>2</sup> Income tax assets and income tax liabilities comprise both deferred and current taxes.

<sup>3</sup> Eligible Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments are reflected in these balance sheet positions with their values according to IFRS.

Transitional template for Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios (unaudited)

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014		References <sup>1</sup>
	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital: instruments and reserves</b>					
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	37,122	37,122	37,144	37,144	a
Thereof: Ordinary shares <sup>2</sup>	37,122	37,122	37,144	37,144	a
Retained earnings	28,086	28,086	26,509	26,509	b
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	5,560	5,817	1,617	1,923	c
Funds for general banking risk	0	0	0	0	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET 1	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Noncontrolling Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET 1)	0	102	0	118	d
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend <sup>3</sup>	(1,182)	(1,182)	481	481	b
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>69,585</b>	<b>69,944</b>	<b>65,750</b>	<b>66,175</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>					
Additional value adjustments (negative amount) <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	
Intangible assets (net of related tax liabilities) (negative amount)	(13,900)	(5,560)	(12,979)	(2,596)	e
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liabilities where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(2,854)	(1,142)	(2,620)	(524)	f
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(188)	(188)	(181)	(181)	
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(743)	(304)	(712)	(147)	
Any increase in equity that results from securitized assets (negative amount)	(49)	(49)	0	0	
Gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing <sup>5</sup>	(494)	(245)	(544)	(210)	
Defined benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(1,065)	(426)	(961)	(192)	g
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET 1 instruments (negative amount) <sup>6</sup>	(60)	(24)	(54)	(11)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0	0	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a Risk Weight of 1250 %, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	0	0	0	0	
Thereof:					
Qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Securitization positions (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Free deliveries (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10 % threshold, net of related tax liabilities where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(9)	(3)	(78)	(16)	f
Amount exceeding the 15 % threshold (negative amount)	(2,031)	(690)	(1,199)	(202)	
Thereof:					
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	(931)	(316)	(499)	(84)	h
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	(1,100)	(374)	(700)	(118)	f
Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Regulatory adjustments applied to CET 1 capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment:	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealized gains and losses pursuant to Art. 467 and 468 CRR	N/M	(1,236)	N/M	(1,648)	
Amount to be deducted from or added to CET 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR <sup>8</sup>	(348)	(348)	(345)	(345)	
Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Other regulatory adjustments	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital</b>	<b>(21,742)</b>	<b>(10,216)</b>	<b>(19,674)</b>	<b>(6,072)</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital</b>	<b>47,843</b>	<b>59,728</b>	<b>46,076</b>	<b>60,103</b>	

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014		References <sup>1</sup>
	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments</b>					
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	i
Thereof:					
Classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,676	i
Classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	0	0	0	0	
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	N/M	7,395	N/M	10,021	j
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	0	0	0	0	
Thereof: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/M	0	N/M	0	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>12,071</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>14,696</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>					
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	(11)	(11)	(57)	(57)	i
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0	0	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Residual amounts deducted from AT1 capital with regard to deduction from CET 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 472 CRR	N/M	(8,805)	N/M	(10,845)	
Thereof:					
Intangible assets	N/M	(8,340)	N/M	(10,383)	e
Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	N/M	(228)	N/M	(294)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	N/M	(237)	N/M	(168)	
Residual amounts deducted from AT1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 (T2) capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 475 CRR	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Amount to be deducted from or added to AT1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(8,816)</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>(10,902)</b>	
<b>Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>3,794</b>	
<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)</b>	<b>52,507</b>	<b>62,983</b>	<b>50,695</b>	<b>63,898</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions</b>					
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts <sup>9</sup>	10,319	4,346	11,505	2,942	k
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	N/M	247	N/M	721	k
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	858	1,082	908	1,228	k
Thereof: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Credit risk adjustments	0	0	0	0	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>11,178</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>4,891</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments</b>					
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	(27)	(26)	(36)	(34)	k
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014		References <sup>1</sup>
	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0	0	
Thereof:					
New holdings not subject to transitional arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Holdings existing before January 1, 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	0	0	0	
Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 472 CRR	N/M	(465)	N/M	(462)	
Thereof:					
Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	N/M	(228)	N/M	(294)	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	N/M	(237)	N/M	(168)	
Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 475 CRR	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Thereof:					
Reciprocal cross holdings in AT1 instruments	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Direct holdings of nonsignificant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre-CRR	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(491)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(496)</b>	
<b>Tier 2 (T2) capital</b>	<b>11,151</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>4,395</b>	
<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)</b>	<b>63,658</b>	<b>68,167</b>	<b>63,072</b>	<b>68,293</b>	
Risk-weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts) <sup>10</sup>	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Thereof:					
Items not deducted from CET 1 (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Items not deducted from AT1 items (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Items not deducted from T2 items (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Thereof:					
Indirect and synthetic holdings of own T2 instruments	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Indirect and synthetic holdings of nonsignificant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Indirect and synthetic holdings of significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	0	N/M	0	
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>431,390</b>	<b>432,142</b>	<b>393,969</b>	<b>396,648</b>	
Thereof:					
Credit Risk (including Settlement Risk)	259,799	260,552	241,475	244,155	
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	23,470	23,470	21,203	21,203	
Market Risk	72,603	72,603	64,209	64,209	
Operational Risk	75,517	75,517	67,082	67,082	
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	11.1	13.8	11.7	15.2	
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	12.2	14.6	12.9	16.1	
Total capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	14.8	15.8	16.0	17.2	
Institution specific buffer requirement (CET 1 requirement in accordance with Art. 92 (1) (a) CRR plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	9.0	4.5	9.0	4.0	
Thereof:					
Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	
Countercyclical buffer requirement <sup>11</sup>	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	
Systemic risk buffer requirement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer <sup>12</sup>	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) <sup>13</sup>	6.2	7.8	6.9	9.2	



in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014		References <sup>1</sup>
	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded	CRR/CRD 4	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>					
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) <sup>7</sup>	2,981	2,981	3,148	3,148	
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions)	3,289	3,429	2,877	2,956	
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10 % threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met)	3,888	4,053	4,035	4,146	
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital</b>					
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	0	0	0	
Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	443	443	454	454	
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	0	0	0	
Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	1,082	1,082	991	991	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</b>					
Current cap on CET 1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Amount excluded from CET 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	0	N/M	0	
Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	N/M	8,768	N/M	10,021	
Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	0	N/M	446	
Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	N/M	2,363	N/M	2,701	
Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	0	N/M	0	

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> References provide the mapping of regulatory balance sheet items used to calculate regulatory capital as reflected in the column "References" in "Reconciliation of Consolidated Balance Sheet according to IFRS to regulatory Balance Sheet (unaudited)". Where applicable, more detailed information are provided in the respective reference footnote section.

<sup>2</sup> Based on EBA list as referred to in Article 26 (3) CRR.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects the ECB decision (EU) (2015/4) from February 4, 2015 on recognition of interim or year-end profits in CET 1 capital.

<sup>4</sup> The Regulatory Technical Standard issued by the EBA has not yet been adopted and published by the European Commission. Deutsche Bank currently estimates the amount of the additional value adjustments arising in case of a future application of the new standard to range between € 1.5 and € 2.0 billion before consideration of offset in shortfall of provisions to expected loss.

<sup>5</sup> Gains and losses on liabilities of the institution that are valued at fair value that result from changes in the own credit standing of the institution according to Article 33 (1) (b) CRR as well as all fair value gains and losses arising from the institution's own credit risk related to derivative liabilities according to Article 33 (1) (c) CRR.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes holdings that are already considered in the accounting base of Common Equity.

<sup>7</sup> Based on our current interpretation no deduction amount expected.

<sup>8</sup> Prudential filter for fund for home loans and savings protection ("Fonds zur baupartechnischen Absicherung").

<sup>9</sup> Amortization is taken into account.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes risk-weighted assets for positions in the trading book which are subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e. CRR residual amounts) as attributed risk-weighted assets are calculated on a portfolio basis.

<sup>11</sup> Countercyclical buffer rates not yet available.

<sup>12</sup> G-SII buffer officially required by BaFin in March 2015 and phased-in starting 2016.

<sup>13</sup> Calculated as the CET 1 capital less any CET 1 items used to meet Tier 1 and Total capital requirements.

<sup>a</sup> Common shares, additional paid-in capital and common shares in treasury reflect regulatory eligible CET 1 capital instruments.

<sup>b</sup> The position retained earnings in the regulatory balance sheet includes net income attributable to Deutsche Bank Shareholders, net of tax, of € 544 million as of March 31, 2015 (€ 1,663 million as of December 31, 2014). This item is excluded from the position retained earnings in the transitional template for regulatory capital and shown separately along with accrual for dividend and AT1 coupons of € 1,726 million as of March 31, 2015 (€ 1,182 million as of December 31, 2014) in the position independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable change or dividend.

<sup>c</sup> Difference to regulatory balance sheet position driven by prudential filters for unrealized gains and losses.

<sup>d</sup> Phase-out of noncontrolling interests at a rate of 60 % in 2015 (80 % in 2014).

<sup>e</sup> Regulatory applicable amount is Goodwill and other intangible assets of € 14,032 million as of March 31, 2015 (€ 13,134 million as of December 31, 2014) plus Goodwill from equity method investments of € 486 million as of March 31, 2015 (€ 430 million as of December 31, 2014) as per regulatory balance sheet reduced by deferred tax liabilities on other intangibles of € 618 million as of March 31, 2015 (€ 585 million as of December 31, 2014). Total CET1 deduction amount is phased-in at a rate of 40 % in 2015 (2014: 20 %). Residual amount is deducted from AT1 capital.

<sup>f</sup> Differences to balance sheet position mainly driven by adjustments as set out in Article 38 (2) to (5) CRR (e.g. regulatory offsetting requirements).

<sup>g</sup> Phase-in at a rate of 40 % in 2015 (20 % in 2014).

<sup>h</sup> Hua Xia Bank Company Limited as major part of the position equity method investments and the major part of significant holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities, subject to threshold deductions. CET 1 deduction amount is phased-in at a rate of 40 %. Residual amount is deducted from AT1 capital.

<sup>i</sup> Additional equity components reflects regulatory eligible AT1 capital instruments.

<sup>j</sup> Difference to regulatory balance sheet driven by regulatory adjustments as set out in Articles 51 to 61 CRR (e.g. current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements).

<sup>k</sup> Difference to regulatory balance sheet driven by regulatory adjustments as set out in Articles 62 to 71 CRR (e.g. maturity deduction, noncontrolling interests).

## Reconciliation of shareholders' equity to regulatory capital

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4
in € m.		
<b>Total shareholders' equity per accounting balance sheet</b>	<b>72,979</b>	<b>68,351</b>
Deconsolidation / Consolidation of entities	(1,668)	(1,419)
Thereof:		
Additional paid-in capital	(4)	(5)
Retained earnings	(1,234)	(1,107)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	(430)	(306)
<b>Total shareholders' equity per regulatory balance sheet</b>	<b>71,311</b>	<b>66,932</b>
Noncontrolling interest based on transitional rules	102	118
Accrual for dividend and AT1 coupons	(1,726)	(1,182)
Reversal of deconsolidation/consolidation of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, during transitional period	258	306
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>69,944</b>	<b>66,175</b>
Prudential filters	(1,718)	(2,039)
Thereof:		
Additional value adjustments	0	0
Any increase in equity that results from securitized assets	(49)	0
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges and gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	(433)	(391)
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealized gains and losses pursuant to Art. 467 and 468 CRR	(1,236)	(1,648)
Regulatory adjustments	(8,498)	(4,032)
Thereof:		
Intangible assets (net of related tax liabilities)	(5,560)	(2,596)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	(1,519)	(657)
Shortfall of provisions to expected loss	(304)	(147)
Defined benefit pension fund assets	(426)	(192)
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	(316)	(84)
Securitization positions not included in risk-weighted assets	0	0
Other <sup>1</sup>	(372)	(356)
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>59,728</b>	<b>60,103</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,794</b>
Additional Tier 1 Notes (AT1 Notes)	4,665	4,619
Per balance sheet	4,665	4,619
Deconsolidation/Consolidation of entities	0	0
Regulatory adjustments to balance sheet position	0	0
Hybrid capital securities	7,378	10,002
Per balance sheet	7,979	10,573
Deconsolidation/Consolidation of entities	394	516
Regulatory adjustments to balance sheet position	(995)	(1,087)
Thereof:		
Amount excluded from Additional Tier 1 due to cap	0	(446)
Other	(995)	(640)
Other regulatory adjustments	17	19
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital	(8,805)	(10,845)
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>62,983</b>	<b>63,898</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>4,395</b>
Subordinated debt	5,358	4,120
Per balance sheet	7,226	6,392
Deconsolidation/Consolidation of entities	0	0
Regulatory adjustments to balance sheet position	(1,868)	(2,272)
Thereof:		
Amortization according to Art. 64 CRR	(1,636)	(2,101)
Other	(231)	(171)
Other regulatory adjustments	291	737
Thereof:		
Inclusion of amount excluded from Additional Tier 1 due to cap	0	446
Other	291	291
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	(465)	(462)
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>68,167</b>	<b>68,293</b>

N/M – Not meaningful

<sup>1</sup> Mainly relates to prudential filter for fund for home loans and savings protection ("Fonds zur baupartechnischen Absicherung").

## Development of Risk-weighted Assets

The table below provide an overview of RWA broken down by model approach and business division. They include the aggregated effects of the segmental reallocation of infrastructure related positions if applicable as well as reallocations between the segments.

For the current reporting date and the comparison period the amounts presented are based on the CRR/CRD 4 framework according to the transitional rules.

Within credit risk, the line item "Other" in advanced IRBA reflects RWA from securitization positions in the banking book, specific equity positions and other non-credit obligation assets. Within the Standardized Approach, the majority of the line item "Other" includes RWA from our pension fund assets with the remainder being RWAs from banking book securitizations as well as exposures assigned to the further exposure classes apart from central governments or central banks, institutions, corporates and retail.

### Risk-weighted Assets by Model Approach and Business Division

Mar 31, 2015

in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Total
<b>Credit Risk</b>	<b>95,088</b>	<b>71,347</b>	<b>46,053</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>21,132</b>	<b>260,542</b>
Segmental reallocation	(2,395)	520	3,693	325	73	(2,217)	0
Advanced IRBA	88,861	60,536	35,621	4,510	12,847	14,705	217,081
Central Governments and Central Banks	4,451	49	941	0	84	205	5,730
Institutions	9,741	1,541	3,318	103	642	173	15,517
Corporates	63,672	10,294	31,022	3,220	4,561	1,737	114,506
Retail	123	37,843	24	133	736	0	38,860
Other	10,874	10,809	317	1,054	6,825	12,591	42,469
Foundation IRBA	2,360	3,140	168	0	1	0	5,669
Central Governments and Central Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
Corporates	2,360	3,103	168	0	1	0	5,631
Standardized Approach	4,964	7,063	6,570	3,226	5,938	8,643	36,404
Central Governments or Central Banks	4	62	24	3	0	0	93
Institutions	717	81	29	5	3	35	870
Corporates	2,823	1,697	4,856	1,186	1,053	753	12,367
Retail	7	4,170	497	38	712	17	5,442
Other	1,413	1,053	1,163	1,995	4,169	7,839	17,632
Risk exposure amount for default funds contributions	1,297	87	1	0	2	0	1,388
<b>Settlement Risk</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)</b>	<b>16,988</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>23,470</b>
Internal Model Approach	16,973	722	9	878	4,359	0	22,941
Standardized Approach	15	35	0	9	0	470	529
<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>50,257</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>19,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,603</b>
Internal Model Approach	35,996	0	196	1,326	9,348	0	46,866
Standardized Approach	14,261	45	0	1,226	10,205	0	25,737
<b>Operational Risk<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>51,271</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,517</b>
Advanced measurement approach	51,271	4,842	5,385	10,463	3,557	0	75,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,613</b>	<b>76,990</b>	<b>51,643</b>	<b>21,963</b>	<b>46,331</b>	<b>21,603</b>	<b>432,142</b>

<sup>1</sup> The quarter over quarter changes for the business divisions are due to a change in the allocation methodology.

	Dec 31, 2014						
in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Private & Business Clients	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Total
<b>Credit Risk</b>	<b>83,548</b>	<b>69,584</b>	<b>41,740</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>19,280</b>	<b>22,666</b>	<b>244,128</b>
Segmental reallocation	(2,200)	520	3,327	330	94	(2,071)	0
Advanced IRBA	77,263	58,786	31,763	3,910	13,062	14,638	199,422
Central Governments and Central Banks	3,948	124	1,020	0	74	218	5,385
Institutions	8,359	1,538	3,103	73	623	171	13,869
Corporates	55,678	9,938	26,916	2,740	5,062	1,199	101,533
Retail	121	37,852	30	91	773	0	38,867
Other	9,157	9,334	694	1,006	6,529	13,049	39,769
Foundation IRBA	2,079	3,303	107	0	1	0	5,491
Central Governments and Central Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporates	2,079	3,303	107	0	1	0	5,490
Standardized Approach	4,804	6,884	6,542	3,070	6,122	10,099	37,522
Central Governments or Central Banks	21	63	27	3	0	0	114
Institutions	593	124	51	4	3	35	810
Corporates	2,841	1,401	4,747	1,111	1,075	584	11,759
Retail	7	4,064	422	45	1,141	18	5,697
Other	1,341	1,232	1,296	1,908	3,903	9,462	19,142
Risk exposure amount for default funds contributions	1,601	90	1	0	1	0	1,693
<b>Settlement Risk</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)</b>	<b>16,024</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>21,203</b>
Internal Model Approach	15,953	417	7	443	3,953	1	20,774
Standardized Approach	71	28	0	2	66	261	428
<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>44,469</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,209</b>
Internal Model Approach	31,439	0	199	1,339	8,625	0	41,602
Standardized Approach	13,029	92	0	1,144	8,342	0	22,607
<b>Operational Risk</b>	<b>31,512</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>18,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,082</b>
Advanced measurement approach	31,512	9,605	1,321	6,368	18,275	0	67,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,578</b>	<b>79,725</b>	<b>43,268</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>58,541</b>	<b>22,929</b>	<b>396,648</b>

The development of RWA in the first three months of 2015 was mainly impacted by movements in foreign exchange levels. The increase in operational RWA is driven by external losses being included in the model calculation. Higher RWA is in both, credit and market risk RWA, primarily due to increased business volume and a methodology change in market risk RWA calculation.

The tables below provide an analysis of key drivers for risk-weighted asset movements observed for credit, market, operational risk and the Credit Valuation Adjustment in the reporting period.

### Development of Risk-weighted Assets for credit risk

in € m.	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015 CRR/CRD 4		Twelve months ended Dec 31, 2014 CRR/CRD 4	
	Counterparty credit risk	Thereof: derivatives and repo-style transactions	Counterparty credit risk	Thereof: derivatives and repo-style transactions
<b>Credit risk RWA balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>244,128</b>	<b>41,117</b>	<b>202,186<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>29,454<sup>1</sup></b>
Book size	4,730	3,243	(5,024)	(5,327)
Book quality	(993)	427	(2,348)	1,841
Model updates	115	0	11,676	11,676
Methodology and policy	0	0	24,110	297
Acquisition and disposals	0	0	(3,198)	(62)
Foreign exchange movements	13,720	3,619	11,752	3,237
Other	(1,159)	0	4,974	0
<b>Credit risk RWA balance, end of period</b>	<b>260,542</b>	<b>48,405</b>	<b>244,128</b>	<b>41,117</b>

<sup>1</sup> RWA balances ending of the year 2013 are based on Basel 2.5.

The classifications of key drivers for the RWA credit risk development table are fully aligned with the recommendations of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force (EDTF). The category “Book quality” mainly represents the effects from portfolio rating migrations, loss given default, model parameter re-calibrations as well as collateral coverage activities. Organic changes in our portfolio size and composition are considered in the category “Book size”. “Model updates” include model refinements and advanced model roll out. RWA movements resulting from externally, regulatory-driven changes, e.g. applying new regulations, are now considered in the “methodology and policy” section. “Acquisition and disposals” is reserved to show significant exposure movements which can be clearly assigned to new businesses or disposal-related activities. Changes that cannot be attributed to the above categories are reflected in the category “Other”.

The increase in RWA for counterparty credit risk by 6.7 % or € 16.4 billion since December 31, 2014 is primarily driven by the impact from foreign exchange movements mainly resulting from a strengthening US Dollar. The increase in book size is predominantly driven by derivatives and security financing transaction positions mainly in our Core Bank partly offset by de-risking activities in NCOU. The decrease driven by book quality mainly reflects improvements in the loss given default parameter and recalibration of credit conversion factors. The decrease in the category “Other” is predominantly driven by movements resulting from the transitional treatment of our defined benefit pension fund assets.

### Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Credit Valuation Adjustment

in € m.	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015 CRR/CRD 4	Twelve months ended Dec 31, 2014 CRR/CRD 4
	<b>CVA RWA balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>21,203</b>
Movement in risk levels	1,444	2,017
Market data changes and recalibrations	(1,300)	(1,914)
Model updates	0	7,400
Methodology and policy	(277)	12,330
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0
Foreign exchange movements	2,400	1,370
<b>CVA RWA balance, end of period</b>	<b>23,470</b>	<b>21,203</b>

<sup>1</sup> RWA balance as of December 31, 2013 was 0 since calculation of CVA RWA referre to a new requirement under the CRR/CRD 4 framework which became effective on January 1, 2014.

Based on the CRR/CRD 4 regulatory framework, we are required to calculate RWA using the CVA which takes into account the credit quality of our counterparties. RWA for CVA covers the risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty risk in connection with OTC derivative exposures. We calculate the majority of the CVA based on our own internal model as approved by BaFin. As of March 31, 2015, the RWA for CVA amounted to € 23.5 billion, representing an increase of € 2.3 billion (+10.7 %) compared with € 21.2 billion for December 31, 2014. The increase was driven by changes to the portfolio exposures and partly an impact from foreign exchange movements.

### Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Market Risk

in € m.	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015 CRR/CRD 4	Twelve months ended Dec 31, 2014 CRR/CRD 4
<b>Market risk RWA balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>64,209</b>	<b>47,259<sup>1</sup></b>
Movement in risk levels	2,301	(10,161)
Market data changes and recalibrations	494	(730)
Model updates	303	5,101
Methodology and policy	3,163	20,089
Acquisitions and disposals	0	(81)
Foreign exchange movements	2,133	2,732
<b>Market risk RWA balance, end of period</b>	<b>72,603</b>	<b>64,209</b>

<sup>1</sup> RWA balances ending of the year 2013 are based on Basel 2.5.

The analysis for market risk covers movements in our internal models for value-at-risk, stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure as well as results from the market risk standardized approach, e.g. for trading securitizations and nth-to-default derivatives or trading exposures for Postbank. The market risk RWA movements due to changes in market data levels, volatilities, correlations, liquidity and ratings are included under the market data changes and recalibrations category. Changes to our market risk RWA internal models, such as methodology enhancements or risk scope extensions, are included in the category of model updates. In the methodology and policy category we reflect regulatory driven changes to our market risk RWA models and calculations. Significant new businesses and disposals would be assigned to the line item acquisition and disposals.

The € 8.4 billion (13 %) RWA increase for market risk since December 31, 2014 was primarily driven by increases in the categories “movement in risk levels”, “methodology and policy” and “foreign exchange movements”. The increase in methodology and policy resulted mainly from the Market Risk Standardized Approach where the transitional period granted by Article 337 (4) CRR terminated. As a result, the calculation is now based on the sum of the weighted net long positions and the sum of the weighted net short positions rather than the larger of the two sums. Additionally the increase in relation to the foreign exchange movements was predominately reflected in the Market Risk Standardized Approach. Moreover, an € 2.3 billion RWA increase for movement in risk levels was observed, primarily driven by an increase in concentrated single name exposures on sovereign entities, particularly impacting the Incremental Risk Charge.

### Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Operational Risk

in € m.	Three months ended Mar 31, 2015 CRR/CRD 4	Twelve months ended Dec 31, 2014 CRR/CRD 4
<b>Operational risk RWA balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>67,082</b>	<b>50,891<sup>1</sup></b>
Loss profile changes (internal and external)	9,255	9,345
Expected loss development	(1,008)	37
Forward looking risk component	(536)	(734)
Model updates	724	7,652
Methodology and policy	0	0
Acquisitions and disposals	0	(109)
<b>Operational risk RWA balance, end of period</b>	<b>75,517</b>	<b>67,082</b>

<sup>1</sup> RWA balances ending of the year 2013 are based on Basel 2.5.

The overall RWA increase of € 8.4 billion was mainly driven by large external operational risk events which are reflected in our AMA model, such as settlements of regulatory matters by financial institutions. This is reflected in the loss profile changes of € 9.3 billion. As a result of proactively considering model changes, the AMA model reacts more sensitively with regard to expected loss development leading to a higher expected loss being deducted. In the first quarter 2015 the joint supervisory team allowed us to use an enhanced divisional allocation methodology leading to an increase of € 0.7 billion RWA.

Further embedded impacts from the AMA model enhancements on the other operational risk RWA components are expected to materialize after the awaited model approval by the joint supervisory team, when the model changes have been implemented.

## Balance Sheet Management

We manage our balance sheet on a Group level and, where applicable, locally in each region. In the allocation of financial resources we favour business portfolios with the highest positive impact on our profitability and shareholder value. We monitor and analyze balance sheet developments and track certain market-observed balance sheet ratios. Based on this we trigger discussion and management action by the Capital and Risk Committee. Following the publication of the CRR/CRD 4 framework on June 27, 2013, we established a leverage ratio calculation according to that framework. Our calculation of the leverage exposure measure considers a delegated act which was adopted by the European Commission on October 10, 2014 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 17, 2015.

### Leverage Ratio according to CRR/CRD 4 framework (fully loaded)

The CRR/CRD 4 framework introduced a non-risk based leverage ratio that is intended to act as a supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. Its objectives are to constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector, helping avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes which can damage the broader financial system and the economy, and to reinforce the risk based requirements with a simple, non-risk based "backstop" measure.

To harmonize the disclosure of the leverage ratio and its components, Article 451 (2) CRR contains a mandate for the European Banking Authority (EBA) to develop draft implementing technical standards (ITS) based on the Basel Committee publication of the framework and disclosure requirements for the Basel 3 leverage ratio. Against this background, the draft ITS on disclosure of the leverage ratio published on June 5, 2014 contains uniform templates for the disclosure of the leverage ratio and its components. As described above a delegated act was finally adopted by the European Commission and we expect that the draft ITS on disclosure of the leverage ratio will be modified accordingly. Still pending final ITS templates we have adjusted the draft templates to reflect the changes under the delegated act in the meantime.

The following tables show leverage ratio exposures based on the applicable CRR/CRD 4 rules:

#### Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

in € bn.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014
<b>Total assets as per published financial statements</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,709</b>
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(29)	(28)
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(383)	(276)
Adjustments for securities financing transactions	20	16
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	134	127
Other adjustments	(149)	(103)
<b>Leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,445</b>

### Leverage ratio common disclosure

in € bn.

(unless stated otherwise)

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Derivative exposures:</b>		
Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions after netting of cash variation margin received	83	72
Add-on amounts for PFE associated with derivatives transactions	227	221
Credit default swaps notional	58	65
<b>Total derivative exposures</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction exposures:</b>		
SFT Gross	166	138
SFT Add-on for counterparty credit risk	14	14
<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet exposures:</b>		
Off-balance sheet items with a 10 % CCF	4	4
Off-balance sheet items with a 20 % CCF	13	10
Off-balance sheet items with a 50 % CCF	71	69
Off-balance sheet items with a 100 % CCF	46	44
<b>Total off-balance sheet exposures</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>827</b>
<b>Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital fully-loaded</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Capital and Total Exposures:</b>		
Tier 1 capital fully-loaded	52.5	50.7
<b>Total Exposures</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,445</b>
CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded Leverage Ratio - using a CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded definition of Tier 1 capital (in %)	3.4	3.5

### Breakdown of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)

in € bn.

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>827</b>
Thereof:		
Trading book exposures	283	245
Banking book exposures	606	582
Thereof:		
Covered bonds	5	5
Exposures treated as sovereigns	161	147
Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organizations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	3	2
Institutions	22	19
Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	161	159
Retail exposures	36	35
Corporate exposures	189	170
Exposures in default	10	11
Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitizations, and other non-credit obligation assets) after netting of cash variation margin paid	19	33

As of March 31, 2015, our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.4 % compared to 3.5 % as of December 31, 2014, taking into account as of March 31, 2015 a fully loaded Tier 1 capital of € 52.5 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,549 billion (€ 50.7 billion and € 1,445 billion as of December 31, 2014, respectively).



In the first three months of the year our leverage ratio exposure increased by € 104 billion taking into account currency effects of € 101 billion. The € 3 billion increase excluding the aforementioned currency effects mainly reflects increases in securities financing transaction, cash and deposits with banks and loans of € 31 billion which were partly offset by de-leveraging of € 15 billion in our NCOU and decreases of € 13 billion in derivatives, off-balance sheet exposure and remaining assets.

Our leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of total assets under IFRS to total equity under IFRS was 25 as of March 31, 2015 compared to 23 as of December 31, 2014.

For main drivers of the Tier 1 capital development please refer to section Liquidity and Capital Resources in this report.

## Overall Risk Position

The table below shows our overall risk position as measured by the economic capital usage calculated for credit, market, operational and business risk for the dates specified. To determine our overall (nonregulatory) risk position, we generally consider diversification benefits across risk types.

### Overall risk position as measured by economic capital usage by risk type

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	2015 increase (decrease) from 2014	
			in € m.	in %
Credit risk	14,067	12,885	1,182	9
Market risk	17,287	14,852	2,435	16
Trading market risk	5,176	4,955	221	4
Nontrading market risk	12,111	9,898	2,213	22
Operational risk	8,464	7,598	866	11
Business risk	3,113	3,084	29	1
Diversification benefit <sup>1</sup>	(7,740)	(6,554)	(1,186)	18
<b>Total economic capital usage</b>	<b>35,192</b>	<b>31,866</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>10</b>

<sup>1</sup> Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk)

As of March 31, 2015, our economic capital usage amounted to € 35.2 billion, which was € 3.3 billion, or 10 %, above the € 31.9 billion economic capital usage as of December 31, 2014.

The economic capital usage for credit risk increased to € 14.1 billion as of March 31, 2015, € 1.2 billion or 9 % higher compared to year-end 2014. This increase is mainly driven by higher exposures in CB&S and an increased economic capital usage for transfer risk.

The economic capital usage for trading market risk increased to € 5.2 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with € 5.0 billion at year-end 2014. The increase is due to a higher economic capital usage for the traded default risk component. The nontrading market risk economic capital usage increased by € 2.2 billion or 22 %, mainly driven by a methodology change for equity compensation risk, a higher structural foreign exchange risk due to the U.S. dollar strengthening and a higher investment risk economic capital.

The operational risk economic capital usage totaled € 8.5 billion as of March 31, 2015, which is € 866 million or 11 % higher than the € 7.6 billion economic capital usage as of December 31, 2014. The increase was mainly driven by an increased operational risk loss profile of the industry as a whole.

Our business risk economic capital methodology captures strategic risk, which also implicitly includes elements of non standard risks including refinancing and reputational risk, and a tax risk component. The business risk increased slightly by 29 million to € 3.1 billion as of March 31, 2015. The increase is due to a higher economic capital usage for the tax risk component.

The inter-risk diversification effect of the economic capital usage across credit, market, operational and strategic risk increased by € 1.2 billion, or 18 %, as of March 31, 2015, mainly reflecting a methodology update in the first quarter 2015 and the increase in economic capital usage before diversification.

## Internal Capital Adequacy

As the primary measure of our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) we assess our internal capital adequacy based on our “gone concern approach” as the ratio of our total capital supply divided by our total capital demand as shown in the table below. Our capital supply definition is aligned with the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework.

### Internal Capital Adequacy

in € m.

(unless stated otherwise)

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Capital Supply</b>		
Shareholders' Equity	72,979	68,351
Fair value gains on own debt and debt valuation adjustments, subject to own credit risk <sup>1</sup>	(494)	(544)
Defined benefit pension fund assets <sup>2</sup>	(1,065)	(961)
Deferred Tax Assets	(7,278)	(6,865)
Fair Value adjustments for financial assets reclassified to loans <sup>3</sup>	0	0
Noncontrolling Interests <sup>4</sup>	0	0
Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments	12,871	16,158
Tier 2 capital instruments	7,466	6,620
<b>Capital Supply</b>	<b>84,479</b>	<b>82,759</b>
<b>Capital Demand</b>		
Economic Capital Requirement	35,192	31,866
Intangible Assets	15,802	14,951
<b>Capital Demand</b>	<b>50,993</b>	<b>46,817</b>
<b>Internal Capital Adequacy Ratio in %</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>177</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes deduction of fair value gains on own credit-effect relating to own liabilities designated under the fair value option as well as the debt valuation adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> Reported as net assets (assets minus liabilities) of a defined pension fund, i.e. applicable for overfunded pension plans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fair value adjustments for assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39 and for banking book assets where no matched funding is available. A positive adjustment is not considered.

<sup>4</sup> Includes noncontrolling interest up to the economic capital requirement for each subsidiary.

A ratio of more than 100 % signifies that the total capital supply is sufficient to cover the capital demand determined by the risk positions. This ratio was 166 % as of March 31, 2015, compared with 177 % as of December 31, 2014. The change of the ratio was driven by an increase in capital demand. Shareholders' equity increased by € 4.6 billion mainly driven by an increase in accumulated other comprehensive income due to the movements of foreign currency rates. Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments decreased by € 3.3 billion mainly driven by called capital instruments. Tier 2 capital instruments increased by € 846 million mainly due to the issuance of new instruments. The increase in capital demand was driven by higher economic capital requirement as explained in the section “Overall Risk Position” and an increase in intangible assets by € 851 million.

The above capital adequacy measures apply to the consolidated Group as a whole (including Postbank) and form an integral part of our Risk and Capital Management framework.

## Review Report

### To Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main

We have reviewed the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main - comprising the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and selected explanatory notes - together with the interim group management report of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, for the period from January 1 to March 31, 2015 that are part of the quarterly financial report according to § 37x Abs. 3 WpHG („Wertpapierhandelsgesetz“: „German Securities Trading Act“). The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with those IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU, and in accordance with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and of the interim group management report in accordance with the requirements of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports, is the responsibility of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and on the interim group management report based on our review.

We performed our review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the interim group management report in accordance with the German generally accepted standards for the review of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the review so that we can preclude through critical evaluation, with a certain level of assurance, that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been prepared, in material respects, in accordance with the IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU, and in accordance with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as issued by the IASB, and that the interim group management report has not been prepared, in material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company employees and analytical assessments and therefore does not provide the assurance attainable in a financial statement audit. Since, in accordance with our engagement, we have not performed a financial statement audit, we cannot issue an auditor's report.

Based on our review, no matters have come to our attention that cause us to presume that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been prepared, in material respects, in accordance with the IFRS applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the EU, and in accordance with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as issued by the IASB, or that the interim group management report has not been prepared, in material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the WpHG applicable to interim group management reports.

KPMG AG  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Frankfurt am Main (Germany), April 25, 2015

Pukropski  
Wirtschaftsprüfer

Beier  
Wirtschaftsprüfer

## Consolidated Statement of Income (unaudited)

### Income Statement

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Interest and similar income	6,457	6,246
Interest expense	2,247	2,871
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>3,375</b>
Provision for credit losses	218	246
<b>Net interest income after provision for credit losses</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>3,129</b>
Commissions and fee income	2,914	3,038
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,495	1,616
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	185	73
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	201	154
Other income	370	136
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>5,018</b>
Compensation and benefits	3,433	3,349
General and administrative expenses	5,069	3,010
Policyholder benefits and claims	153	52
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0
Restructuring activities	23	56
<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>6,466</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,680</b>
Income tax expense	920	577
<b>Net income</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,103</b>
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	20
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	544	1,083

### Earnings per Common Share

	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
<b>Earnings per common share:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Basic	€ 0.39	€ 1.01
Diluted	€ 0.38	€ 0.98
<b>Number of shares in million:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted-average shares outstanding	1,384.7	1,073.3
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions	1,417.4	1,104.3

<sup>1</sup> The number of average basic and diluted shares outstanding has been adjusted for all periods before June 2014 in order to reflect the effect of the bonus component of subscription rights issued in June 2014 in connection with the capital increase.

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
<b>Net income recognized in the income statement</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,103</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, before tax	(188)	28
Total of income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	229	87
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Financial assets available for sale		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	703	313
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(177)	(59)
Derivatives hedging variability of cash flows		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	(4)	(14)
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	5	7
Assets classified as held for sale		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	0	0
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	0	1
Foreign currency translation		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	3,642	(128)
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	0	(3)
Equity Method Investments		
Net gains (losses) arising during the period	4	3
Total of income tax related to items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	(79)	(77)
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>1,262</b>
Attributable to:		
Noncontrolling interests	44	21
Deutsche Bank shareholders	4,651	1,241

## Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)

### Assets

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Cash and due from banks	21,645	20,055
Interest-earning deposits with banks	70,659	63,518
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	23,393	17,796
Securities borrowed	34,515	25,834
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Trading assets	212,185	195,681
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	746,084	629,958
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	125,810	117,285
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,084,079	942,924
Financial assets available for sale	72,336	64,297
Equity method investments	4,916	4,143
Loans	428,548	405,612
Property and equipment	2,914	2,909
Goodwill and other intangible assets	15,802	14,951
Other assets	187,558	137,980
Income tax assets <sup>1</sup>	9,100	8,684
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>

### Liabilities and Equity

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Deposits	572,921	532,931
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,078	10,887
Securities loaned	2,816	2,339
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Trading liabilities	54,231	41,843
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	724,120	610,202
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	41,340	37,131
Investment contract liabilities	9,654	8,523
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	829,345	697,699
Other short-term borrowings	39,260	42,931
Other liabilities	238,723	183,823
Provisions <sup>2</sup>	8,824	6,677
Income tax liabilities <sup>1</sup>	3,068	2,783
Long-term debt	157,519	144,837
Trust preferred securities	7,979	10,573
Obligation to purchase common shares	0	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,877,533</b>	<b>1,635,481</b>
Common shares, no par value, nominal value of € 2.56	3,531	3,531
Additional paid-in capital	33,607	33,626
Retained earnings	29,863	29,279
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(12)	(8)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax <sup>3</sup>	5,989	1,923
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>72,979</b>	<b>68,351</b>
Additional equity components <sup>4</sup>	4,665	4,619
Noncontrolling interests	288	253
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>77,932</b>	<b>73,223</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income tax assets and income tax liabilities comprise both deferred and current taxes.

<sup>2</sup> Included are operational/litigation provisions of € 5.3 billion and € 3.6 billion as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding remeasurement effects related to defined benefit plans, net of tax.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Additional Tier 1 Notes, which constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank and are classified as equity in accordance with IFRS.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)

in € m.	Common shares (no par value)	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Common shares in treasury, at cost	Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	Unrealized net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale, net of applicable tax and other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2013</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>26,204</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>303</b>
Total comprehensive income, net of tax <sup>2</sup>	0	0	1,083	0	0	178
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	115	0	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(189)	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	394	0	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	(18)	0	0	0	0
Additions to Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions from Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option premiums and other effects from options on common shares	0	(47)	0	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(3,542)	0	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	3,153	0	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(3)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	46	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2014</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>25,993</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>481</b>
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2014</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>33,626</b>	<b>29,279</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,675</b>
Total comprehensive income, net of tax <sup>2</sup>	0	0	544	0	0	412
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	41	0	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(36)	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	234	0	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	22	0	0	0	0
Additions to Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions from Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option premiums and other effects from options on common shares	0	(34)	0	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(2,641)	0	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	2,403	0	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	28	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance as of March 31, 2015</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>33,607</b>	<b>29,863</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,086</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax.

Unrealized net gains (losses) on derivatives hedging variability of cash flows, net of tax <sup>1</sup>	Unrealized net gains (losses) on assets classified as held for sale, net of tax	Foreign currency translation, net of tax <sup>1</sup>	Unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax <sup>2</sup>	Total shareholders' equity	Additional equity components <sup>3</sup>	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
(101)	2	(2,713)	53	(2,457)	54,719	0	247	54,966
(5)	1	(134)	3	43	1,126	0	21	1,147
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	115
0	0	0	0	0	(189)	0	0	(189)
0	0	0	0	0	394	0	0	394
0	0	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(47)	0	0	(47)
0	0	0	0	0	(3,542)	0	0	(3,542)
0	0	0	0	0	3,153	0	0	3,153
0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)
0	0	0	0	0	46	0	(5)	42
(107)	3	(2,847)	56	(2,415)	55,753	0	264	56,017
79	0	151	18	1,923	68,351	4,619	253	73,223
0	0	3,650	4	4,066	4,610	0	44	4,654
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
0	0	0	0	0	(36)	0	0	(36)
0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	234
0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	0	(34)
0	0	0	0	0	(2,641)	0	0	(2,641)
0	0	0	0	0	2,403	0	0	2,403
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	28	46 <sup>4</sup>	(9)	65
79	0	3,802	22	5,989	72,979	4,665	288	77,932

<sup>3</sup> Includes Additional Tier 1 Notes, which constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank and are classified as equity in accordance with IFRS.

<sup>4</sup> Includes net proceeds from purchase and sale of additional equity components.



## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
<b>Net income</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,103</b>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	218	246
Restructuring activities	23	56
Gain on sale of financial assets available for sale, equity method investments, and other	(209)	(101)
Deferred income taxes, net	506	332
Impairment, depreciation and other amortization, and accretion	124	708
Share of net income (loss) from equity method investments	(199)	(154)
<b>Income adjusted for noncash charges, credits and other items</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>2,190</b>
Adjustments for net change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest-earning time deposits with banks	7,234	(4,459)
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, securities borrowed	(12,369)	(4,856)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(4,673)	4,640
Loans	(16,155)	(3,769)
Other assets	(45,208)	(61,961)
Deposits	33,399	(11,516)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and investment contract liabilities <sup>1</sup>	4,085	5,169
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	5,891	508
Other short-term borrowings	(4,649)	(4,701)
Other liabilities	48,515	54,158
Senior long-term debt <sup>2</sup>	11,657	1,077
Trading assets and liabilities, positive and negative market values from derivative financial instruments, net	(1,563)	20,972
Other, net	(8,178)	(1,280)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>3,828</b>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from:		
Sale of financial assets available for sale	3,280	3,331
Maturities of financial assets available for sale	1,643	3,168
Sale of equity method investments	6	4
Sale of property and equipment	2	4
Purchase of:		
Financial assets available for sale	(9,100)	(9,157)
Equity method investments	(45)	(42)
Property and equipment	(97)	(112)
Net cash received in (paid for) business combinations/divestitures	0	333
Other, net	(277)	(163)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(4,588)</b>	<b>(2,634)</b>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuances of subordinated long-term debt	1,460	4
Repayments and extinguishments of subordinated long-term debt	(855)	(1,364)
Issuances of trust preferred securities	393	48
Repayments and extinguishments of trust preferred securities	(4,040)	(1,582)
Common shares issued	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	(2,641)	(3,542)
Sale of treasury shares	2,405	3,139
Net proceeds from Additional Equity Components <sup>3</sup>	46	0
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	0	0
Net change in noncontrolling interests	(9)	16
Cash dividends paid	0	0
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(3,241)</b>	<b>(3,281)</b>
<b>Net effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>110</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,740	(9,633)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	51,960	56,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	65,699	46,407
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities include</b>		
Income taxes paid, net	222	12
Interest paid	2,457	3,403
Interest and dividends received	6,406	6,496
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise</b>		
Cash and due from banks	21,645	16,433
Interest-earning demand deposits with banks (not included: time deposits of € 26,605 million as of March 31, 2015, and € 43,719 million as of March 31, 2014)	44,055	29,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>46,406</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included are senior long-term debt issuances of € 2,560 million and € 2,923 million and repayments and extinguishments of € 2,620 million and € 2,809 million through March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Included are issuances of € 25,269 million and € 10,894 million and repayments and extinguishments of € 18,399 million and € 10,525 million through March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Includes net proceeds from repurchase and sale of Additional Equity Components.

## Basis of Preparation (unaudited)

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements, which include Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”), are stated in euros, the presentation currency of the Group. They are presented in accordance with the requirements of IAS 34, “Interim Financial Reporting”, and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and endorsed by the European Union (“EU”). The Group’s application of IFRS results in no differences between IFRS as issued by the IASB and IFRS as endorsed by the EU.

Some IFRS disclosures incorporated in the Management Report are an integral part of the consolidated interim financial statements. These include the Segmental Results of Operations of the Segmental Information note which is presented in the Operating and Financial Review: Segmental Results of the Management Report. The presentation of this information is in compliance with IAS 34 and IFRS 8, “Operating Segments”.

Deutsche Bank’s condensed consolidated interim financial statements are unaudited and include supplementary disclosures on segment information, income statement, balance sheet and other financial information. They should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank for 2014, for which the same accounting policies and critical accounting estimates have been applied with the exception of the newly adopted accounting pronouncements outlined in section “Impact of Changes in Accounting Principles”.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions for certain categories of assets and liabilities.

These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management’s estimates and the results reported should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year.

## Impact of Changes in Accounting Principles (unaudited)

### Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The following are those accounting pronouncements which are relevant to the Group and which have been applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

#### Improvements to IFRS 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles

On January 1, 2015, the Group adopted amendments to multiple IFRS standards, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvement projects for the 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles. They comprise amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

#### IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement, Impairment and Hedge Accounting

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9, which replaces IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for how an entity should classify and measure financial assets, requires changes to the reporting of 'own credit' with respect to issued debt liabilities that are designated at fair value, replaces the current rules for impairment of financial assets and amends the requirements for hedge accounting.

#### Classification and Measurement of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 9 requires that an entity's business model and a financial instrument's contractual cash flows will determine its classification and measurement in the financial statements. Upon initial recognition each financial asset will be classified as either fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), amortized cost, or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI'). As these requirements are different than the assessments under the existing IAS 39 rules, some differences to the classification and measurement of financial assets under IAS 39 are expected.

The classification and measurement of financial liabilities remain largely unchanged under IFRS 9 from current requirements. However, where issued debt liabilities are designated at fair value, the fair value movements attributable to an entity's own credit risk will be recognized in Other Comprehensive Income rather than in the Statement of Income under IFRS 9.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The impairment rules under IFRS 9 will apply to financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, and off balance sheet lending commitments such as loan commitments and financial guarantees. Impairment will move from a model whereby credit losses are recognized when a 'trigger' event occurs under IAS 39 to an expected loss model, where provisions are taken upon initial recognition of the financial asset (or the date that the Group becomes a party to the loan commitment or financial guarantee) based on expectations of potential credit losses at that time.

The allowance for credit losses provided for on initial recognition will be based on a 12 month expected credit loss basis. Subsequently, at each reporting date, the Group must make an assessment on whether the credit risk of the instrument has increased significantly, in which case, the allowance must reflect the expected credit loss of the financial asset over its lifetime ('lifetime expected losses'). As a result of the changes to the impairment rules, IFRS 9 will result in an increase in subjectivity as allowances will be based on forward-looking, probability-weighted information that is continuously monitored and updated over the life of the financial asset. This is in contrast to impairment recognition under IAS 39 which requires the occurrence of one or more loss events before an allowance is recorded. IFRS 9 is expected to result in an increase in the overall level of impairment allowances, due to the requirement to record an allowance equal to 12 month expected credit losses on those instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition and the likelihood that there will be a larger population of financial assets to which lifetime expected losses applies as compared to the population of financial assets for which loss events have already occurred under IAS 39.

### Hedge accounting

IFRS 9 also incorporates new hedge accounting rules that intend to align hedge accounting with risk management practices. Generally, some restrictions under current rules have been removed and a greater variety of hedging instruments and hedged items become available for hedge accounting.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9. The standard has yet to be endorsed by the EU.

### IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which specifies how and when revenue is recognized, but does not impact income recognition related to financial instruments in scope of IFRS 9/IAS 39. IFRS 15 replaces several other IFRS standards and interpretations that currently govern revenue recognition under IFRS and provides a single, principles-based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The standard also requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative and relevant disclosures. IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15. The standard has yet to be endorsed by the EU.

### Improvements to IFRS 2012-2014 Cycles

In September 2014, the IASB issued amendments to multiple IFRS standards, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvement project for the 2012-2014 cycles. This comprises amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact that the amendments will have on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The amendments have yet to be endorsed by the EU.

### IAS 1

In December 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" as part of an initiative to improve presentation and disclosure in financial reports. These amendments clarify that the principle of materiality is applicable to the whole of the financial statements, professional judgment should be applied in determining disclosures and that inclusion of immaterial data can reduce the effectiveness of disclosures. The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 with early adoption permitted. The amendments to IAS 1 will only have a disclosure impact on the Group. These amendments have yet to be endorsed by the EU.

## Segment Information (unaudited)

The following segment information has been prepared in accordance with the “management approach”, which requires presentation of the segments on the basis of the internal management reports of the entity which are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, which is the Deutsche Bank Management Board, in order to allocate resources to a segment and to assess its financial performance.

Starting first quarter 2014, net interest income as a component of net revenue, income (loss) before income taxes and related ratios is presented on a fully taxable-equivalent basis for U.S. tax-exempt securities for CB&S. This enables management to measure performance of taxable and tax-exempt securities on a comparable basis. This change in presentation resulted in an increase in CB&S net interest income of € 25.8 million for first quarter 2015 (€ 8.0 million for first quarter 2014). This increase is offset in Group Consolidated figures through a reversal in C&A. The tax rate used in determining the fully taxable-equivalent net interest income in respect of the majority of the US tax-exempt securities is 35 %. US tax-exempt securities held by NCOU are not being presented on a fully taxable-equivalent basis due to differing approaches in the management of core and non-core activities.

From the first quarter 2015 certain revenue and cost items, including bank levies, previously reported in C&A are allocated to the corporate divisions. Bank levies will be allocated over the course of the year. The tax rate applied in calculating post tax return on average active equity for the business divisions has also been updated. Prior year comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect these changes.

### Business Segments

The Group’s segment reporting follows the organizational structure as reflected in its internal management reporting systems, which are the basis for assessing the financial performance of the business segments and for allocating resources to the business segments. Generally, restatements due to minor changes in the organizational structure were implemented in the presentation of prior period comparables if they were considered in the Group’s management reporting systems.

During the first quarter 2015, the Group has made the following capital expenditures or divestitures:

The Group announced that it has reached an agreement to sell the Fairview Container Terminal in Port of Prince Rupert, Canada, which is a segment of Maher Terminals. Under the transaction, DP World, a Dubai-based marine terminal operator, has agreed to acquire 100 % of the Fairview Container Terminal for € 424 million (CAD 580 million). The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals. Maher Terminals is a legacy asset held within the Non-Core Operations Unit.

### Allocation of Average Active Equity

The total amount of average active equity allocated is determined based on the higher of the Group’s overall economic risk exposure or regulatory capital demand. Starting 2015, the Group refined its allocation of average active equity to the business segments to reflect the communicated capital and leverage targets. Under the new methodology, the internal demand for regulatory capital is based on a Common Equity Tier 1 target ratio of 10 % and on a CRD 4 leverage target ratio of 3.5 % both at a Group level and assuming full implementation of CRR/CRD 4 rules. If the Group exceeds the Common Equity Tier 1 target ratio and the CRD 4 leverage target ratio, excess average equity is assigned to C&A. Prior year comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect these changes.

### Segmental Results of Operations

For the results of the business segments, including the reconciliation to the consolidated results of operations under IFRS, please see “Management Report: Operating and Financial Review: Results of Operations: Segment Results of Operations” of this Interim Report.

## Information on the Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)

### Net Interest Income and Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Net interest income	4,210	3,375
Trading income <sup>1</sup>	2,338	1,699
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss <sup>2</sup>	157	(83)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,495	1,616
<b>Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>6,705</b>	<b>4,991</b>
Sales & Trading (equity)	838	604
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	2,676	2,052
Total Sales & Trading	3,514	2,655
Loan products	166	145
Remaining products <sup>3</sup>	235	(60)
Corporate Banking & Securities	3,915	2,740
Private & Business Clients	1,521	1,533
Global Transaction Banking <sup>4</sup>	546	556
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	942	332
Non-Core Operations Unit	(211)	(234)
Consolidation & Adjustments	(8)	64
<b>Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>6,705</b>	<b>4,991</b>

<sup>1</sup> Trading income includes gains and losses from derivatives held for trading and from derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

<sup>2</sup> Includes gains of € 5 million and of € 1 million from securitization structures for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 respectively. Fair value movements on related instruments of € (1) million and of € 28 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively, are reported within trading income. Both are reported under Sales & Trading (debt and other products). The total of these gains and losses represents the Group's share of the losses in these consolidated securitization structures.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the net interest spread on loans as well as the fair value changes of credit default swaps and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss.

<sup>4</sup> Includes net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on origination, advisory and other products.

### Commissions and Fee Income

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Commissions and fees from fiduciary activities	1,059	873
Commissions, brokers' fees, mark-ups on securities underwriting and other securities activities	734	971
Fees for other customer services	1,122	1,195
<b>Total commissions and fee income</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>3,038</b>

### Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Service cost	83	67
Net interest cost (income)	(1)	0
<b>Total expenses defined benefit plans</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>67</b>
Total expenses for defined contribution plans	114	108
Total expenses for post-employment benefits	196	175
Employer contributions to mandatory German social security pension plan	61	62

The Group expects to pay approximately € 265 million in regular contributions to its retirement benefit plans in 2015. It is not expected that any plan assets will be returned to the Group during the year ending December 31, 2015.

#### Discount rate to determine defined benefit obligation

in %	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Germany	1.4	2.0
UK	3.5	3.7
U.S.	3.7	3.9

## General and Administrative Expenses

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
IT costs	865	804
Occupancy, furniture and equipment expenses	463	551
Professional service fees <sup>1</sup>	520	466
Communication and data services <sup>1</sup>	203	175
Travel and representation expenses <sup>1</sup>	100	109
Banking and transaction charges <sup>1</sup>	135	168
Marketing expenses	68	63
Consolidated investments	105	200
Other expenses <sup>1,2</sup>	2,610	473
<b>Total general and administrative expenses</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>3,010</b>

<sup>1</sup> Prior period comparatives have been restated in order to reflect changes in the Group's cost reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Includes litigation-related expenses of € 1,544 million and € 0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 as well as bank levy of € 561 million and € 34 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014

## Restructuring

Restructuring forms part of the Group's Operational Excellence (OpEx) program. Restructuring expense is comprised of termination benefits, additional expenses covering the acceleration of deferred compensation awards not yet amortized due to the discontinuation of employment and contract termination costs related to real estate.

#### Net restructuring expense by division

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Corporate Banking & Securities	(22)	(44)
Private & Business Clients	(1)	(3)
Global Transaction Banking	0	(2)
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	0	(4)
Non-Core Operations Unit	0	(2)
Infrastructure/ Regional Management	0	0
Consolidation & Adjustments	0	0
<b>Total Net Restructuring Charges</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(56)</b>

### Net restructuring expense by type

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Restructuring - Staff related	(23)	(56)
thereof:		
Termination Payments	(18)	(45)
Retention Acceleration	(5)	(10)
Social Security	(1)	0
Restructuring - Non Staff related <sup>1</sup>	0	(1)
<b>Total net restructuring Charges</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(56)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Contract costs, mainly related to real estate and technology.

Provisions for restructuring amounted to €95 million and €120 million as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. The majority of the current provisions for restructuring are expected to be utilized during 2015.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, 217 full-time equivalent staff were reduced through restructuring. These reductions were identified within:

	Three months ended
	Mar 31, 2015
Corporate Banking & Securities	59
Private & Business Clients	55
Global Transaction Banking	3
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	23
Non-Core Operations Unit	0
Infrastructure/Regional Management	77
<b>Total full-time equivalent staff</b>	<b>217</b>

### Effective Tax Rate

Income tax expense in the first quarter 2015 was €920 million versus €577 million in the comparative period. The effective tax rate in the current quarter of 62 % was mainly impacted by non tax deductible litigation-related charges. The effective tax rate in the first quarter 2014 was 34 %.



## Information on the Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)

### Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Financial assets classified as held for trading:		
Trading assets:		
Trading securities	193,983	177,639
Other trading assets <sup>1</sup>	18,202	18,041
Total trading assets	<b>212,185</b>	<b>195,681</b>
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	<b>746,084</b>	<b>629,958</b>
Total financial assets classified as held for trading	<b>958,269</b>	<b>825,639</b>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities purchased under resale agreements	68,481	60,473
Securities borrowed	17,880	20,404
Loans	15,820	15,331
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	23,629	21,078
Total financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	<b>125,810</b>	<b>117,285</b>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<b>1,084,079</b>	<b>942,924</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes traded loans of € 16.3 billion and € 16.7 billion at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Financial liabilities classified as held for trading:		
Trading liabilities:		
Trading securities	53,009	41,112
Other trading liabilities	1,222	731
Total trading liabilities	<b>54,231</b>	<b>41,843</b>
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	<b>724,120</b>	<b>610,202</b>
Total financial liabilities classified as held for trading	<b>778,351</b>	<b>652,045</b>
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,892	21,053
Loan commitments	68	99
Long-term debt	10,656	9,919
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,725	6,061
Total financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	<b>41,340</b>	<b>37,131</b>
Investment contract liabilities <sup>1</sup>	9,654	8,523
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<b>829,345</b>	<b>697,699</b>

<sup>1</sup> These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption values equaling fair values.

### Financial Assets Available for Sale

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Debt securities	66,975	59,132
Equity securities	1,285	1,283
Other equity interests	1,025	976
Loans	3,051	2,906
Total financial assets available for sale	<b>72,336</b>	<b>64,297</b>

## Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, "Reclassification of Financial Assets"

Under the amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, issued in October 2008, certain financial assets were reclassified in the second half of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 from the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and the available for sale classifications into the loans classification. No reclassifications have been made since the first quarter 2009.

The Group identified assets, eligible under the amendments, for which at the reclassification date it had a clear change of intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future, rather than to exit or trade in the short term. The reclassifications were made at the fair value of the assets at the reclassification date.

### Reclassified Financial Assets

in € bn. (unless stated otherwise)	Trading assets reclassified to loans	Financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans
Carrying value at reclassification date	26.6	11.4
Unrealized fair value losses in accumulated other comprehensive income	0.0	(1.1)
Effective interest rates at reclassification date:		
Upper range	13.1 %	9.9 %
Lower range	2.8 %	3.9 %
Expected recoverable cash flows at reclassification date	39.6	17.6

### Carrying values and fair values by asset type of assets reclassified in 2008 and 2009

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Trading assets reclassified to loans:</b>				
Securitization assets	2,099	2,288	1,983	2,124
Debt securities	989	1,063	1,067	1,160
Loans	1,068	809	1,146	888
<b>Total trading assets reclassified to loans</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>4,171</b>
<b>Financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans:</b>				
Securitization assets	1,897	1,859	1,782	1,743
Debt securities	1,252	1,362	1,378	1,493
<b>Total financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,236</b>
<b>Total financial assets reclassified to loans</b>	<b>7,305<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>7,357<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7,408</b>

<sup>1</sup> There is an associated effect on the carrying value from effective fair value hedge accounting for interest rate risk to the carrying value of the reclassified assets shown in the table above. This effect increases carrying value by € 85 million and € 86 million as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

All reclassified assets are managed by NCOU and disposal decisions across this portfolio are made by NCOU in accordance with their remit to take de-risking decisions. For the three months ending March 31, 2015, the Group sold reclassified assets with a carrying value of € 562 million, resulting in a net gain of € 49 million and a further € 7 million relating to reversal of impairment on positions sold.

In addition to sales, the decrease in the carrying value of assets previously classified as trading reduced due to redemptions and maturities of € 117 million. The reduction in the carrying value of assets previously classified as available for sale includes redemptions and maturities of € 125 million. These reductions in carrying value were offset by foreign exchange impacts in the period.

Unrealized fair value gains (losses) that would have been recognized in profit or loss and net gains (losses) that would have been recognized in other comprehensive income if the reclassifications had not been made

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on the reclassified trading assets, gross of provisions for credit losses	49	139
Impairment (losses) on the reclassified financial assets available for sale which were impaired	0	(6)
Net gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income representing additional unrealized fair value gains (losses) on the reclassified financial assets available for sale which were not impaired	11	73

Pre-tax contribution of all reclassified assets to the income statement

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Interest income	43	38
Provision for credit losses	(2)	(27)
Other income <sup>1</sup>	24	0
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes on reclassified trading assets</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>
Interest income	21	19
Provision for credit losses	0	(6)
Other income <sup>1</sup>	24	0
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes on reclassified financial assets available for sale</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>

<sup>1</sup> Relates to gains and losses from the sale of reclassified assets.

Reclassified Financial Assets: Carrying values and fair values by asset class

All IAS 39 reclassified assets were transferred into NCOU upon creation of the new division in the fourth quarter of 2012. NCOU has been tasked to accelerate de-risking to reduce total capital demand and total adjusted assets. A number of factors are considered in determining whether and when to sell assets including the income statement, regulatory capital and leverage impacts. The movements in carrying value and fair value are illustrated in the following table:

Carrying values and fair values by asset class reclassification in 2008 and 2009

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec 31, 2014		
	Carrying value (CV)	Fair value (FV)	Unrealized gains/(losses)	Carrying value (CV)	Fair value (FV)	Unrealized gains/(losses)
Securitization assets and debt securities reclassified:						
US municipal bonds	2,079	2,257	178	2,302	2,503	201
Student loans ABS	1,656	1,724	68	1,464	1,529	65
CDO/CLO	700	672	(28)	717	689	(28)
Covered bond	899	1,037	138	893	987	95
Commercial mortgages securities	199	206	7	187	192	5
Residential mortgages ABS	93	102	9	83	92	9
Other <sup>1</sup>	610	573	(37)	566	528	(38)
<b>Total securitization assets and debt securities reclassified</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>6,211</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>309</b>
Loans reclassified:						
Commercial mortgages	126	128	2	227	226	0
Residential mortgages	889	631	(258)	871	616	(255)
Other	54	51	(3)	49	46	(3)
<b>Total loans reclassified</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>(259)</b>
<b>Total financial assets reclassified to loans</b>	<b>7,305</b>	<b>7,381</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7,357</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>51</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes asset backed securities related to the aviation industry and a mixture of other securitization assets and debt securities.

## Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value

### Fair Value Hierarchy

The financial instruments carried at fair value have been categorized under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy as follows:

**Level 1 – Instruments valued using quoted prices in active markets** are instruments where the fair value can be determined directly from prices which are quoted in active, liquid markets and where the instrument observed in the market is representative of that being priced in the Group's inventory.

These include: government bonds, exchange-traded derivatives and equity securities traded on active, liquid exchanges.

**Level 2 – Instruments valued with valuation techniques using observable market data** are instruments where the fair value can be determined by reference to similar instruments trading in active markets, or where a technique is used to derive the valuation but where all inputs to that technique are observable.

These include: many OTC derivatives; many investment-grade listed credit bonds; some CDS; many collateralized debt obligations (CDO); and many less-liquid equities.

**Level 3 – Instruments valued using valuation techniques using market data which is not directly observable** are instruments where the fair value cannot be determined directly by reference to market-observable information, and some other pricing technique must be employed. Instruments classified in this category have an element which is unobservable and which has a significant impact on the fair value.

These include: more-complex OTC derivatives; distressed debt; highly-structured bonds; illiquid asset-backed securities (ABS); illiquid CDO's (cash and synthetic); monoline exposures; some private equity placements; many commercial real estate (CRE) loans; illiquid loans; and some municipal bonds.

### Carrying value of the financial instruments held at fair value<sup>1</sup>

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015			Dec 31, 2014		
	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)
<b>Financial assets held at fair value:</b>						
Trading assets	88,074	110,563	13,548	82,020	100,505	13,155
Trading securities	87,529	97,376	9,078	81,789	86,894	8,957
Other trading assets	544	13,188	4,470	232	13,611	4,198
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	8,498	726,430	11,155	5,439	614,960	9,559
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10,061	110,452	5,297	8,826	104,307	4,152
Financial assets available for sale	42,098	25,621	4,616	36,272	23,597	4,427
Other financial assets at fair value	0	4,823 <sup>2</sup>	0	0	4,335 <sup>2</sup>	0
<b>Total financial assets held at fair value</b>	<b>148,731</b>	<b>977,890</b>	<b>34,616</b>	<b>132,558</b>	<b>847,705</b>	<b>31,294</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held at fair value:</b>						
Trading liabilities	38,349	15,765	117	25,290	16,510	43
Trading securities	38,317	14,575	117	25,244	15,826	43
Other trading liabilities	32	1,190	0	46	685	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	8,796	708,214	7,110	5,890	597,759	6,553
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	38,585	2,755	2	34,763	2,366
Investment contract liabilities <sup>3</sup>	0	9,654	0	0	8,523	0
Other financial liabilities at fair value	0	8,396 <sup>2</sup>	(498) <sup>4</sup>	0	5,561 <sup>2</sup>	(552) <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total financial liabilities held at fair value</b>	<b>47,146</b>	<b>780,614</b>	<b>9,484</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>663,117</b>	<b>8,410</b>

<sup>1</sup> Amounts in this table are generally presented on a gross basis, in line with the Group's accounting policy regarding offsetting of financial instruments, as described in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of the Financial Report 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Predominantly relates to derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.

<sup>3</sup> These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 41 "Insurance and Investment Contracts" of the Financial Report 2014 for more detail on these contracts.

<sup>4</sup> Relates to derivatives which are embedded in contracts where the host contract is held at amortized cost but for which the embedded derivative is separated. The separated embedded derivatives may have a positive or a negative fair value but have been presented in this table to be consistent with the classification of the host contract. The separated embedded derivatives are held at fair value on a recurring basis and have been split between the fair value hierarchy classifications.

There have been no significant transfers of instruments between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

### Valuation Techniques

The following is an explanation of the valuation techniques used in establishing the fair value of the different types of financial instruments that the Group trades.

**Sovereign, Quasi-sovereign and Corporate Debt and Equity Securities** – Where there are no recent transactions then fair value may be determined from the last market price adjusted for all changes in risks and information since that date. Where a close proxy instrument is quoted in an active market then fair value is determined by adjusting the proxy value for differences in the risk profile of the instruments. Where close proxies are not available then fair value is estimated using more complex modeling techniques. These techniques include discounted cash flow models using current market rates for credit, interest, liquidity and other risks. For equity securities modeling techniques may also include those based on earnings multiples.

**Mortgage- and Other Asset-Backed Securities (MBS/ABS)** include residential and commercial MBS and other ABS including CDOs. ABS have specific characteristics as they have different underlying assets and the issuing entities have different capital structures. The complexity increases further where the underlying assets are themselves ABS, as is the case with many of the CDO instruments.

Where no reliable external pricing is available, ABS are valued, where applicable, using either relative value analysis which is performed based on similar transactions observable in the market, or industry standard valuation models incorporating available observable inputs. The industry standard external models calculate principal and interest payments for a given deal based on assumptions that can be independently price tested.

The inputs include prepayment speeds, loss assumptions (timing and severity) and a discount rate (spread, yield or discount margin). These inputs/assumptions are derived from actual transactions, external market research and market indices where appropriate.

**Loans** – For certain loans fair value may be determined from the market price on a recently occurring transaction adjusted for all changes in risks and information since that transaction date. Where there are no recent market transactions then broker quotes, consensus pricing, proxy instruments or discounted cash flow models are used to determine fair value. Discounted cash flow models incorporate parameter inputs for credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, loss given default estimates and amounts utilized given default, as appropriate. Credit risk, loss given default and utilization given default parameters are determined using information from the loan or CDS markets, where available and appropriate.

Leveraged loans can have transaction-specific characteristics which can limit the relevance of market-observed transactions. Where similar transactions exist for which observable quotes are available from external pricing services then this information is used with appropriate adjustments to reflect the transaction differences. When no similar transactions exist, a discounted cash flow valuation technique is used with credit spreads derived from the appropriate leveraged loan index, incorporating the industry classification, subordination of the loan, and any other relevant information on the loan and loan counterparty.

**Over-The-Counter Derivative Financial Instruments** – Market standard transactions in liquid trading markets, such as interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward and option contracts in G7 currencies, and equity swap and option contracts on listed securities or indices are valued using market standard models and quoted parameter inputs. Parameter inputs are obtained from pricing services, consensus pricing services and recently occurring transactions in active markets wherever possible.

More complex instruments are modeled using more sophisticated modeling techniques specific for the instrument and are calibrated to available market prices. Where the model output value does not calibrate to a relevant market reference then valuation adjustments are made to the model output value to adjust for any difference. In less active markets, data is obtained from less frequent market transactions, broker quotes and through extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, management judgment is required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, fundamental analysis of the economics of the transaction and proxy information from similar transactions.

**Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss under the Fair Value Option** – The fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option incorporates all market risk factors including a measure of the Group's credit risk relevant for that financial liability. The financial liabilities include structured note issuances, structured deposits, and other structured securities issued by consolidated vehicles, which may not be quoted in an active market. The fair value of these financial liabilities is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using the relevant credit-adjusted yield curve. The market risk parameters are valued consistently to similar instruments held as assets, for example, any derivatives embedded within the structured notes are valued using the same methodology discussed in the "Over-The-Counter Derivative Financial Instruments" section above.

Where the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option are collateralized, such as securities loaned and securities sold under repurchase agreements, the credit enhancement is factored into the fair valuation of the liability.

**Investment Contract Liabilities** – Assets which are linked to the investment contract liabilities are owned by the Group. The investment contract obliges the Group to use these assets to settle these liabilities. Therefore, the fair value of investment contract liabilities is determined by the fair value of the underlying assets (i.e., amount payable on surrender of the policies).

### Analysis of Financial Instruments with Fair Value Derived from Valuation Techniques Containing Significant Unobservable Parameters (Level 3)

Some of the instruments in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have identical or similar offsetting exposures to the unobservable input. However, according to IFRS they are required to be presented as gross assets and liabilities.

**Trading Securities** – Certain illiquid emerging market corporate bonds and illiquid highly structured corporate bonds are included in this level of the hierarchy. In addition, some of the holdings of notes issued by securitization entities, commercial and residential MBS, collateralized debt obligation securities and other ABS are reported here. The increase in the quarter was mainly due to a combination of mark-to-market gains and transfers between levels 2 and 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these instruments.

**Positive and Negative Market Values from Derivative Instruments** categorized in this level of the fair value hierarchy are valued based on one or more significant unobservable parameters. The unobservable parameters may include certain correlations, certain longer-term volatilities, certain prepayment rates, credit spreads and other transaction-specific parameters.

Level 3 derivatives include customized CDO derivatives in which the underlying reference pool of corporate assets is not closely comparable to regularly market-traded indices; certain tranching index credit derivatives; certain options where the volatility is unobservable; certain basket options in which the correlations between the referenced underlying assets are unobservable; longer-term interest rate option derivatives; multi-currency foreign exchange derivatives; and certain credit default swaps for which the credit spread is not observable.

The increase in the quarter was mainly due to a combination of mark-to-market gains and transfers between levels 2 and 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these instruments.

**Other Trading Instruments** classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy mainly consist of traded loans valued using valuation models based on one or more significant unobservable parameters. Level 3 loans comprise illiquid leveraged loans and illiquid residential and commercial mortgage loans. The increase in the quarter was primarily due to purchases and mark-to-market gains on the instruments.

**Financial Assets/Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss** – Certain corporate loans and structured liabilities which were designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option are categorized in this level of the fair value hierarchy. The corporate loans are valued using valuation techniques which incorporate observable credit spreads, recovery rates and unobservable utilization parameters. Revolving loan facilities are reported in the third level of the hierarchy because the utilization in the event of the default parameter is significant and unobservable.

In addition, certain hybrid debt issuances designated at fair value through profit or loss containing embedded derivatives are valued based on significant unobservable parameters. These unobservable parameters include single stock volatility correlations. The increase in assets during the period is primarily due to new issuances and mark-to-market gains on the instruments. For liabilities, the increase was driven by a combination of mark-to-market gains and transfers between levels 2 and 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these instruments.

**Financial Assets Available for Sale** include non-performing loan portfolios where there is no trading intent and unlisted equity instruments where there is no close proxy and the market is very illiquid. The increase in assets during the period was primarily due to purchases and mark-to-market gains on the instruments.

### Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3

Mar 31, 2015

in € m.	Balance, beginning of year	Changes in the group of consolidated companies	Total gains/losses <sup>1</sup>	Purchases	Sales	Issuances <sup>2</sup>	Settlements <sup>3</sup>	Transfers into Level 3 <sup>4</sup>	Transfers out of Level 3 <sup>4</sup>	Balance, end of period
<b>Financial assets held at fair value:</b>										
Trading securities	8,957	0	773	468	(717)	0	(195)	916	(1,123)	9,078
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	9,559	0	1,645	0	0	0	(293)	982	(738)	11,155
Other trading assets	4,198	0	398	344	(351)	94	(132)	213	(296)	4,470
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,152	0	496	195	0	820	(392)	58	(33)	5,297
Financial assets available for sale	4,427	0	289 <sup>5</sup>	174	(100)	0	(214)	58	(18)	4,616
Other financial assets at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total financial assets held at fair value</b>	<b>31,294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,601<sup>6,7</sup></b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>(1,168)</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>(1,225)</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>(2,208)</b>	<b>34,616</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held at fair value:</b>										
Trading securities	43	0	7	0	0	0	32	42	(6)	117
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	6,553	0	981	0	0	0	(113)	669	(981)	7,110
Other trading liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,366	0	208	0	0	157	(67)	112	(22)	2,755
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(552)	0	(55)	0	0	0	64	31	14	(498)
<b>Total financial liabilities held at fair value</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,142<sup>6,7</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>(996)</b>	<b>9,484</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total gains and losses predominantly relate to net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss reported in the consolidated statement of income. The balance also includes net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale reported in the consolidated statement of income and unrealized net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale and exchange rate changes reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax. Further, certain instruments are hedged with instruments in level 1 or level 2 but the table above does not include the gains and losses on these hedging instruments. Additionally, both observable and unobservable parameters may be used to determine the fair value of an instrument classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy; the gains and losses presented below are attributable to movements in both the observable and unobservable parameters.

<sup>2</sup> Issuances relate to the cash amount received on the issuance of a liability and the cash amount paid on the primary issuance of a loan to a borrower.

<sup>3</sup> Settlements represent cash flows to settle the asset or liability. For debt and loan instruments this includes principal on maturity, principal amortizations and principal repayments. For derivatives all cash flows are presented in settlements.

<sup>4</sup> Transfers in and transfers out of level 3 are related to changes in observability of input parameters. During the period they are recorded at their fair value at the beginning of year. For instruments transferred into level 3 the table shows the gains and losses and cash flows on the instruments as if they had been transferred at the beginning of the year. Similarly for instruments transferred out of level 3 the table does not show any gains or losses or cash flows on the instruments during the period since the table is presented as if they have been transferred out at the beginning of the year.

<sup>5</sup> Total gains and losses on available for sale include a gain of € 47 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a gain of € 10 million recognized in the income statement presented in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.

<sup>6</sup> This amount includes the effect of exchange rate changes. For total financial assets held at fair value this effect is a gain of € 716 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a gain of € 208 million. The effect of exchange rate changes is reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

<sup>7</sup> For assets, positive balances represent gains, negative balances represent losses. For liabilities, positive balances represent losses, negative balances represent gains.



Mar 31, 2014										
in € m.	Balance, beginning of year	Changes in the group of consoli- dated com- panies	Total gains/ losses <sup>1</sup>	Purchases	Sales	Issuances <sup>2</sup>	Settle- ments <sup>3</sup>	Transfers into Level 3 <sup>4</sup>	Transfers out of Level 3 <sup>4</sup>	Balance, end of period
<b>Financial assets</b>										
<b>held at fair value:</b>										
Trading securities	6,960	0	123	360	(783)	0	(146)	1,225	(1,224)	6,514
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	10,556	0	(314)	0	0	0	(210)	1,031	(786)	10,277
Other trading assets	5,065	0	(16)	637	(720)	306	(70)	286	(639)	4,847
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	3,123	0	24	61	(9)	379	(431)	166	(76)	3,236
Financial assets available for sale	3,329	0	(56) <sup>5</sup>	93	(59)	0	(221)	148	(50)	3,183
Other financial assets at fair value <sup>6</sup>	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total financial assets held at fair value</b>	<b>29,033</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(240)<sup>7,8</sup></b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>(1,572)</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>(1,078)</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>(2,775)</b>	<b>28,058</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>										
<b>held at fair value:</b>										
Trading securities	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	22
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	8,321	0	(221)	0	0	0	(123)	571	(1,030)	7,517
Other trading liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,442	0	(102)	0	0	57	56	663	(51)	2,065
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(247)	0	8	0	0	0	(5)	0	191	(53)
<b>Total financial liabilities held at fair value</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(315)<sup>7,8</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>(892)</b>	<b>9,552</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total gains and losses predominantly relate to net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss reported in the consolidated statement of income. The balance also includes net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale reported in the consolidated statement of income and unrealized net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale and exchange rate changes reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax. Further, certain instruments are hedged with instruments in level 1 or level 2 but the table above does not include the gains and losses on these hedging instruments. Additionally, both observable and unobservable parameters may be used to determine the fair value of an instrument classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy; the gains and losses presented below are attributable to movements in both the observable and unobservable parameters.

<sup>2</sup> Issuances relate to the cash amount received on the issuance of a liability and the cash amount paid on the primary issuance of a loan to a borrower.

<sup>3</sup> Settlements represent cash flows to settle the asset or liability. For debt and loan instruments this includes principal on maturity, principal amortizations and principal repayments. For derivatives all cash flows are presented in settlements.

<sup>4</sup> Transfers in and transfers out of level 3 are related to changes in observability of input parameters. During the period they are recorded at their fair value at the beginning of year. For instruments transferred into level 3 the table shows the gains and losses and cash flows on the instruments as if they had been transferred at the beginning of the year. Similarly for instruments transferred out of level 3 the table does not show any gains or losses or cash flows on the instruments during the period since the table is presented as if they have been transferred out at the beginning of the year.

<sup>5</sup> Total gains and losses on available for sale include a gain of € 10 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a gain of € 1 million recognized in the income statement presented in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.

<sup>6</sup> Represents assets held for sale related to BHF-BANK.

<sup>7</sup> This amount includes the effect of exchange rate changes. For total financial assets held at fair value this effect is a gain of € 26 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a gain of € 3 million. The effect of exchange rate changes is reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

<sup>8</sup> For assets, positive balances represent gains, negative balances represent losses. For liabilities, positive balances represent losses, negative balances represent gains.

## Sensitivity Analysis of Unobservable Parameters

Where the value of financial instruments is dependent on unobservable parameter inputs, the precise level for these parameters at the balance sheet date might be drawn from a range of reasonably possible alternatives. In preparing the financial statements, appropriate levels for these unobservable input parameters are chosen so that they are consistent with prevailing market evidence and in line with the Group's approach to valuation control detailed above. Were the Group to have marked the financial instruments concerned using parameter values drawn from the extremes of the ranges of reasonably possible alternatives then as of March 31, 2015 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 3.4 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 3.0 billion. As of December 31, 2014 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 3.3 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 2.9 billion. In estimating these impacts, the Group either re-valued certain financial instruments using reasonably possible alternative parameter values, or used an approach based on its valuation adjustment methodology for bid-offer spread valuation adjustments. Bid-offer spread valuation adjustments reflect the amount that must be paid in order to close out a holding in an instrument or component risk and as such they reflect factors such as market illiquidity and uncertainty.

This disclosure is intended to illustrate the potential impact of the relative uncertainty in the fair value of financial instruments for which valuation is dependent on unobservable input parameters. However, it is unlikely in practice that all unobservable parameters would be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. Hence, the estimates disclosed above are likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in fair value at the balance sheet date. Furthermore, the disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

For many of the financial instruments considered here, in particular derivatives, unobservable input parameters represent only a subset of the parameters required to price the financial instrument, the remainder being observable. Hence for these instruments the overall impact of moving the unobservable input parameters to the extremes of their ranges might be relatively small compared with the total fair value of the financial instrument. For other instruments, fair value is determined based on the price of the entire instrument, for example, by adjusting the fair value of a reasonable proxy instrument. In addition, all financial instruments are already carried at fair values which are inclusive of valuation adjustments for the cost to close out that instrument and hence already factor in uncertainty as it reflects itself in market pricing. Any negative impact of uncertainty calculated within this disclosure, then, will be over and above that already included in the fair value contained in the financial statements.

### Breakdown of the sensitivity analysis by type of instrument<sup>1</sup>

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
	Positive fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives	Positive fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives
<b>Securities:</b>				
Debt securities	795	721	833	725
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	30	23	57	47
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	260	253	235	229
Sovereign and quasi sovereign debt obligations	53	53	63	37
Corporate debt securities and other debt obligations	451	392	478	412
Equity securities	124	214	124	224
<b>Derivatives:</b>				
Credit	452	543	432	457
Equity	152	107	157	115
Interest related	396	207	392	184
Foreign exchange	6	6	4	2
Other	61	55	75	74
<b>Loans:</b>				
Loans	1,291	1,107	1,175	988
Loan commitments	5	5	6	5
<b>Other</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,854</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments then only the net impact is disclosed in the table.

## Quantitative Information about the Sensitivity of Significant Unobservable Inputs

The behavior of the unobservable parameters on Level 3 fair value measurement is not necessarily independent, and dynamic relationships often exist between the other unobservable parameters and the observable parameters. Such relationships, where material to the fair value of a given instrument, are explicitly captured via correlation parameters, or are otherwise controlled via pricing models or valuation techniques. Frequently, where a valuation technique utilizes more than one input, the choice of a certain input will bound the range of possible values for other inputs. In addition, broader market factors (such as interest rates, equity, credit or commodity indices or foreign exchange rates) can also have effects.

The range of values shown below represents the highest and lowest inputs used to value the significant exposures within Level 3. The diversity of financial instruments that make up the disclosure is significant and therefore the ranges of certain parameters can be large. For example, the range of credit spreads on mortgage backed securities represents performing, more liquid positions with lower spreads than the less liquid, non-performing positions which will have higher credit spreads. As Level 3 contains the less liquid fair value instruments, the wide ranges of parameters seen is to be expected, as there is a high degree of pricing differentiation within each exposure type to capture the relevant market dynamics. There follows a brief description of each of the principle parameter types, along with a commentary on significant interrelationships between them.

Credit Parameters are used to assess the creditworthiness of an exposure, by enabling the probability of default and resulting losses of a default to be represented. The credit spread is the primary reflection of creditworthiness, and represents the premium or yield return above the benchmark reference instrument (typically LIBOR, or relevant Treasury Instrument, depending upon the asset being assessed), that a bond holder would require to allow for the credit quality difference between that entity and the reference benchmark. Higher credit spreads will indicate lower credit quality, and lead to a lower value for a given bond, or other loan-asset that is to be repaid to the Bank by the borrower. Recovery Rates represent an estimate of the amount a lender would receive in the case of a default of a loan, or a bond holder would receive in the case of default of the bond. Higher recovery rates will give a higher valuation for a given bond position, if other parameters are held constant. Constant Default Rate (CDR) and Constant Prepayment Rate (CPR) allow more complex loan and debt assets to be assessed, as these parameters estimate the ongoing defaults arising on scheduled repayments and coupons, or whether the borrower is making additional (usually voluntary) prepayments. These parameters are particularly relevant when forming a fair value opinion for mortgage or other types of lending, where repayments are delivered by the borrower through time, or where the borrower may pre-pay the loan (seen for example in some residential mortgages). Higher CDR will lead to lower valuation of a given loan or mortgage as the lender will ultimately receive less cash.

Interest rates, credit spreads, inflation rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices are referenced in some option instruments, or other complex derivatives, where the payoff a holder of the derivative will receive is dependent upon the behavior of these underlying references through time. Volatility parameters describe key attributes of option behavior by enabling the variability of returns of the underlying instrument to be assessed. This volatility is a measure of probability, with higher volatilities denoting higher probabilities of a particular outcome occurring. The underlying references (interest rates, credit spreads etc.) have an effect on the valuation of options, by describing the size of the return that can be expected from the option. Therefore the value of a given option is dependent upon the value of the underlying instrument, and the volatility of that instrument, representing the size of the payoff, and the probability of that payoff occurring. Where volatilities are high, the option holder will see a higher option value as there is greater probability of positive returns. A higher option value will also occur where the payoff described by the option is significant.

Correlations are used to describe influential relationships between underlying references where a derivative or other instrument has more than one underlying reference. Behind some of these relationships, for example commodity correlation and interest rate-foreign exchange correlations, typically lie macroeconomic factors such as the impact of global demand on groups of commodities, or the pricing parity effect of interest rates on foreign exchange rates. More specific relationships can exist between credit references or equity stocks in the case of credit derivatives and equity basket derivatives, for example. Credit correlations are used to estimate

the relationship between the credit performance of a range of credit names, and stock correlations are used to estimate the relationship between the returns of a range of equities. A derivative with a correlation exposure will be either long- or short-correlation. A high correlation suggests a strong relationship between the underlying references is in force, and this will lead to an increase in value of a long-correlation derivative. Negative correlations suggest that the relationship between underlying references is opposing, i.e., an increase in price of one underlying reference will lead to a reduction in the price of the other.

An EBITDA ('earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization') multiple approach can be used in the valuation of less liquid securities. Under this approach the enterprise value ('EV') of an entity can be estimated via identifying the ratio of the EV to EBITDA of a comparable observable entity and applying this ratio to the EBITDA of the entity for which a valuation is being estimated. Under this approach a liquidity adjustment is often applied due to the difference in liquidity between the generally listed comparable used and the company under valuation. A higher EV/EBITDA multiple will result in a higher fair value.

### Financial instruments classified in Level 3 and quantitative information about unobservable inputs

Mar 31, 2015

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value		Valuation technique(s) <sup>1</sup>	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Range	
	Assets	Liabilities				
<b>Financial instruments held at fair value – held for trading, designated at fair value and available-for-sale:</b>						
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities						
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	219	0	Price based Discounted cash flow	Price Credit spread (bps)	0 % 155	107 % 2,730
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	2,380	0	Price based Discounted cash flow	Price Credit spread (bps) Recovery rate Constant default rate Constant prepayment rate	0 % 63 0 % 0 % 0 %	184 % 1,659 83 % 16 % 20 %
<b>Total mortgage- and other asset-backed securities</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>0</b>				
Debt securities and other debt obligations	5,978	1,487	Price based	Price	0 %	345 %
Held for trading	5,545	117	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	9	2,115
Sovereign and quasi sovereign obligations	812					
Corporate debt securities and other debt obligations	4,734					
Available-for-sale	433					
Designated at fair value	0	1,370				
Equity securities	1,885	0	Market approach	Price per net asset value Enterprise value/EBITDA (multiple)	40 % 1	100 % 18
Held for trading	933	0				
Designated at fair value	33					
Available-for-sale	919		Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost capital	8 %	13 %
Loans	12,071	0	Price based	Price	0 %	138 %
Held for trading	4,415	0	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	40	3,040
Designated at fair value	4,700			Constant default rate	1 %	21 %
Available-for-sale	2,956			Recovery rate	0 %	67 %
Loan commitments	0	67	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps) Recovery rate	3 20 %	900 75 %
			Loan pricing model	Utilization	0 %	100 %
Other financial instruments	928 <sup>2</sup>	1,318 <sup>3</sup>	Discounted cash flow	IRR	2 %	24 %
<b>Total financial instruments held at fair value</b>	<b>23,461</b>	<b>2,872</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Valuation technique(s) and subsequently the significant unobservable input(s) relate to the respective total position.

<sup>2</sup> Other financial assets include € 55 million of other trading assets, € 564 million of other financial assets designated at fair value and € 309 million other financial assets available for sale.

<sup>3</sup> Other financial liabilities include € 1.2 billion of securities sold under repurchase agreements designated at fair value and € 116 million of other financial liabilities designated at fair value.

Dec 31, 2014						
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value			Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Range	
	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s) <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Financial instruments held at fair value – held for trading, designated at fair value and available-for-sale:</b>						
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities						
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	342	0	Price based Discounted cash flow	Price Credit spread (bps)	0 % 246	106 % 1,375
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	2,342	0	Price based Discounted cash flow	Price Credit spread (bps) Recovery rate Constant default rate Constant prepayment rate	0 % 72 0 % 0 % 0 %	184 % 1,648 97 % 13 % 22 %
<b>Total mortgage- and other asset-backed securities</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>0</b>				
Debt securities and other debt obligations	5,936	1,202	Price based	Price	0 %	286 %
Held for trading	5,477	43	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	32	1,629
Sovereign and quasi sovereign obligations	835					
Corporate debt securities and other debt obligations	4,643					
Available-for-sale	459					
Designated at fair value	0	1,159				
Equity securities	1,719	0	Market approach	Price per net asset value Enterprise value/EBITDA (multiple)	49 % 1	100 % 18
Held for trading	795	0				
Designated at fair value	29					
Available-for-sale	895		Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost capital	6 %	13 %
Loans	10,648	0	Price based	Price	0 %	137 %
Held for trading	4,148	0	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	95	3,040
Designated at fair value	3,719			Constant default rate	2 %	21 %
Available-for-sale	2,781			Recovery rate	0 %	67 %
Loan commitments	0	87	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps) Recovery rate	115 20 %	1,000 80 %
			Loan pricing model	Utilization	0 %	100 %
Other financial instruments	748 <sup>2</sup>	1,121 <sup>3</sup>	Discounted cash flow	IRR	2 %	24 %
<b>Total financial instruments held at fair value</b>	<b>21,735</b>	<b>2,409</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Valuation technique(s) and subsequently the significant unobservable input(s) relate to the respective total position.

<sup>2</sup> Other financial assets include € 50 million of other trading assets, € 405 million of other financial assets designated at fair value, € 293 million other financial assets available.

<sup>3</sup> Other financial liabilities include € 1 billion of securities sold under repurchase agreements designated at fair value and € 104 million of other financial liabilities designated at fair value.

							Mar 31, 2015
							Fair value
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Range		
<b>Financial instruments held at fair value:</b>							
Market values from derivative financial instruments:							
Interest rate derivatives	4,035	2,505	Discounted cash flow	Swap rate (bps)	4	2,242	
				Inflation swap rate	(1) %	7 %	
				Constant default rate	1 %	27 %	
				Constant prepayment rate	2 %	18 %	
			Option pricing model	Inflation volatility	0 %	8 %	
				Interest rate volatility	10 %	176 %	
				IR - IR correlation	(2) %	100 %	
				Hybrid correlation	(70) %	95 %	
Credit derivatives	4,297	2,068	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	2	15,048	
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %	
			Correlation pricing model	Credit correlation	0 %	95 %	
Equity derivatives	1,289	1,189	Option pricing model	Stock volatility	9 %	93 %	
				Index volatility	12 %	78 %	
				Index - index correlation	(4) %	98 %	
				Stock - stock correlation	9 %	97 %	
FX derivatives	391	426	Option pricing model	Volatility	1 %	28 %	
Other derivatives	1,142	424 <sup>1</sup>	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	350	1,500	
			Option pricing model	Index volatility	5 %	98 %	
				Commodity correlation	(30) %	90 %	
<b>Total market values from derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>11,155</b>	<b>6,612</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Includes derivatives which are embedded in contracts where the host contract is held at amortized cost but for which the embedded derivative is separated.

							Dec 31, 2014
							Fair value
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Range		
<b>Financial instruments held at fair value:</b>							
Market values from derivative financial instruments:							
Interest rate derivatives	3,324	2,211	Discounted cash flow	Swap rate (bps)	42	2,418	
				Inflation swap rate	(1) %	8 %	
				Constant default rate	2 %	27 %	
				Constant prepayment rate	2 %	21 %	
			Option pricing model	Inflation volatility	0 %	8 %	
				Interest rate volatility	1 %	101 %	
				IR - IR correlation	(2) %	100 %	
				Hybrid correlation	(70) %	95 %	
Credit derivatives	3,586	1,921	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	155	9,480	
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %	
			Correlation pricing model	Credit correlation	13 %	96 %	
Equity derivatives	1,118	1,258	Option pricing model	Stock volatility	8 %	84 %	
				Index volatility	8 %	99 %	
				Index - index correlation	48 %	98 %	
				Stock - stock correlation	9 %	95 %	
FX derivatives	264	242	Option pricing model	Volatility	6 %	26 %	
Other derivatives	1,267	368 <sup>1</sup>	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	44	1,500	
			Option pricing model	Index volatility	7 %	138 %	
				Commodity correlation	(30) %	60 %	
<b>Total market values from derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>6,001</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Includes derivatives which are embedded in contracts where the host contract is held at amortized cost but for which the embedded derivative is separated.

### Unrealized Gains or Losses on Level 3 Instruments held or in Issue at the Reporting Date

The unrealized gains or losses on Level 3 Instruments are not due solely to unobservable parameters. Many of the parameter inputs to the valuation of instruments in this level of the hierarchy are observable and the gain or loss is partly due to movements in these observable parameters over the period. Many of the positions in this level of the hierarchy are economically hedged by instruments which are categorized in other levels of the fair value hierarchy. The offsetting gains and losses that have been recorded on all such hedges are not included in the table below, which only shows the gains and losses related to the level 3 classified instruments themselves held at the reporting date in accordance with IFRS 13. The unrealized gains and losses on level 3 instruments are included in both net interest income and net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated income statement.

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
<b>Financial assets held at fair value:</b>		
Trading securities	655	216
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	1,604	68
Other trading assets	264	37
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	342	66
Financial assets available for sale	201	20
Other financial assets at fair value	0	0
<b>Total financial assets held at fair value</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held at fair value:</b>		
Trading securities	2	(2)
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	(975)	106
Other trading liabilities	(1)	1
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(94)	62
Other financial liabilities at fair value	60	(32)
<b>Total financial liabilities held at fair value</b>	<b>(1,007)</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>543</b>

### Recognition of Trade Date Profit

If there are significant unobservable inputs used in a valuation technique, the financial instrument is recognized at the transaction price and any trade date profit is deferred. The table below presents the year-to-year movement of the trade date profits deferred due to significant unobservable parameters for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss. The balance is predominantly related to derivative instruments.

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>796</b>
New trades during the period	157	66
Amortization	(90)	(90)
Matured trades	(55)	(17)
Subsequent move to observability	(14)	(36)
Exchange rate changes	19	(1)
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>718</b>

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 15 “Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014.

The valuation techniques used to establish fair value for the Group’s financial instruments which are not carried at fair value in the balance sheet are consistent with those outlined in Note 14 “Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014. As described in section “Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Reclassification of Financial Assets’”, the Group reclassified certain eligible assets from the trading and available for sale classifications to loans. The Group continues to apply the relevant valuation techniques set out in Note 14 “Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014 to the reclassified assets.

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are not managed on a fair value basis, for example, retail loans and deposits and credit facilities extended to corporate clients. For these instruments fair values are calculated for disclosure purposes only and do not impact the balance sheet or income statement. Additionally, since the instruments generally do not trade there is significant management judgment required to determine these fair values.

### Estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value on the balance sheet<sup>1</sup>

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015		Dec 31, 2014	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Cash and due from banks	21,645	21,645	20,055	20,055
Interest-earning deposits with banks	70,659	70,659	63,518	63,518
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	23,393	23,393	17,796	17,796
Securities borrowed	34,515	34,515	25,834	25,834
Loans	428,548	434,530	405,612	410,769
Other financial assets	171,828	171,817	120,838	120,827
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Deposits	572,921	572,590	532,931	532,581
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,078	17,078	10,887	10,887
Securities loaned	2,816	2,816	2,339	2,339
Other short-term borrowings	39,260	39,246	42,931	42,929
Other financial liabilities	210,362	210,362	159,930	159,930
Long-term debt	157,519	159,100	144,837	146,215
Trust preferred securities	7,979	9,425	10,573	12,251

<sup>1</sup> Amounts generally presented on a gross basis, in line with the Group’s accounting policy regarding offsetting of financial instruments as described in Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014.

## Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group is eligible to present certain financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis on the balance sheet pursuant to criteria described in Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates: Offsetting Financial Instruments” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014.

The following tables provide information on the impact of offsetting on the consolidated balance sheet, as well as the financial impact of netting for instruments subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement as well as available cash and financial instrument collateral.



## Assets

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			Net amount
Impact of Master Netting Agreements				Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral <sup>1</sup>		
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	25,510	(6,825)	18,685	0	0	(18,649)	36
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	4,709	0	4,709	0	0	(4,159)	550
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	15,213	0	15,213	0	0	(14,649)	564
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	19,302	0	19,302	0	0	(18,587)	715
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	212,647	(461)	212,185	0	(11)	(302)	211,872
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	939,140	(223,958)	715,182	(603,485)	(75,048)	(15,322)	21,327
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	30,902	0	30,902	0	0	0	30,902
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	108,084	(41,358)	66,726	(5,047)	(1,759)	(50,775)	9,145
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	59,084	0	59,084	0	0	(35,216)	23,868
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,349,856	(265,777)	1,084,079	(608,531)	(76,819)	(101,614)	297,114
Loans	428,613	(65)	428,548	0	(17,306)	(50,177)	361,064
Other assets	213,648	(26,089)	187,558	(83,080)	(183)	(8)	104,286
Thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	10,565	(5,672)	4,893	(4,217)	0	0	676
Remaining assets not subject to netting	197,372	0	197,372	0	(573)	(460)	196,339
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,254,222</b>	<b>(298,757)</b>	<b>1,955,465</b>	<b>(691,612)</b>	<b>(94,882)</b>	<b>(208,304)</b>	<b>960,668</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes real estate and other non-financial instrument collateral.

## Liabilities

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015						
	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			Net amount
Impact of Master Netting Agreements				Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral		
Deposit	572,987	(65)	572,921	0	0	0	572,921
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	9,598	(6,825)	2,773	0	0	(2,773)	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	14,305	0	14,305	0	0	(1,804)	12,501
Securities loaned (enforceable)	2,062	0	2,062	0	0	(2,062)	0
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	754	0	754	0	0	(223)	531
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	55,214	(983)	54,231	0	0	0	54,231
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	913,117	(224,418)	688,699	(599,465)	(78,863)	(10,371)	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	35,421	0	35,421	0	0	(8,305)	27,116
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	59,401	(40,377)	19,024	(2,998)	0	(16,026)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	31,970	0	31,970	0	(12,214)	(5,693)	14,063
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,095,123	(265,777)	829,345	(602,462)	(91,077)	(40,395)	95,410
Other liabilities	264,812	(26,089)	238,723	(91,523)	0	0	147,200
Thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	13,909	(5,672)	8,237	(8,237)	0	0	0
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	216,650	0	216,650	0	0	0	216,650
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,176,291</b>	<b>(298,757)</b>	<b>1,877,533</b>	<b>(693,986)</b>	<b>(91,077)</b>	<b>(47,257)</b>	<b>1,045,214</b>

Assets

in € m.	Dec 31, 2014						
	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			Net amount
Impact of Master Netting Agreements				Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral <sup>1</sup>		
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	17,051	(2,419)	14,632	0	0	(14,602)	29
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	3,164	0	3,164	0	0	(2,386)	779
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	11,891	0	11,891	0	0	(11,406)	485
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	13,943	0	13,943	0	0	(13,294)	649
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	196,157	(476)	195,681	0	(11)	(1,049)	194,621
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	823,578	(217,158)	606,421	(519,590)	(61,518)	(15,330)	9,982
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	23,537	0	23,537	0	0	0	23,537
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	101,845	(37,075)	64,770	(2,782)	(1,924)	(50,245)	9,819
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	52,516	0	52,516	0	0	(31,358)	21,158
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,197,633	(254,708)	942,924	(522,373)	(63,453)	(97,982)	259,117
Loans	405,673	(61)	405,612	0	(16,259)	(46,112)	343,242
Other assets	157,771	(19,792)	137,980	(67,009)	(239)	(13)	70,720
Thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	10,723	(6,320)	4,403	(3,837)	0	0	566
Remaining assets not subject to netting	178,557	0	178,557	0	(874)	(451)	177,231
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,985,683</b>	<b>(276,980)</b>	<b>1,708,703</b>	<b>(589,381)</b>	<b>(80,825)</b>	<b>(186,246)</b>	<b>852,252</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes real estate and other non-financial instrument collateral.

## Liabilities

in € m.	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			Net amount
				Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral	
Deposit	532,992	(61)	532,931	0	0	0	532,931
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	5,673	(2,419)	3,254	0	0	(2,966)	288
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	7,633	0	7,633	0	0	(2,278)	5,356
Securities loaned (enforceable)	1,791	0	1,791	0	0	(1,614)	177
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	549	0	549	0	0	(209)	339
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	42,960	(1,117)	41,843	0	0	0	41,843
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	803,073	(217,597)	585,475	(518,364)	(63,172)	(3,939)	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	24,726	0	24,726	0	0	(11,996)	12,731
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	52,517	(35,994)	16,523	(2,782)	0	(13,741)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	29,132 <sup>1</sup>	0	29,132 <sup>1</sup>	0	(3,130)	(5,718)	20,283 <sup>1</sup>
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	952,408 <sup>1</sup>	(254,708)	697,699 <sup>1</sup>	(521,146)	(66,302)	(35,394)	74,856 <sup>1</sup>
Other liabilities	203,614 <sup>1</sup>	(19,792)	183,823 <sup>1</sup>	(71,645)	0	0	112,178 <sup>1</sup>
Thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	11,383	(6,320)	5,063	(5,063)	0	0	0
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	207,801	0	207,801	0	0	0	207,801
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,912,461</b>	<b>(276,980)</b>	<b>1,635,481</b>	<b>(592,791)</b>	<b>(66,302)</b>	<b>(42,460)</b>	<b>933,927</b>

<sup>1</sup> Numbers were restated by moving € 67 billion from Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (non-enforceable) to Other liabilities.

The column “Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet” discloses the amounts offset in accordance with all the criteria described in Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates: Offsetting Financial Instruments” of the Group’s Financial Report 2014.

The column “Impact of Master Netting Agreements” discloses the amounts that are subject to master netting agreements but were not offset because they did not meet the net settlement/simultaneous settlement criteria; or because the rights of off-setting are conditional upon the default of the counterparty only. The amounts presented for other assets and other liabilities include cash margin receivables and payables respectively.

The columns “Cash collateral” and “Financial instrument collateral” disclose the cash and financial instrument collateral amounts received or pledged in relation to the total amounts of assets and liabilities, including those that were not offset.

Non-enforceable master netting agreements refer to contracts executed in jurisdictions where the rights of set off may not be upheld under the local bankruptcy laws.

The cash collateral received against the positive market values of derivatives and the cash collateral pledged towards the negative mark-to-market values of derivatives are booked within the “Other liabilities” and “Other assets” balances respectively.

The Cash and Financial instrument collateral amounts disclosed reflect their fair values. The rights of set off relating to the cash and financial instrument collateral are conditional upon the default of the counterparty.

## Allowance for Credit Losses

Three months ended Mar 31, 2015							
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			Total
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,439</b>
Provision for credit losses	92	119	211	5	2	7	218
Thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	(7)	0	(7)	0	0	0	(7)
Net charge-offs:	(103)	(100)	(202)	0	0	0	(202)
Charge-offs	(113)	(120)	(233)	0	0	0	(233)
Recoveries	10	21	31	0	0	0	31
Other changes	70	24	94	3	13	15	109
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>5,564</b>
<b>Changes compared to prior year</b>							
Provision for credit losses							
In € m.	(5)	(25)	(30)	0	2	2	(28)
In %	(5)	(17)	(13)	(8)	(5,465)	35	(12)
Net charge-offs							
In € m.	418	(17)	401	0	0	0	401
In %	(80)	20	(67)	0	0	0	(67)

Three months ended Mar 31, 2014							
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			Total
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>5,805</b>
Provision for credit losses	97	144	241	6	0	5	246
Thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	(4)	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)
Net charge-offs:	(520)	(83)	(603)	0	0	0	(603)
Charge-offs	(528)	(107)	(634)	0	0	0	(634)
Recoveries	7	24	31	0	0	0	31
Other changes	(13)	(5)	(18)	0	0	0	(18)
<b>Balance, end of period</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>5,429</b>
<b>Changes compared to prior year</b>							
Provision for credit losses							
In € m.	(137)	33	(103)	3	(9)	(5)	(108)
In %	(59)	30	(30)	124	(100)	(48)	(30)
Net charge-offs							
In € m.	(424)	(28)	(453)	0	0	0	(453)
In %	440	52	300	0	0	0	300

## Other Assets and Other Liabilities

### Other Assets

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Brokerage and securities related receivables		
Cash/margin receivables	82,337	65,096
Receivables from prime brokerage	15,143	10,785
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	7,636	4,741
Receivables from unsettled regular way trades	60,402	34,432
<b>Total brokerage and securities related receivables</b>	<b>165,518</b>	<b>115,054</b>
Accrued interest receivable	2,904	2,791
Assets held for sale	546	180
Other	18,591	19,955
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>187,558</b>	<b>137,980</b>

## Other Liabilities

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Brokerage and securities related payables		
Cash/margin payables	90,530	70,558
Payables from prime brokerage	38,126	33,985
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	6,088	3,473
Payables from unsettled regular way trades	58,273	35,195
Total brokerage and securities related payables	193,016	143,210
Accrued interest payable	2,776	2,953
Liabilities held for sale	15	0
Other	42,916	37,659
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>238,723</b>	<b>183,823</b>

## Long-Term Debt

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Senior debt:</b>		
Bonds and notes		
Fixed rate	92,581	84,795
Floating rate	38,876	34,651
<b>Subordinated debt:</b>		
Bonds and notes		
Fixed rate	3,298	2,689
Floating rate	2,582	2,358
Other	20,183	20,344
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	<b>157,519</b>	<b>144,837</b>

## Shares Issued and Outstanding

in million	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Shares issued	1,379.3	1,379.3
Shares in treasury	0.5	0.3
Thereof:		
Buyback	0.2	0.1
Other	0.3	0.2
<b>Shares outstanding</b>	<b>1,378.8</b>	<b>1,379.0</b>

## Other Financial Information (unaudited)

### Credit related Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business the Group regularly enters into irrevocable lending commitments, including fronting commitments as well as contingent liabilities consisting of financial and performance guarantees, standby letters of credit and indemnity agreements on behalf of its customers. Under these contracts the Group is required to perform under an obligation agreement or to make payments to the beneficiary based on third party's failure to meet its obligations. For these instruments it is not known to the Group in detail if, when and to what extent claims will be made. In the event that the Group has to pay out cash in respect of its fronting commitments, the Group would immediately seek reimbursement from the other syndicate lenders. The Group considers all the above instruments in monitoring the credit exposure and may require collateral to mitigate inherent credit risk. If the credit risk monitoring provides sufficient perception about a loss from an expected claim, a provision is established and recorded on the balance sheet.

The following table shows the Group's irrevocable lending commitments and lending related contingent liabilities without considering collateral or provisions. It shows the maximum potential utilization of the Group in case all these liabilities entered into must be fulfilled. The table therefore does not show the expected future cash flows from these liabilities as many of them will expire without being drawn and arising claims will be honored by the customers or can be recovered from proceeds of arranged collateral.

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Irrevocable lending commitments	169,750	154,446
Contingent liabilities	62,248	62,087
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,999</b>	<b>216,533</b>

### Other Contingencies

#### Litigation

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, the 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. The legal and regulatory claims for which the Group has taken material provisions or for which there are material contingent liabilities that are more than remote are described below; similar matters are grouped together and some matters consist of a number of claims. These and other matters have the potential to result in the imposition of significant financial and other consequences for the Bank. The estimated loss in respect of each, where such an estimate can be made, has not been disclosed for individual matters because the Group has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome. Note 29 "Provisions" of the Group's Financial Report 2014 describes how the Group estimates provisions and expected losses in respect of its contingent liabilities, and the uncertainties and limitations inherent in such process. For these and other matters that may have a significant impact on the Group and for which an estimate can be made, the Group currently estimates that, as of March 31, 2015, the aggregate future loss of which the possibility is more than remote but less than probable is approximately € 3.2 billion (December 31, 2014: € 2.0 billion). This figure includes contingent liabilities on matters where the Group's potential liability is joint and several and where the Group expects any such liability to be paid by a third party.

The Group may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings prior to a final judgment or determination of liability. It may do so to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing to contest liability, even when the Group believes it has valid defenses to liability. It may also do so when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, the Group may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where it does not believe that it is legally compelled to do so.

### Current Individual Proceedings

**Credit Default Swap Antitrust Matters.** On July 1, 2013, the European Commission (EC) issued a Statement of Objections (the “SO”) against Deutsche Bank, Markit Group Limited (Markit), the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA), and twelve other banks alleging anti-competitive conduct under Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 53 of the European Economic Area Agreement (the “EEA Agreement”). The SO sets forth preliminary conclusions of the EC that (i) attempts by certain entities to engage in exchange trading of unfunded credit derivatives were foreclosed by improper collective action in the period from 2006 through 2009, and (ii) the conduct of Markit, ISDA, Deutsche Bank and the twelve other banks constituted a single and continuous infringement of Article 101 of the TFEU and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement. If the EC finally concludes that infringement occurred, it may seek to impose fines and other remedial measures on Deutsche Bank, Markit, ISDA and the twelve other banks. Deutsche Bank filed a response contesting the EC’s preliminary conclusions in January 2014. Deutsche Bank and other SO addressees presented orally the key elements of their responses at an oral hearing in May 2014. Following the oral hearing, the EC announced its intention to carry out a further investigation of the facts.

**Antitrust Litigation regarding Credit Default Swaps.** A multi-district civil class action is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Deutsche Bank and numerous other credit default swap (CDS) dealer banks, as well as Markit and ISDA. Plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended class action complaint on April 11, 2014 alleging that the banks conspired with Markit and ISDA to prevent the establishment of exchange-traded CDS, with the effect of raising prices for over-the-counter CDS transactions. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of individuals and entities located in the United States or abroad who, during a period from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2013, directly purchased CDS from or directly sold CDS to the dealer defendants in the United States. Defendants moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaint on May 23, 2014. On September 4, 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss. Discovery on plaintiffs’ remaining claims is ongoing.

**Credit Correlation.** Certain regulatory authorities are investigating Deutsche Bank’s bespoke credit correlation trading book and certain risks within that book, during the credit crisis. Issues being examined include the methodology used to value positions in the book as well as the robustness of controls governing the application of valuation methodologies. Deutsche Bank has been in discussions with the SEC staff regarding the resolution of its investigation in this matter. There can be no assurance that such a resolution will be achieved.

**Dole Food Company.** DBSI and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (“DBNY”) have been named as co-defendants in a class action pending in Delaware Court of Chancery that was brought by former shareholders of Dole Food Company, Inc. (“Dole”). Plaintiffs allege that defendant David H. Murdock and certain members of Dole’s board and management (who are also named as defendants) breached their fiduciary duties, and that DBSI and DBNY aided and abetted in those breaches, in connection with Mr. Murdock’s privatization of Dole, which closed on November 1, 2013 (the “Transaction”). Plaintiffs claim approximately U.S.\$ 642 million in damages and are also seeking an award of interest, disgorgement of any gains by DBSI and DBNY arising out of the Transaction, and costs and disbursements. Trial in this matter commenced on February 23, 2015 and concluded on March 9, 2015. Post-trial briefing in this matter will close on May 29, 2015, and post-trial argument is scheduled for June 18, 2015. DBSI and DBNY are parties to customary indemnity agreements from Dole (and certain of its affiliates) in connection with the Transaction, and DBSI and DBNY have notified Dole (and its relevant affiliates) that they are seeking indemnity.

**Esch Funds Litigation.** Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA (“Sal. Oppenheim”) was prior to its acquisition by Deutsche Bank in 2010 involved in the marketing and financing of participations in closed end real estate funds. These funds were structured as Civil Law Partnerships under German law. Usually, Josef Esch Fonds-Project GmbH performed the planning and project development. Sal. Oppenheim held an indirect interest in this company via a joint-venture. In relation to this business a number of civil claims have been filed against Sal. Oppenheim. Some but not all of these claims are also directed against former managing partners of Sal. Oppenheim and other individuals. The claims brought against Sal. Oppenheim relate to investments of originally approximately € 1.1 billion. The investors are seeking to unwind their fund participation and to be indemnified against potential losses and debt related to the investment. The claims are based in part on an alleged failure of Sal. Oppenheim to provide adequate information on related risks and other material aspects important for the investors’ decision. Based on the facts of the individual cases, some courts decided in favor and some against Sal. Oppenheim. Appeals are pending.

**FX Investigations and Litigations.** Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who are investigating trading, and various other aspects, of the foreign exchange market. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank is conducting its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading and other aspects of its foreign exchange business. In connection with this review, the Bank has taken, and will continue to take, disciplinary action with regards to individuals if merited. Deutsche Bank has also been named as a defendant in four putative class actions – two involving non-U.S. plaintiffs and two involving U.S. plaintiffs -- brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging antitrust claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates. On January 28, 2015, the federal judge overseeing the class actions granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice in the two actions involving non-U.S. plaintiffs while denying the motion to dismiss in the one action involving U.S. plaintiffs then pending. A non-U.S. plaintiff has appealed the dismissal of his complaint to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

**High Frequency Trading/Dark Pool Trading.** Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities related to high frequency trading and the operation of Deutsche Bank’s alternative trading system (“ATS” or “Dark Pool”), SuperX. The Bank is cooperating with these requests. Deutsche Bank was initially named as a defendant in putative class action complaints alleging violations of U.S. securities laws related to high frequency trading, but in their consolidated amended complaint filed September 2, 2014, the plaintiffs did not include Deutsche Bank as a defendant.

**Interbank Offered Rates Matters.** Deutsche Bank has received subpoenas and requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies in Europe, North America and Asia/Pacific in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR) and other interbank offered rates. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

As previously reported, Deutsche Bank reached a settlement with the European Commission on December 4, 2013 as part of a collective settlement to resolve the European Commission’s investigations in relation to anti-competitive conduct in the trading of Euro interest rate derivatives and Yen interest rate derivatives. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay € 725 million in total.

On April 23, 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into separate settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. Under the terms of these agreements, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay penalties of U.S.\$ 2.175 billion to the DOJ, CFTC and NYSDFS and GBP 226.8 million to the FCA. The agreements also contained provisions requiring various undertakings with respect to Deutsche Bank’s benchmark rate submissions in the future, as well as provisions requiring the appointment of an independent corporate monitor. Deutsche Bank was also required to take further disciplinary action against certain employees who were working at the Bank at the time of the agreements.



As part of the resolution with the DOJ, Deutsche Bank entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with a three-year term pursuant to which it agreed (among other things) to the filing of a two-count criminal Information in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut charging Deutsche Bank with one count of wire fraud and one count of price-fixing, in violation of the Sherman Act. As part of the agreement, DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. (an indirectly held, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank) entered into a Plea Agreement with the DOJ, pursuant to which the company pled guilty to a one-count criminal Information filed in the same court and charging the company with wire fraud. Deutsche Bank submitted an Offer of Settlement to the CFTC, which was accepted in order to resolve an Order Instituting Proceedings Pursuant to Sections 6(c) and 6(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act, Making Findings, and Imposing Remedial Sanctions. The FCA issued a Final Notice in connection with the resolution of its investigation, and the NYSDFS and Deutsche Bank entered into a Consent Order Under New York Banking Law §§ 44 and 44-a.

Other regulatory investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further regulatory action and to civil litigation.

A number of 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 banks. All but two of these actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege that they held or transacted in U.S. dollar LIBOR-based derivatives or other financial instruments and sustained losses as a result of purported manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR.

With two exceptions, all of the civil actions pending in the SDNY concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL). In March 2013 and June 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part motions to dismiss addressed to certain of the initially-filed complaints. The court permitted certain Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) claims and state law contract and unjust enrichment claims to proceed, while dismissing certain CEA claims as time-barred and dismissing all of plaintiffs' federal and state law antitrust claims and claims asserted under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

A group of plaintiffs in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL who have had their federal antitrust claims dismissed, or who were permitted by the District Court to pursue interlocutory appeals, are pursuing appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Second Circuit granted a motion by defendants to consolidate these appeals. (The Second Circuit has denied a request by a separate group of plaintiffs to reinstate their appeal, which was initially dismissed by the Second Circuit as untimely in 2013. That group of plaintiffs has now filed a new notice of appeal, which defendants have moved to dismiss.)

Various plaintiffs proceeding in their individual capacities have filed amended complaints, the parties have briefed motions to dismiss, and the court held oral argument on those motions. Plaintiffs representing putative classes of homeowners and lenders have also filed amended complaints, and the parties have briefed motions to dismiss. The Bank has also filed a motion to dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction filed by a putative class of plaintiffs who allegedly transacted in exchange-traded financial instruments referencing U.S. dollar LIBOR. This motion has been fully briefed.

The court in an additional action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR that was independently pending in the SDNY has granted defendants' motions to dismiss. The court granted the plaintiff in that action leave to seek to amend its complaint in order to attempt to cure defects with respect to its allegations concerning antitrust injury by June 1, 2015.

Finally, a new civil action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR was filed on April 16, 2015 and has not yet been assigned to a judge. The Bank has also been named as a defendant in a civil action pending in the Central District of California concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR. The court has granted the Bank's motion to dismiss and has dismissed the claims asserted against the other defendants in the case as well. The plaintiff is currently pursuing an appeal to the Ninth Circuit.

A putative class action was filed against Deutsche Bank and other banks concerning the alleged manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. On March 28, 2014, the SDNY court granted defendants' motions to dismiss claims asserted under U.S. federal antitrust laws and for unjust enrichment, but denied defendants' motions as to certain claims asserted under the CEA. On March 31, 2015, the court denied motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction filed by foreign defendants (including the Bank) that have branch offices in New York and that did not enter into stipulations with the plaintiff specifically addressing defendants' right to make those motions. On April 15, 2015, defendants (including the Bank) filed a motion requesting that the court reconsider its decision or, in the alternative, allow an immediate interlocutory appeal from its decision to the Second Circuit. Also on March 31, 2015, the court denied in part and granted in part a motion by the plaintiff to amend his complaint. As is relevant to the Bank, the court denied plaintiff's requests to assert RICO claims and to add two new named plaintiffs that allegedly transacted in Yen currency futures and forwards. The court has granted the plaintiff leave to move to amend his complaint to add a third new named plaintiff that allegedly transacted in Yen currency forwards with several defendants, including the Bank, and to assert state law contract and unjust enrichment claims on this new plaintiff's behalf. In addition, the court recently confirmed that a stay on discovery will remain in place until May 15, 2015, at which time discovery issues will be referred to a magistrate judge for further proceedings.

Deutsche Bank is also a defendant in a putative class action concerning the alleged manipulation of EURIBOR. The court granted a motion to stay discovery through May 12, 2015. Defendants' time to respond to the complaint has been stayed pending amendments to the complaint. Claims for damages in these cases have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the CEA, federal and state antitrust laws, RICO, and other federal and state laws.

**Kaupthing CLN Claims.** In June 2012, Kaupthing hf, an Icelandic stock corporation, (acting through its winding-up committee) issued Icelandic law clawback claims for approximately € 509 million (plus interest) against Deutsche Bank in both Iceland and England. The claims relate to leveraged credit linked notes ("CLNs"), referencing Kaupthing, issued by Deutsche Bank to two British Virgin Island special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") in 2008. The SPVs were ultimately owned by high net worth individuals. Kaupthing claims to have funded the SPVs and alleges that Deutsche Bank was or should have been aware that Kaupthing itself was economically exposed in the transactions. Kaupthing claims that the transactions are voidable by Kaupthing on a number of alternative grounds, including the ground that the transactions were improper because one of the alleged purposes of the transactions was to allow Kaupthing to influence the market in its own CDS (credit default swap) spreads and thereby its listed bonds. Additionally, in November 2012, an English law claim (with allegations similar to those featured in the Icelandic law claims) was commenced by Kaupthing against Deutsche Bank in London. Deutsche Bank filed its defense in the Icelandic proceedings in late February 2013 and continues to defend the claims. In February 2014, both proceedings in England were stayed pending final determination of the Icelandic proceedings. Additionally, in December 2014, the SPVs and their joint liquidators served Deutsche Bank with substantively similar claims arising out of the CLN transactions against Deutsche Bank and other defendants in England. The SPVs' claims are not expected to increase Deutsche Bank's overall potential liability in respect of the CLN transactions beyond the amount already claimed by Kaupthing.

**Kirch.** The public prosecutor's office in Munich has conducted and is currently conducting criminal investigations in connection with the Kirch case with regard to former Management Board members as well as the current Management Board members Juergen Fitschen and Dr. Stephan Leithner. The Kirch case involved several civil proceedings between Deutsche Bank AG and Dr. Leo Kirch as well as media companies controlled by him. The key issue was whether an interview given by Dr. Rolf Breuer, then Spokesman of Deutsche Bank's Management Board, in 2002 with Bloomberg television, during which Dr. Breuer commented on Dr. Kirch's (and his companies') inability to obtain financing, caused the insolvency of the Kirch companies. In February 2014, Deutsche Bank and the Kirch heirs reached a comprehensive settlement, which has ended all legal disputes between them.

The investigation involving current Management Board member Juergen Fitschen and several former Management Board members has been concluded. At the beginning of August 2014, an indictment was filed with the District Court of Munich against Mr. Fitschen and such former Management Board members. The public prosecutor has applied for the court to order Deutsche Bank's secondary participation in the proceedings in regard to a potential regulatory offence pursuant to Section 30 of the German Regulatory Offences Act. The indictment was served to the former Management Board members, Mr. Fitschen and Deutsche Bank AG in September 2014. On March 2, 2015, the District Court of Munich admitted the indictment and opened the trial against all accused. The court also ordered the secondary participation of Deutsche Bank AG. Trial will start on April 28, 2015 and court dates are currently scheduled until end of September 2015, generally one day per week.

The investigation involving current Management Board member Dr. Stephan Leithner is ongoing.

The allegations of the public prosecutors are that the two current Management Board members failed to correct in a timely manner factual statements made by Deutsche Bank's litigation counsel in submissions filed in a civil case between Kirch and Deutsche Bank AG before the Munich Higher Regional Court and the Federal Court of Justice, after allegedly having become aware that such statements were not correct. Under German law, a party in a civil litigation is under a statutory duty to make sure all factual statements made by it in court are accurate. The investigation of Dr. Leithner and the indictment of Mr. Fitschen are based on the allegation that (unlike the other current Management Board members of the Bank) they had special knowledge or responsibility in relation to the Kirch case. The indictment regarding former Management Board members is based on the allegation that such former Management Board members gave incorrect testimony to the Munich Higher Regional Court.

The Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank have obtained opinions from an international law firm and a retired president of one of the leading courts of appeal in Germany to the effect that there is no basis for the accusation of criminal wrongdoing made by the public prosecutors against Mr. Fitschen and Dr. Leithner. Deutsche Bank is fully cooperating with the Munich public prosecutor's office.

**KOSPI Index Unwind Matters.** Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 ("KOSPI 200") in the closing auction on November 11, 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 February 23, 2011, the Korean Financial Services Commission, which oversees the work of the FSS, reviewed the FSS' findings and recommendations and resolved to take the following actions: (i) to file a criminal complaint to the Korean Prosecutor's Office for alleged market manipulation against five employees of the Deutsche Bank group and Deutsche Bank's subsidiary Deutsche Securities Korea Co. (DSK) for vicarious liability; and (ii) to impose a suspension of six months, commencing April 1, 2011 and ending September 30, 2011, of DSK's business for proprietary trading of cash equities and listed derivatives and DMA (direct market access) cash equities trading, and the requirement that DSK suspend the employment of one named employee for six months. There was an exemption to the business suspension which permitted DSK to continue acting as liquidity provider for existing derivatives linked securities. On August 19, 2011, the Korean Prosecutor's Office announced its decision to indict DSK and four employees of the Deutsche Bank group on charges of spot/futures linked market manipulation. The criminal trial commenced in January 2012. A verdict in respect of DSK and one of the four indicted employees may be delivered during 2015. 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 November 11, 2010. The claimants are seeking damages with an aggregate claim amount of approximately € 250 million (at present exchange rates) plus interest and costs. These litigations are at various stages of proceedings, with verdicts in some actions possible during 2015.

**Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Matters and Investigation.** Deutsche Bank, along with certain affiliates (collectively referred in these paragraphs to as “Deutsche Bank”), have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain regulators and government entities, including members of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group of the U.S. Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, concerning its activities regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, sale and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations, other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Deutsche Bank has been named as a defendant in a civil action brought by the Commonwealth of Virginia asserting claims for fraud and breach of the Virginia Fraud Against Taxpayers Act as a result of purchases by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) of RMBS issued or underwritten by Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank is one of thirteen financial institutions named as defendants. The complaint alleges damages of U.S.\$ 1.15 billion in the aggregate against all defendants but does not specify the damages sought from each defendant. The action was originally filed under seal by a private party and was unsealed on September 16, 2014, after the Attorney General for Virginia decided to intervene in the action. The case is in the early stages, and Deutsche Bank is contesting VRS’s assertion that the Virginia state court can exercise personal jurisdiction over it.

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous other civil litigations in connection with its various roles, including issuer or underwriter, in offerings of RMBS and other asset-backed securities. These cases, described below, include putative class action suits, actions by individual purchasers of securities and actions by trustees on behalf of RMBS trusts. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, these cases generally allege that the RMBS 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.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in putative class actions relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by IndyMac MBS, Inc. On September 8, 2014, Deutsche Bank, certain other financial institution defendants and lead plaintiffs executed a stipulation to settle the action. On September 30, 2014, the court issued an order certifying the class for settlement and approving notice to the class. On February 23, 2015, the court issued an order approving the settlement and dismissing the action. Under the settlement, all settling defendants paid a total of U.S.\$ 340 million. Deutsche Bank’s portion of the settlement is not material to it. On March 25, 2015, Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) filed a notice of appeal of the court’s February 23, 2015 order. PIMCO had previously filed an objection to the settlement for the limited purpose of seeking an order clarifying or otherwise narrowing the scope of the release provided in the settlement agreement, which objection was overruled by the court.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. On February 4, 2015, the court issued an order vacating its prior decision that had dismissed five of six RMBS offerings from the case. The court ordered the plaintiffs to amend the operative complaint to include the previously dismissed offerings. Discovery in the action, which had been stayed while the plaintiffs’ motion had been pending, will now resume.

On December 18, 2013, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York dismissed the claims against Deutsche Bank in a putative class action relating to RMBS issued by Residential Accredited Loans, Inc. and its affiliates.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in various non-class action lawsuits and arbitrations by alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, RMBS, and their affiliates, including Aozora Bank, Ltd., Commerzbank AG, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (as conservator for Colonial Bank, Franklin Bank S.S.B., Guaranty Bank, Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank), the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle, HSBC Bank USA, National Association (as trustee for certain RMBS trusts), Knights of Columbus, Mass Mu-

tual Life Insurance Company, Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by WestLB AG), Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank), Sealink Funding Ltd. (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by Sachsen Landesbank and its subsidiaries), Texas County & District Retirement System and The Charles Schwab Corporation.

On December 18, 2014, a stipulation was filed dismissing with prejudice claims brought against Deutsche Bank by Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company relating to offerings issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide. Deutsche Bank's understanding is that the dismissal with respect to these offerings was pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement to which Deutsche Bank was not a party. Deutsche Bank remains a defendant in separate litigation brought by Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company relating to certificates not issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide.

On January 14, 2015, the court granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the action brought against it by Aozora Bank, Ltd., relating to a collateralized debt obligation identified as Blue Edge ABS CDO Ltd. On February 17, 2015, Aozora Bank, Ltd. filed a motion to reargue, or, in the alternative, to file an amended complaint. Deutsche Bank has opposed the motion. Deutsche Bank also is a defendant, along with UBS AG and affiliates, in an action brought by Aozora Bank relating to a collateralized debt obligation identified as Brooklyn Structured Finance CDO, Ltd., in which a motion to dismiss currently is pending before the court.

On January 22, 2015, pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement with Deutsche Bank dated January 14, 2015, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco dismissed with prejudice claims that it had filed against Deutsche Bank relating to seven RMBS offerings. On January 26, 2015, pursuant to a confidential agreement between the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco and Countrywide, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco entered an order dismissing with prejudice claims brought against Deutsche Bank by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco relating to 15 offerings issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide. Deutsche Bank's understanding is that the dismissal with respect to these 15 offerings was pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement to which Deutsche Bank was not a party. Deutsche Bank remains a defendant in the case with respect to one RMBS offering and two offerings described as resecuritizations of RMBS certificates. The case is in discovery.

Deutsche Bank and Monarch Alternative Capital LP and certain of its advisory clients and managed investments vehicles (Monarch) reached an agreement on December 18, 2014 to propose a settlement agreement to HSBC Bank USA, National Association (HSBC) to resolve litigation relating to three RMBS trusts. Pursuant to the agreement with Monarch, Monarch requested that HSBC conduct a vote of certificateholders for each of the trusts with respect to the approval or rejection of the proposed settlements. HSBC has notified the relevant certificateholders of the proposed settlement agreements and that it is currently undertaking a review of the proposed agreements and intends to issue future notices to certificateholders regarding the proposed agreements shortly. The court has stayed the litigations pending the outcome of the proposed settlements. In the event one or more of the settlements are completed, a substantial portion of the settlement funds paid by Deutsche Bank would be reimbursed by a non-party to the litigation. The net economic impact of the settlements is not material to Deutsche Bank.

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.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert claims against Deutsche Bank in connection with various RMBS offerings and other related products to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential claims may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has entered into settlement agreements with some of these entities, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company (“DBNTC”) and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (“DBTCA”) have been sued by investors in civil litigation concerning their roles as trustees of certain RMBS trusts. On June 18, 2014, a group of investors including BlackRock and PIMCO filed a civil action against DBNTC and DBTCA in New York State Supreme Court purportedly on behalf of and for the benefit of 544 private-label RMBS trusts asserting claims for alleged violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (TIA), breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence based on DBNTC and DBTCA’s alleged failure to perform their duties as trustees for the trusts. Plaintiffs later dismissed their state court complaint and refiled an amended complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY). On June 18, 2014, Royal Park Investments SA/NV filed a purported class action on behalf of investors in 10 RMBS trusts against DBNTC in the SDNY asserting claims for alleged violations of the TIA, breach of contract and breach of trust based on DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. DBNTC has moved to dismiss the complaint. On November 7, 2014, the National Credit Union Administration Board, as an investor in 121 RMBS trusts, filed a lawsuit in the SDNY, alleging violations of the TIA and the New York Streit Act for DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform certain purported statutory and contractual duties; on March 5, 2015, plaintiff filed an amended complaint with respect to 97 trusts and adding claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and negligence. On December 23, 2014, certain CDOs that hold RMBS certificates issued by 21 RMBS trusts filed a complaint in the SDNY against DBNTC as trustee of the trusts, asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence, based on DBNTC’s alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. On March 24, 2015, six insurance companies including Western & Southern Life Insurance filed suit in Ohio state court against DBNTC and HSBC, in their capacity as RMBS trustees of 18 trusts (12 of which are administered by DBTNC), asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and negligence, based on DBNTC’s and HSBC’s alleged failure to perform their duties as trustees for the trusts.

**Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations.** Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities who are investigating trading, and various other aspects of, precious metals. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has been conducting its own internal review of precious metals trading and other aspects of its precious metals business. Deutsche Bank is also named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act related to the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes.

**Referral Hiring Practices Investigations.** Certain regulators are investigating, among other things, Deutsche Bank’s compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws with respect to the Bank’s hiring practices related to candidates referred by clients, potential clients and government officials, and its engagement of consultants in the Asia/Pacific region. Deutsche Bank is responding to and continuing to cooperate with these investigations.

**U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters.** Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning its historical processing of U.S. dollar payment orders through U.S. financial institutions for parties from countries subject to U.S. embargo laws. These agencies are investigating whether such processing complied with U.S. federal and state laws. In 2006, Deutsche Bank voluntarily decided that it would not engage in new U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Iran, Sudan, North Korea and Cuba and with certain Syrian banks, and to exit existing U.S. dollar business with such counterparties to the extent legally possible. In 2007, Deutsche Bank decided that it would not engage in any new business, in any currency, with counterparties in Iran, Syria, Sudan and North Korea and to exit existing business, in any currency, with such counterparties to the extent legally possible; it also decided to limit its non-U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Cuba. Deutsche Bank is providing information to and otherwise cooperating with the investigating agencies.

## Mortgage Repurchase Demands

From 2005 through 2008, as part of Deutsche Bank's U.S. residential mortgage loan business, Deutsche Bank sold approximately U.S.\$ 84 billion of private label securities and U.S.\$ 71 billion of loans through whole loan sales. Deutsche Bank has been presented with demands to repurchase loans from or to indemnify purchasers, investors or financial insurers with respect to losses allegedly caused by material breaches of representations and warranties. Deutsche Bank's general practice is to process valid repurchase demands that are presented in compliance with contractual rights.

As of March 31, 2015, Deutsche Bank has approximately U.S.\$ 4.8 billion of mortgage repurchase demands outstanding and not subject to agreements to rescind (based on original principal balance of the loans). These demands consist primarily of demands made in respect of private label securitizations by the trustees or servicers thereof. Against these outstanding demands, Deutsche Bank recorded provisions of U.S.\$ 808 million (€ 752 million) as of March 31, 2015. Deutsche Bank is the beneficiary of indemnity agreements from the originators or sellers of certain of the mortgage loans subject to these demands, with respect to which Deutsche Bank has recognized receivables of U.S.\$ 359 million (€ 334 million) as of March 31, 2015. The net provisions against these demands following deduction of such receivables were U.S.\$ 449 million (€ 418 million) as of March 31, 2015.

As of March 31, 2015, Deutsche Bank has completed repurchases, obtained agreements to rescind or otherwise settled claims on loans with an original principal balance of approximately U.S.\$ 5.3 billion. In connection with those repurchases, agreements and settlements, Deutsche Bank has obtained releases for potential claims on approximately U.S.\$ 72.9 billion of loans sold by Deutsche Bank as described above.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert mortgage loan repurchase demands against Deutsche Bank to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential demands may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank anticipates that additional mortgage repurchase demands may be made in respect of mortgage loans that it has sold, but cannot reliably estimate their timing or amount, which can be influenced by, among other things, court decisions on when the statute of limitations on breaches of representations and warranties accrues including in an appeal pending before the New York Court of Appeal with respect to a residential mortgage-backed security issued by Deutsche Bank.

## Related Party Transactions

Transactions with related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing for comparable transactions with other parties.

### Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Deutsche Bank Group, directly or indirectly. The Group considers the members of the Management Board as currently mandated and the Supervisory Board of the parent company to constitute key management personnel for purposes of IAS 24. Among the Group's transactions with key management personnel as of March 31, 2015, were loans and commitments of € 5 million and deposits of € 21 million. As of December 31, 2014, there were loans and commitments of € 3 million and deposits of € 16 million among the Group's transactions with key management personnel. In addition, the Group provides banking services, such as payment and account services as well as investment advice, to key management personnel and their close family members.

## Transactions with Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

Transactions between Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions. If these transactions are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed as related party transactions. Transactions between the Group and its associated companies and joint ventures and their respective subsidiaries also qualify as related party transactions.

### Loans issued and guarantees granted

in € m.	Associated companies and other related parties	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Loans outstanding, beginning of period</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>357</b>
Loans issued during the period	182	596
Loan repayments during the period	170	657
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(1)
Exchange rate changes/other	28	27
<b>Loans outstanding, end of period<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>361</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Other credit risk related transactions:</b>		
Allowance for loan losses	3	5
Provision for loan losses	0	0
Guarantees and commitments	225	45

<sup>1</sup> Loans past due were € 3 million as of March 31, 2015 and € 3 million as of December 31, 2014. For the above loans, the Group held collateral of € 131 million and € 70 million as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

### Deposits received

in € m.	Associated companies and other related parties	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Deposits, beginning of period</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>167</b>
Deposits received during the period	345	245
Deposits repaid during the period	359	244
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(43)
Exchange rate changes/other	4	4
<b>Deposits, end of period</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>128</b>

### Other Transactions

Trading assets and positive market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies amounted to € 123 million as of March 31, 2015, and € 87 million as of December 31, 2014. Trading liabilities and negative market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies were € 2 million as of March 31, 2015, and € 0 million as of December 31, 2014.

### Transactions with Pension Plans

The Group has business relationships with a number of its pension plans pursuant to which it provides financial services to these plans, including investment management. Pension funds may hold or trade Deutsche Bank AG shares or securities. As of March 31, 2015, transactions with these plans were not material for the Group.



## Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale

Within the balance sheet, non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are reported in Other assets and Other liabilities. This note provides further explanation on the nature and the financial impact of the non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale as of March 31, 2015.

### Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale at the Reporting Date

Total assets held for sale amounted to € 546 million as of March 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: € 180 million) and the disposal groups included liabilities of € 15 million (December 31, 2014: € 0 million).

In the first quarter 2015, the Group classified its investment in the Fairview Container Terminal in Port of Prince Rupert, Canada, which is a segment of Maher Terminals, a multi-user container terminal operator, as a disposal group held for sale within the Corporate Division Non-Core Operations Unit. Under the designated disposal transaction, DP World, a Dubai-based marine terminal operator, has agreed to acquire 100 % of the Fairview Container Terminal for a consideration of € 424 million (CAD 580 million). The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and is expected to close within one year. Its classification as a disposal group held for sale did not result in an impairment loss.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were no unrealized net gains relating to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale recognized directly in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

## Events after the Reporting Period

On April 22, 2015 Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to purchase additional Postbank shares. With this transaction Deutsche Bank's share in Postbank increases to approximately 97 %. The transaction will result in a net loss of approximately € 93 million in the second quarter of 2015.

## Other Information (unaudited)

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This document and other documents the Group has published or may publish contain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures are measures of the Group's historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows that contain adjustments that exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as the case may be, from the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS in the Group's financial statements.

#### Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio

As part of its balance sheet management, the Group uses a fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio, which is Tier 1 capital on a fully loaded basis as a percentage of the CRR/CRD 4 exposure measure (which is derived by applying adjustments to IFRS total assets). Such non-GAAP financial measure is described in "Management Report: Risk Report: Balance Sheet Management".

#### Pre-Tax and Post-Tax Return on Average Active Equity

The pre-tax return on average active equity non-GAAP financial measure is based on IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, as a percentage of the Group's average active equity, both as defined below.

The post-tax return on both average shareholders' equity and average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 62 % for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 34 % for the prior year's quarter. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the applied tax rate was 35 % for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 35 % for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

**IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank Shareholders:** The IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders non-GAAP financial measure is based on income (loss) before income taxes as follows:

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Income (loss) before income taxes (IBIT)	1,479	1,680
Less income (loss) before income taxes attributable to noncontrolling interests	(16)	(20)
<b>IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders</b>	<b>1,464</b>	1,660

**Average Active Equity:** The Group calculates active equity to make comparisons to its competitors easier and refers to active equity in several ratios. However, active equity is not a measure provided for in IFRS and the Group's ratios based on average active equity should not be compared to other companies' ratios without considering differences in the calculations. The Group adjusts the average shareholders' equity for average dividends, for which a proposal is accrued on a quarterly basis and which are paid after the approval at the Annual General Meeting each year.

in € m.	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Average shareholders' equity	71,153	55,348 <sup>1</sup>
Average dividend accruals	(1,164)	(860)
<b>Average active equity</b>	<b>69,990</b>	54,488

<sup>1</sup> Average shareholders' equity was restated by € (6) million.

Pre-tax and post-tax returns on average active equity are presented below. For comparison, also presented are the pre-tax and post-tax returns on average shareholders' equity, which are defined as IBIT and net income, respectively, attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, as a percentage of average shareholders' equity.

in %	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	8.2	12.0
Pre-tax return on average active equity	8.4	12.2
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity	3.1	7.8
Post-tax return on average active equity	3.1	8.0

### Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity

Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity is calculated as net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders as a percentage of average tangible shareholders' equity. Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders is defined as net income (loss) excluding post-tax income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests. Tangible shareholders' equity is the shareholders' equity per balance sheet excluding goodwill and other intangible assets.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended	
	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2014
Average shareholders' equity <sup>1</sup>	71,153	55,348
Average goodwill and other intangible assets	(15,462)	(13,963)
Average tangible shareholders' equity	55,691	41,385
Net income (loss) <sup>2</sup>	559	1,103
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(16)	(20)
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	544	1,083
Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity (in %)	3.9	10.5

<sup>1</sup> Average tangible shareholders' equity is calculated as last four months average of tangible shareholders' equity.

<sup>2</sup> For the Group, calculation is based on an effective tax rate of 62 % for three months ended March 31, 2015 and 34 % for three months ended March 31, 2014.

### Book Value and Tangible Book Value per Basic Share Outstanding

Book value per basic share and tangible book value per basic share are non-GAAP financial measures that are used and relied upon by investors and industry analysts as capital adequacy metrics. Book value per basic share represents the Bank's total shareholders' equity divided by the number of basic shares outstanding at period-end. Tangible book value represents the Bank's total shareholders' equity less goodwill and other intangible assets. Tangible book value per basic share is computed by dividing tangible book value by period-end basic shares outstanding.

#### Tangible Book Value

in € m.	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Total shareholders' equity (Book value)	72,979	68,351
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(15,802)	(14,951)
Tangible shareholders' equity (Tangible book value)	57,177	53,400

### Basic Shares Outstanding

in million

(unless stated otherwise)

	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
<b>Number of shares issued</b>	<b>1,379.3</b>	<b>1,379.3</b>
Treasury shares	(0.5)	(0.3)
Vested share awards	6.9	6.8
<b>Basic shares outstanding</b>	<b>1,385.7</b>	<b>1,385.8</b>
<b>Book value per basic share outstanding in €</b>	<b>52.67</b>	<b>49.32</b>
<b>Tangible book value per basic share outstanding in €</b>	<b>41.26</b>	<b>38.53</b>

### Cost-income ratio (adjusted) and Post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted)

Deutsche Bank reports at a Group level cost-income ratio (adjusted) and post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted), both of which are non-GAAP financial measures. Post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted) is also reported for the CB&S Corporate Division.

Cost-income ratio (adjusted) is calculated by dividing adjusted cost base (described below) by net revenues (reported).

Post-tax return on average active equity (adjusted) is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (adjusted) (described below) by average active equity (described above).

Adjusted cost base is a non-GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to the IFRS financial measure noninterest expenses. Adjusted cost base is calculated by adjusting noninterest expenses under IFRS for (i) the costs-to-achieve (CtA) of the Group's Operational Excellence (OpEx) program, (ii) other severances, (iii) policyholder benefits and claims, (iv) litigation expenses, (v) impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets and (vi) other divisional-specific cost items.

IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (adjusted) is a non-GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to the IFRS financial measure income before income taxes (IBIT). It is calculated by adjusting IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (which, as described above, is itself a non-GAAP financial measure based on income before income taxes (IBIT) under IFRS) for (i) CRR/CRD 4 CVA (mark-to-market movements on related hedges), DVA and FVA, (ii) OpEx CtA, (iii) other severances, (iv) litigation expenses and (v) impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (adjusted) is a non-GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to the IFRS financial measure net income. It is calculated by adjusting IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (adjusted) for the income tax expense (benefit) impact for the period.

### Valuation Adjustments

The reconciliation for determining adjusted Group and CB&S IBIT and Net Income identifies the Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA), the Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and the Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) as adjusting items.

As described in Note 14 'Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value' of the Group's Financial Report 2014, CVA is applied to derivative positions and is determined by assessing the potential credit exposure to a given counterparty. The calculation of CVA takes into account any collateral held, the effect of netting agreements, expected loss given default and the credit risk, based on available market information, including credit default swap spreads.

CVA under the CRR/CRD 4 capital rules increases the Group's Risk Weighted Asset (RWAs). The Group has sought to mitigate these CVA RWA through hedging with credit derivatives. These regulatory hedges are additional to those entered into to hedge CVA exposures under IFRS hedge accounting rules, and accordingly, result in mark-to-market movements in profit and loss that are reported as a revenue item. These CVA regulatory hedge-related movements are identified in the reconciling items in the calculation of adjusted IBIT and net income as "CVA".

DVA incorporates the impact of the Group's own credit risk in the fair valuing of financial liabilities, including derivative contracts. Profit and loss movements resulting from DVA are identified in the reconciling items in the calculation of adjusted IBIT and net income as "DVA".

FVA is applied to derivative positions that are not wholly collateralized. It reflects the market implied funding costs on both assets and liabilities and has the effect of incorporating the present value of funding costs into the fair value of derivative positions that are not wholly collateralized. Profit and loss movements resulting from FVA are identified in the reconciling items in the calculation of adjusted IBIT and net income as "FVA".

The Group believes that the presentation of these measures excluding the impact of these items provides a more meaningful depiction of the underlying fundamentals of its businesses impacted by such items.

#### Reconciliation of the movement of reported to adjusted parameters

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended			
	Mar 31, 2015		Mar 31, 2014	
	CB&S	Group	CB&S	Group
<b>Net revenues (reported)</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>10,376</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>8,392</b>
Valuation Adjustments (CVA/DVA/FVA) <sup>1</sup>	(226)	(298)	3	(101)
<b>Net revenues (adjusted)</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>8,493</b>
<b>Noninterest expenses (reported)</b>	<b>(3,959)</b>	<b>(8,678)</b>	<b>(2,566)</b>	<b>(6,466)</b>
Cost-to-Achieve <sup>2</sup>	(70)	(208)	(111)	(310)
Other Severance	(24)	(44)	(12)	(27)
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	(153)	0	(52)
Litigation	(1,161)	(1,544)	18	0
Impairment of Goodwill & Intangibles	0	0	0	0
Other disclosed cost specific items	(11)	(31)	0	(85)
<b>Adjusted cost base</b>	<b>(2,693)</b>	<b>(6,699)</b>	<b>(2,462)</b>	<b>(5,992)</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes (reported)</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,680</b>
Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to noncontrolling interests <sup>3</sup>	0	(16)	0	(20)
<b>IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,660</b>
Valuation Adjustments (CVA/DVA/FVA) <sup>1</sup>	(226)	(298)	3	(101)
Cost-to-Achieve <sup>2</sup>	(70)	(208)	(111)	(310)
Other Severance	(24)	(44)	(12)	(27)
Litigation	(1,161)	(1,544)	18	0
Impairment of Goodwill & Intangibles	0	0	0	0
<b>IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders (adjusted)</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>2,097</b>
<b>Cost/income ratio (reported)</b>		<b>84 %</b>		<b>77 %</b>
<b>Cost/income ratio (adjusted)</b>		<b>65 %</b>		<b>71 %</b>
<b>Average Active Equity (three month ended)</b>	<b>30,595</b>	<b>69,990</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>54,488</b>
<b>Post-tax return on average active equity based on net income (loss) (reported)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>3 %</b>	<b>18 %</b>	<b>8 %</b>
<b>Post-tax return on average active equity based on net income (loss) (adjusted)<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>18 %</b>	<b>13 %</b>	<b>19 %</b>	<b>10 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> CRR/CRD 4 Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA), Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA), Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA).

<sup>2</sup> Includes CtA related to Postbank, Investment and OpEx.

<sup>3</sup> Within income before income taxes of the Segments, noncontrolling interests are reflected as expenses.

<sup>4</sup> Based on net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders.

<sup>5</sup> For the Group, calculation is based on an adjusted tax rate of 35 % for three months ended March 31, 2015 and 34 % for three months ended March 31, 2014. For CB&S calculation is based on an adjusted tax rate of 34 % for three months ended March 31, 2015 and 34 % for three months ended March 31, 2014.

## Impressum

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### Publication

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### Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues and in which we hold a substantial portion of our assets, the development of asset prices and market volatility, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our SEC Form 20-F of March 20, 2015 under the heading "Risk Factors".

# 2015

## Financial Calendar

May 21, 2015

Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle  
Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 22, 2015

Dividend payment

July 30, 2015

Interim Report as of June 30, 2015

October 28, 2015

Interim Report as of September 30, 2015

# 2016

## Financial Calendar

January 28, 2016

Preliminary results for the 2015 financial year

March 15, 2016

Annual Report 2015 and Form 20-F

April 28, 2016

Interim Report as of March 31, 2016

May 19, 2016

Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle  
Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 20, 2016

Dividend payment

July 28, 2016

Interim Report as of June 30, 2016

October 27, 2016

Interim Report as of September 30, 2016



**XVII.**

The “**Table of Contents**” shall be amended.

Frankfurt am Main, 11 May 2015

Deutsche Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft