Supplement M dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes
dated 8 April 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 12 April 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement K dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes
dated 24 May 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 30 May 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement K dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes IV
dated 16 June 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 27 June 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement H dated 11 April 2017
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 24 August 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 25 August 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement H dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes V
dated 2 September 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 8 September 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement H dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Notes
dated 9 September 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 13 September 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement H dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Credit Certificates
dated 9 September 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 13 September 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1
German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement F dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates VI
dated 24 October 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 25 October 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German
Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement E dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates A
dated 2 December 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 5 December 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German
Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement E dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Notes A
dated 2 December 2016
as approved by the BaFin on 5 December 2016 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German
Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

Supplement C dated 11 April 2017
according to Section 16 para. 1 German Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
relating to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates B
dated 14 February 2017
as approved by the BaFin on 15 February 2017 in accordance with Section 13 para. 1 German
Securities Prospectus Act (WpPG)
last amended by the Supplement dated 16 March 2017

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 withdrawal does not have to provide any grounds and has to be provided in text form; dispatch of the withdrawal in good time is sufficient to comply with the time limit.

The new factor resulting in this Supplement is the publication of the consolidated financial statement of Deutsche Bank Group for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited) and the financial statement and management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited) before commencement of trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on 20 March 2017, the publication of the annual report "Form 20-F"for the fiscal year ending 31 December 2016 on 20 March 2017, the update of issuer disclosure since 20 March 2017 as well as the publication by the rating agency Standard & Poor´s Credit Market Services Europe Limited regarding the amendment of the ratings assigned to Deutsche Bank's long-term senior debt ratings on 28 March 2017.

This Supplement amends and corrects the information contained in the above-mentioned prospectuses as follows:

I.

In Chapter "**I. Summary**", "**Section B - Issuer**" Element B.9 "**Profit forecast or estimate**" the text contained in the right column shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Not applicable. No profit forecast or estimate is made."

II.

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 of Deutsche Bank AG which has been extracted from the respective audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as of 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016.

	31 December 2015 (IFRS, audited)	**31 December 2016** (IFRS, audited)
Share capital (in EUR)	3,530,939,215.36	3,530,939,215.36*
Number of ordinary shares	1,379,273,131	1,379,273,131*
Total assets (in million Euro)	1,629,130	1,590,546
Total liabilities (in million Euro)	1,561,506	1,525,727
Total equity (in million Euro)	67,624	64,819
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[1]	13.2%	13.4%[2]
Tier 1 capital ratio[1]	14.7%	15.6%[3]

* Source: Issuer's website under https://www.db.com/ir/en/share-information.htm; date: 11 April 2017.

[1] Capital ratios are based upon transitional rules of the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework.

[2] The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 December 2016 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 11.8%.

[3] The Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 December 2016 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 13.1%."

III.

In Chapter "**I. Summary**", "**Section B - Issuer**" Element B.12 "**A statement that there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the issuer since the date of its last published audited financial statements or a description of any material adverse change**" the text contained in the right column shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Bank Group or Deutsche Bank since 31 December 2016."

IV.

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 since 31 December 2016."

V.

In Chapter "**I. Summary**", "**Section B - Issuer**" Element B.15 "**Issuer's principal activities**" the third paragraph in the right column shall be deleted and replaced by the following text:

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

Going forward, in 2017, Deutsche Bank Group's business operations will be reorganized under a new divisional structure comprising the divisions Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), Private & Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM)."

VI.

In Chapter "**I. Summary**", "**Section B - Issuer**" Element B.16 "**Controlling persons**" the text contained in the right column shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Not applicable. Based on notifications of major shareholdings pursuant to sections 21 et seq. of the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz* - WpHG), there are only four shareholders holding more than 3 but less than 10 per cent. of the Issuer's shares. To the Issuer's knowledge there is no other shareholder holding more than 3 per cent. of the shares. The Issuer is thus not directly or indirectly owned or controlled."

VII.

- In the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes dated 24 May 2016,
- in the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes IV dated 16 June 2016 and
- in the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes V dated 2 September 2016,

in Chapter "**I. Summary**" in "**Section B - Issuer**" under Element B.17 "**Credit ratings assigned to the issuer or its debt securities**" the text contained in the right column in the third paragraph (including the table) shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"As of 11 April 2017, the following ratings were assigned to Deutsche Bank for its long-term senior debt (or, where available, for its long-term non-preferred senior debt) and its short-term senior debt:

Moody's	Long-term non-preferred senior debt:	Baa2 (stable)
	Short-term senior debt:	P-2 (stable)
S&P	Long-term non-preferred senior debt:	BBB-
	Short-term senior debt:	A-2
Fitch	Long-term non-preferred senior debt:	A-
	Short-term senior debt:	F1
DBRS	Long-term senior debt:	A (low) (negative)
	Short-term senior debt:	R-1 (low) (stable)

VIII.

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 shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Investors will be exposed to the risk of the Issuer becoming insolvent as result of being overindebted or unable to pay debts, i.e. to the risk of a temporary or permanent inability to meet interest and/or principal payments on time. The Issuer's credit ratings reflect the assessment of these risks.

Factors that may have a negative impact on Deutsche Bank's profitability are described in the following:

- Recent tepid economic growth, and uncertainties about prospects for growth going forward, especially in Deutsche Bank's home market of Europe, have affected and continue to negatively affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations and financial condition in some of its businesses and Deutsche Bank's strategic plans, while a continuing low interest environment and competition in the financial services industry have compressed margins in many of the Group's businesses. If these conditions persist or worsen, Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans could be adversely affected.

- Deutsche Bank's results of operation and financial condition, in particular those of its Global Markets corporate division, continue to be negatively impacted by the challenging market environment, unfavourable macro-economic and geopolitical conditions, lower client activities, increased competition and regulation, and the immediate impacts resulting from Deutsche Bank's strategic decisions as Deutsche Bank makes progress on the implementation of its strategy. If Deutsche Bank is unable to improve its profitability as it continues to face these headwinds as well as persistently high litigation costs, Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet many of its strategic aspirations, and may have difficulty maintaining capital, liquidity and leverage ratios at levels expected by market participants and Deutsche Bank's regulators.
- Continued elevated levels of political uncertainty could have unpredictable consequences for the financial system and the greater economy, and could contribute to an unwinding of aspects of European integration, potentially leading to declines in business levels, write-downs of assets and losses across Deutsche Bank's businesses. Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against these risks is limited.
- Deutsche Bank may be required to take impairments on its exposures to the sovereign debt of European or other countries if the European sovereign debt crisis reignites. The credit default swaps into which Deutsche Bank has entered to manage sovereign credit risk may not be available to offset these losses.
- Deutsche Bank's liquidity, business activities and profitability may be adversely affected by an inability to access the debt capital markets or to sell assets during periods of market-wide or firm-specific liquidity constraints. Credit rating downgrades have contributed to an increase in Deutsche Bank's funding costs, and any future downgrade could materially adversely affect its funding costs, the willingness of counterparties to continue to do business with it and significant aspects of its business model.
- Regulatory reforms enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in the financial sector, together with increased regulatory scrutiny more generally, have created significant uncertainty for Deutsche Bank and may adversely affect its business and ability to execute its strategic plans, and competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from making dividend payments or payments on its regulatory capital instruments or take other actions if Deutsche Bank fails to comply with regulatory requirements.
- European and German legislation regarding the recovery and resolution of banks and investment firms could, if steps were taken to ensure Deutsche Bank's resolvability or resolution measures were imposed on Deutsche Bank, significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business operations, and lead to losses for its shareholders and creditors.
- Regulatory and legislative changes require Deutsche Bank to maintain increased capital, in some cases (including in the United States) applying liquidity, risk management and capital adequacy rules to its local operations on a standalone basis. These requirements may significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business model, financial condition and results of operations as well as the competitive environment generally. Any perceptions in the market that Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet its capital or liquidity requirements with an adequate buffer, or that Deutsche Bank should maintain

capital in excess of these requirements, could intensify the effect of these factors on Deutsche Bank's business and results.

- Deutsche Bank's regulatory capital and liquidity ratios and its funds available for distributions on its shares or regulatory capital instruments will be affected by Deutsche Bank's business decisions and, in making such decisions, Deutsche Bank's interests and those of the holders of such instruments may not be aligned, and Deutsche Bank may take decisions in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the relevant instruments that result in no or lower payments being made on Deutsche Bank's shares or regulatory capital instruments.
- Legislation in the United States and in Germany as well as proposals in the European Union regarding the prohibition of proprietary trading or its separation from the deposit-taking business may materially affect Deutsche Bank's business model.
- Other regulatory reforms adopted or proposed in the wake of the financial crisis – for example, extensive new regulations governing Deutsche Bank's derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection or a possible financial transaction tax – may materially increase Deutsche Bank's operating costs and negatively impact its business model.
- Adverse market conditions, asset price deteriorations, volatility and cautious investor sentiment have affected and may in the future materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's revenues and profits, particularly in its investment banking, brokerage and other commission- and fee-based businesses. As a result, Deutsche Bank has in the past incurred and may in the future incur significant losses from its trading and investment activities.
- Deutsche Bank announced the next phase of its strategy in April 2015, gave further details on it in October 2015 and announced an update in March 2017. If Deutsche Bank is unable to implement its strategic plans successfully, it may be unable to achieve its financial objectives, or Deutsche Bank may incur losses or low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.
- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to reconfigure its Global Markets, Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking businesses into a single, corporate client-led Corporate & Investment Banking division to position itself for growth through increased cross-selling opportunities for its higher return corporate clients. Clients may choose not to expand their businesses or portfolios with Deutsche Bank, thereby negatively influencing its ability to capitalise on these opportunities.
- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to retain and combine Deutsche Postbank AG (together with its subsidiaries, "Postbank") with its existing retail and commercial operations, after earlier having announced its intention to dispose of Postbank. Deutsche Bank may face difficulties integrating Postbank into the Group following the completion of operational separability from the Group. Consequently, the cost savings and other benefits Deutsche Bank expects to realise may only come at a higher cost than anticipated, or may not be realised at all.
- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to create an operationally segregated Deutsche Asset Management division through a partial initial public offer (IPO). If economic or market conditions, or the financial position, results of operations and business prospects of Deutsche AM, are

unfavourable, or if any required regulatory approvals are not obtained or would be available only on disadvantageous terms, Deutsche Bank may not be able to sell a stake in Deutsche AM at a favourable price or timing, or at all. Additionally, Deutsche Bank may not be able to capitalise on the expected benefits that it believes an operationally segregated Deutsche AM can offer.

- Deutsche Bank may have difficulties selling companies, businesses or assets at favourable prices or at all and may experience material losses from these assets and other investments irrespective of market developments.
- A robust and effective internal control environment is necessary to ensure that Deutsche Bank conducts its business in compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to it. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and has embarked on initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or are delayed, Deutsche Bank's reputation, regulatory position and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank's ability to achieve its strategic ambitions may be impaired.
- Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.
- Deutsche Bank is currently subject to a number of investigations by regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally as well as associated civil actions relating to potential misconduct. The eventual outcomes of these matters are unpredictable, and may materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's results of operations, financial condition and reputation.
- In addition to its traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending, Deutsche Bank also engages in nontraditional credit businesses in which credit is extended in transactions that include, for example, its holding of securities of third parties or its engaging in complex derivative transactions. These nontraditional credit businesses materially increase Deutsche Bank's exposure to credit risk.
- A substantial proportion of the assets and liabilities on Deutsche Bank's balance sheet comprise financial instruments that it carries at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in its income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future.
- Deutsche Bank's risk management policies, procedures and methods leave it exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.
- Operational risks, which may arise from errors in the performance of Deutsche Bank's processes, the conduct of Deutsche Bank's employees, instability, malfunction or outage of Deutsche Bank's IT system and infrastructure, or loss of business continuity, or comparable issues with respect to Deutsche Bank's vendors, may disrupt Deutsche Bank's businesses and lead to material losses.
- Deutsche Bank's operational systems are subject to an increasing risk of cyber attacks and other internet crime, which could result in material losses of client or customer

information, damage Deutsche Bank's reputation and lead to regulatory penalties and financial losses.

- The size of Deutsche Bank's clearing operations exposes Deutsche Bank to a heightened risk of material losses should these operations fail to function properly.
- Deutsche Bank may have difficulty in identifying and executing acquisitions, and both making acquisitions and avoiding them could materially harm Deutsche Bank's results of operations and its share price.
- Intense competition, in Deutsche Bank's home market of Germany as well as in international markets, could materially adversely impact Deutsche Bank's revenues and profitability.
- Transactions with counterparties in countries designated by the U.S. State Department as state sponsors of terrorism or persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions may lead potential customers and investors to avoid doing business with Deutsche Bank or investing in Deutsche Bank's securities, harm Deutsche Bank's reputation or result in regulatory action which could materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's business."

IX.

In Chapter "**II. Risk Factors**" in section "**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**" the text in the sixth paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"As of 11 April 2017, the following ratings were assigned to Deutsche Bank for its long-term senior debt (or, where available, for its long-term non-preferred senior debt) and its short-term senior debt. For information on the distinction between preferred and non-preferred senior debt and the ratings assigned to Deutsche Bank for its long-term preferred senior debt, see the section entitled "**III. General Information of the Programme - C. General Description of the Programme**" under the heading "**Ranking of the Securities***:* ""

X.

In Chapter "**II. Risk Factors**" in section "**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**" the paragraphs starting with "by S&P:" until the paragraph starting with "by Fitch" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"**S&P**

Long-term non-preferred senior debt:	BBB-
Short-term senior debt:	A-2

S&P defines:

BBB-: An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meets its financial commitments.

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-2: An obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

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.

Outlook /

CreditWatch: 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.”

XI.

In Chapter “**II. Risk Factors**“, Section “**A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer**” under the heading “***Factors that may adversely affect Deutsche Bank’s financial strength***” the text shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“Deutsche Bank’s financial strength, which is also reflected in its ratings described above, depends in particular on its profitability. The following describes factors which may adversely affect Deutsche Bank’s profitability:

- Recent tepid economic growth, and uncertainties about prospects for growth going forward, especially in Deutsche Bank’s home market of Europe, have affected and continue to negatively affect Deutsche Bank’s results of operations and financial condition in some of its businesses and Deutsche Bank’s strategic plans, while a continuing low interest environment and competition in the financial services industry have compressed margins in many of the Group’s businesses. If these conditions persist or worsen, Deutsche Bank's business, results of operations or strategic plans could be adversely affected.

- Deutsche Bank's results of operation and financial condition, in particular those of its Global Markets corporate division, continue to be negatively impacted by the challenging market environment, unfavourable macro-economic and geopolitical conditions, lower client activities, increased competition and regulation, and the immediate impacts resulting from Deutsche Bank's strategic decisions as Deutsche Bank makes progress on the implementation of its strategy. If Deutsche Bank is unable to improve its profitability as it continues to face these headwinds as well as persistently high litigation costs, Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet many of its strategic aspirations, and may have difficulty maintaining capital, liquidity and leverage ratios at levels expected by market participants and Deutsche Bank's regulators.
- Continued elevated levels of political uncertainty could have unpredictable consequences for the financial system and the greater economy, and could contribute to an unwinding of aspects of European integration, potentially leading to declines in business levels, write-downs of assets and losses across Deutsche Bank's businesses. Deutsche Bank's ability to protect itself against these risks is limited.
- Deutsche Bank may be required to take impairments on its exposures to the sovereign debt of European or other countries if the European sovereign debt crisis reignites. The credit default swaps into which Deutsche Bank has entered to manage sovereign credit risk may not be available to offset these losses.
- Deutsche Bank's liquidity, business activities and profitability may be adversely affected by an inability to access the debt capital markets or to sell assets during periods of market-wide or firm-specific liquidity constraints. Credit rating downgrades have contributed to an increase in Deutsche Bank's funding costs, and any future downgrade could materially adversely affect its funding costs, the willingness of counterparties to continue to do business with it and significant aspects of its business model.
- Regulatory reforms enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in the financial sector, together with increased regulatory scrutiny more generally, have created significant uncertainty for Deutsche Bank and may adversely affect its business and ability to execute its strategic plans, and competent regulators may prohibit Deutsche Bank from making dividend payments or payments on its regulatory capital instruments or take other actions if Deutsche Bank fails to comply with regulatory requirements.
- European and German legislation regarding the recovery and resolution of banks and investment firms could, if steps were taken to ensure Deutsche Bank's resolvability or resolution measures were imposed on Deutsche Bank, significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business operations, and lead to losses for its shareholders and creditors.
- Regulatory and legislative changes require Deutsche Bank to maintain increased capital, in some cases (including in the United States) applying liquidity, risk management and capital adequacy rules to its local operations on a standalone basis. These requirements may significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business model, financial condition and results of operations as well as the competitive environment generally. Any perceptions in the market that Deutsche Bank may be unable to meet its capital or liquidity requirements with an adequate buffer, or that Deutsche Bank should maintain

capital in excess of these requirements, could intensify the effect of these factors on Deutsche Bank's business and results.

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

- Legislation in the United States and in Germany as well as proposals in the European Union regarding the prohibition of proprietary trading or its separation from the deposit-taking business may materially affect Deutsche Bank's business model.

- Other regulatory reforms adopted or proposed in the wake of the financial crisis – for example, extensive new regulations governing Deutsche Bank's derivatives activities, compensation, bank levies, deposit protection or a possible financial transaction tax – may materially increase Deutsche Bank's operating costs and negatively impact its business model.

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

- Deutsche Bank announced the next phase of its strategy in April 2015, gave further details on it in October 2015 and announced an update in March 2017. If Deutsche Bank is unable to implement its strategic plans successfully, it may be unable to achieve its financial objectives, or Deutsche Bank may incur losses or low profitability or erosions of its capital base, and Deutsche Bank's financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.

- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to reconfigure its Global Markets, Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking businesses into a single, corporate client-led Corporate & Investment Banking division to position itself for growth through increased cross-selling opportunities for its higher return corporate clients. Clients may choose not to expand their businesses or portfolios with Deutsche Bank, thereby negatively influencing its ability to capitalise on these opportunities.

- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to retain and combine Deutsche Postbank AG (together with its subsidiaries, "Postbank") with its existing retail and commercial operations, after earlier having announced its intention to dispose of Postbank. Deutsche Bank may face difficulties integrating Postbank into the Group following the completion of operational separability from the Group. Consequently, the cost savings and other benefits Deutsche Bank expects to realise may only come at a higher cost than anticipated, or may not be realised at all.

- As part of its March 2017 updates to its strategy, Deutsche Bank announced its intention to create an operationally segregated Deutsche Asset Management division through a partial initial public offer (IPO). If economic or market conditions, or the financial position, results of operations and business prospects of Deutsche AM, are unfavourable, or if any required regulatory approvals are not obtained or would be available only on disadvantageous terms, Deutsche Bank may not be able to sell a stake in Deutsche AM at a favourable price or timing, or at all. Additionally, Deutsche Bank may not be able to capitalise on the expected benefits that it believes an operationally segregated Deutsche AM can offer.

- Deutsche Bank may have difficulties selling companies, businesses or assets at favourable prices or at all and may experience material losses from these assets and other investments irrespective of market developments.
- A robust and effective internal control environment is necessary to ensure that Deutsche Bank conducts its business in compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to it. Deutsche Bank has identified the need to strengthen its internal control environment and has embarked on initiatives to accomplish this. If these initiatives are not successful or are delayed, Deutsche Bank’s reputation, regulatory position and financial condition may be materially adversely affected, and Deutsche Bank’s ability to achieve its strategic ambitions may be impaired.
- Deutsche Bank operates in a highly and increasingly regulated and litigious environment, potentially exposing Deutsche Bank to liability and other costs, the amounts of which may be substantial and difficult to estimate, as well as to legal and regulatory sanctions and reputational harm.
- Deutsche Bank is currently subject to a number of investigations by regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally as well as civil actions relating to potential misconduct. The eventual outcomes of these matters are unpredictable, and may materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank’s results of operations, financial condition and reputation.
- In addition to its traditional banking businesses of deposit-taking and lending, Deutsche Bank also engages in nontraditional credit businesses in which credit is extended in transactions that include, for example, its holding of securities of third parties or its engaging in complex derivative transactions. These nontraditional credit businesses materially increase Deutsche Bank’s exposure to credit risk.
- A substantial proportion of the assets and liabilities on Deutsche Bank’s balance sheet comprise financial instruments that it carries at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in its income statement. As a result of such changes, Deutsche Bank has incurred losses in the past, and may incur further losses in the future.
- Deutsche Bank’s risk management policies, procedures and methods leave it exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.
- Operational risks, which may arise from errors in the performance of Deutsche Bank’s processes, the conduct of Deutsche Bank’s employees, instability, malfunction or outage of Deutsche Bank’s IT system and infrastructure, or loss of business continuity, or comparable issues with respect to Deutsche Bank’s vendors, may disrupt Deutsche Bank’s businesses and lead to material losses.
- Deutsche Bank’s operational systems are subject to an increasing risk of cyber attacks and other internet crime, which could result in material losses of client or customer

information, damage Deutsche Bank's reputation and lead to regulatory penalties and financial losses.

- The size of Deutsche Bank's clearing operations exposes Deutsche Bank to a heightened risk of material losses should these operations fail to function properly.
- Deutsche Bank may have difficulty in identifying and executing acquisitions, and both making acquisitions and avoiding them could materially harm Deutsche Bank's results of operations and its share price.
- Intense competition, in Deutsche Bank's home market of Germany as well as in international markets, could materially adversely impact Deutsche Bank's revenues and profitability.
- Transactions with counterparties in countries designated by the U.S. State Department as state sponsors of terrorism or persons targeted by U.S. economic sanctions may lead potential customers and investors to avoid doing business with Deutsche Bank or investing in Deutsche Bank's securities, harm Deutsche Bank's reputation or result in regulatory action which could materially and adversely affect Deutsche Bank's business."

XII.

In all Base Prospectuses except for

- the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes dated 8 April 2016,
- the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes dated 24 May 2016,
- the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes IV dated 16 June 2016 and
- the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates and Notes V dated 2 September 2016,

in Chapter "**III. General Information on the Programme**", Section "**C. General Description of the Programme**", the text contained in the last paragraph under the heading "**Ranking of the Securities:**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"As of 11 April 2017, the following ratings were assigned to Deutsche Bank for its long-term preferred senior debt (Preferred Senior Obligations): A3 (Stable) by Moody's, A- by S&P and A (emr) by Fitch. For information on the definitions employed by the Rating Agencies, see the section entitled "II. Risk Factors" under the heading „A. Risk Factors in Respect of the Issuer"."

XIII.

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 2015 and 31 December 2016 (audited) and the financial statements and the management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited) are available on the freely accessible website of the Issuer (https://www.db.com/ir/index_e.htm) under section "Reporting and Events", subsection "Annual Reports" and subsection "Quarterly Results"."

XIV.

In Chapter "**III. General Information on the Programme**", Section "**G. Documents Incorporated by Reference**" the entire text (including the tables) under the sub-headings a., b. and c. in this Section shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"

a. Supplement L related to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes dated 27 February 2015 of Deutsche Bank AG (English version) dated 31 March 2016

Document:	**Approved by:**
Supplement L related to the Base Prospectus for the issuance of Certificates, Warrants and Notes dated 27 February 2015 of Deutsche Bank AG (English version) dated 31 March 2016	Bundesanstalt für Finanz-dienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) Approved by BaFin on 1 April 2016 in accordance with §§ 13, 16 WpPG
- Consolidated Financial Statement (IFRS) of Deutsche Bank Group for the financial year ending 31 December 2015 (audited) (English version)	F-1 to F-174

All other sections in this Supplement L dated 31 March 2016 which are not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus are not relevant for the investor."

The numbering of the following sub-sections is amended accordingly.

XV.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the text contained in the Section "**STATUTORY AUDITORS**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The independent auditor of Deutsche Bank is KPMG Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("**KPMG**"), Klingelhöferstraße 18, 10785 Berlin, Germany. KPMG is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*)."

XVI.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" in the Section "**BUSINESS OVERVIEW**" under the heading "**Principal activities**" after the fourth paragraph the following text shall be inserted:

"Going forward, in 2017, Deutsche Bank Group's business operations will be reorganized under a new divisional structure comprising the divisions Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), Private & Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM)."

XVII.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the text contained in the Section "**BUSINESS OVERVIEW**" under the heading "**Principal Markets**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The Bank operates in approximately 60 countries out of approximately 2,700 branches worldwide, of which approximately 67 % are 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."

XVIII.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the text contained in the Section "**TREND INFORMATION**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"***Statement of No Material Adverse Change***

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Bank since 31 December 2016.

Recent Developments

On 31 January 2017, Deutsche Bank announced that it has reached settlements with the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS). The settlements conclude the FCA and the DFS's investigations into the bank's anti-money laundering (AML) control function in its investment banking division, including in relation to certain securities trades that occurred between 2011 and 2015 involving its Moscow, London and New York offices. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the FCA, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of approximately 163 million pounds. The bank qualified for a 30 percent discount for agreeing to settle at an early stage of the FCA's investigation. The FCA noted in its findings that the bank has committed significant resources to improving its AML controls and recognises the work already undertaken in this area. The FCA also noted that the bank has been exceptionally cooperative in bringing the matter to its attention and throughout its investigation. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the DFS, Deutsche Bank entered into a Consent Order, and agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of 425 million dollars and to engage an independent monitor for a term of up to two years. The Consent Order acknowledged Deutsche Bank's cooperation and remediation efforts and noted that the DFS considered those efforts in arriving at the settlement amount. The settlement amounts are already materially reflected in existing litigation reserves. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with other regulators and law enforcement authorities, which have their own ongoing investigations into these securities trades.

Deutsche Bank had a strong start to the first quarter of 2017, with revenue performance in January and February ahead of the first two months of 2016 in many of its segments and businesses. As March 2016 was an exceptionally strong month, Deutsche Bank's segmental revenues for the first quarter of 2017 through mid-March are slightly lower than at the comparable point in the first quarter of 2016. Deutsche Bank bases its comparisons of its segmental revenues in 2017 to date with the comparable period in 2016 by excluding from revenues the contributions of the significant businesses disposed of in 2016 (Abbey Life, PCS and Hua Xia) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA), Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA).

Global Markets has shown a solid performance in 2017 to date, with Debt Sales & Trading revenues over 30% higher through February 28, 2017 as compared to the first two months of 2016, and, through mid-March 2017, ahead of the comparable period in 2016 although by a smaller margin, while Equities Sales & Trading is flat year-on-year. Corporate & Investment

Banking first quarter 2017 revenues through mid-March are broadly flat versus the prior year comparable period. Revenues in Corporate Finance were over 15% higher through February 28, 2017 as compared to the first two months of 2016, with positive momentum in primary markets driving significant increases in debt and equity issuance, although, considering the strength of March 2016, this margin is decreasing in March 2017. While Global Transaction Banking saw resilience in its client franchise, revenue performance in 2017 has so far been lower than in 2016 (a single-digit percentage decline through February 28, 2017 as compared to the first two months of 2016), driven by continuing low interest rates and the intentional reductions in client perimeter during 2016. In Private Wealth & Commercial Clients (PW&CC), revenues through February 28, 2017 have been essentially flat versus the comparable period in 2016, as the impact of low interest rates was mainly offset by positive developments in investment products, supported by asset and deposit inflows. Deutsche Asset Management saw a modest improvement in revenues in the first two months of 2017 as compared to the first two months of 2016 as well as the reversal of the asset outflows it experienced in 2016, although its revenues are lower for the quarter through mid-March as compared to the comparable period in the first quarter of 2016 given the nonrecurrence in 2017 of a gain on sale recorded in March 2016. In Postbank, operating performance has been essentially flat compared to the prior year period, but revenues were down through February 28, 2017 as compared with the first two months of 2016, considering the non-recurrence of one-off gains that occurred in 2016 and weaker hedging results.

Deutsche Bank's consolidated net revenues also take into account FVA/DVA/CVA and fair value gains/losses on own debt, which contributed significant positive revenues in the first quarter of 2016 but are resulting in negative revenues in the first quarter of 2017 through mid-March, primarily due to a tightening of Deutsche Bank's credit spreads in the first quarter of 2017 versus a widening in the prior year comparable period. This effect, together with the unusual strength of March 2016 in many of its operating businesses as well as other consolidating items and items not attributable to the segments, has resulted in lower consolidated net revenues for the first quarter of 2017 through mid-March as compared to the comparable period in 2016.

On 5 March 2017, Deutsche Bank announced its plan for a capital increase with proceeds expected to be around EUR 8 billion. The announced transaction includes the issuance of up to 687.5 million new shares with subscription rights to existing shareholders and carrying the same dividend rights as all currently outstanding shares. The new shares are fully underwritten by a syndicate of banks.

Additionally, the Management Board has approved payment of the AT1 interest coupons coming due in 2017 and intends to propose at the Annual General Meeting in May 2017 to pay a dividend of EUR 0.19 per share, including the shares to be issued in the announced capital raise. The dividend to be paid out of Deutsche Bank AG's distributable profit for 2016 contains a component reflecting the distributable profit carried forward from 2015 of approximately EUR 165 million (EUR 0.08 per share), and approximately EUR 230 million (EUR 0.11 per share) out of the distributable profit for 2016, with a record date for dividends in May 2017. Further, the Bank expects to recommend the payment of at least a minimum dividend of EUR 0.11 per share for 2017 at the annual General Meeting in May 2018.

Assuming the completion of the proposed capital raise of EUR 7.9 billion (net transaction cost), Deutsche Bank's fully loaded CET1 ratio as of 31 December 2016 would have been 14.1%, and its fully loaded leverage ratio would have been 4.1%. These figures are based on reported CET1 capital of EUR 42.3 billion, RWA of EUR 358 billion and leverage exposure of EUR 1,348 billion as 31 December 2016, which already reflect a dividend accrual of EUR 0.4 billion but do not include the capital accretion Deutsche Bank expects to achieve through a combination of RWA reduction and the capital contribution from the planned Deutsche AM minority IPO and other proposed business disposals.

On 5 March 2017, Deutsche Bank also announced the reorganization of Deutsche Bank's business divisions into three distinct units:

- the new Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB) that combines Deutsche Bank's markets, advisory, lending and transaction banking businesses
- Private & Commercial Bank (PCB) that combines Postbank and Deutsche Bank's existing private, commercial and wealth management businesses
- a more operationally separate Deutsche AM

The new three-pillar business division structure will be supported by a new leadership structure as decided by the Supervisory Board on 5 March 2017. Jeffrey Urwin, currently Head of the Corporate & Investment Banking corporate division and Deutsche Bank's U.S. business, will retire from the Management Board after a transition period. In addition to his position as CEO, John Cryan will assume responsibility for the bank's U.S. business. Marcus Schenck, CFO, and Christian Sewing, CEO of Germany and Head of Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients, were appointed Deputy CEOs with immediate effect. Marcus Schenck will join Garth Ritchie in leading the new Corporate & Investment Bank in the course of the year. The Supervisory Board will decide on his successor as CFO in due course. Alongside Christian Sewing, PCB will also be led prospectively by Frank Strauss, currently CEO of Deutsche Postbank AG. It is intended that Mr. Strauss will become a member of Deutsche Bank's Management Board in the course of the integration process in PCB.

Deutsche Bank also announced a series of additional actions and new financial targets to replace the targets originally announced in October 2015.

The planned measures include:

– Retention of Postbank and over time integration with the Bank's existing German private and commercial banking and wealth management businesses

– Reconfiguration of the existing Global Markets, Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking businesses into a single division, Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB), a corporate client led investment bank

– Disposal and run off of an identified pool of legacy assets within Global Markets (approximately EUR 20 billion of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) excluding operational risk and EUR 60 billion of leverage exposure), that is currently estimated to represent a negative impact on the new CIB's current post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE) of approximately 200 basis points per annum

– The legacy assets pool will be managed separately and is targeted to be reduced to approximately EUR 12 billion of RWA excluding operational risk and EUR 31 billion of CRD4 leverage exposure by 2020; the reduction will be accelerated whenever economically feasible

– Sale of a minority stake in Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM) via an initial public offering (IPO) over the next 24 months

– Dispose of businesses with identified RWA of approximately EUR 10 billion (excluding related operational risk) and approximately EUR 30 billion in leverage exposure, with a majority of the disposals expected to be completed in the next 18 months

– The business disposals and the proposed minority IPO in Deutsche AM are expected to create up to EUR 2 billion of additional capital accretion

– Severance and restructuring costs resulting from the planned measures are estimated to be approximately EUR 2 billion over the period 2017-2021 with approximately 70%

to be incurred over the next two years; all other spending related to these measures will be included in Adjusted Costs (Adjusted Costs defined as total noninterest expense under IFRS, excluding costs related to restructuring & severance, litigation, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles)

These measures are intended to strengthen Deutsche Bank's status as a leading European bank with a global reach supported by its strong home base in Germany. Deutsche Bank intends to continue serving the needs of its clients across transaction banking, corporate finance, capital markets, asset management, wealth management and retail banking.

The new financial targets are as follows:

- 2018 Adjusted Costs of approximately EUR 22 billion and a further reduction to approximately EUR 21 billion by 2021, both include Postbank's Adjusted Costs
- Post-tax RoTE of approximately 10% in a normalized operating environment
- Targeting a competitive dividend payout ratio for fiscal year 2018 and thereafter
- Fully loaded CET1 ratio to be comfortably above 13%
- Leverage ratio of 4.5%

Outlook

Deutsche Bank sees its foundation as a leading European bank with global reach supported by a strong home base in Germany, Europe's largest economy. Deutsche Bank serves the real economy needs of its corporate, institutional, asset management and private clients providing services in transaction banking, corporate finance and capital markets, asset management, wealth management and retail banking.

Deutsche Bank plans to reshape its business into the three distinct divisions: Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB), Private & Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM). Deutsche Bank expects this reshaping to allow it to focus on markets, products and clients where it is better positioned to pursue growth opportunities.

In 2016, Deutsche Bank has taken decisive measures to improve, modernize and simplify the bank. As a result, Deutsche Bank completed 2016 with strong capital and liquidity ratios and expects to achieve a turnaround in its overall 2017 performance. As part of its updated strategy communication in March 2017, Deutsche Bank has adjusted the composition and the characteristics of its most important financial targets. Deutsche Bank aims to achieve its adjusted cost targets by 2018 and 2021, respectively, and its remaining key performance indicators in the long-term, consistent with a simpler and safer bank. These key performance indicators appear in the table below.

Group Key Performance Indicators[1]	**December 31, 2016**	**Target**
CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded)[2]	11.8 %	comfortably above 13.0 %
CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio	4.1 %[3]	4.5 %
Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity[4]	(2.7) %	approximately 10.0 %
Adjusted costs[5]	EUR 24.7 bn	2018: circa EUR 22 bn 2021: circa EUR 21 bn

[1] Deutsche Bank's plan for 2017 is based on foreign exchange rates of EUR/USD 1.01 and EUR/GBP 0.88.

[2] The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio represents Deutsche Bank's calculation of its Common Equity Tier 1 ratio without taking into account the transitional provisions of CRR/CRD 4.

[3] The CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio represents Deutsche Bank's calculation of Deutsche Bank's leverage ratio according to transitional rules (phase-in basis).

[4] Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Calculation for year-end 2016 is based on an effective tax rate of (67) % for the year ended December 31, 2016.

[5] Adjusted costs as noninterest expenses excluding impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation and restructuring and severance. In 2016 and prior years, Deutsche Bank also reported adjusted costs, which in addition excluded policyholder benefits and claims arising from Abbey Life Assurance, which was sold at the end of 2016.

Deutsche Bank's proposed EUR 8 billion capital raise is intended to allow it to substantially strengthen its capitalization and is expected to result in a CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded CET 1 ratio) of approximately 14 % and a CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded leverage ratio of approximately 4 % pro forma as of December 31, 2016. Looking forward, Deutsche Bank expects the planned sale of a minority stake in Deutsche Asset Management via an initial public offering (IPO) over the next 24 months, and the disposal of other businesses, to generate, through risk weighted asset (RWA) reduction and capital impacts, an equivalent of up to EUR 2.0 billion in capital.

In the financial year 2017, Deutsche Bank expects increases in RWA, notably from operational risk, methodology changes and selected business growth. By year-end 2017, Deutsche Bank expects its fully loaded CET 1 ratio to be approximately 13 % and our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio to be approximately 4 % (approximately 4.5 % on a phase-in basis).

For 2017, Deutsche Bank expects revenues to remain broadly flat compared to 2016. However, excluding already completed as well as anticipated disposals and the impact of NCOU in 2016, Deutsche Bank expects revenues to grow, driven by a better operating environment for Deutsche Bank and an improved macroeconomic outlook. The outlook reflects the expected modest economic recovery in Europe, while growth in the Americas is expected to benefit from fiscal stimulus, as well as the positive impact of an improving interest rate environment. Deutsche Bank expects a meaningful client activity pick-up in 2017, of which Deutsche Bank has already seen evidence in the beginning of this year, and Deutsche Bank intends to further continue to simplify its structures and make processes more efficient.

Deutsche Bank is committed to work towards its target of 10 % Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity, assuming a normalized revenue environment and on the basis of the achievement of its cost targets. The measures currently underway, and planned for implementation in 2017 and the following years, are key elements for reaching that target. However, given the continued burden, mainly from litigation and restructuring costs, Deutsche Bank currently expects only a moderate improvement of its Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity in 2017.

As part of the Group-wide cost reduction program, Deutsche Bank plans to implement its branch network optimization, deliver efficiencies through digitalization of processes and streamline the COO and infrastructure functions to reduce headcount and cost. In parallel, Deutsche Bank plans to continue its investments in strengthening the control functions and the supporting infrastructure environment.

Deutsche Bank is targeting approximately EUR 22 billion in adjusted costs in 2018, which includes Postbank's adjusted costs, and expects a further reduction to approximately EUR 21 billion by 2021. In 2017, Deutsche Bank expects to see net cost reductions flow through from investments made last year, as well as from the impact of expected headcount reductions, and the successful completion of its NCOU disposals. Also, Deutsche Bank expects to conclude its previously announced retail branch closings, mainly in the first half of 2017. Deutsche Bank plans to return to its normal compensation programs in 2017 after the Management Board decided for 2016 to substantially limit bonus payments. Overall, Deutsche Bank expects its adjusted costs to further decline in 2017 compared to 2016.

Deutsche Bank targets a competitive dividend payout ratio for the financial year 2018 and thereafter. If Deutsche Bank reports sufficient levels of distributable profits under its stand-alone financial statements in accordance with German accounting rules (HGB) for the fiscal year 2017, Deutsche Bank will expect to recommend at least the payment of a minimum dividend of EUR 0.11 per share for the fiscal year 2017.

The Business Segments

Going forward, in 2017, in accordance with Deutsche Bank's strategy announcement on March 5, 2017, Deutsche Bank's business operations will be reorganized under a new divisional structure comprising the divisions Corporate and Investment Bank (CIB), Private and Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM).

The outlook for Deutsche Bank's business operations in the following section is presented in accordance with the current divisional alignment. To highlight the future organizational set-up Deutsche Bank has presented its current divisions under the targeted divisions CIB, PCB and Deutsche AM.

Corporate & Investment Bank

Deutsche Bank's Global Markets division (GM) will be merged into its existing Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) to create a single integrated Corporate & Investment Bank division (CIB). In accordance with this decision, Deutsche Bank's current GM business segments Debt Sales & Trading and Equity Sales & Trading will be combined with its existing CIB businesses Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking to form part of the reconfigured business division CIB.

Over the longer term, Deutsche Bank strives to be a leading European CIB franchise with scale and strength to pursue growth options globally by successfully integrating its GM business. With an improved capital position following the capital increase announced on March 5, 2017, the integrated CIB division plans to expand its corporate business while retaining a more focused institutional footprint. CIB also intends to maintain its strong position in secondary markets, mainly to support primary issuance, hedging and other intermediation needs of its corporate, government, and financial institution clients.

For clients, the integrated CIB division is expected to bring together the wholesale banking expertise, coverage, risk management, and infrastructure across Deutsche Bank into one division. CIB intends to align resourcing and capital across the integrated CIB client and product perimeter to offer further benefits to Deutsche Bank's priority clients. Deutsche Bank expects its integrated CIB perimeter to be better aligned with Deutsche Bank's aspirations, in terms of the nature and size of opportunities. With an integrated approach to client coverage and relationship profitability, CIB aims to capture a greater share of clients' spending via enhanced cross-selling and targeted solutions for Deutsche Bank's priority clients. Deutsche Bank believes that this opportunity is particularly sizeable in the corporate segment, where Deutsche Bank envisages significant upside potential in client segments like transport, infrastructure and energy and in Asia, alongside their product needs in areas like payments and treasury solutions, integrated FX offerings, strategic advisory, leveraged financing, and liquidity & collateral.

Growth in corporate client activity is also expected to create opportunities in the institutional client segment. Overall, Deutsche Bank expects the majority of growth to come primarily from enhancing the returns on the existing resources by more selectively deploying capital to priority clients.

The new combined CIB division expects to achieve a reduction of its adjusted costs by approximately EUR 0.7 billion by 2018 through streamlining its infrastructure to achieve further efficiencies in the CIB front and middle office functions and the supporting infrastructure, without exiting whole business lines. Furthermore, to enhance the control environment, CIB intends to create single divisional end-to-end accountability for internal processes and the data environment. These efforts will maintain Deutsche Bank's focus on regulatory compliance, know-your-client (KYC) and client on-boarding process enhancement, system stability and control and conduct. Deutsche Bank also intends to continue to invest in Global Transaction Banking – both in remediating regulatory deficiencies in existing infrastructure as well as in enhancing its global product offering to drive revenue growth.

Corporate & Investment Banking

For its businesses Corporate Finance and Global Transaction Banking, Deutsche Bank expects Corporate Finance revenues to remain relatively stable overall in comparison to 2016 with growth expected to come from its debt & equity origination businesses, building on positive momentum in the latter half of 2016. In Global Transaction Banking, Deutsche Bank expects revenues to benefit from further anticipated U.S. interest rate rises; however challenges remain due to the persistent low interest rate environment in Europe, reduction in global trade volumes, as well as strategic rationalization of Deutsche Bank's client and country perimeter.

The risks to the outlook include further loosening of monetary policy in key markets, volatile market conditions, an increase in political risk from upcoming national elections in Europe and uncertainty around the exit process of the United Kingdom from the European Union. While overall global growth is forecasted to improve in 2017, Deutsche Bank expects disparities in regional growth rates to have a mixed impact on CIB and Corporate Finance in particular, with stronger U.S. growth counterbalanced by a slowdown in Europe and China.

Global Markets

For Debt Sales & Trading and Equity Sales & Trading, Deutsche Bank expects the improvement in the business environment in the second half of 2016 to continue into 2017. So far in 2017, Deutsche Bank has seen strength in debt, particularly in credit markets, in part supported by tightening spreads. However, client flows in equities have been somewhat sluggish year to date, in part driven by muted volatility.

For full year 2017, Deutsche Bank expects industry Debt Sales & Trading revenues to be higher year-on-year with steepening yield curves and diverging monetary policy driving increasing demand for Rates and FX products. Fiscal stimulus in the U.S. may also increase demand for infrastructure financing. In addition, Deutsche Bank expects industry Equity Sales & Trading revenues to be higher in 2017. Across its Debt and Equities platforms, Deutsche Bank is hopeful that GM will recapture market share in 2017 given Deutsche Bank's enhanced financial strength following the capital increase announced on March 5, 2017, coupled with the resolution of material litigation matters around year-end 2016.

Risks to GM's outlook include exposure of global macroeconomic growth to political developments in Europe, including the exit process of the UK from the European Union, the evolution of central bank policies and ongoing regulatory developments. Challenges, including event risks and a slow-down in client activity, may also impact financial markets.

Deutsche Bank has made significant progress with regard to its previously announced strategic portfolio measures related to the reallocation of GM's financial resources and a number of business exits and rationalization efforts. Deutsche Bank has achieved approximately half of its RWA and leverage targets, but is already substantially complete with the reshaping of its business portfolio, including GM's country footprint rationalization. In addition, Deutsche Bank has made good progress with its client perimeter rationalization – Deutsche Bank expects to realize the benefits from this in coming years, primarily in lower cost and complexity.

Following its strategy communication in March 2017, Deutsche Bank has revalidated GM's RWA and CRD 4 Leverage exposure plans. Deutsche Bank continues to expect additional capital and balance sheet efficiencies across the platform, including in subsegments of high-performing businesses. However, Deutsche Bank also expects to be able to deploy surplus capital into targeted clients and business sub-segments (e.g., in Deutsche Bank's Credit Financing businesses).

Deutsche Bank remains committed to reduce costs and drive platform efficiency while enhancing regulatory compliance, control and conduct. Nonetheless, in the near term, Deutsche Bank expects to continue to face pressure on its returns as Deutsche Bank continues to experience RWA increases, mainly driven by Operational Risk RWA, and as Deutsche Bank makes progress on outstanding litigation related matters. Despite the continued uncertain outlook, Deutsche Bank believe that the announced strategic priorities will position it favorably to face potential challenges and capitalize on future opportunities as part of its integrated CIB division.

Private & Commercial Bank

PW&CC, together with the integrated Postbank, will form the business division Private & Commercial Bank (PCB). This will create Germany's leading Private and Commercial bank, with over 20 million clients in Germany by offering a seamless client coverage. The combined entity will operate with two distinct brands spanning the entire client base reaching from retail clients up to advisory-oriented Wealth Management (WM) clients and mid-cap corporates. Deutsche Bank's PW&CC brand is intended to be focused on affluent, wealth and commercial clients while the integrated Postbank will provide a highly standardized offering to the wider retail client base.

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients

In its Private & Commercial Clients (PCC) businesses, Deutsche Bank expects investment and insurance product revenues to_increase materially in 2017 after they had been negatively impacted by a turbulent market environment with low client_activity in 2016. Revenues from deposit products are expected to continue to suffer from the low interest rate environment throughout 2017, resulting in a similar year-on-year decline as in 2016. Deutsche Bank anticipates that credit products revenues_will grow in 2017 at a slightly higher pace than in 2016, assuming continued customer demand and also reflecting_Deutsche Bank's strategy to selectively expand its loan book. Deutsche Bank's Wealth Management business is expected to slightly grow revenues_across all major client coverage regions, excluding the impact of the sale of the U.S. Private Client Services (PCS)_that was completed in 2016. In 2016, PW&CC's revenues included a material contribution of approximately EUR 620 million from Hua Xia Bank mainly reflecting the impact of the sale of the stake in the fourth quarter of 2016. Starting 2017, Deutsche Bank expects no material further contribution from the Hua Xia Bank stake.

Deutsche Bank's loan loss provisions were low in 2016 following sales of selected portfolios, and Deutsche Bank expect them to increase in 2017 to reach levels comparable with those of earlier years again.

In line with its strategy announcement in March 2017 and its objectives of standardization, simplification and the integration of Postbank, Deutsche Bank plans to continue to optimize its branch network and improve its efficiency, and thus expects the number of employees in PW&CC to further decline in 2017. While the resulting decrease in compensation expenses and the deconsolidation impact from the sale of the PCS business is expected to reduce its cost base going forward, Deutsche Bank anticipates that the continued investment spend and the effect of inflation will partially counteract this. Overall, Deutsche Bank expects non-interest expenses to decline slightly in 2017.

Uncertainties around Deutsche Bank's performance in 2017 include slower economic growth in its main operating countries and higher than expected volatility in equity and credit markets, which could adversely affect investor risk appetite and asset flow as well as decline in interest rates globally. In addition, fierce competition, tighter regulatory requirements as well as delays in the execution of Deutsche Bank's strategic projects could negatively impact both its revenue generating capacity and its cost base.

Postbank

In accordance with its decision to retain Postbank (PB), Deutsche Bank aims to provide a standardized offering to a broader retail client basis by creating a leading digital offering in Germany. Deutsche Bank's positioning as a "digital and personal" bank remains the core pillar of its strategy while strengthening its client-driven business approach.

Due to the changing behavior of its clients, Deutsche Bank aims to focus on streamlining the distribution model by further improving its multi-channel services. In order to satisfy the future needs of its clients, Deutsche Bank intends to invest in digital offerings and local services. Therefore, Deutsche Bank expects to continue to optimize its branch network in Germany by establishing new branch formats such as sales centers and by an increase in self-service offerings while reducing the total number of branches. Investments to support the digital transformation of Deutsche Bank's business model by implementing fully digitalized end-to-end processes, especially in consumer finance and checking accounts, are on Deutsche Bank's agenda as well.

In 2017, Deutsche Bank expects its revenues to remain stable. Deutsche Bank anticipates revenues from loans to grow, reflecting continued customer demand as well as its strategic approach to expanding its loan book. Deutsche Bank intends to strengthen its loan business by generating loan volume growth especially in the mortgage business as well as by developing existing business and corporate client relationships. Deutsche Bank anticipates revenues from savings to be further negatively impacted by the low interest environment, while Deutsche Bank expects revenues from current accounts to slightly improve due to the new current account pricing models established in November 2016. Deutsche Bank aims to achieve a notable improvement in revenues from investment and insurance products with its improved holistic advisory approach for securities-oriented clients. Deutsche Bank expects Postbank's NCOU revenues to improve slightly mainly caused by maturing high interest liabilities. For Other revenues, Deutsche Bank expects a lower level compared to financial year 2016 due to lack of disposal of assets.

Deutsche Bank expects loan loss provisions, which remained at very low levels in 2016, to be slightly higher in 2017, mainly due to the assumed increase in its loan book.

In line with its goal of increasing profitability in the future, Deutsche Bank expects total noninterest expenses to be impacted by additional investments related to the execution of the above-mentioned transformation and integration measures. Nevertheless, Deutsche Bank expects expenses to slightly decrease reflecting continued efforts to further increase efficiency. Deutsche Bank constantly seeks to improve both its capital and cost efficiency by various measures including the reduction of further high-yielding legacy liabilities.

Revenues and noninterest expenses could be externally impacted by further regulatory requirements and the persisting low interest rate environment with negative rates in certain key markets, which may have an adverse effect on profitability. Internally, uncertainties around performance in 2017 include pace of integration especially with regards to the objective of an integrated platform to further improve efficiency and standardization.

Deutsche Asset Management

Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM), remains a core business for Deutsche Bank. In order to unlock future growth opportunities and recognize its intrinsic value, Deutsche Bank intends to sell a minority stake in the Deutsche AM business through an initial public offering. This is intended to position the business as a leading global asset management franchise, and provide it with flexibility to enhance the business model and optimize resourcing.

Deutsche Bank believes that Deutsche AM is positioned to address industry challenges and capture opportunities with a combination of broad investment capabilities and diligent business management and execution. In 2017, Deutsche Bank anticipates volatile equity and credit markets amid an uncertain political and economic outlook, combined with fierce competition and rising costs associated with regulation. Deutsche Bank expects that growth in developed economies is likely to remain relatively flat: the U.S. should see strengthening growth while European growth should slow moderately; many emerging countries are expected to see slower growth and increased volatility. These trends are expected to impact investor risk appetite and potentially impact management fees and asset flows. Globally, bouts of further volatility across markets are possible alongside increasingly divergent monetary policy between the U.S. and the rest of the world. Throughout this uncertain period for investors, Deutsche AM remains focused on delivering as a trusted partner and solutions provider to its clients.

Deutsche Bank is optimistic that longer term industry growth trends will favor its capabilities in passive products, including index and exchange-traded products, and active products via traditional and alternative investments, including real assets and multi-asset solutions. Additionally, Deutsche Bank expects continued demand for retirement and outcome-oriented solutions, particularly in developed markets as a result of aging demographics. Nonetheless, Deutsche Bank is cautious with regard to net new asset and revenue expectations for 2017, following the net flow volatility and market fluctuations in 2016. In the medium term, with existing products and new launches planned, Deutsche Asset Management aims to grow its market share.

Deutsche Bank expects industry asset and revenue pools to grow, albeit at a lower organic rate than in prior years, further pressuring industry economics that are already challenged by fee compression, rising costs of regulation, and strong competition. In the face of this challenge, Deutsche Bank intends to balance its growth initiatives with maintaining a disciplined cost base. In 2017 Deutsche Bank intends to realize efficiencies from completed platform investments, such as the implementation of a unified front and middle office investment IT solution, and to implement further operating platform improvements to enhance client service, business controls and efficiency.

In 2017, Deutsche Bank expects net revenues to be lower than revenues in 2016 excluding the mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life, following the sale of Abbey Life and Deutsche AM India businesses. Deutsche AM intends carefully to manage its cost base to counter the anticipated revenue decrease following the disposal of the aforementioned business units, as well as through savings from further operational efficiency."

XIX.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the text contained in Section "**ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND SUPERVISORY BODIES**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"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:

John Cryan	Chairman; Communications and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); Group Audit; Corporate Strategy; Research; Incident and Investigation Management (IMG); Regional Management EMEA (excl. Germany and the UK) and Global Coordination; Regional Management Americas; Joint Execution Tracking; Conflicts Office
Dr. Marcus Schenck	Deputy Chairman; Chief Financial Officer; Corporate M&A and Corporate Investments
Christian Sewing	Deputy Chairman; Head of Private & Commercial Bank (including Postbank) (PCB); Regional Management (CEO) Germany; Art, Culture and Sports
Kimberly Hammonds	Chief Operating Officer
Stuart Wilson Lewis	Chief Risk Officer
Sylvie Matherat	Chief Regulatory Officer
Nicolas Moreau	Head of Deutsche Asset Management (DeAM)
Garth Ritchie	Head of Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB); Regional Management (CEO) UKI
Karl von Rohr	Chief Administrative Officer Coordination of Regional Management COO Organisation
Werner Steinmüller	Regional Management (CEO) APAC
Jeffrey Urwin	resigned with effect of the end of 31 March 2017

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

Dr. Paul Achleitner	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt
Stefan Rudschäfski*	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Deputy Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Deputy Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Exempted Staff Council member, Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG, Hamburg; Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Hamburg
Wolfgang Böhr*	Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Düsseldorf; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Frank Bsirske*	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin
Dina Dublon	Member of the Board of Directors of PepsiCo Inc.
Jan Duscheck*/**	Head of national working group Banking, trade union (ver.di), Berlin
Katherine Garrett-Cox	No further member of other supervisory boards/other directorships
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 of Deutsche Bank
Sabine Irrgang*	Head of Human Resources Baden-Württemberg, Deutsche Bank AG

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich
artina Klee*	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank
Peter Löscher	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of OMV AG; President of the Board of Directors of Sulzer AG; member of the Board of Directors of Telefonica S.A.
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
Richard Meddings	Non-Executive Director in Her Majesty's Treasury; Non-Executive Director of Legal & General Group Plc
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 General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon***	Managing Partner of SIMON GmbH, Cologne; Member of the Advisory Council of Leopold Krawinkel GmbH & Co. KG, Bergneustadt
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Düsseldorf
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Wuppermann AG; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Zwiesel Kristallglas AG;

member of the Supervisory Board of Sartorius AG;

member of the Administrative Board of Wilh. Werhahn KG

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* Elected by the employees in Germany.

** Appointed by court as representative of the employees until conclusion of the ordinary Annual General Meeting in 2018.

*** Appointed by court until conclusion of ordinary Annual General Meeting in 2017.

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."

XX.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the last paragraph in Section "**MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

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

XXI.

In Chapter "**VIII. Description of the Issuer**" the last paragraph in the Section "**Financial Information concerning Deutsche Bank's Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"***Historical Financial Information / Financial Statements***

Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statement for the financial year 2015 is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Base Prospectus. Deutsche Bank's consolidated financial statement for the financial year 2016 and the financial statements and the management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited) are 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 2015 and 2016 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 2015 and 2016. 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 Group is not involved in, nor does it have knowledge of, any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which Deutsche Bank is aware), during a period covering the previous 12 months that may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank or Deutsche Bank Group.

Charter/BMY Matter

On 8 December 2014, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") filed a civil complaint against, among others, Deutsche Bank, seeking to recover more than U.S.$ 190 million in taxes, penalties, and interest owed by a third party 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 sought to recoup from Deutsche Bank the taxes, plus penalties and interest, owed by the Trust. Deutsche Bank and the DOJ agreed to a final settlement of the case, and the Court dismissed the case with prejudice on 4 January 2017. Under the terms of the settlement, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay U.S. $ 95 million.

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 and incorrect monthly returns for September 2009 to February 2010. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the OPP. On 13 June 2016, the Frankfurt District Court sentenced seven former Deutsche Bank employees for VAT evasion and for aiding and abetting VAT evasion in connection with their involvement in CO2 emissions trading. Appeals are pending with respect to some of such former employees. The investigation by the OPP with respect to other employees is continuing.

The insolvency administrators of several German traders who sold emission certificates to Deutsche Bank in 2009/2010 are trying to refute the transactions as a voidable preference under German insolvency law and, in some cases, have started civil litigation. There is only one court decision so far, under which the Frankfurt District Court dismissed the relevant insolvency administrator's claim in full. The appeal against the decision is pending. In 2015, five insolvent English companies, which are alleged to have been involved in VAT fraud in connection with trading CO2 emission rights in the UK, and their respective liquidators, started civil proceedings in London against four defendants including Deutsche Bank AG claiming that the defendants dishonestly assisted directors of the insolvent companies in breaching duties, and alternatively that the defendants were party to carrying on the companies' business with fraudulent intent (giving rise to a claim under Section 213 of the Insolvency Act 1986). Deutsche Bank is defending the claim and the proceedings are at an early stage.

Deutsche Bank Shareholder Litigation

Deutsche Bank and certain of its current and former officers and management board members are the subject of two purported class actions, 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 or otherwise acquired securities of Deutsche Bank on a United States exchange or pursuant to other transactions within the United States between 15 April 2013 and 29 April 2016. Plaintiffs allege that Deutsche Bank's SEC Annual Reports on Form 20-F for the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were materially false and misleading in failing to disclose (i) serious and systemic failings in controls against financing terrorism, money laundering, aiding organizations subject to international sanctions and committing financial crime and (ii) that the Bank's internal control over financial reporting and its disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. The court consolidated the two actions and on 4 October 2016 appointed a lead plaintiff and lead counsel. On 16 December 2016, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, expanding the proposed class period to 31 January 2013 through 26 July 2016, and adding several additional defendants. On 21 February 2017, Deutsche Bank moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint.

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-Projekt 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. After certain claims have either been dismissed or settled, claims relating to investments of originally approximately € 330 million are still pending. Currently, the aggregate amounts claimed in the pending proceedings are approximately € 390 million. 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 have decided in favor and some against Sal. Oppenheim. Appeals are pending. The Group has recorded provisions and contingent liabilities with respect to these cases but has not disclosed the amounts thereof because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

EVAF Matter

RREEF European Value Added Fund I, L.P. (the "Fund") is a fund managed by Deutsche Bank's subsidiary, Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited (the "Manager"). On 4 September 2015, the Fund (acting through a committee of independent advisers of the General Partner of the Fund, which is also a Deutsche Bank subsidiary) filed in the English High Court a claim against the Manager alleging that the Manager's decision to make a German real estate investment had been grossly negligent and had caused the Fund losses of at least € 158.9 million plus interest, for which the Manager was liable in damages. On 25 January 2017, the Fund and the Manager reached a settlement of the proceedings. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation provisions and has been paid in the first quarter of 2017.

FX Investigations and Litigations

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

On 19 October 2016, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Division of Enforcement ("CFTC") issued a letter ("CFTC Letter") notifying Deutsche Bank that the CFTC "is not taking any further action at this time and has closed the investigation of Deutsche Bank." As is customary, the CFTC Letter states that the CFTC "maintains the discretion to decide to reopen the investigation at any time in the future." The CFTC Letter has no binding impact on other regulatory and law enforcement agency investigations regarding Deutsche Bank's foreign exchange trading and practices, which remain pending.

On 7 December 2016, it was announced that Deutsche Bank has reached an agreement with CADE, the Brazilian antitrust enforcement agency, to settle an investigation into conduct in the foreign exchange market by a former Brazil-based Deutsche Bank trader. This has had the effect of bringing to a close CADE's administrative process as far as it relates to Deutsche Bank.

On 13 February 2017, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ"), Criminal Division, Fraud Section, issued a letter ("DOJ Letter") notifying Deutsche Bank that the DOJ has closed its criminal inquiry "concerning possible violations of federal criminal law in connection with the foreign exchange markets." As is customary, the DOJ Letter states that the DOJ may reopen its inquiry if it obtains additional information or evidence regarding the inquiry. The DOJ Letter has no binding impact on other regulatory and law enforcement agency investigations regarding Deutsche Bank's foreign exchange trading and practices, which remain pending.

Investigations conducted by certain other regulatory and law enforcement agencies are ongoing and Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in multiple putative class actions brought in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging antitrust and U.S. Commodity Exchange Act claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates. The complaints in the class actions do not specify the damages sought. On 28 January 2015, the federal court overseeing the class actions granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice in two actions involving non-U.S. plaintiffs while denying the motion to dismiss in one action involving U.S. plaintiffs then pending. Additional actions have been filed since the court's 28 January 2015 order. There are now four actions pending. The first pending action is a consolidated action brought on behalf of a putative class of over-the-counter traders and a putative class of central-exchange traders, who are domiciled in or traded in the United States or its territories, and alleges illegal agreements to restrain competition with respect to and to manipulate both benchmark rates and spot rates, particularly the spreads quoted on those spot rates; the complaint further alleges that those supposed conspiracies, in turn, resulted in artificial prices on centralized exchanges for foreign exchange futures and options. Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the consolidated action was granted in part and denied in part on 20 September 2016. A second action tracks the allegations in the consolidated action and asserts that such purported conduct gave rise to, and resulted in a breach of, defendants' fiduciary duties under the U.S. Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The third putative class action was filed in the same court on 21 December 2015, by Axiom Investment Advisors, LLC alleging that Deutsche Bank rejected FX orders placed over electronic trading platforms through the application of a function referred to as "Last Look" and that these orders were later filled at prices less favorable to putative class members (the "Last Look" action). Plaintiff has asserted claims for breach of contract, quasi-contractual claims, and claims under New York statutory law. Filed on 26 September 2016, the fourth putative class action (the "Indirect Purchasers" action) tracks the allegations in the consolidated action and asserts that such purported conduct injured "indirect purchasers" of FX instruments. These claims are brought pursuant to the Sherman Act, New York's Donnelly Act, California's Cartwright Act and California's Unfair Competition Law.

On 24 August 2016, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the ERISA action. Plaintiffs in that action filed an appellate brief in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on 9 January 2017. On 14 February 2017, the court granted in part and denied in part Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the Last Look action. Deutsche Bank moved to dismiss the Indirect Purchasers action on 24 January 2017. Discovery has commenced in the consolidated and Last Look actions. Discovery has not yet commenced in the ERISA and Indirect Purchasers actions.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in two Canadian class proceedings brought in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Filed on 10 September 2015, these class actions assert factual allegations similar to those made in the consolidated action in the United States and seek damages pursuant to the Canadian Competition Act as well as other causes of action.

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

High Frequency Trading/Dark Pool Trading

On 16 December 2016, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the State of New York Office of the Attorney General ("NYAG"), and the U.S. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") announced settlements with the Bank relating to the Bank's electronic order routing, its alternative trading system ("ATS" or "Dark Pool") SuperX, and related disclosures. The SEC and NYAG settlements primarily involve a first-generation order routing algorithm used by the Bank prior to 2014, while the FINRA settlement primarily involves disclosure concerning certain functionality available to customers utilizing SuperX. The Bank admitted the allegations made by the SEC and NYAG, but neither admitted nor denied FINRA's allegations. In connection with the resolution of all three matters, the Bank agreed to pay a total of U.S.$ 40.25 million.

Interbank Offered Rates Matters

Regulatory and Law Enforcement Matters. Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies, including various U.S. state attorneys general, in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Tokyo Interbank

Offered Rate (TIBOR) and other interbank 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. This fine has been paid in full and does not form part of the Bank's provisions.

Also as previously reported, 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 (DFS) 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 DFS and GBP 226.8 million to the FCA. These fines have been paid in full and do not form part of the Bank's provisions, save for U.S. $ 150 million that have been paid to the DOJ following the sentencing of DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. (an indirectly-held, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank) in connection with its guilty plea to one count of wire fraud and following court approval on 28 March 2017. 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 an Information in the U.S. 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.

On 29 November 2016, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission staff informed Deutsche Bank that it has concluded its IBOR investigation and that it does not intend to recommend an enforcement action by the Commission.

On 21 December 2016, the Swiss Competition Commission, WEKO, formally announced its IBOR-related settlement decisions addressing various banks, including Deutsche Bank AG, relating to EURIBOR and Yen LIBOR. Deutsche Bank will be required to pay a fine of CHF 5.0 million with respect to Yen Libor and approximately CHF 0.4 million for WEKO's fees. Deutsche Bank received full immunity from fines for EURIBOR in return for being the first party to notify such conduct to WEKO. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in the existing litigation provisions.

As reported above, Deutsche Bank is subject to an inquiry by a working group of U.S. state attorneys general in relation to the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. The Bank continues to cooperate with the U.S. state attorneys generals' inquiry.

Other investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further action. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the remaining investigations because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Overview of Civil Litigations. Deutsche Bank is party to 47 civil actions concerning alleged manipulation relating to the setting of various Interbank Offered Rates which are described in the following paragraphs. Most of the civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY), against Deutsche Bank and numerous other defendants. All but six of the civil actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege losses as a result of manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR. The six civil actions pending against Deutsche Bank that do not relate to U.S. dollar LIBOR are also pending in the SDNY, and include two actions concerning Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR, one action concerning EURIBOR, one consolidated action concerning Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR, one action concerning Swiss franc (CHF) LIBOR, and one action concerning two Singapore Dollar (SGD) benchmark rates, the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and the Swap Offer Rate (SOR).

Claims for damages for all 47 of the civil actions discussed have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), federal and state antitrust laws, the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and other federal and state laws. In all but five cases, the amount of damages has not been formally articulated by the plaintiffs. The five cases that allege a specific amount of damages are individual actions consolidated in the U.S. dollar LIBOR multidistrict litigation and seek a minimum of more than U.S. $ 1.25 billion in damages in the aggregate from all defendants including Deutsche Bank. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

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

Following a series of decisions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL between March 2013 and December 2016 narrowing their claims, plaintiffs are currently asserting antitrust claims, CEA claims and state law fraud, contract, unjust enrichment and other tort claims. The court has also issued decisions dismissing certain plaintiffs' claims for lack of personal jurisdiction and on statute of limitations grounds, which are currently the subject of additional briefing; further decisions are pending.

On 23 May 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued an opinion reinstating antitrust claims against the defendants in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL, and remanded to the district court for further consideration. On 20 December 2016, the district court issued a ruling dismissing certain antitrust claims while allowing others to proceed.

Discovery is underway in several of the cases, with motions for class certification currently scheduled to be briefed by August 2017.

On 10 January 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle a putative class action pending as part of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL asserting claims based on alleged transactions in Eurodollar futures and options traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (*FTC Capital GmbH* v. *Credit Suisse Group AG*). The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

Finally, one of the actions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL has been dismissed in its entirety, including (as to Deutsche Bank and other foreign defendants) on personal jurisdiction grounds, and plaintiffs have filed an appeal to the Second Circuit.

Both of the non-MDL U.S. dollar LIBOR cases have been dismissed. Plaintiffs in the non-MDL case proceeding in the SDNY have moved to amend their complaint, and a decision on that motion is pending. The dismissal of the other non-MDL case, which was proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit in December 2016.

Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. On 24 January 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle two putative class actions pending in the SDNY alleging manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR (*Laydon* v. *Mizuho Bank, Ltd.* and *Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd.* v. *UBS AG*), and withdrew its pending motions to dismiss the *Sonterra* action. (The *Laydon* action has already been subject to decisions by the court on motions to dismiss and is currently in discovery.) The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

EURIBOR. On 24 January 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle a putative class action pending in the SDNY alleging manipulation of EURIBOR (*Sullivan* v. *Barclays PLC*), and withdrew its pending motions to dismiss the action. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

GBP LIBOR, CHF LIBOR, and SIBOR and SOR. Putative class actions alleging manipulation of Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR, Swiss Franc (CHF) LIBOR, and the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and Swap Offer Rate (SOR), respectively, are each pending in the SDNY. Each of these actions is the subject of fully briefed motions to dismiss. Decisions are pending.

Bank Bill Swap Rate Claims. On 16 August 2016, a putative class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Deutsche Bank and other defendants, bringing claims based on alleged collusion and manipulation in connection with the Australian Bank Bill Swap Rate ("BBSW"). The complaint alleges that the defendants, among other things, engaged in money market transactions intended to influence the BBSW fixing, made false BBSW submissions, and used their control over BBSW rules to further the alleged misconduct. Plaintiffs bring suit on behalf persons and entities that engaged in U.S.-based transactions in BBSW-linked financial instruments from 2003 through the present. An amended complaint was filed on 16 December 2016, and defendants' motions to dismiss have been filed.

Investigations into Referral Hiring Practices and Certain Business Relationships

Certain regulators and law enforcement authorities in various jurisdictions, including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice, are investigating, among other things, Deutsche Bank's compliance with the U.S. 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 finders and consultants. Deutsche Bank is responding to and continuing to cooperate with these investigations. Certain regulators in other jurisdictions have also been briefed on these investigations. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to certain of these regulatory investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these regulatory investigations. Based on the facts currently known, it is not practicable at this time for the Bank to predict the timing of a resolution.

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, and other claims relating to an alleged conspiracy to manipulate the U.S. dollar ISDAFIX benchmark. On

8 April 2016, Deutsche Bank settled the class actions for U.S.$ 50 million, which is subject to final court approval. The settlement was preliminarily approved by the court on 11 May 2016.

Kaupthing CLN Claims

In June 2012, Kaupthing hf, an Icelandic stock corporation, acting through its winding-up committee, issued Icelandic law claw back claims for approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest calculated on a damages rate basis and a late payment rate basis) against Deutsche Bank in both Iceland and England. The claims were in relation 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 claimed to have funded the SPVs and alleged that Deutsche Bank was or should have been aware that Kaupthing itself was economically exposed in the transactions. Kaupthing claimed that the transactions were 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 (together with the Icelandic proceedings, the "Kaupthing Proceedings"). Deutsche Bank filed a defense in the Icelandic proceedings in late February 2013. In February 2014, 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 "SPV Proceedings"). The SPVs claimed approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest), although the amount of that interest claim was less than in Iceland. Deutsche Bank has now reached a settlement of the Kaupthing and SPV Proceedings which has been paid in the first quarter of 2017. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement.

Kirch

The public prosecutor's office in Munich (Staatsanwaltschaft München I) has conducted and is currently conducting criminal investigations in connection with the Kirch case inter alia with regard to former Deutsche Bank Management Board members. 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 allegations of the public prosecutor are that the relevant former Management Board members failed to correct in a timely manner factual statements made by Deutsche Bank's litigation counsel in submissions filed in one of the civil cases 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, and/or made incorrect statements in such proceedings, respectively.

On 25 April 2016, following the trial before the Munich District Court regarding the main investigation involving Juergen Fitschen and four other former Management Board members, the Munich District Court acquitted all of the accused, as well as the Bank, which was a secondary participant in such proceedings. On 26 April 2016, the public prosecutor filed an appeal. An appeal is limited to a review of legal errors rather than facts. On 18 October 2016, a few weeks after the written judgment was served, the public prosecutor provided notice that it will uphold its appeal only with respect to former Management Board members Juergen

Fitschen, Dr. Rolf Breuer and Dr. Josef Ackermann and that it will withdraw its appeal with respect to former Management Board members Dr. Clemens Boersig and Dr. Tessen von Heydebreck for whom the acquittal thereby becomes binding.

The other investigations by the public prosecutor (which also deal with attempted litigation fraud in the Kirch civil proceedings) are ongoing. Deutsche Bank is fully cooperating with the Munich public prosecutor's office.

The Group does not expect these proceedings to have significant economic consequences for it and has not recorded a provision or contingent liability with respect thereto.

KOSPI Index Unwind Matters

Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 (the "KOSPI 200") in the closing auction on 11 November 2010 by approximately 2.7 %, the Korean Financial Supervisory Service ("FSS") commenced an investigation and expressed concerns that the fall in the KOSPI 200 was attributable to a sale by Deutsche Bank of a basket of stocks, worth approximately € 1.6 billion, that was held as part of an index arbitrage position on the KOSPI 200. On 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 corporate criminal 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. On 25 January 2016, the Seoul Central District Court rendered a guilty verdict against a DSK trader and a guilty verdict against DSK. A criminal fine of KRW 1.5 billion (less than € 2.0 million) was imposed on DSK. The Court also ordered forfeiture of the profits generated on the underlying trading activity. The Group disgorged the profits on the underlying trading activity in 2011. The criminal trial verdict has been appealed by both the prosecutor and the defendants.

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. First instance court decisions were rendered against the Bank and DSK in some of these cases starting in the fourth quarter of 2015. The outstanding known claims have an aggregate claim amount of approximately € 50 million (at present exchange rates). The Group has recorded a provision with respect to these outstanding civil matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these matters.

Life Settlements Investigation

U.S. federal law enforcement authorities are investigating Deutsche Bank's historical life settlements business. Issues being examined include the origination and purchase of investments in life insurance assets during the 2005 to 2008 period. Relatedly, the Bank has been conducting its own internal review of its historical life settlement business. The Bank is cooperating with the investigating authorities.

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

Monte Dei Paschi

In February 2013 Banca Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena ("MPS") issued civil proceedings in Italy against Deutsche Bank alleging that Deutsche Bank assisted former MPS senior management in an accounting fraud on MPS, by undertaking repo transactions with MPS and "Santorini", a wholly owned SPV of MPS, which helped MPS defer losses on a previous transaction undertaken with Deutsche Bank. Subsequently, in July 2013, the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi, MPS' largest shareholder, also commenced civil proceedings in Italy for damages based on substantially the same facts. In December 2013, Deutsche Bank reached an agreement with MPS to settle the civil proceedings and the transactions were unwound at a discount for MPS. The civil proceedings by the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi, in which damages of between € 220 million and € 381 million are claimed, remain pending. The Fondazione's separate claim filed in July 2014 against their former administrators and a syndicate of 12 banks including DB S.p.A. for € 286 million has resumed before the Florence Court.

A criminal investigation was launched by the Siena Public Prosecutor into the transactions and certain unrelated transactions entered into by MPS with other parties. Such investigation was moved in summer 2014 from Siena to the Milan Public Prosecutors as a result of a change in the alleged charges being investigated. On 16 February 2016, the Milan Public Prosecutors issued a request of committal to trial against Deutsche Bank AG and six current and former employees. The committal process concluded with a hearing on 1 October 2016, during which the Milan court committed all defendants in the criminal proceedings to trial. Deutsche Bank's potential exposure is for administrative liability under Italian Legislative Decree n. 231/2001 and for civil vicarious liability as an employer of current and former DB employees who are being criminally prosecuted. Trial commenced on 15 December 2016 and is ongoing. Deutsche Bank continues to cooperate and update its regulators.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Matters and Investigation

Regulatory and Governmental Matters. 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, valuation and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Discussions with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) concerning a settlement of potential claims that the DOJ was considering bringing based on its investigation of Deutsche Bank's RMBS origination and securitization activities began with an initial demand of U.S. $ 14 billion on 12 September 2016. On 23 December 2016, Deutsche Bank announced that it reached a settlement-in-principle with the DOJ to resolve potential claims related to its RMBS business conducted from 2005 to 2007. The settlement became final and was announced by the DOJ on 17 January 2017. Under the settlement, Deutsche Bank paid a civil monetary penalty of U.S. $ 3.1 billion and agreed to provide U.S. $ 4.1 billion in consumer relief.

In September 2016, Deutsche Bank received administrative subpoenas from the Maryland Attorney General seeking information concerning Deutsche Bank's RMBS and CDO businesses from 2002 to 2009. On 10 January 2017, Deutsche Bank and the Maryland Attorney General reached a settlement-in-principle to resolve the matter for U.S. $ 15 million in cash and U.S. $ 80 million in consumer relief (to be allocated from the overall U.S. $ 4.1 billion consumer relief obligation agreed to as part of Deutsche Bank's settlement with the DOJ). The agreement remains subject to completing settlement documentation.

The Group has recorded provisions with respect to some of the outstanding regulatory investigations but not others. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the resolution of these regulatory investigations.

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

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a class action relating to its role as one of the underwriters of six RMBS offerings issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. The lawsuit was brought by plaintiffs representing a class of investors who purchased certificates in those offerings. The parties recently reached a settlement-in-principle to resolve the matter for a total of U.S. $ 165 million, a portion of which will be paid by the Bank. Deutsche Bank expects that, once the settlement is fully documented, there will be a court approval process that will take several months before the settlement becomes final.

Aozora Bank, Ltd. (Aozora) filed lawsuits against Deutsche Bank entities (among others) asserting fraud and related claims in connection with Aozora's investments in various CDOs, which allegedly declined in value. On 14 January 2015, the court granted the motion of Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiary Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. to dismiss the action brought against both entities by Aozora relating to a CDO identified as Blue Edge ABS CDO, Ltd. Aozora appealed this decision and on 31 March 2016, the appellate court affirmed the lower court's dismissal. Aozora has not sought a further appeal. Separately, another Deutsche Bank subsidiary, Deutsche Investment Management Americas, Inc., is a defendant, along with UBS AG and affiliates, in an action brought by Aozora relating to a CDO identified as Brooklyn Structured Finance CDO, Ltd. On 13 October 2015, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss Aozora's claims for fraud and aiding and abetting fraud, and defendants appealed the decision. Oral argument was held on 14 September 2016, and on 3 November 2016, the appellate court reversed the lower court and granted defendants' motions to dismiss Aozora's claims. Aozora has not sought a further appeal, and on 15 December 2016, the court entered judgment dismissing the complaint.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in three actions related to RMBS offerings brought by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as receiver for: (a) Colonial Bank (alleging no less than U.S. $ 189 million in damages against all defendants), (b) Guaranty Bank (alleging no less than U.S. $ 901 million in damages against all defendants), and (c) Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging no less than U.S. $ 66 million in damages against all defendants). In separate actions brought by the FDIC as receiver for Colonial Bank and Guaranty Bank, the appellate courts have reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds. In the case concerning Guaranty Bank, petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied and discovery is ongoing. In the case concerning Colonial Bank, a petition for rehearing was denied and on 6 October 2016, defendants filed a petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, which was denied on 9 January 2017. On 18 January 2017, a similar appeal in the action brought by the FDIC as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank was also denied.

Residential Funding Company brought a repurchase action against Deutsche Bank for breaches of representations and warranties on loans sold to Residential Funding Company and for indemnification for losses incurred as a result of RMBS-related claims and actions asserted against Residential Funding Company. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On 20 June 2016, the parties executed a confidential settlement agreement, and on 24 June 2016, the Court dismissed the case with prejudice.

Deutsche Bank recently reached a settlement to resolve claims brought by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco on two resecuritizations of RMBS certificates for an amount not material to the Bank. Following this settlement and two other previous partial settlements of claims, Deutsche Bank remained a defendant with respect to one RMBS offering, for which Deutsche Bank, as an underwriter, was provided contractual indemnification. On 23 January 2017, a settlement agreement was executed to resolve the claims relating to that RMBS offering. Deutsche Bank expects that the matter will be dismissed shortly.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in an action brought by Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank) alleging common law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On 29 April 2016, Deutsche Bank filed a motion to dismiss, which is currently pending.

In June 2014, HSBC, as trustee, brought an action in New York state court against Deutsche Bank to revive a prior action, alleging that Deutsche Bank failed to repurchase mortgage loans in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-SL2 RMBS offering. The revival action was stayed during the pendency of an appeal of the dismissal of a separate action wherein HSBC, as trustee, brought an action against Deutsche Bank alleging breaches of representations and warranties made by Deutsche Bank concerning the mortgage loans in the same offering. On 29 March 2016, the court dismissed the revival action, and on 29 April 2016, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a civil action brought by the Charles Schwab Corporation seeking rescission of its purchase of a single Countrywide-issued RMBS certificate. In the fourth quarter of 2015, Bank of America, which indemnified Deutsche Bank in the case, reached an agreement to settle the action with respect to the single certificate at issue for Deutsche Bank. On 16 March 2016, the court finalized the dismissal with prejudice of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. as a defendant.

On 18 February 2016, Deutsche Bank and Amherst Advisory & Management LLC (Amherst) executed settlement agreements to resolve breach of contract actions relating to five RMBS trusts. On 30 June 2016, the parties executed settlement agreements, amending and restating the agreements the parties signed on 18 February 2016. Following an August 2016 vote by the certificate holders in favor of the settlement, the trustee accepted the settlement agreements and dismissed the actions. On 17 October 2016, the parties filed stipulations of discontinuance with prejudice, which were so-ordered by the court on 18 October and 19 October 2016, thereby resolving the five actions. A portion of the settlement funds paid by Deutsche Bank was reimbursed by a non-party to the litigations.

Deutsche Bank was a defendant in an action brought by Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by former WestLB AG) alleging common law and federal securities law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. On 14 October 2016, the parties finalized a settlement to resolve the matter for an amount not material to the Bank. On 2 November 2016, the court so-ordered a stipulation of discontinuance with prejudice, thereby resolving the action.

On 3 February 2016, Lehman Brothers Holding, Inc. (Lehman) instituted an adversary proceeding in United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against, among others, MortgageIT, Inc. (MIT) and Deutsche Bank AG, as alleged successor to MIT, asserting breaches of representations and warranties set forth in certain 2003 and 2004 loan purchase agreements concerning 63 mortgage loans that MIT sold to Lehman, which Lehman in turn sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). The complaint seeks indemnification for losses incurred by Lehman in connection with settlements entered into with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as part of the Lehman bankruptcy proceedings to resolve claims concerning those loans. On 29 December 2016, Lehman filed its second amended complaint against DB Structured Products, Inc. and MIT alleging damages of approximately U.S. $ 10.3 million.

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

Trustee Civil Litigation. Deutsche Bank is a defendant in eight separate civil lawsuits brought by various groups of investors concerning its role as trustee of certain RMBS trusts. The actions generally allege claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, negligence and/or violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, based on the trustees' alleged failure to perform adequately certain obligations and/or duties as trustee for the trusts. The eight actions include two putative class actions brought by a group of investors, including funds managed by BlackRock Advisors, LLC, PIMCO-Advisors, L.P., and others (the BlackRock Class Actions), one putative class action brought by Royal Park Investments SA/NV, and five individual lawsuits. One of the BlackRock Class Actions is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in relation to 62 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S. $ 9.8 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. On 23 January 2017, the Court granted in part and denied in part the Trustees's motion to dismiss. At a 2 February 2017 conference, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' representation and warranties claims as to 21 trusts whose originators and/or sponsors had entered bankruptcy. The only claims that remain are for violation of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 as to some trusts, and breach of contract. Discovery is ongoing. The second BlackRock Class Action is pending in the Superior Court of California in relation to 465 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S. $ 75.7 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. The trustees filed a demurrer seeking to dismiss the tort claims asserted by plaintiffs and a motion to strike certain elements of the breach of contract claim, and on 18 October 2016, the court sustained the trustees' demurrer, dismissing the tort claims, but denied the motion to strike. Discovery is ongoing in that action. The putative class action brought by Royal Park Investments SA/NV is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and concerns ten trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of more than U.S. $ 3.1 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. Royal Park's class certification motion is fully briefed but has not yet been decided. Discovery is ongoing.

The other five individual lawsuits include actions by (a) the National Credit Union Administration Board ("NCUA"), as an investor in 97 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S. $ 17.2 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount; (b) certain CDOs (collectively, "Phoenix Light") that hold RMBS certificates issued by 43 RMBS trusts, and seeking over U.S. $ 527 million of damages; (c) the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company and five related entities (collectively "Western & Southern"), as investors in 18 RMBS trusts, against the trustee for 10 of those trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of "tens of millions of dollars in damages," although the complaint does not specify a damage amount; (d) Commerzbank AG, as an investor in 50 RMBS trusts, seeking recovery for alleged "hundreds of millions of dollars in losses;" and (e) IKB International, S.A. in Liquidation and IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (collectively, "IKB"), as an investor in 37 RMBS trusts, seeking more than U.S. $ 268 million of damages. In the NCUA case, the trustee's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is pending and discovery is stayed. In the Phoenix Light case, discovery is ongoing as to the 43 trusts that remain in the case. In the Western & Southern case, the trustee filed its answer to the amended complaint on 18 November 2016, and discovery is ongoing as to the ten trusts that remain in the case. In the Commerzbank case, the trustee's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim was granted in part and denied in part on 10 February 2017, and discovery is ongoing as to the 50 trusts in the case. In the IKB case, a motion to dismiss was filed on 5 October 2016 and is pending; limited discovery has commenced as to the 34 trusts that remain in the case.

The Group believes a contingent liability exists with respect to these eight cases, but at present the amount of the contingent liability is not reliably estimable.

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, although it is in its final stages and is anticipated will conclude in the course of 2017.

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.

Pas-de-Calais Habitat

On 31 May 2012, Pas-de-Calais Habitat ("PDCH"), a public housing office, initiated proceedings before the Paris Commercial 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 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 breached its obligations to warn, advise and inform PDCH. A decision on the merits is not expected until the third quarter of 2017 at the earliest.

Pension Plan Assets

The Group sponsors a number of post-employment benefit plans on behalf of its employees. In Germany, the pension assets that fund the obligations under these pension plans are held by Benefit Trust GmbH. The German tax authorities are challenging the tax treatment of certain income received by Benefit Trust GmbH in the years 2010 to 2013 with respect to its pension plan assets. For the year 2010 Benefit Trust GmbH paid the amount of tax and interest assessed of € 160 million to the tax authorities and is seeking a refund of the amounts paid in litigation with the relevant lower fiscal court. For 2011 to 2013 the matter is stayed pending the outcome of the 2010 tax litigation. The amount of tax and interest under dispute for years 2011 to 2013, which also has been paid to the tax authorities, amounts to € 456 million. Any decision by the lower fiscal court is potentially subject to appeal by either party and thus a resolution of the matter may not take place for a number of years.

Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer

On 12 September 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a voluntary takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG. On 7 October 2010, the Bank published the official offer document. In its takeover offer, Deutsche Bank offered Postbank shareholders consideration of € 25 for each Postbank share. The takeover offer was accepted for a total of approximately 48.2 million Postbank shares.

In November 2010, a former shareholder of Postbank, Effecten-Spiegel AG, which had accepted the takeover offer, brought a claim against Deutsche Bank alleging that the offer price was too low and was not determined in accordance with the applicable 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, at the latest, in 2009. The plaintiff avers that, at the latest 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. Based thereon, the plaintiff alleges that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank AG for the shares in Deutsche Postbank AG in the 2010 voluntary takeover offer needed to be raised to € 57.25 per share.

The Cologne District 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 that Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Post AG "acted in concert" in 2009. The Cologne appellate court has scheduled a further hearing for 8 November 2017.

Starting in 2014, additional former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank which are pending with the Cologne District Court, and three of these plaintiffs applied for model case proceedings (Musterverfahren) under the German Capital Markets Model Act. The Cologne District Court has heard these follow-on matters on 27 January 2017 and announced its intention to publish a decision on 28 April 2017.

In September 2015, former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG filed at the Cologne District Court shareholder actions against Deutsche Postbank AG for setting aside the squeeze-out resolution taken in the shareholders meeting of Deutsche Postbank AG in August 2015. Amongst others, the plaintiffs allege that Deutsche Bank AG was subject to a suspension of voting rights with respect to its shares in Postbank based on the allegation that DB failed to make a mandatory takeover offer at a higher price in 2009. While the squeeze out is final and the proceeding itself has no reversal effect, but may result in damage payments. The claimants in this proceedings refer to legal arguments similar to the Effecten-Spiegel proceeding described above. The Cologne District Court indicated to announce a decision in the spring of 2017.

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

Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to investigations of precious metals trading and related conduct. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations, and engaging with relevant authorities, as appropriate. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has been conducting its own internal review of Deutsche Bank's historic participation in the precious metals benchmarks and other aspects of its precious metals trading and precious metals business.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in two consolidated class action lawsuits pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The suits allege violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and related state law arising out of the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes, but do not specify the damages sought. Deutsche Bank has reached agreements to settle both actions, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank. The agreements remain subject to final court approval.

In addition, Deutsche Bank is a defendant in Canadian class action proceedings in the province of Ontario concerning gold and in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec concerning silver. Each of the proceedings seeks damages for alleged violations of the Canadian Competition Act and other causes of action.

The Group has recorded provisions with respect to certain of these matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions, nor has it disclosed whether it has established provisions with respect to other matters referred above or any contingent liability with respect to any of those matters, because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Russia/UK Equities Trading Investigation

Deutsche Bank has investigated the circumstances around equity trades entered into by certain clients with Deutsche Bank in Moscow and London that offset one another. The total volume of the transactions under review is significant. Deutsche Bank's internal investigation of potential violations of law, regulation and policy and into the related internal control environment has concluded, and Deutsche Bank is assessing the findings identified during the investigation; to date it has identified certain violations of Deutsche Bank's policies and deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment. Deutsche Bank has advised regulators and law enforcement authorities in several jurisdictions (including Germany, Russia, the UK and U.S.) of this investigation. Deutsche Bank has taken disciplinary measures with regards to certain individuals in this matter and will continue to do so with respect to others as warranted.

On 30 and 31 January 2017, the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS) and UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced settlements with the Bank related to their investigations into this matter. The settlements conclude the DFS and the FCA's investigations into the bank's anti-money laundering (AML) control function in its investment banking division, including in relation to the equity trading described above. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the DFS, Deutsche Bank entered into a Consent Order, and agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of U.S. $ 425 million and to engage an independent monitor for a term of up to two years. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the FCA, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of approximately GBP 163 million. The settlement amounts were already materially reflected in existing litigation reserves.

Deutsche Bank is cooperating with other regulators and law enforcement authorities (including the DOJ and the Federal Reserve), which have their own ongoing investigations into these securities trades. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to these ongoing investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of this matter.

Sebastian Holdings Litigation

Litigation with Sebastian Holdings Inc. ("SHI") in respect of claims arising from FX trading activities concluded in the UK Commercial Court in November 2013 when the court awarded Deutsche Bank approximately U.S.$ 236 million plus interest and dismissed all of SHI's claims. On 27 January 2016, the New York court dismissed substantially similar claims by SHI against Deutsche Bank when it granted Deutsche Bank's motion for summary judgment based on the UK Commercial Court's judgment. The New York court also denied SHI's motion for leave to file an amended complaint. SHI has appealed the New York court's decisions.

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

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

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and common law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for SSA bonds. These cases are in their early stages and are in the process of being consolidated.

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

Trust Preferred Securities Litigation

Deutsche Bank and certain of its affiliates and former officers are 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. On 25 July 2016, the court issued a decision dismissing all claims as to three of the five offerings at issue, but allowed certain claims relating to the November 2007 and February 2008 offerings to proceed. On 17 November 2016, Plaintiffs moved for class certification as to the November 2007 offering. On 1 December 2016, the Court stayed all proceedings in the action. On 20 January 2017, Plaintiffs amended their motion for class certification to include the February 2008 offering and seek to add an additional individual as a proposed class representative. On 10 February 2017, the Court (i) ordered that Plaintiffs on the November 2007 offering provide proof that they either sold at a loss or held to redemption, and otherwise stayed all proceedings with respect to the November 2007 offering, and (ii) stayed all proceedings with respect to the February 2008 offering pending a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in *California Public Employees' Retirement System v. ANZ Securities* in which the Supreme Court is expected to consider whether the filing of a putative class action serves to toll the three-year time limitation in Section 13 of the Securities Act with respect to the claims of putative class members. A decision is expected before the end of June 2017.

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

U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain U.S. 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. On 3 November 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into agreements with the New York State Department of Financial Services and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to resolve their investigations of Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank paid the two agencies U.S. $ 200 million and U.S. $ 58 million, respectively, and agreed to terminate certain employees, not rehire certain former employees and install an independent monitor for one year. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ordered certain remedial measures, specifically, the requirement to ensure an effective OFAC compliance program and an annual review of such program by an independent party until the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is satisfied as to its effectiveness. The investigations of the U.S. law enforcement agencies (including the DOJ) remain ongoing.

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

U.S. Treasury Securities Investigations and Litigations

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

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases are in their early stages and have been consolidated in the Southern District of New York.

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

Vestia

In December 2016, Stichting Vestia, a Dutch housing association, commenced proceedings against Deutsche Bank in England. The proceedings relate to derivatives entered into between Stichting Vestia and Deutsche Bank between 2005 and 2012. Stichting Vestia alleges that certain of the transactions entered into by it with Deutsche Bank should be set aside on the grounds that they were not within its capacity and/or were induced by the bribery of Vestia's treasurer by an intermediary involved in those transactions. The sums claimed by Stichting Vestia are made up of different elements, some of which have not yet been quantified. The quantum of the claims as articulated at this stage ranges between € 717 million and € 834 million, plus compound interest. Deutsche Bank is defending the claim.

Significant Change in Deutsche Bank Group's Financial Position

There has been no significant change in the financial position and the trading position of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 December 2016."

XXII.

The text contained in Chapter "**IX. Additional Information on Deutsche Bank**" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

“**A. Consolidated Financial Statement (IFRS) of Deutsche Bank Group for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited)**

2

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Income

in € m.	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Interest and similar income	5	25,636	25,967	25,001
Interest expense	5	10,929	10,086	10,729
Net interest income	5	14,707	15,881	14,272
Provision for credit losses	21	1,383	956	1,134
Net interest income after provision for credit losses		13,324	14,925	13,138
Commissions and fee income	6	11,744	12,765	12,409
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	1,401	3,842	4,299
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	7	653	203	242
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	18	455	164	619
Net income (loss) from securities held to maturity	17	0	0	0
Other income (loss)	8	1,053	669	108
Total noninterest income		15,307	17,644	17,677
Compensation and benefits	36	11,874	13,293	12,512
General and administrative expenses	9	15,454	18,632	14,654
Policyholder benefits and claims		374	256	289
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	26	1,256	5,776	111
Restructuring activities	10	484	710	133
Total noninterest expenses		29,442	38,667	27,699
Income (loss) before income taxes		(810)	(6,097)	3,116
Income tax expense	37	546	675	1,425
Net income (loss)		(1,356)	(6,772)	1,691
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		45	21	28
Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components		(1,402)	(6,794)	1,663

Earnings per Share

in €	Notes	2016	2015	2014
Earnings per share:[1,2]	11			
Basic		(€ 1.21)	(€ 5.06)	€ 1.34
Diluted		(€ 1.21)	(€ 5.06)	€ 1.31
Number of shares in million:[1]				
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted-average shares outstanding		1,388.1	1,387.9	1,241.9
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions[3]		1,388.1	1,387.9	1,269.5

1 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.
2 Earnings were adjusted by € 276 and € 228 million net of tax for the coupons paid on Additional Tier 1 Notes in April 2016 and April 2015.
3 Due to the net loss situation for 2016 and 2015 potentially dilutive shares are generally not considered for the earnings per share calculation, because to do so would decrease the net loss per share. Under a net income situation however, the number of adjusted weighted average shares after assumed conversion would have been increased by 27 million shares for 2016 and 2015.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss) recognized in the income statement	**(1,356)**	(6,772)	1,691
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, before tax	(861)	203	(403)
Total of income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	344	(213)	407
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Financial assets available for sale			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	(2)	(242)	1,912
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(571)	(163)	(87)
Derivatives hedging variability of cash flows			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	62	1	(6)
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(2)	20	339
Assets classified as held for sale			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	529	662	0
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(1,191)	0	(3)
Foreign currency translation			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	203	2,156	2,955
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(2)	4	3
Equity Method Investments			
Net gains (losses) arising during the period	11	48	(35)
Total of income tax related to items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	117	19	(672)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(1,364)**	2,493	4,410
Total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(2,721)**	(4,278)	6,102
Attributable to:			
Noncontrolling interests	52	45	54
Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components	(2,773)	(4,323)	6,048

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

in € m.	Notes	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Assets:			
Cash and central bank balances		181,364	96,940
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)		11,606	12,842
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	22, 23	16,287	22,456
Securities borrowed	22, 23	20,081	33,557
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading assets		171,044	196,035
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments		485,150	515,594
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		87,587	109,253
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12, 16, 22, 23, 38	743,781	820,883
Financial assets available for sale	16, 22, 23	56,228	73,583
Equity method investments	18	1,027	1,013
Loans	20, 21, 22, 23	408,909	427,749
Securities held to maturity	17	3,206	0
Property and equipment	24	2,804	2,846
Goodwill and other intangible assets	26	8,982	10,078
Other assets	27, 28	126,045	118,137
Assets for current tax	37	1,559	1,285
Deferred tax assets	37	8,666	7,762
Total assets		1,590,546	1,629,130
Liabilities and equity:			
Deposits	29	550,204	566,974
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	22, 23	25,740	9,803
Securities loaned	22, 23	3,598	3,270
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12, 16, 38		
Trading liabilities		57,029	52,304
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments		463,858	494,076
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		60,492	44,852
Investment contract liabilities		592	8,522
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		581,971	599,754
Other short-term borrowings	32	17,295	28,010
Other liabilities	27, 28	155,440	175,005
Provisions	21, 30	10,973	9,207
Liabilities for current tax	37	1,329	1,699
Deferred tax liabilities	37	486	746
Long-term debt	33	172,316	160,016
Trust preferred securities	33	6,373	7,020
Obligation to purchase common shares		0	0
Total liabilities		1,525,727	1,561,506
Common shares, no par value, nominal value of € 2.56	35	3,531	3,531
Additional paid-in capital		33,765	33,572
Retained earnings		18,987	21,182
Common shares in treasury, at cost	35	0	(10)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares		0	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		3,550	4,404
Total shareholders' equity		59,833	62,678
Additional equity components		4,669	4,675
Noncontrolling interests		316	270
Total equity		64,819	67,624
Total liabilities and equity		1,590,546	1,629,130

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

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[2]
Balance as of December 31, 2013	2,610	26,204	28,376	(13)	0	303
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[1]	0	0	1,663	0	0	1,372
Common shares issued	921	7,587	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	(765)	0	0	0
Coupon on additional equity components, net of tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	5	0	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(103)	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	840	0	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	(32)	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	(65)	0	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(9,187)	0	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	8,352	0	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(6)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	41	0	0	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2014	3,531	33,626	29,279	(8)	0	1,675
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[1]	0	0	(6,794)	0	0	(291)
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	(1,034)	0	0	0
Coupon on additional equity components, net of tax	0	0	(228)	0	0	0
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	(10)	0	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(80)	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	880	0	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	0	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	(9,177)	0	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	8,295	0	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(3)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	63	(31)	0	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2015	3,531	33,572	21,182	(10)	0	1,384
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[1]	0	0	(1,402)	0	0	(472)
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coupon on additional equity components, net of tax	0	0	(276)	0	0	0
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	(517)	0	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	64	0	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	239	0	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	2	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	(129)	0	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(5,264)	0	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	5,035	0	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(7)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	263	0	0	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2016	3,531	33,765	18,987	0	0	912

1 Excluding remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax.
2 Excluding unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments.

Unrealized net gains (losses) on derivatives hedging variability of cash flows, net of tax[2]	Unrealized net gains (losses) on assets classified as held for sale, net of tax[2]	Foreign currency translation, net of tax[2]	Unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments	Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax[1]	Total shareholders' equity	Additional equity components[3]	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
(101)	2	(2,713)	53	(2,457)	**54,719**	0	247	**54,966**
181	(2)	2,865	(35)	4,380	6,043	0	54	6,097
0	0	0	0	0	8,508	0	0	8,508
0	0	0	0	0	(765)	0	(4)	(769)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	(103)	0	0	(103)
0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	840
0	0	0	0	0	(32)	0	0	(32)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(65)	0	0	(65)
0	0	0	0	0	(9,187)	0	0	(9,187)
0	0	0	0	0	8,352	0	0	8,352
0	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	0	(6)
0	0	0	0	0	41	4,619[4]	(44)	4,616
79	0	151	18	1,923	**68,351**	4,619	253	**73,223**
18	662	2,044	48	2,481	(4,313)	0	45	(4,269)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(1,034)	0	(10)	(1,044)
0	0	0	0	0	(228)	0	0	(228)
0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	(10)
0	0	0	0	0	(80)	0	0	(80)
0	0	0	0	0	880	0	0	880
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	(9,177)	0	0	(9,177)
0	0	0	0	0	8,295	0	0	8,295
0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	(3)
0	0	0	0	0	33	56[5]	(17)	72
97	662	2,196	66	4,404	**62,678**	4,675	270	**67,624**
46	(662)	223	11	(854)	(2,256)	0	52	(2,204)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(11)	(11)
0	0	0	0	0	(276)	0	0	(276)
0	0	0	0	0	(517)	0	0	(517)
0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	64
0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(129)	0	0	(129)
0	0	0	0	0	(5,264)	0	0	(5,264)
0	0	0	0	0	5,035	0	0	5,035
0	0	0	0	0	(7)	0	0	(7)
0	0	0	0	0	263	(6)[5]	4	262
143	0	2,418	77	3,550	**59,833**	4,669	316	**64,819**

3 Includes Additional Tier 1 Notes, which constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank and are classified as equity in accordance with IFRS.
4 Includes net proceeds from issuance, purchase and sale of Additional Equity Components.
5 Includes net proceeds from purchase and sale of Additional Equity Components.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net Income (loss)	(1,356)	(6,772)	1,691
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	1,383	956	1,134
Restructuring activities	484	710	133
Gain on sale of financial assets available for sale, equity method investments, and other	(899)	(430)	(391)
Deferred income taxes, net	(312)	(987)	673
Impairment, depreciation and other amortization, and accretion	3,745	8,908	4,567
Share of net income from equity method investments	(183)	(708)	(569)
Income adjusted for noncash charges, credits and other items	2,862	1,677	7,238
Adjustments for net change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Interest-earning time deposits with central banks and with banks w/o central banks	(2,814)	30,096	8,959
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, securities borrowed	19,440	(10,108)	5,450
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	20,337	12,935	70,639
Loans	18,190	(14,015)	(26,909)
Other assets	(7,847)	26,756	(28,812)
Deposits	(15,237)	26,537	1,551
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and investment contract liabilities	8,686	6,101	(54,334)
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities loaned	16,362	(1,120)	(2,963)
Other short-term borrowings	(10,632)	(16,149)	(17,875)
Other liabilities	(12,888)	(14,177)	22,183
Senior long-term debt	12,328	13,536	14,315
Trading assets and liabilities, positive and negative market values from derivative financial instruments, net	30,341	13,788	4,288
Other, net	(8,518)	(8,605)	(1,678)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	70,610	67,252	2,052
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from:			
Sale of financial assets available for sale	26,855	18,027	11,974
Maturities of financial assets available for sale	6,029	3,986	8,745
Maturities of securities held to maturity	0	0	0
Sale of equity method investments	50	165	124
Sale of property and equipment	206	272	133
Purchase of:			
Financial assets available for sale	(21,639)	(29,665)	(34,158)
Securities held to maturity	0	0	0
Equity method investments	(81)	(95)	(78)
Property and equipment	(725)	(432)	(669)
Net cash received in (paid for) business combinations/divestitures	2,023	555	1,931
Other, net	(1,479)	(1,055)	(826)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	11,239	(8,242)	(12,824)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuances of subordinated long-term debt	815	2,942	101
Repayments and extinguishments of subordinated long-term debt	(1,102)	(2,043)	(3,142)
Issuances of trust preferred securities	121	788	49
Repayments and extinguishments of trust preferred securities	(840)	(5,114)	(2,709)
Common shares issued	0	0	8,508
Purchases of treasury shares	(5,264)	(9,177)	(9,187)
Sale of treasury shares	4,983	8,316	8,318
Additional Equity Components (AT1) issued	0	0	4,676
Purchases of Additional Equity Components (AT1)	(207)	(407)	(921)
Sale of Additional Equity Components (AT1)	202	442	888
Coupon on additional equity components, pre tax	(333)	(269)	0
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(11)	(10)	(4)
Net change in noncontrolling interests	(13)	(17)	(17)
Cash dividends paid to Deutsche Bank shareholders	0	(1,034)	(765)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,649)	(5,583)	5,795
Net effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(28)	94	897
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	80,172	53,521	(4,080)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	105,478	51,960	56,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	185,649	105,478	51,960
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities include			
Income taxes paid (received), net	1,572	902	377
Interest paid	10,808	10,608	11,423
Interest and dividends received	25,835	26,177	25,404
Cash and cash equivalents comprise			
Cash and central bank balances (not included Interest-earning time deposits with central banks)	178,292	94,923	47,169
Interbank balances (w/o central banks) (not included: time deposits with banks of € 7,079 m. as of December 31, 2016, € 4,304 m. as of December 31, 2015 and € 31,612 m as of December 31, 2014)	7,599	10,555	4,791
Total	185,891	105,478	51,960

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

01 –
Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates

Basis of Accounting

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ("Deutsche Bank" or the "Parent") is a stock corporation organized under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. Deutsche Bank together with all entities in which Deutsche Bank has a controlling financial interest (the "Group") is a global provider of a full range of corporate and investment banking, private clients and asset management products and services.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are stated in euros, the presentation currency of the Group. All financial information presented in million euros has been rounded to the nearest million. The consolidated financial statements 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 Financial Statements. These disclosures include Segmental Results of Operations and Entity Wide disclosures on Net Revenue Components under IFRS 8, "Operating Segments" provided in the Operating and Financial Review of the Management Report. Additionally the Risk Report includes disclosures about the nature and the extent of risks arising from financial instruments as required by IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", capital disclosures as required under IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" and disclosures in relation to insurance contracts as described in IFRS 4, "Insurance Contracts". These audited disclosures are identified by bracketing in the margins of the Management Report. In addition, with respect to the table entitled "Transitional template for regulatory capital, RWA and capital ratios" set forth in the Risk Report within the section "Risk and Capital Performance: Capital and Leverage Ratio: Development of regulatory capital", the columns captioned "CRR/CRD 4" for each of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (but not the columns captioned "CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded") are also an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements, notwithstanding that they are not identified by bracketing in the margins. These disclosures are also audited.

Critical Accounting Estimates

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. The Group's significant accounting policies are described in "Significant Accounting Policies".

Certain of the Group's accounting policies require critical accounting estimates that involve complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions, some of which may be for matters that are inherently uncertain and susceptible to change. Such critical accounting estimates could change from period to period and may have a material impact on the Group's financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations. Critical accounting estimates could also involve estimates where management could have reasonably used another estimate in the current accounting period. The Group has identified the following significant accounting policies that involve critical accounting estimates:

– the impairment of associates (see “Associates” below)
– the impairment of financial assets available for sale (see “Financial Assets and Liabilities – Financial Assets Classified as Available for Sale” below)
– the determination of fair value (see “Financial Assets and Liabilities – Determination of Fair Value” below)
– the recognition of trade date profit (see “Financial Assets and Liabilities – Recognition of Trade Date Profit” below)
– the impairment of loans and provisions for off-balance sheet positions (see “Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-balance Sheet Positions” below)
– the impairment of goodwill and other intangibles (see “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” below)
– the recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets (see “Income Taxes” below)
– the accounting for legal and regulatory contingencies and uncertain tax positions (see “Provisions” below)

Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a description of the significant accounting policies of the Group. Other than as previously described, these policies have been consistently applied for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Principles of Consolidation

The financial information in the Consolidated Financial Statements includes the parent company, Deutsche Bank AG, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including certain structured entities presented as a single economic unit.

Subsidiaries

The Group’s subsidiaries are those entities which it directly or indirectly controls. Control over an entity is evidenced by the Group’s ability to exercise its power in order to affect any variable returns that the Group is exposed to through its involvement with the entity.

The Group sponsors the formation of structured entities and interacts with structured entities sponsored by third parties for a variety of reasons, including allowing clients to hold investments in separate legal entities, allowing clients to invest jointly in alternative assets, for asset securitization transactions, and for buying or selling credit protection.

When assessing whether to consolidate an entity, the Group evaluates a range of control factors, namely:

– the purpose and design of the entity
– the relevant activities and how these are determined
– whether the Group’s rights result in the ability to direct the relevant activities
– whether the Group has exposure or rights to variable returns
– whether the Group has the ability to use its power to affect the amount of its returns

Where voting rights are relevant, the Group is deemed to have control where it holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights over an entity unless there is evidence that another investor has the practical ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities.

Potential voting rights that are deemed to be substantive are also considered when assessing control.

Likewise, the Group also assesses existence of control where it does not control the majority of the voting power but has the practical ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities. This may arise in circumstances where the size and dispersion of holdings of the shareholders give the Group the power to direct the activities of the investee.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group reassesses the consolidation status at least at every quarterly reporting date. Therefore, any changes in the structure leading to a change in one or more of the control factors, require reassessment when they occur. This includes changes in decision making rights, changes in contractual arrangements, changes in the financing, ownership or capital structure as well as changes following a trigger event which was anticipated in the original documentation.

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

Consistent accounting policies are applied throughout the Group for the purposes of consolidation. Issuances of a subsidiary's stock to third parties are treated as noncontrolling interests. Profit or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests are reported separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

At the date that control of a subsidiary is lost, the Group a) derecognizes the assets (including attributable goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts, b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any noncontrolling interests in the former subsidiary, c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received and any distribution of the shares of the subsidiary, d) recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value and e) recognizes any resulting difference of the above items as a gain or loss in the income statement. Any amounts recognized in prior periods in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary would be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income or transferred directly to retained earnings if required by other IFRSs.

Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not a controlling interest, over the operating and financial management policy decisions of the entity. Significant influence is generally presumed when the Group holds between 20 % and 50 % of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered in assessing whether the Group has significant influence. Among the other factors that are considered in determining whether the Group has significant influence are representation on the board of directors (supervisory board in the case of German stock corporations) and material intercompany transactions. The existence of these factors could require the application of the equity method of accounting for a particular investment even though the Group's investment is less than 20 % of the voting stock.

Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Group's share of the results of associates is adjusted to conform to the accounting policies of the Group and is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Net income (loss) from equity method investments. The Group's share in the associate's profits and losses resulting from intercompany sales is eliminated on consolidation.

If the Group previously held an equity interest in an entity (for example, as available for sale) and subsequently gained significant influence, the previously held equity interest is remeasured to fair value and any gain or loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income associated with the equity interest would be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income at the date the Group gains significant influence, as if the Group had disposed of the previously held equity interest.

Under the equity method of accounting, the Group's investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are initially recorded at cost including any directly related transaction costs incurred in acquiring the associate, and subsequently increased (or decreased) to reflect both the Group's pro-rata share of the post-acquisition net income (or loss) of the associate or jointly controlled entity and other movements included directly in the equity of the associate or jointly controlled entity. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate or a jointly controlled entity is included in the carrying value of the investment (net of any accumulated impairment loss). As goodwill is not reported separately it is not specifically tested for impairment. Rather, the entire equity method investment is tested for impairment at each balance sheet date.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed by comparing the investment's recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell, with its carrying amount. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods is only reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the investment's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case the carrying amount of the investment is increased to its higher recoverable amount.

At the date that the Group ceases to have significant influence over the associate or jointly controlled entity the Group recognizes a gain or loss on the disposal of the equity method investment equal to the difference between the sum of the fair value of any retained investment and the proceeds from disposing of the associate and the carrying amount of the investment. Amounts recognized in prior periods in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates: As the assessment of whether there is objective evidence of impairment may require significant management judgment and the estimates for impairment could change from period to period based on future events that may or may not occur, the Group considers this to be a critical accounting estimate.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in euro, which is the presentation currency of the Group. Various entities in the Group use a different functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

An entity records foreign currency revenues, expenses, gains and losses in its functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are translated at the period end closing rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation and settlement of these items are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in order to align the translation amounts with those recognized from foreign currency related transactions (derivatives) which hedge these monetary assets and liabilities.

Nonmonetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Translation differences on nonmonetary items which are held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss. Translation differences on available for sale nonmonetary items (equity securities) are included in other comprehensive income and recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income when the nonmonetary item is sold as part of the overall gain or loss on sale of the item.

For purposes of translation into the presentation currency, assets, liabilities and equity of foreign operations are translated at the period end closing rate and items of income and expense are translated into euros at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions, or average rates of exchange where these approximate actual rates. The exchange differences arising on the translation of a foreign operation are included in other comprehensive income. For foreign operations that are subsidiaries, the amount of exchange differences attributable to any noncontrolling interests is recognized in noncontrolling interests.

Upon disposal of a foreign subsidiary and associate (which results in loss of control or significant influence over that operation) the total cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Upon partial disposal of a foreign operation that is a subsidiary and which does not result in loss of control, the proportionate share of cumulative exchange differences is reclassified from other comprehensive income to noncontrolling interests as this is deemed a transaction with equity holders. For a partial disposal of an associate which does not result in a loss of significant influence, the proportionate share of cumulative exchange differences is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Interest, Commissions and Fees

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue and associated costs can be reliably measured, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will be realized and the stage of completion of the transaction can be reliably measured. This concept is applied to the key revenue generating activities of the Group as follows.

Net Interest Income – Interest from all interest-bearing assets and liabilities is recognized as net interest income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period using the estimated future cash flows. The estimated future cash flows used in this calculation include those determined by the contractual terms of the asset or liability, all fees that are considered to be integral to the effective interest rate, direct and incremental transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once an impairment loss has been recognized on a loan, held-to-maturity investment or available for sale debt instruments, although the accrual of interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument is discontinued, interest income is recognized based on the rate of interest that was used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. For a loan this would be the original effective interest rate, but a new effective interest rate would be established each time an available for sale debt instrument is impaired as impairment is measured to fair value and would be based on a current market rate.

Commissions and Fee Income – The recognition of fee revenue (including commissions) is determined by the purpose of the fees and the basis of accounting for any associated financial instruments. If there is an associated financial instrument, fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of that financial instrument are included within the effective yield calculation. However, if the financial instrument is carried at fair value through profit or loss, any associated fees are recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is initially recognized, provided there are no significant unobservable inputs used in determining its fair value. Fees earned from services that are provided over a specified service period are recognized over that service period. Fees earned for the completion of a specific service or significant event are recognized when the service has been completed or the event has occurred.

Loan commitment fees related to commitments that are not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in commissions and fee income over the life of the commitment if it is unlikely that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement. If it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fee is deferred until the origination of a loan and recognized as an adjustment to the loan's effective interest rate.

Performance-linked fees or fee components are recognized when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

The following fee income is predominantly earned from services that are provided over a period of time: investment fund management fees, fiduciary fees, custodian fees, portfolio and other management and advisory fees, credit-related fees and commission income. Fees predominantly earned from providing transaction-type services include underwriting fees, corporate finance fees and brokerage fees.

Expenses that are directly related and incremental to the generation of fee income are presented net in Commissions and Fee Income.

Arrangements involving multiple services or products – If the Group contracts to provide multiple products, services or rights to a counterparty, an evaluation is made as to whether an overall fee should be allocated to the different components of the arrangement for revenue recognition purposes. The assessment considers the value of items or services delivered to ensure that the Group's continuing involvement in other aspects of the arrangement are not essential to the items delivered. It also assesses the value of items not yet delivered and, if there is a right of return on delivered items, the probability of future delivery of remaining items or services. If it is determined that it is appropriate to look at the arrangements as separate components, the amounts received are allocated based on the relative value of each component.

If there is no objective and reliable evidence of the value of the delivered item or an individual item is required to be recognized at fair value then the residual method is used. The residual method calculates the amount to be recognized for the delivered component as being the amount remaining after allocating an appropriate amount of revenue to all other components.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group classifies its financial assets and liabilities into the following categories: financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans, held-to-maturity, financial assets available for sale ("AFS") and other financial liabilities. Appropriate classification of financial assets and liabilities is determined at the time of initial recognition or when reclassified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets classified as AFS are recognized or derecognized on trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset or issue or repurchase the financial liability.

Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The Group classifies certain financial assets and financial liabilities as either held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. They are carried at fair value and presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, respectively. Related realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Interest on interest earning assets such as trading loans and debt securities and dividends on equity instruments are presented in interest and similar income for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Trading Assets and Liabilities – Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they have been originated, acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term, or they form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Trading assets include debt and equity securities, derivatives held for trading purposes, commodities and trading loans. Trading liabilities consist primarily of derivative liabilities and short positions.

Financial Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – Certain financial assets and liabilities that do not meet the definition of trading assets and liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option. To be designated at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets and liabilities must meet one of the following criteria: (1) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; (2) a group of financial assets or liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or (3) the instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives unless: (a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or (b) it is clear with little or no analysis that separation is prohibited. In addition, the Group allows the fair value option to be designated only for those financial instruments for which a reliable estimate of fair value can be obtained. Financial assets and liabilities which are designated at fair value through profit or loss, under the fair value option, include repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, certain loans and loan commitments, debt and equity securities and structured note liabilities.

Loan Commitments

Certain loan commitments are classified as derivatives held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option. All other loan commitments remain off-balance sheet. Therefore, the Group does not recognize and measure changes in fair value of these off-balance sheet loan commitments that result from changes in market interest rates or credit spreads. However, as specified in the discussion "Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-Balance sheet positions", these off-balance sheet loan commitments are assessed for impairment individually and where appropriate, collectively.

Loans

Loans include originated and purchased non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity or financial assets AFS. An active market exists when quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Loans not acquired in a business combination or in an asset purchase are initially recognized at their transaction price representing the fair value, which is the cash amount advanced to the borrower. In addition, the net of direct and incremental transaction costs and fees are included in the initial carrying amount of loans. These loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Loans which have been acquired as either part of a business combination or as an asset purchase are initially recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. This includes loans for which an impairment loss had been established by the acquiree before their initial recognition by the Group. The fair value at the acquisition date incorporates expected cash flows which consider the credit quality of these loans including any incurred losses and becomes the new amortized cost base. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Subsequent to the acquisition date the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment in line with the policies described in the section entitled "Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-Balance Sheet Positions". If the loans are determined to be impaired then a loan loss allowance is recognized with a corresponding charge to the provision for credit losses line in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Releases of such loan loss allowances established after their initial recognition are included in the provision for credit losses line. Subsequent improvements in the credit quality of such loans for which no loss allowance had been recorded are recognized immediately through an adjustment to the current carrying value and a corresponding gain is recognized in interest income.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans or financial assets AFS.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Subsequent to the acquisition date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment in line with the policies described in the section entitled "Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-Balance Sheet provisions". If a held-to-maturity investment is considered impaired, then an impairment loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Financial Assets Classified as Available for Sale

Financial assets that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, loans or held-to-maturity are classified as AFS. A financial asset classified as AFS is initially recognized at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discount are recorded in net interest income. Financial assets classified as AFS are carried at fair value with the changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income, unless the asset is subject to a fair value hedge, in which case changes in fair value resulting from the risk being hedged are recorded in other income. For monetary financial assets classified as AFS (debt instruments), changes in carrying amounts relating to changes in foreign exchange rate are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income as indicated above. For financial assets classified as AFS that are nonmonetary items (equity instruments), the gain or loss that is recognized in other comprehensive income includes any related foreign exchange component.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below cost. In the case of debt securities classified as AFS, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as for loans.

If there is evidence of impairment, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the period, reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale. This impairment loss for the period is determined as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortization) and current fair value of the asset less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

When an AFS debt security is impaired, any subsequent decreases in fair value are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as it is considered further impairment. Any subsequent increases are also recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income until the asset is no longer considered impaired. When the fair value of the AFS debt security recovers to at least amortized cost it is no longer considered impaired and subsequent changes in fair value are reported in other comprehensive income.

Reversals of impairment losses on equity investments classified as AFS are not reversed through the Consolidated Statement of Income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Realized gains and losses are reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale. Generally, the weighted-average cost method is used to determine the cost of financial assets. Unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income are transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Income on disposal of an available for sale asset and reported in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.

Critical Accounting Estimates – Because the assessment of objective evidence of impairment require significant management judgment and the estimate of impairment could change from period to period based upon future events that may or may not occur, the Group considers the impairment of Financial Assets classified as Available for Sale to be a critical accounting estimate. For additional information see Note 7 “Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Available for Sale”.

Financial Liabilities

Except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities include long-term and short-term debt issued which are initially measured at fair value, which is the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. Repurchases of issued debt in the market are treated as extinguishments and any related gain or loss is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income. A subsequent sale of own bonds in the market is treated as a reissuance of debt.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Group may reclassify certain financial assets out of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss classification (trading assets) and the AFS classification into the loans or held-to-maturity classification. For assets to be reclassified there must be a clear change in management intent with respect to the assets since initial recognition and the financial asset must meet the definition of a loan or held-to-maturity investment at the reclassification date. Additionally, there must be an intent and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future at the reclassification date. For held-to-maturity investments there must be a positive intention and ability to hold the asset until maturity.

Financial assets are reclassified at their fair value at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss already recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income is not reversed. The fair value of the instrument at reclassification date becomes the new amortized cost of the instrument. The expected cash flows on the financial instruments are estimated at the reclassification date and these estimates are used to calculate a new effective interest rate for the instruments. If there is a subsequent increase in expected future cash flows on reclassified assets as a result of increased recoverability, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate from the date of the change in estimate rather than as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset at the date of the change in estimate. If there is a subsequent decrease in expected future cash flows the asset would be assessed for impairment as discussed in the section entitled "Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-Balance Sheet Positions". Any changes in the timing of the cash flows of reclassified assets which are not deemed impaired are recorded as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset.

For instruments reclassified from AFS to loans or held-to-maturity, any unrealized gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is subsequently amortized into interest income using the effective interest rate of the instrument. If the instrument is subsequently impaired, any unrealized loss which is held in accumulated other comprehensive income for that instrument at that date is immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

To the extent that assets categorized as loans are repaid, restructured or eventually sold and the amount received is less than the carrying value at that time, then a loss would be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of income as a component of the provision for credit losses, if the loan is impaired, or otherwise in other Income, if the loan is not impaired.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amount presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, only if the Group holds a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognized amounts must be enforceable in both the normal course of business, in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of both the Group and its counterparty. In all other situations they are presented gross. When financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the associated income and expense items will also be offset in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless specifically prohibited by an applicable accounting standard.

The majority of the offsetting applied by the Group relates to derivatives and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. A significant portion of offsetting is applied to interest rate derivatives and related cash margin balances, which are cleared through central clearing parties such as the London Clearing House. The Group also offsets repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements for which the Group has the right to set off and has the intent to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle a liability simultaneously. For further information please refer to Note 19 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities".

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an arm's length transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of instruments that are quoted in active markets is determined using the quoted prices where they represent those at which regularly and recently occurring transactions take place. The Group measures certain portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of their net risk exposures when the following criteria are met:

– The group of financial assets and liabilities is managed on the basis of its net exposure to a particular market risk (or risks) or to the credit risk of a particular counterparty, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy,
– the fair values are provided to key management personnel, and
– the financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This portfolio valuation approach is consistent with how the Group manages its net exposures to market and counterparty credit risks.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The Group uses valuation techniques to establish the fair value of instruments where prices quoted in active markets are not available. Therefore, where possible, parameter inputs to the valuation techniques are based on observable data derived from prices of relevant instruments traded in an active market. These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment, the degree of which will depend on the price transparency for the instrument or market and the instrument's complexity.

In reaching estimates of fair value management judgment needs to be exercised. The areas requiring significant management judgment are identified, documented and reported to senior management as part of the valuation control process and the standard monthly reporting cycle. The specialist model validation and valuation control groups focus attention on the areas of subjectivity and judgment.

The level of management judgment required in establishing fair value of financial instruments for which there is a quoted price in an active market is usually minimal. Similarly there is little subjectivity or judgment required for instruments valued using valuation models which are standard across the industry and where all parameter inputs are quoted in active markets.

The level of subjectivity and degree of management judgment required is more significant for those instruments valued using specialized and sophisticated models and where some or all of the parameter inputs are less liquid or less observable. Management judgment is required in the selection and application of appropriate parameters, assumptions and modeling techniques. In particular, where data are obtained from infrequent market transactions then extrapolation and interpolation techniques must be applied. Where no market data are available for a particular instrument then pricing inputs are determined 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, and making appropriate adjustment to reflect the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions. Where different valuation techniques indicate a range of possible fair values for an instrument then management has to decide what point within the range of estimates appropriately represents the fair value. Further, some valuation adjustments may require the exercise of management judgment to achieve fair value.

Under IFRS, the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are required to be disclosed according to the inputs to the valuation method that are used to determine their fair value. Specifically, segmentation is required between those valued using quoted market prices in an active market (level 1), valuation techniques based on observable parameters (level 2) and valuation techniques using significant unobservable parameters (level 3). Management judgment is required in determining the category to which certain instruments should be allocated. This specifically arises when the valuation is determined by a number of parameters, some of which are observable and others are not. Further, the classification of an instrument can change over time to reflect changes in market liquidity and therefore price transparency.

The Group provides a sensitivity analysis of the impact upon the level 3 financial instruments of using a reasonably possible alternative for the unobservable parameter. The determination of reasonably possible alternatives requires significant management judgment.

For financial instruments measured at amortized cost (which includes loans, deposits and short and long term debt issued) the Group discloses the fair value. Generally there is limited or no trading activity in these instruments and therefore the fair value determination requires significant management judgment.

For further discussion of the valuation methods and controls and quantitative disclosures with respect to the determination of fair value, please refer to Note 14 "Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value" and Note 15 "Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value".

Recognition of Trade Date Profit

If there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation technique, the financial instrument is recognized at the transaction price and any profit implied from the valuation technique at trade date is deferred.

Using systematic methods, the deferred amount is recognized over the period between trade date and the date when the market is expected to become observable, or over the life of the trade (whichever is shorter). Such methodology is used because it reflects the changing economic and risk profile of the instrument as the market develops or as the instrument itself progresses to maturity. Any remaining trade date deferred profit is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income when the transaction becomes observable or the Group enters into off-setting transactions that substantially eliminate the instrument's risk. In the rare circumstances that a trade date loss arises, it would be recognized at inception of the transaction to the extent that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made.

Critical Accounting Estimates – Management judgment is required in determining whether there exist significant unobservable inputs in the valuation technique. Once deferred, the decision to subsequently recognize the trade date profit requires a careful assessment of the then current facts and circumstances supporting observability of parameters and/or risk mitigation.

Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives are used to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency, credit and other market price risks, including exposures arising from forecast transactions. All freestanding contracts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes are carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet regardless of whether they are held for trading or nontrading purposes.

The changes in fair value on derivatives held for trading are included in net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded Derivatives

Some hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non-derivative component. In such cases, the derivative component is termed an embedded derivative, with the non-derivative component representing the host contract. If the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract and the hybrid contract itself is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is bifurcated and reported at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract will continue to be accounted for in accordance with the appropriate accounting standard. The carrying amount of an embedded derivative is reported in the same Consolidated Balance Sheet line item as the host contract. Certain hybrid instruments have been designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option.

Hedge Accounting

For accounting purposes there are three possible types of hedges: (1) hedges of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments (fair value hedges); (2) hedges of the variability of future cash flows from highly probable forecast transactions and floating rate assets and liabilities (cash flow hedges); and (3) hedges of the translation adjustments resulting from translating the functional currency financial statements of foreign operations into the presentation currency of the parent (hedges of net investments in foreign operations).

When hedge accounting is applied, the Group designates and documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedging transactions and the nature of the risk being hedged. This documentation includes a description of how the Group will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Hedge effectiveness is assessed at inception and throughout the term of each hedging relationship. Hedge effectiveness is always assessed, even when the terms of the derivative and hedged item are matched.

Hedging derivatives are reported as other assets and other liabilities. In the event that a derivative is subsequently de-designated from a hedging relationship, it is transferred to financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

For hedges of changes in fair value, the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset, liability or unrecognized firm commitment, or a portion thereof, attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income along with changes in the entire fair value of the derivative. When hedging interest rate risk, any interest accrued or paid on both the derivative and the hedged item is reported in interest income or expense and the unrealized gains and losses from the hedge accounting fair value adjustments are reported in other income. When hedging the foreign exchange risk of an AFS security, the fair value adjustments related to the security's foreign exchange exposures are also recorded in other income. Hedge ineffectiveness is reported in other income and is measured as the net effect of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in the fair value of the hedged item arising from changes in the market rate or price related to the risk(s) being hedged.

If a fair value hedge of a debt instrument is discontinued prior to the instrument's maturity because the derivative is terminated or the relationship is de-designated, any remaining interest rate-related fair value adjustments made to the carrying amount of the debt instrument (basis adjustments) are amortized to interest income or expense over the remaining term of the original hedging relationship. For other types of fair value adjustments and whenever a fair value hedged asset or liability is sold or otherwise derecognized, any basis adjustments are included in the calculation of the gain or loss on derecognition.

For hedges of variability in future cash flows, there is no change to the accounting for the hedged item and the derivative is carried at fair value, with changes in value reported initially in other comprehensive income to the extent the hedge is effective. These amounts initially recorded in other comprehensive income are subsequently reclassified into the Consolidated Statement of Income in the same periods during which the forecast transaction affects the Consolidated Statement of Income. Thus, for hedges of interest rate risk, the amounts are amortized into interest income or expense at the same time as the interest is accrued on the hedged transaction.

Hedge ineffectiveness is recorded in other income and is measured as changes in the excess (if any) in the absolute cumulative change in fair value of the actual hedging derivative over the absolute cumulative change in the fair value of the hypothetically perfect hedge.

When hedges of variability in cash flows attributable to interest rate risk are discontinued, amounts remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income are amortized to interest income or expense over the remaining life of the original hedge relationship, unless the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur in which case the amount will be reclassified into other income immediately. When hedges of variability in cash flows attributable to other risks are discontinued, the related amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income are reclassified into either the same Consolidated Statement of Income caption and period as profit or loss from the forecast transaction, or into other income when the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur.

For hedges of the translation adjustments resulting from translating the functional currency financial statements of foreign operations (hedges of net investments in foreign operations) into the functional currency of the parent, the portion of the change in fair value of the derivative due to changes in the spot foreign exchange rates is recorded as a foreign currency translation adjustment in other comprehensive income to the extent the hedge is effective; the remainder is recorded as other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are subsequently recognized in profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operations.

Impairment of Loans and Provision for Off-Balance Sheet Positions

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans that are individually significant. It then assesses 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.

To allow management to determine whether a loss event has occurred on an individual basis, all significant counterparty relationships are reviewed periodically. This evaluation considers current information and events related to the counterparty, such as the counterparty experiencing significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, for example, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

If there is evidence of impairment leading to an impairment loss for an individual counterparty relationship, then the amount of the loss is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the loan(s), including accrued interest, and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate or the effective interest rate established upon reclassification to loans, including cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. The carrying amount of the loans is reduced by the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as a component of the provision for credit losses.

The collective assessment of impairment is to establish an allowance amount relating to loans that are either individually significant but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment, or are not individually significant but for which there is, on a portfolio basis, a loss amount that is probable of having occurred and is reasonably estimable. The loss amount has three components. The first component is an amount for transfer and currency convertibility risks for loan exposures in countries where there are serious doubts about the ability of counterparties to comply with the repayment terms due to the economic or political situation prevailing in the respective country of domicile. This amount is calculated using ratings for country risk and transfer risk which are established and regularly reviewed for each country in which the Group does business. The second component is an allowance amount representing the incurred losses on the portfolio of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, which are loans to individuals and small business customers of the private and retail business. The loans are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics and the allowance for each group is determined using statistical models based on historical experience. The third component represents an estimate of incurred losses inherent in the group of loans that have not yet been individually identified or measured as part of the smaller-balance homogeneous loans. Loans that were found not to be impaired when evaluated on an individual basis are included in the scope of this component of the allowance.

Once a loan is identified as impaired, although the accrual of interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan is discontinued, the accretion of the net present value of the written down amount of the loan due to the passage of time is recognized as interest income based on the original effective interest rate of the loan.

At each balance sheet date, all impaired loans are reviewed for changes to the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. Any change to the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized as a change to the allowance account and recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as a component of the provision for credit losses.

When it is considered that there is no realistic prospect of recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to the Group, the loan and any associated allowance is charged off (the loan and the related allowance are removed from the balance sheet). Individually significant loans where specific loan loss provisions are in place are evaluated at least quarterly on a case-by-case basis. For this category of loans, the number of days past due is an indicator for a charge-off but is not a determining factor. A charge-off will only take place after considering all relevant information, such as the occurrence of a significant change in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or the proceeds from the collateral are insufficient to completely satisfy the current carrying amount of the loan.

For collectively assessed loans, which are primarily mortgages and consumer finance loans, the timing of a charge-off depends on whether there is any underlying collateral and the Group's estimate of the amount collectible and the legal requirements in the jurisdiction in which the loan is originated.

Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance account and are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as a component of the provision for credit losses.

The process to determine the provision for off-balance sheet positions is similar to the methodology used for loans. Any loss amounts are recognized as an allowance in the Consolidated Balance Sheet within provisions and charged to the Consolidated Statement of Income as a component of the provision for credit losses.

If in a subsequent period the amount of a previously recognized impairment loss decreases and the decrease is due to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the impairment loss is reversed by reducing the allowance account accordingly. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The accounting estimates and judgments related to the impairment of loans and provision for off-balance sheet positions is a critical accounting estimate because the underlying assumptions used for both the individually and collectively assessed impairment can change from period to period and may significantly affect the Group's results of operations.

In assessing assets for impairments, management judgment is required, particularly in circumstances of economic and financial uncertainty, such as those of the recent financial crisis, when developments and changes to expected cash flows can occur both with greater rapidity and less predictability. The actual amount of the future cash flows and their timing may differ from the estimates used by management and consequently may cause actual losses to differ from reported allowances.

For those loans which are deemed to be individually significant, the determination of the impairment allowance often requires the use of considerable judgment concerning such matters as local economic conditions, the financial performance of the counterparty and the value of any collateral held, for which there may not be a readily accessible market.

The determination of the allowance for portfolios of loans of smaller balance homogenous loans and for those loans which are individually significant but for which no objective evidence of impairment exists is calculated using statistical models. Such statistical models incorporate numerous estimates and judgments. The Group performs a regular review of the models and underlying data and assumptions. The probability of defaults, loss recovery rates and judgments concerning ability of borrowers in foreign countries to transfer the foreign currency necessary to comply with debt repayments, amongst other things, are incorporated into this review.

The quantitative disclosures are provided in Note 20 "Loans" and Note 21 "Allowance for Credit Losses".

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Asset Derecognition

A financial asset is considered for derecognition when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Group has either transferred the contractual right to receive the cash flows from that asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more recipients, subject to certain criteria.

The Group derecognizes a transferred financial asset if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group enters into transactions in which it transfers previously recognized financial assets but retains substantially all the associated risks and rewards of those assets; for example, a sale to a third party in which the Group enters into a concurrent total return swap with the same counterparty. These types of transactions are accounted for as secured financing transactions.

In transactions in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset are neither retained nor transferred, the Group derecognizes the transferred asset if control over that asset is not retained, i.e., if the transferee has the practical ability to sell the transferred asset. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets and liabilities, as appropriate. If control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, which is determined by the extent to which it remains exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

The derecognition criteria are also applied to the transfer of part of an asset, rather than the asset as a whole, or to a group of similar financial assets in their entirety, when applicable. If transferring a part of an asset, such part must be a specifically identified cash flow, a fully proportionate share of the asset, or a fully proportionate share of a specifically-identified cash flow.

If an existing financial asset is replaced by another asset from the same counterparty on substantially different terms, or if the terms of the financial asset are substantially modified (due to forbearance measures or otherwise), the existing financial asset is derecognized and a new asset is recognized. Any difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Securitization

The Group securitizes various consumer and commercial financial assets, which is achieved via the transfer of these assets to a structured entity, which issues securities to investors to finance the acquisition of the assets. Financial assets awaiting securitization are classified and measured as appropriate under the policies in the “Financial Assets and Liabilities” section. If the structured entity is not consolidated then the transferred assets may qualify for derecognition in full or in part, under the policy on derecognition of financial assets. Synthetic securitization structures typically involve derivative financial instruments for which the policies in the “Derivatives and Hedge Accounting” section would apply. Those transfers that do not qualify for derecognition may be reported as secured financing or result in the recognition of continuing involvement liabilities. The investors and the securitization vehicles generally have no recourse to the Group’s other assets in cases where the issuers of the financial assets fail to perform under the original terms of those assets.

Interests in the securitized financial assets may be retained in the form of senior or subordinated tranches, interest only strips or other residual interests (collectively referred to as “retained interests”). Provided the Group’s retained interests do not result in consolidation of a structured entity, nor in continued recognition of the transferred assets, these interests are typically recorded in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and carried at fair value. Consistent with the valuation of similar financial instruments, the fair value of retained tranches or the financial assets is initially and subsequently determined using market price quotations where available or internal pricing models that utilize variables such as yield curves, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, interest rate volatilities and spreads. The assumptions used for pricing are based on observable transactions in similar securities and are verified by external pricing sources, where available. Where observable transactions in similar securities and other external pricing sources are not available, management judgment must be used to determine fair value. The Group may also periodically hold interests in securitized financial assets and record them at amortized cost.

In situations where the Group has a present obligation (either legal or constructive) to provide financial support to an unconsolidated securitization entity a provision will be created if the obligation can be reliably measured and it is probable that there will be an outflow of economic resources required to settle it.

When an asset is derecognized a gain or loss equal to the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the transferred asset is recorded. When a part of an asset is derecognized, gains or losses on securitization depend in part on the carrying amount of the transferred financial assets, allocated between the financial assets derecognized and the retained interests based on their relative fair values at the date of the transfer.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. If an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements (“reverse repurchase agreements”) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”) are treated as collateralized financings and are recognized initially at fair value, being the amount of cash disbursed and received, respectively. The party disbursing the cash takes possession of the securities serving as collateral for the financing and having a market value equal to, or in excess of, the principal amount loaned. The securities received under reverse repurchase agreements and securities delivered under repurchase agreements are not recognized on, or derecognized from, the balance sheet, because the risks and rewards of ownership are not obtained nor relinquished. Securities delivered under repurchase agreements which are not derecognized from the balance sheet and where the counterparty has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral are disclosed in Note 23 “Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral”.

The Group has chosen to apply the fair value option to certain repurchase and reverse repurchase portfolios that are managed on a fair value basis.

Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements is reported as interest income and interest expense, respectively.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed transactions generally require the Group to deposit cash with the securities lender. In a securities loaned transaction, the Group generally receives either cash collateral, in an amount equal to or in excess of the market value of securities loaned, or securities. The Group monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and securities loaned and additional collateral is disbursed or obtained, if necessary.

The amount of cash advanced or received is recorded as securities borrowed and securities loaned, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The securities borrowed are not themselves recognized in the financial statements. If they are sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss and any subsequent gain or loss is included in the Consolidated Statement of Income in net gains (losses) on financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Securities lent to counterparties are also retained on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Fees received or paid are reported in interest income and interest expense, respectively. Securities lent to counterparties which are not derecognized from the Consolidated Balance Sheet and where the counterparty has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral are disclosed are disclosed in Note 23 “Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral”.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates and represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired at the date of the acquisition.

For the purpose of calculating goodwill, fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows to present value. This discounting is either performed using market rates or by using risk-free rates and risk-adjusted expected future cash flows. Any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree is measured either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets (this is determined for each business combination).

Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is capitalized and reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if there are indications that impairment may have occurred. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs"), which are the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets and that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and considering the business level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. In identifying whether cash inflows from an asset (or a group of assets) are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets (or groups of assets) various factors are considered, including how management monitors the entity's operations or makes decisions about continuing or disposing of the entity's assets and operations.

If goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the attributable goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on its disposal.

Certain non-integrated investments are not allocated to a CGU. Impairment testing is performed individually for each of these assets.

Corporate assets are allocated to a CGU when the allocation can be done on a reasonable and consistent basis. If this is not possible, the individual CGU is tested without the corporate assets. They are then tested on the level of the minimum collection of CGUs to which they can be allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis.

Intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and their fair value can be measured reliably. Intangible assets that have a finite useful life are stated at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Customer-related intangible assets that have a finite useful life are amortized over periods of between 1 and 20 years on a straight-line basis based on their expected useful life. These assets are tested for impairment and their useful lives reaffirmed at least annually.

Certain intangible assets have an indefinite useful life and hence are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred.

Costs related to software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. Capitalized costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the asset's useful life which is deemed to be either three, five or ten years. Eligible costs include external direct costs for materials and services, as well as payroll and payroll-related costs for employees directly associated with an internal-use software project. Overhead costs, as well as costs incurred during the research phase or after software is ready for use, are expensed as incurred. Capitalized software costs are tested for impairment either annually if still under development or when there is an indication of impairment once the software is in use.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The determination of the recoverable amount in the impairment assessment of non-financial assets requires estimates based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, present value or other valuation techniques, or a combination thereof, necessitating management to make subjective judgments and assumptions. Because these estimates and assumptions could result in significant differences to the amounts reported if underlying circumstances were to change, the Group considers these estimates to be critical.

The quantitative disclosures are provided in Note 26 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as of the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted and measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party (for example, because the obligation is covered by an insurance policy), an asset is recognized if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received.

Critical Accounting Estimates – The use of estimates is important in determining provisions for potential losses that may arise from litigation, regulatory proceedings and uncertain income tax positions. The Group estimates and provides for potential losses that may arise out of litigation, regulatory proceedings and uncertain income tax positions to the extent that such losses are probable and can be estimated, in accordance with IAS 37, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” or IAS 12, “Income Taxes”, respectively. Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and the Group’s final liabilities may ultimately be materially different.

Contingencies in respect of legal matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance. Significant judgment is required in assessing probability and making estimates in respect of contingencies, and the Group’s final liability may ultimately be materially different. The Group’s total liability in respect of litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses after considering, among other factors, the progress of each case, the Group’s experience and the experience of others in similar cases, and the opinions and views of legal counsel. Predicting the outcome of the Group’s litigation matters is inherently difficult, particularly in cases in which claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages. See Note 30 “Provisions” for information on the Group’s judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings.

Income Taxes

The Group recognizes the current and deferred tax consequences of transactions that have been included in the consolidated financial statements using the provisions of the respective jurisdictions’ tax laws. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items that are recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case the related tax is recognized either directly in equity or other comprehensive income accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which those unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period that the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when (1) they arise from the same tax reporting entity or tax group of reporting entities, (2) the legally enforceable right to offset exists and (3) they are intended to be settled net or realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities exists and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxing authority on either the same tax reporting entity or tax group of reporting entities.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures except when the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are provided on deductible temporary differences arising from such investments only to the extent that it is probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and sufficient taxable income will be available against which those temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax related to fair value re-measurement of AFS investments, cash flow hedges and other items, which are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income, is also credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income and subsequently recognized in the consolidated statement of income once the underlying transaction or event to which the deferred tax relates is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

For share-based payment transactions, the Group may receive a tax deduction related to the compensation paid in shares. The amount deductible for tax purposes may differ from the cumulative compensation expense recorded. At any reporting date, the Group must estimate the expected future tax deduction based on the current share price. The associated current and deferred tax consequences are recognized as income or expense in the consolidated statement of income for the period. If the amount deductible, or expected to be deductible, for tax purposes exceeds the cumulative compensation expense, the excess tax benefit is recognized directly in equity.

The Group’s insurance business in the United Kingdom (Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited) was (until its disposal) subject to income tax on its policyholder’s investment returns (policyholder tax). This tax was included in the Group’s income tax expense/benefit even though it was economically the income tax expense/benefit of the policyholder, which reduced/increased the Group’s liability to the policyholder.

Critical Accounting Estimates – In determining the amount of deferred tax assets, the Group uses historical tax capacity and profitability information and, if relevant, forecasted operating results based upon approved business plans, including a review of the eligible carry-forward periods, available tax planning opportunities and other relevant considerations. Each quarter, the Group re-evaluates its estimate related to deferred tax assets, including its assumptions about future profitability.

The Group believes that the accounting estimate related to the deferred tax assets is a critical accounting estimate because the underlying assumptions can change from period to period and requires significant management judgment. For example, tax law changes or variances in future projected operating performance could result in a change of the deferred tax asset. If the Group was not able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to its deferred tax assets would be charged to income tax expense or directly to equity in the period such determination was made. If the Group was to recognize previously unrecognized deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to its deferred tax asset would be credited to income tax expense or directly to equity in the period such determination was made.

For further information on the Group's deferred taxes (including quantitative disclosures on recognized deferred tax assets) see Note 37 "Income Taxes".

Business Combinations and Noncontrolling Interests

The Group uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. At the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiary, the cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the consideration given, including any cash or non cash consideration (equity instruments) transferred, any contingent consideration, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree and liabilities incurred or assumed. The excess of the aggregate of the cost of an acquisition and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the aggregate of the acquisition cost and any noncontrolling interests is below the fair value of the identifiable net assets (negative goodwill), a gain is reported in other income. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

In business combinations achieved in stages ("step acquisitions"), a previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts recognized in prior periods in other comprehensive income associated with the previously held investment would be recognized on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the previously held equity interest.

Noncontrolling interests are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as a separate component of equity, which is distinct from the Group's shareholders' equity. The net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is separately disclosed on the face of the consolidated statement of income. Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiaries which do not result in a change of control are treated as transactions between equity holders and are reported in additional paid-in capital ("APIC").

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Individual non-current non-financial assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if they are available for immediate sale in their present condition subject only to the customary sales terms of such assets (and disposal groups) and their sale is considered highly probable. For a sale to be highly probable, management must be committed to a sales plan and actively looking for a buyer. Furthermore, the assets (and disposal groups) must be actively marketed at a reasonable sales price in relation to their current fair value and the sale should be expected to be completed within one year. Non-current non-financial assets (and disposal groups) which meet the criteria for held for sale classification are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented within "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" in the balance sheet. The comparatives are not represented when non-current assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale. If the disposal group contains financial instruments, no adjustment to their carrying amounts is permitted.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment includes own-use properties, leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment and software (operating systems only). Own-use properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is generally recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of estimated useful lives is 25 to 50 years for property and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment (including initial improvements to purchased buildings). Leasehold improvements are capitalized and subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease and the estimated useful life of the improvement, which generally ranges from 3 to 18 years. Depreciation of property and equipment is included in general and administrative expenses. Maintenance and repairs are also charged to general and administrative expenses. Gains and losses on disposals are included in other income.

Property and equipment are assessed for any indication of impairment at each quarterly reporting date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, must be estimated and an impairment charge is recorded to the extent the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. After the recognition of impairment of an asset, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to reflect the asset's revised carrying amount. If an impairment is later reversed, the depreciation charge is adjusted prospectively.

Properties leased under a finance lease are capitalized as assets in property and equipment and depreciated over the terms of the leases.

Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

The Group has chosen to apply the fair value option to certain written financial guarantees that are managed on a fair value basis. Financial guarantees that the Group has not designated at fair value are recognized initially in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee is given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized, less cumulative amortization, and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation as of the balance sheet date. These estimates are determined based on experience with similar transactions and history of past losses, and management's determination of the best estimate.

Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is recorded in the consolidated statement of income in provision for credit losses.

Leasing Transactions

The Group enters into lease contracts, predominantly for premises, as a lessee. The terms and conditions of these contracts are assessed and the leases are classified as operating leases or finance leases according to their economic substance at inception of the lease.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is either the interest rate implicit in the lease, if it is practicable to determine, or the incremental borrowing rate. Contingent rentals are recognized as an expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease rentals payable are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, which commences when the lessee controls the physical use of the property. Lease incentives are treated as a reduction of rental expense and are also recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee Benefits

Pension Benefits

The Group provides a number of pension plans. In addition to defined contribution plans, there are retirement benefit plans accounted for as defined benefit plans. The assets of all the Group's defined contribution plans are held in independently administered funds. Contributions are generally determined as a percentage of salary and are expensed based on employee services rendered, generally in the year of contribution.

All retirement benefit plans accounted for as defined benefit plans are valued using the projected unit-credit method to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related service costs. Under this method, the determination is based on actuarial calculations which include assumptions about demographics, salary increases and interest and inflation rates. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in equity in the period in which they occur. The majority of the Group's benefit plans is funded.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition, the Group maintains unfunded contributory post-employment medical plans for a number of current and retired employees who are mainly located in the United States. These plans pay stated percentages of eligible medical and dental expenses of retirees after a stated deductible has been met. The Group funds these plans on a cash basis as benefits are due. Analogous to retirement benefit plans these plans are valued using the projected unit-credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income and presented in equity.

Refer to Note 36 "Employee Benefits" for further information on the accounting for pension benefits and other post-employment benefits.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits arise when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits as a liability and an expense if the Group is demonstrably committed to a detailed formal plan without realistic possibility of withdrawal. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on high-quality corporate bonds.

Share-Based Compensation

Compensation expense for awards classified as equity instruments is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the share-based award. For share awards, the fair value is the quoted market price of the share reduced by the present value of the expected dividends that will not be received by the employee and adjusted for the effect, if any, of restrictions beyond the vesting date. In case an award is modified such that its fair value immediately after modification exceeds its fair value immediately prior to modification, a remeasurement takes place and the resulting increase in fair value is recognized as additional compensation expense.

The Group records the offsetting amount to the recognized compensation expense in additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). Compensation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the period in which employees perform services to which the awards relate or over the period of the tranches for those awards delivered in tranches. Estimates of expected forfeitures are periodically adjusted in the event of actual forfeitures or for changes in expectations. The timing of expense recognition relating to grants which, due to early retirement provisions, include a nominal but non-substantive service period are accelerated by shortening the amortization period of the expense from the grant date to the date when the employee meets the eligibility criteria for the award, and not the vesting date. For awards that are delivered in tranches, each tranche is considered a separate award and amortized separately.

Compensation expense for share-based awards payable in cash is remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date and recognized over the vesting period in which the related employee services are rendered. The related obligations are included in other liabilities until paid.

Obligations to Purchase Common Shares

Forward purchases of Deutsche Bank shares, and written put options where Deutsche Bank shares are the underlying, are reported as obligations to purchase common shares if the number of shares is fixed and physical settlement for a fixed amount of cash is required. At inception, the obligation is recorded at the present value of the settlement amount of the forward or option. For forward purchases and written put options of Deutsche Bank shares, a corresponding charge is made to shareholders' equity and reported as equity classified as an obligation to purchase common shares.

The liabilities are accounted for on an accrual basis, and interest costs, which consist of time value of money and dividends, on the liability are reported as interest expense. Upon settlement of such forward purchases and written put options, the liability is extinguished and the charge to equity is reclassified to common shares in treasury.

Deutsche Bank common shares subject to such forward contracts are not considered to be outstanding for purposes of basic earnings per share calculations, but are for dilutive earnings per share calculations to the extent that they are, in fact, dilutive.

Option and forward contracts on Deutsche Bank shares are classified as equity if the number of shares is fixed and physical settlement is required. All other contracts in which Deutsche Bank shares are the underlying are recorded as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Group's cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments include cash and balances at central banks and demand deposits with banks.

The Group's assignment of cash flows to the operating, investing or financing category depends on the business model ("management approach"). For the Group the primary operating activity is to manage financial assets and financial liabilities. Therefore, the issuance and management of long-term borrowings is a core operating activity which is different than for a non-financial company, where borrowing is not a principal revenue producing activity and thus is part of the financing category.

The Group views the issuance of senior long-term debt as an operating activity. Senior long-term debt comprises structured notes and asset-backed securities, which are designed and executed by Global Markets business lines and which are revenue generating activities. The other component is debt issued by Treasury, which is considered interchangeable with other funding sources; all of the funding costs are allocated to business activities to establish their profitability.

Cash flows related to subordinated long-term debt and trust preferred securities are viewed differently than those related to senior-long term debt because they are managed as an integral part of the Group's capital, primarily to meet regulatory capital requirements. As a result they are not interchangeable with other operating liabilities, but can only be interchanged with equity and thus are considered part of the financing category.

The amounts shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows do not precisely match the movements in the consolidated balance sheet from one period to the next as they exclude non-cash items such as movements due to foreign exchange translation and movements due to changes in the group of consolidated companies.

Movements in balances carried at fair value through profit or loss represent all changes affecting the carrying value. This includes the effects of market movements and cash inflows and outflows. The movements in balances carried at fair value are usually presented in operating cash flows.

Insurance

The Group's insurance business previously issued two types of contracts:

Insurance Contracts – These are annuity and universal life contracts under which the Group has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specific uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Such contracts remain insurance contracts until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. As allowed by IFRS, the Group retained the accounting policies for insurance contracts which it applied prior to the adoption of IFRS (U.S. GAAP) as described further below.

Non-Participating Investment Contracts ("Investment Contracts") – These contracts do not contain significant insurance risk or discretionary participation features. These are measured and reported consistently with other financial liabilities, which are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets held to back annuity contracts had been classified as AFS. Financial assets held for other insurance and investment contracts had been designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

Insurance Contracts

Premiums for single premium business were recognized as income when received. This was the date from which the policy was effective. For regular premium contracts, receivables were recognized at the date when payments were due. Premiums were shown before deduction of commissions. When policies lapsed due to non-receipt of premiums, all related premium income accrued but not received from the date they were deemed to have lapsed, net of related expense, was offset against premiums.

Claims were recorded as an expense when incurred, and reflected the cost of all claims arising during the year, including policyholder profit participations allocated in anticipation of a participation declaration.

The aggregate policy reserves for universal life insurance contracts were equal to the account balance, which represents premiums received and investment returns credited to the policy, less deductions for mortality costs and expense charges. For other unit-linked insurance contracts the policy reserve represented the fair value of the underlying assets.

For annuity contracts, the liability was calculated by estimating the future cash flows over the duration of the in force contracts discounted back to the valuation date allowing for the probability of occurrence. The assumptions were fixed at the date of acquisition with suitable provisions for adverse deviations ("PADs"). This calculated liability value was tested against a value calculated using best estimate assumptions and interest rates based on the yield on the amortized cost of the underlying assets. Should this test produce a higher value, the liability amount would have been reset.

Aggregate policy reserves included liabilities for certain options attached to the Group's unit-linked pension products. These liabilities were calculated based on contractual obligations using actuarial assumptions.

Liability adequacy tests were performed for the insurance portfolios on the basis of estimated future claims, costs, premiums earned and proportionate investment income. For long duration contracts, if actual experience regarding investment yields, mortality, morbidity, terminations or expenses indicated that existing contract liabilities, along with the present value of future gross premiums, would not be sufficient to cover the present value of future benefits and to recover deferred policy acquisition costs, then a premium deficiency would be recognized.

The costs directly attributable to the acquisition of incremental insurance and investment business were deferred to the extent that they were expected to be recoverable out of future margins in revenues on these contracts. These costs would be amortized systematically over a period no longer than that in which they were expected to be recovered out of these future margins.

Investment Contracts

All of the Group's investment contracts are unit-linked. These contract liabilities are determined using current unit prices multiplied by the number of units attributed to the contract holders as of the balance sheet date.

As this amount represents fair value, the liabilities have been classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Deposits collected under investment contracts are accounted for as an adjustment to the investment contract liabilities. Investment income attributable to investment contracts is included in the consolidated statement of income. Investment contract claims reflect the excess of amounts paid over the account balance released. Investment contract policyholders are charged fees for policy administration, investment management, surrenders or other contract services.

The financial assets for investment contracts are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value, and offsetting changes in the fair value of the corresponding financial liabilities, recorded in profit or loss.

Reinsurance

Premiums ceded for reinsurance and reinsurance recoveries on policyholder benefits and claims incurred are reported in income and expense as appropriate. Assets and liabilities related to reinsurance are reported on a gross basis when material. Amounts ceded to reinsurers from reserves for insurance contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the reinsured risk. Accordingly, revenues and expenses related to reinsurance agreements are recognized in a manner consistent with the underlying risk of the business reinsured.

All new material reinsurance arrangements are subject to local Board approval. Once transacted they are subject to regular credit risk review including an assessment of the full exposure and any lending and collateral provision. Impairment is determined in accordance with the Group's accounting policy "Impairment of Financial Assets".

02 –
Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The following are those accounting pronouncements which are relevant to the Group and which have been adopted during 2016 in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1

On January 1, 2016, the Group adopted the amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", which resulted 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 did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Improvements to IFRS 2012-2014 Cycle

On January 1, 2016, the Group adopted amendments to multiple IFRS standards, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvement projects for the 2012-2014 cycle. 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

The following accounting pronouncements were not effective as of December 31, 2016 and therefore have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 2 Share-based Payments

In June 2016, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 2, "Share-based Payment" which clarify the accounting for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments which were developed through the IFRS Interpretations Committee clarify the accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions that include a performance condition, the classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features and the accounting for modifications of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the clarifications to IFRS 2. The amendments have yet to be endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", 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. The standard also requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative and relevant disclosures. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The standard has been endorsed by the EU. Based on December 31, 2016 data and the current implementation status of IFRS 9 as described in further detail below, the Group estimates the adoption of IFRS 9 to lead to an overall reduction in the Group's total shareholders' equity of approximately € 1 billion before tax. This reduction is predominately driven by the impairment requirements of IFRS 9.

Implementation program

The Group has a centrally managed IFRS 9 program sponsored by the Group's chief financial officer and includes subject matter experts on methodology, data sourcing and modeling, IT processing and reporting. The Group's work to date has covered performing an assessment of the population of financial instruments impacted by the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 and developing an impairment methodology to support the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss allowance. Specifically, during 2016 the Group developed its approach for assessing significant increase in credit risk, incorporating forward looking information, including macro-economic factors (to be implemented in 2017) and preparing the required IT systems and process architecture. The Group envisages performing parallel runs in 2017 to ensure procedural readiness and further improve the data quality of new data required.

Overall governance of the program's implementation is through the IFRS 9 Steering Committee and includes representation from Finance, Risk and IT. Guidance and training on IFRS 9 across the Group is delivered across businesses and functions as part of the Group's internal control systems. The Group is in the process of enhancing its existing governance framework to ensure that appropriate validations and controls are in place over new key processes and significant areas of judgment. Governance over the Expected Credit Loss calculation process is split across Risk and Finance functions.

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 the requirements under IFRS 9 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.

In 2016, the Group made an initial determination of business models and assessed the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets to determine the potential classification and measurement changes as a result of IFRS 9. As a result of the analysis performed thus far, the Group has identified a population of financial assets which are expected to be measured at either amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, which will be subject to the IFRS 9 impairment rules. However, the actual impact that IFRS 9 classification and measurement will have on the Group is mainly dependent on the business models and the inventory of financial assets which exist at the effective date, and as such the Group will roll forward our analysis during 2017 to take into consideration any changes in business strategies and composition of financial assets.

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. The standard also allows the Group the option to elect to apply early the presentation of fair value movements of an entity's credit risk in Other Comprehensive Income prior to adopting IFRS 9 in full. The Group has not early adopted this requirement.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 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 (hereafter collectively referred to in this note as financial assets).

The determination of impairment losses and allowance will move from an incurred credit loss model whereby credit losses are recognized when a defined loss event occurs under IAS 39, to an expected loss model under IFRS 9, 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 under IFRS 9. Currently, the Group first evaluates individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans that are individually significant. It then collectively assesses loans that are not individually significant and loans which are significant but for which there is no objective evidence of impairment available under the individual assessment.

Under IFRS 9 for financial assets originated or purchased, the Group will recognize a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, if the credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1). This amount represents the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months. The interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 1.

IFRS 9 requires the recognition of credit losses over the remaining life of the financial assets (‘lifetime expected losses’) which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) and for financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date (Stage 3). The lifetime expected credit losses represent all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The Group leverages existing risk management indicators (e.g. watch list and forbearance trigger), credit rating changes and taking into consideration reasonable and supportable information which allows the Group to identify whether the credit risk of financial assets has significantly increased. This process includes considering forward-looking information, including macro-economic factors. Furthermore, financial assets will be transferred to Stage 2 if 30 days past due. The interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 2.

As the primary definition for credit impaired financial assets moving to Stage 3, the Group will apply the default definition as laid out in CRR Article 178. Interest revenues are calculated on the net carrying amount for these financial assets only. Forward-looking information, including macro-economic factors must be taken into account to measure IFRS 9 compliant expected credit losses.

IFRS 9 does not distinguish between individually significant or not individually significant financial instruments. Therefore, the Group decided to measure the allowance for credit losses on an individual transaction basis. Similarly, the assessment for transferring financial assets between Stages 1, 2 and 3 will also be made on an individual transaction basis. For detailed information on the current impairment approach under IAS 39 please refer to Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates”.

The Group uses three main components to measure expected credit losses which are a probability of default (‘PD’), a loss given default (‘LGD’) and the exposure at default (‘EAD’). Therefore, the Group will leverage the existing parameters of the regulatory framework and risk management practices as much as possible on transaction level. For the purpose of IFRS 9 the allowance for credit losses is affected by a variety of key characteristics, such as, but not limited to the expected balance at default and the related amortization profile as well as the expected life of the financial asset. As a consequence, the allowance for credit losses for Stage 2 financial assets will increase with the expected lifetime or the expected EAD. Incorporating forecasts of future economic conditions into the measurement of expected credit losses will additionally cause an impact on the allowance for credit losses for each stage. In order to calculate lifetime expected credit losses, the Group’s calculation includes deriving the corresponding lifetime PDs from migration matrices that reflect the economic forecasts. To determine whether a financial asset is credit impaired and thus must be classified as Stage 3, one or more events must be identified that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows.

As a result of IFRS 9, there will be an increase in subjectivity as the allowance for credit losses will be based on reasonable and supportable forward-looking information which take into consideration future macro-economic scenarios as provided by Deutsche Bank Research. These macro-economic scenarios are continuously monitored and in addition to being used for the Group's expected credit loss calculation, this information also forms the basis for performing the Group's capital planning and stress-testing. This information provided by Deutsche Bank Research is used to generate possible future scenarios by utilizing the Group's stress testing infrastructure with appropriate modifications to align with IFRS 9 requirements. The Group is in the process of analyzing synergies with the capital forecasting and stress-testing processes. The transition impact and effects resulting from the continuous application of IFRS 9 are reflected in the Group's capital planning for 2018 and onwards. The general use of forward-looking information, including macro-economic factors as well as adjustments taking into account extraordinary factors will be monitored by a governance framework.

IFRS 9 is estimated to result in an increase in the overall level of allowances for credit losses as noted above. This estimated increase is driven by the requirement to record an allowance equal to 12 months expected credit losses on those instruments whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition and driven by the larger population of financial assets to which lifetime expected losses must be applied.

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 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 IAS 39/ IFRS 9. 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 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 will not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The standard has been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, "Leases", which introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There will be only minor changes to the current accounting for lessors. The standard also requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative and relevant disclosures. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16. The standard has yet to be endorsed by the EU.

03 –
Acquisitions and Dispositions

Business Combinations completed in 2016, 2015 and 2014

During the years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group did not undertake any acquisitions accounted for as business combinations.

Acquisitions and Dispositions of Noncontrolling Interests while Retaining Control

During 2016 and 2015, the Group did not engage in acquisitions or dispositions of noncontrolling interests while retaining control over the related subsidiaries.

Postbank

In concluding the domination agreement with Deutsche Postbank AG ("Postbank") in 2012, Deutsche Bank had derecognized from the Group's total equity the remaining noncontrolling interest of € 248 million in Postbank as the minority shareholders ceased to have access to the risks and rewards of ownership of the Postbank shares. Through December 31, 2014, a total of approximately 0.5 million Postbank shares (equal to about 0.22 % of total Postbank shares outstanding) were tendered by minority shareholders to Deutsche Bank under the domination agreement, thereby increasing the Group's direct shareholding to 94.1 % at that time.

On April 22, 2015, Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to purchase an additional 5.9 million (2.7 %) of the Postbank shares, thereby increasing the Group's ownership stake from 94.1 % to 96.8 %. Overall, the transaction resulted in a loss before income tax of approximately € 92 million recorded in C&A in the second quarter 2015. On April 27, 2015, Deutsche Bank requested Postbank to prepare a squeeze-out of the minority shareholders pursuant to Section 327a et seq. of the German Stock Corporation Act. In the specified squeeze-out request to Postbank on July 7, 2015, the amount of cash compensation was set at € 35.05 per Postbank share. After approval of the squeeze-out at the Postbank annual general meeting held on August 28, 2015, a loss before income tax of € 69 million was recorded in the third quarter 2015 in C&A. After a clearance proceeding in front of the Higher Regional Court Cologne, the squeeze-out was entered into the commercial register on December 21, 2015. At settlement on December 30, 2015, Deutsche Bank acquired the remaining 3.2 % shares in Postbank for a total consideration of € 245 million and so owns directly and indirectly 100 % of the Postbank shares.

The Postbank shares have been de-listed from all stock exchanges between December 21, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Dispositions

During 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Group finalized several dispositions of subsidiaries/businesses. These disposals mainly included businesses the Group had previously classified as held for sale, including those of Abbey Life and Maher Terminals Port Elizabeth which were disposed of in 2016 (for more detail on these two transactions, please refer to Note 27 "Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale"). The total cash consideration received for these dispositions in 2016, 2015 and 2014 was € 2.0 billion, € 555 million and € 1.9 billion, respectively. The table below shows the assets and liabilities that were included in these disposals.

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0
All remaining assets	14,858	443	8,346
Total assets disposed	14,858	443	8,346
Total liabilities disposed	12,250	52	6,602

04 – Business Segments and Related Information

The Group's segmental 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 Global Markets. 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 Global Markets net interest income of € 126.4 million for full year 2016 (€ 122.8 million for full year 2015, € 65.4 million for full year 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 noncore activities.

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 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.

From 2016 onwards and in accordance with our targets originally announced in October 2015 our business operations have been organized under the following segments:

- Global Markets ("GM"),
- Corporate & Investment Banking ("CIB"),
- Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients ("PW&CC"),
- Deutsche Asset Management ("Deutsche AM"),
- Postbank ("PB") and
- Non-Core Operations Unit ("NCOU")

The key changes in 2016 are outlined below.

Global Markets ("GM") – Effective from first quarter of 2016, GM included the sales and trading related activities of our former Corporate Banking & Securities ("CB&S") segment. Revenues related to certain financing activities previously included within "Loan Products" in CB&S were included within "Sales & Trading - debt and other products". Mark-to-market gains/losses relating to RWA mitigation on Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) RWA, Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) and certain CVA calculation methodology refinements previously reported under "Sales & Trading" revenues were included in "Other". Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) continued to be reported within "Other". This category also included transfers from and to our segment Corporate & Investment Banking ("CIB") resulting from client coverage and product distribution. Additionally in the second quarter of 2016 the transfer of businesses from Deutsche AM to GM resulted in the re-assignment of goodwill based on relative values in accordance with IFRS. The subsequent impairment review led to an impairment loss of € 285 million in Global Markets.

Corporate & Investment Banking (“CIB”) – Effective from first quarter of 2016, CIB combined the Corporate Finance business components of our former Corporate Banking and Securities (“CB&S”) and Global Transaction Banking (“GTB”) businesses. Transfers from and to our segment Global Markets related to client coverage and product distribution were included in “Loan Products & Other”.

Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients (“PW&CC”) – Within the segment PW&CC, in the first quarter of 2016, we had combined our German and International Private and Commercial Clients (“PCC”) businesses formerly included in the Private & Business Clients (“PBC”) segment with the Wealth Management (“WM”) activities formerly included in Deutsche Asset & Wealth management (“DeAWM”). Revenues from Hua Xia Bank are presented separately within PW&CC to reflect the disposal of this investment as part of our targets originally announced in October 2015.

Deutsche Asset Management (“Deutsche AM”) – Since the first quarter of 2016, Deutsche AM contained the Asset Management activities included in our former DeAWM segment and focused on providing investment solutions to institutions and intermediaries that serve individual clients. In the second quarter of 2016 the transfer of businesses to GM resulted in a re-assignment of, goodwill from Deutsche AM to GM based on relative values in accordance with IFRS.

Postbank (“PB”) – To reflect the planned deconsolidation as formulated in our targets originally announced in October 2015, effective from first quarter of 2016, PB was presented as a separate segment, which combined both core components and non-core components of Postbank previously recorded in our NCOU segment. The reported numbers in the Postbank segment will deviate from Postbank’s stand-alone reporting as a consequence of consolidation effects and the impact of purchase price allocation items.

Non-core Operations Unit (“NCOU”) – As a key change compared to our former structure, effective from first quarter 2016, our NCOU segment no longer contains the aforementioned non-core components related to Postbank.

The goodwill impairment losses in our 2015 results related to CB&S and PBC were allocated to the new segments Global Markets/Corporate & Investment Banking and PW&CC/Postbank respectively based on the goodwill balances related to these business units prior to the third quarter of 2015 impairment.

Certain Liquidity Management activities previously included within our business segments are centrally managed by Treasury and therefore have been transferred to Consolidation & Adjustments, since first quarter of 2016, and are reflected in our business segments on an allocated basis. In the second quarter of 2016, the Liquidity Portfolio business of Asia excluding Japan has been transferred from Global Markets to Treasury.

Measurement of Segment Profit or Loss

Segment reporting requires a presentation of the segment results based on management reporting methods, including a reconciliation between the results of the business segments and the consolidated financial statements, which is presented in the “Management Report: Operating and Financial Review: Deutsche Bank Group: Corporate Divisions: Consolidation & Adjustments”. The information provided about each segment is based on internal management reporting about segment profit or loss, assets and other information which is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. Segment assets are presented in the Group’s internal management reporting based on a consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.

Non-IFRS compliant accounting methods are rarely used in the Group’s management reporting and represent either valuation or classification differences. The largest valuation differences relate to measurement at fair value in management reporting versus measurement at amortized cost under IFRS (for example, for certain financial instruments in the Group’s treasury books in GM and PW&CC) and to the recognition of trading results from own shares in revenues in management reporting (mainly in GM) and in equity under IFRS. The major classification difference relates to noncontrolling interest, which represents the net share of minority shareholders in revenues, provision for credit losses, noninterest expenses and income tax expenses. Noncontrolling interest is reported as a component of pre-tax income for the businesses in management reporting (with a reversal in C&A) and a component of net income appropriation under IFRS.

Since the Group's business activities are diverse in nature and its operations are integrated, certain estimates and judgments have been made to apportion revenue and expense items among the business segments.

The management reporting systems allocate the Group's external net interest income according to the value of funding consumed or provided by each segment's activities, with transfer pricing referencing the Group's access to financing in the wholesale markets. Furthermore, to retain comparability with those competitors that have their own equity funding, the Group allocates a net notional interest credit on its consolidated capital, in line with each segment's proportion of average shareholders' equity.

Management uses certain measures for equity and related ratios as part of its internal reporting system because it believes that these measures provide it with a useful indication of the financial performance of the business segments. The Group discloses such measures to provide investors and analysts with further insight into how management operates the Group's businesses and to enable them to better understand the Group's results. These measures include:

Average Shareholders' Equity – The average shareholders' equity is calculated as average of total shareholders' equity according to IFRS, at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period. The total amount of average shareholders' equity allocated is determined based on the higher of the Group's overall economic risk exposure and the regulatory capital demand. Starting 2016, the Group refined its capital allocation and moved to allocating average shareholders' equity instead of average active equity to the business segments. Under the new methodology, capital held against goodwill and other intangibles is now more comprehensively allocated, allowing the determination of allocated tangible shareholders' equity to reflect the communicated profitability target. The Group's overall economic risk exposure requirement is driven by our internal capital adequacy thresholds for status "normal" as defined in DB Group's risk appetite framework. Since January 2016, the regulatory capital demand is based on our externally communicated target ratios, i.e. a Common Equity Tier 1 target ratio of 12.5 % (10 % in early 2015 and 11 % from June 2015 onwards) and on a Leverage target ratio of 4.5 % (3.5 % in early 2015 and 5 % from June 2015 onwards) 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 Leverage target ratio, excess average shareholders' equity is assigned to C&A. The allocation of average shareholders' equity to business segments reflects the contribution to both aforementioned targets. Segment average shareholders' equity in December 2014 represents the spot values for the period. The difference between the spot values of the segments and the average group amount is captured in C&A.

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".

Entity-Wide Disclosures

The Group's Entity-Wide Disclosures include net revenues from internal and external counterparties. Excluding revenues from internal counterparties would require disproportionate IT investment and is not in line with the Bank's management approach. For detail on our Net Revenue Components please see "Management Report: Operating and Financial Review: Results of Operations: Corporate Divisions".

The following table presents total net revenues (before provisions for credit losses) by geographic area for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The information presented for GM, CIB, PW&CC, AM, PB and NCOU has been classified based primarily on the location of the Group's office in which the revenues are recorded. The information for C&A is presented on a global level only, as management responsibility for C&A is held centrally.

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Germany:			
Global Markets	533	444	538
Corporate & Investment Banking	1,391	1,498	1,595
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	4,198	4,162	4,513
Deutsche Asset Management	888	963	906
Postbank	3,366	3,113	3,259
Non-Core Operations Unit	221	105	132
Total Germany	10,597	10,284	10,942
UK:			
Global Markets	3,411	4,114	2,739
Corporate & Investment Banking	888	1,192	998
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	83	77	76
Deutsche Asset Management	836	748	679
Postbank	0	(0)	(0)
Non-Core Operations Unit	(322)	(73)	8
Total UK	4,896	6,059	4,498
Rest of Europe, Middle East and Africa:			
Global Markets	261	305	550
Corporate & Investment Banking	1,278	1,337	1,275
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	2,360	2,110	2,317
Deutsche Asset Management	502	407	351
Postbank	0	0	0
Non-Core Operations Unit	23	9	2
Total Rest of Europe, Middle East and Africa	4,425	4,167	4,494
Americas (primarily United States):			
Global Markets	3,140	3,526	4,176
Corporate & Investment Banking	2,803	2,696	2,565
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	624	691	588
Deutsche Asset Management	578	727	538
Postbank	0	0	(21)
Non-Core Operations Unit	(305)	754	345
Total Americas	6,840	8,394	8,192
Asia/Pacific:			
Global Markets	1,945	2,469	2,067
Corporate & Investment Banking	1,122	1,323	1,234
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	451	469	375
Deutsche Asset Management	216	176	169
Postbank	0	(0)	0
Non-Core Operations Unit	1	(0)	2
Total Asia/Pacific	3,736	4,436	3,847
Consolidation & Adjustments	(479)	184	(26)
Consolidated net revenues[1]	30,014	33,525	31,949

[1] Consolidated net revenues comprise interest and similar income, interest expenses and total noninterest income (including net commission and fee income). Revenues are attributed to countries based on the location in which the Group's booking office is located. The location of a transaction on the Group's books is sometimes different from the location of the headquarters or other offices of a customer and different from the location of the Group's personnel who entered into or facilitated the transaction. Where the Group records a transaction involving its staff and customers and other third parties in different locations frequently depends on other considerations, such as the nature of the transaction, regulatory considerations and transaction processing considerations.

Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement

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

Net Interest Income

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Interest and similar income:			
Interest-earning deposits with banks	684	499	683
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	359	377	408
Interest income on financial assets available for sale	1,313	1,292	1,341
Dividend income on financial assets available for sale	205	300	97
Loans	12,311	12,219	11,820
Interest income on securities held to maturity	67	0	0
Other	1,417	783	848
Total Interest and similar income not at fair value through profit or loss	16,357	15,470	15,196
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,279	10,496	9,805
Total interest and similar income	25,636	25,967	25,001
Interest expense:			
Interest-bearing deposits	2,583	2,764	3,210
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	255	153	160
Other short-term borrowings	179	229	214
Long-term debt	1,759	1,480	1,882
Trust preferred securities	437	568	785
Other	1,083	357	214
Total Interest expense not at fair value through profit or loss	6,295	5,552	6,465
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,634	4,534	4,264
Total interest expense	10,929	10,086	10,729
Net interest income	14,707	15,881	14,272

Interest income recorded on impaired financial assets was € 63 million, € 67 million and € 94 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Trading income:			
Sales & Trading (equity)	608	542	2,125
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	3,462	4,108	3,203
Total Sales & Trading	4,071	4,649	5,329
Other trading income	(3,524)	(775)	(922)
Total trading income	547	3,874	4,407
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
Breakdown by financial asset/liability category:			
Securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements	(3)	3	(15)
Securities borrowed/loaned	1	0	0
Loans and loan commitments	(109)	(453)	(20)
Deposits	(28)	0	(1)
Long-term debt[1]	303	761	(538)
Other financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	691	(344)	467
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	854	(32)	(108)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,401	3,842	4,299

1 Includes € 0 million, € (0.5) million and € 48 million from securitization structures for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Fair value movements on related instruments of € 0 million, € 0.8 million and € (315) million for December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are reported within trading income. The total of these gains and losses represents the Group's share of the losses in these consolidated securitization structures.

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

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net interest income	14,707	15,881	14,272
Trading income[1]	547	3,874	4,407
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	854	(32)	(108)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,401	3,842	4,299
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,108	19,723	18,570
Sales & Trading (equity)	1,979	2,887	2,639
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	7,452	8,215	7,328
Total Sales & Trading	9,431	11,102	9,967
Other	(204)	(360)	(785)
Global Markets	9,227	10,742	9,182
Corporate & Investment Banking	2,090	2,215	1,969
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	3,877	3,862	3,973
Deutsche Asset Management	364	255	398
Postbank	2,175	2,316	2,165
Non-Core Operations Unit	(1,261)	(353)	(310)
Consolidation & Adjustments	(363)	685	1,193
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,108	19,723	18,570

1 Trading income includes gains and losses from derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Group's trading and risk management businesses include significant activities in interest rate instruments and related derivatives. Under IFRS, interest and similar income earned from trading instruments and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss (i.e., coupon and dividend income), and the costs of funding net trading positions, are part of net interest income. The Group's trading activities can periodically drive income to either net interest income or to net gains (losses) of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss depending on a variety of factors, including risk management strategies. The above table combines net interest income and net gains (losses) of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by business division and by product within Global Markets.

06 – Commissions and Fee Income

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Commission and fee income and expense:			
Commission and fee income	14,999	16,412	15,746
Commission and fee expense	3,255	3,647	3,337
Net commissions and fee income	11,744	12,765	12,409

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net commissions and fee income:			
Net commissions and fees from fiduciary activities	4,287	4,480	3,745
Net commissions, brokers' fees, mark-ups on securities underwriting and other securities activities	3,305	4,134	4,033
Net fees for other customer services	4,152	4,151	4,632
Net commissions and fee income	11,744	12,765	12,409

07 – Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Available for Sale

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale:			
Net gains (losses) on debt securities:	229	48	153
Net gains (losses) from disposal	230	58	144
Impairments	(1)	(10)	9
Net gains (losses) on equity securities:	79	104	109
Net gains (losses) from disposal/remeasurement	96	156	121
Impairments	(17)	(52)	(12)
Net gains (losses) on loans:	6	52	(9)
Net gains (losses) from disposal	21	83	16
Impairments	(15)	(31)	(25)
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0
Net gains (losses) on other equity interests:	339	1	(12)
Net gains (losses) from disposal	348	14	9
Impairments	(9)	(13)	(21)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	653	203	242

Please also refer to Note 16 “Financial Assets Available for Sale” of this report.

08 – Other Income

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Other income:			
Net income from investment properties	31	40	57
Net gains (losses) on disposal of investment properties	(45)	(18)	5
Net gains (losses) on disposal of consolidated subsidiaries	(3)	(24)	18
Net gains (losses) on disposal of loans	(128)	237	(2)
Insurance premiums[1]	89	108	141
Net income (loss) from hedge relationships qualifying for hedge accounting	(370)	(910)	(1,349)
Consolidated investments	362	470	949
Remaining other income[2]	1,118	763	290
Total other income (loss)	**1,053**	669	108

1 Net of reinsurance premiums paid. The development is primarily driven by Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.
2 Includes net gains of € 744 million, € 237 million and € 111 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, that are related to non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale.

09 – General and Administrative Expenses

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
General and administrative expenses:			
IT costs	3,872	3,664	3,333
Occupancy, furniture and equipment expenses	1,972	1,944	1,978
Professional service fees	2,305	2,283	2,029
Communication and data services	761	807	725
Travel and representation expenses	450	505	521
Banking and transaction charges	664	598	660
Marketing expenses	285	294	293
Consolidated investments	334	406	811
Other expenses[1]	4,812	8,129	4,305
Total general and administrative expenses	**15,454**	18,632	14,654

1 Includes litigation related expenses of €2.4 billion in 2016, € 5.2 billion in 2015 and € 1.6 billion in 2014. See Note 30 “Provisions”, for more detail on litigation.

10 – Restructuring

Restructuring forms part of the Group’s targets originally announced in October 2015. It contains initiatives to reposition Investment Banking, reshape the retail business, rationalize the geographic footprint and transform the operating model – with the aim of achieving net savings of € 1.0 to 1.5 billion by 2018.

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.

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Global Markets	(127)	(89)	(92)
Corporate & Investment Banking	(165)	(39)	(29)
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	(141)	(585)	(9)
Deutsche Asset Management	(47)	2	3
Non-Core Operations Unit	(4)	1	(4)
Consolidation & Adjustments	0	0	(1)
Total Net Restructuring Charges	**(484)**	(710)	(133)

The majority of the net restructuring expense 2016 relates to Infrastructure functions which are allocated to the business divisions whereas Infrastructure staff affected by the restructuring programs are shown separately in the table below.

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Restructuring – Staff related	(491)	(663)	(124)
thereof:			
Termination Benefits	(432)	(602)	(94)
Retention Acceleration	(54)	(61)	(29)
Social Security	(5)	(0)	(1)
Restructuring – Non Staff related	7	(46)	(9)
Total Net Restructuring Charges	**(484)**	(710)	(133)

Provisions for restructuring amounted to € 741 million and € 651 million as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The majority of the current provisions for restructuring are expected to be utilized in the next two years.

During 2016, 1,451 full-time equivalent staff was reduced through restructuring (2015: 662).

Full-time equivalent staff	2016	2015
Global Markets	162	134
Corporate & Investment Banking	194	103
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	453	141
Deutsche Asset Management	101	22
Non-Core Operations Unit	0	1
Infrastructure/Regional Management	541	261
Total full-time equivalent staff	**1,451**	662

11 – Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders by the average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The average number of common shares outstanding is defined as the average number of common shares issued, reduced by the average number of shares in treasury and by the average number of shares that will be acquired under physically-settled forward purchase contracts, and increased by undistributed vested shares awarded under deferred share plans.

Diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion into common shares of outstanding securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as share options, convertible debt, unvested deferred share awards and forward contracts. The aforementioned instruments are only included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share if they are dilutive in the respective reporting period.

Computation of basic and diluted earnings per share

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders – numerator for basic earnings per share[1]	**(1,678)**	(7,022)	1,663
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Forwards and options	0	0	0
Convertible debt	0	0	0
Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after assumed conversions – numerator for diluted earnings per share[1]	**(1,678)**	(7,022)	1,663
Number of shares in million			
Weighted-average shares outstanding – denominator for basic earnings per share	**1,388.1**	1,387.9	1,241.9
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Forwards	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee stock compensation options	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deferred shares	0.0	0.0	27.6
Other (including trading options)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dilutive potential common shares	0.0	0.0	27.6
Adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions – denominator for diluted earnings per share	**1,388.1**	1,387.9	1,269.5

1 Earnings were adjusted by € 276 and € 228 million net of tax for the coupons paid on Additional Tier 1 Notes in April 2016 and April 2015.

Earnings per share

in €	2016	2015	2014
Basic earnings per share	(1.21)	(5.06)	1.34
Diluted earnings per share	(1.21)	(5.06)	1.31

On June 25, 2014, Deutsche Bank AG completed a capital increase with subscription rights. As the subscription price of the new shares was lower than the market price of the existing shares, the capital increase included a bonus element. According to IAS 33, the bonus element is the result of an implicit change in the number of shares outstanding for all periods prior to the capital increase without a fully proportionate change in resources. As a consequence, the weighted average number of shares outstanding has been adjusted retrospectively.

Due to the net loss situation for 2016 and 2015 potentially dilutive shares are generally not considered for the earnings per share calculation, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive and hence decreased the net loss per share.

Instruments outstanding and not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share[1]

Number of shares in m.	2016	2015	2014
Call options sold	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee stock compensation options	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deferred shares	69.6	52.5	0.0

1 Not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, because to do so would have been anti-dilutive.

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

12 – Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Financial assets classified as held for trading:		
Trading assets:		
Trading securities	156,926	179,256
Other trading assets[1]	14,117	16,779
Total trading assets	171,044	196,035
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	485,150	515,594
Total financial assets classified as held for trading	656,194	711,630
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities purchased under resale agreements	47,404	51,073
Securities borrowed	21,136	21,489
Loans	7,505	12,451
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	11,541	24,240
Total financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**87,587**	109,253
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**743,781**	820,883

[1] Includes traded loans of € 13.2 billion and € 15.5 billion at December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Financial liabilities classified as held for trading:		
Trading liabilities:		
Trading securities	56,592	51,326
Other trading liabilities	437	977
Total trading liabilities	57,029	52,303
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	463,858	494,076
Total financial liabilities classified as held for trading:	**520,887**	546,380
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	50,397	31,637
Loan commitments	40	79
Long-term debt	6,473	8,710
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	3,582	4,425
Total financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**60,492**	44,852
Investment contract liabilities[1]	592	8,522
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**581,971**	599,754

[1] These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 42 “Insurance and Investment Contracts”, for more detail on these contracts.

Financial Assets & Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The Group has designated various lending relationships at fair value through profit or loss. Lending facilities consist of drawn loan assets and undrawn irrevocable loan commitments. The maximum exposure to credit risk on a drawn loan is its fair value. The Group’s maximum exposure to credit risk on drawn loans, including securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed, was € 76 billion and € 85 billion as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Exposure to credit risk also exists for undrawn irrevocable loan commitments and is predominantly counterparty credit risk.

The credit risk on the securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed designated under the fair value option is mitigated by the holding of collateral. The valuation of these instruments takes into account the credit enhancement in the form of the collateral received. As such there is no material movement during the year or cumulatively due to movements in counterparty credit risk on these instruments.

Changes in fair value of loans[1] and loan commitments attributable to movements in counterparty credit risk[2]

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Loans	Loan commitments	Loans	Loan commitments
Notional value of loans and loan commitments exposed to credit risk	3,604	3,357	4,455	8,604
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	9	45	(0)	(46)
Cumulative change in the fair value[3]	9	37	9	29
Notional of credit derivatives used to mitigate credit risk	358	4,997	257	4,203
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	(1)	(3)	(2)	1
Cumulative change in the fair value[3]	(2)	(6)	(4)	(154)

1 Where the loans are over-collateralized there is no material movement in valuation during the year or cumulatively due to movements in counterparty credit risk.
2 Determined using valuation models that exclude the fair value impact associated with market risk.
3 Changes are attributable to loans and loan commitments held at reporting date, which may differ from those held in prior periods. No adjustments are made to prior year to reflect differences in the underlying population.

Changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to movements in the Group's credit risk[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015[2]
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	(73)	(78)
Cumulative change in the fair value	11	71

1 The fair value of a financial liability incorporates the credit risk of that financial liability. Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities issued by consolidated structured entities have been excluded as this is not related to the Group's credit risk but to that of the legally isolated structured entity, which is dependent on the collateral it holds.

The excess of the contractual amount repayable at maturity over the carrying value of financial liabilities[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Including undrawn loan commitments[2]	8,396	10,513
Excluding undrawn loan commitments	2,779	2,203

1 Assuming the liability is extinguished at the earliest contractual maturity that the Group can be required to repay. When the amount payable is not fixed, it is determined by reference to conditions existing at the reporting date.
2 The contractual cash flows at maturity for undrawn loan commitments assume full drawdown of the facility.

13 – 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 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

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair Value
Trading assets reclassified to loans:				
Securitization assets	340	260	1,382	1,346
Debt securities	0	0	396	405
Loans	174	154	916	857
Total trading assets reclassified to loans	514	414	2,695	2,608
Financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans:				
Securitization assets	105	105	1,540	1,470
Debt securities	0	0	168	179
Total financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans	105	105	1,708	1,648
Total financial assets reclassified to loans	619[1]	519	4,403	4,256

[1] 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 € 0 million and decreases by € 3 million as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 respectively.

Through December 31, 2016, all reclassified assets were managed by the NCOU and disposal decisions across this portfolio are made by the NCOU in accordance with its remit to take the de-risking decisions. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Group sold reclassified assets with a carrying value of € 3.4 billion, resulting in a net loss of € 154 million on positions sold.

In addition to sales, the decrease in the carrying value of assets previously classified as trading reduced due to redemptions of € 29 million. The reduction in the carrying value of assets previously classified as available for sale includes redemptions of € 428 million.

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.	2016	2015	2014
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on the reclassified trading assets, gross of provisions for credit losses	0	141	342
Impairment (losses)/Reversal on the reclassified financial assets available for sale which were impaired	0	12	(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	1	(32)	137

Pre-tax contribution of all reclassified assets to the income statement

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	45	127	161
Provision for credit losses	(74)	28	(40)
Other income[1]	(4)	199	5
Income before income taxes on reclassified trading assets	(33)	353	126
Interest income	7	54	97
Provision for credit losses	34	16	(13)
Other income[1]	(150)	72	0
Income before income taxes on reclassified financial assets available for sale	(110)	142	84

[1] 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 the NCOU upon creation of the new division in the fourth quarter of 2012. The NCOU has been tasked to accelerate de-risking to reduce total capital demand and IFRS 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 reclassified in 2008 and 2009

			Dec 31, 2016			Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	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	0	0	0	405	423	19
Student loans ABS	0	0	0	1,456	1,478	22
CDO/CLO	143	126	(17)	534	498	(36)
Covered bond	298	235	(63)	298	234	(64)
Commercial mortgages securities	3	3	0	175	176	1
Residential mortgages ABS	0	0	0	92	93	1
Other[1]	0	0	0	529	498	(31)
Total securitization assets and debt securities reclassified	**445**	**364**	**(81)**	3,487	3,400	(88)
Loans reclassified:						
Commercial mortgages	0	0	0	56	54	(1)
Residential mortgages	174	154	(20)	810	753	(57)
Other	0	0	0	50	49	(1)
Total loans reclassified	**174**	**154**	**(20)**	916	857	(59)
Total financial assets reclassified to loans	**619**	**519**	**(100)**	4,403	4,256	(147)

1 Includes asset backed securities related to the aviation industry and a mixture of other securitization assets and debt securities.

Securitized Assets and Debt Securities

CDO/CLO – This comprises a diverse portfolio with a variety of underlying assets and tranching levels in the capital structure. The main movement in the carrying value is due to sales in the period.

Covered Bonds – The remaining exposure in the portfolio is to Spanish government issuers.

Loans

Residential Mortgages – This category includes residential mortgages in the Italy, Spain and Germany. The carrying value reduced in the period mainly due to sale of residential mortgages in the UK.

14 – Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value

Valuation Methods and Control

The Group has an established valuation control framework which governs internal control standards, methodologies, and procedures over the valuation process.

Prices Quoted in Active Markets – The fair value of instruments that are quoted in active markets are determined using the quoted prices where they represent prices at which regularly and recently occurring transactions take place.

Valuation Techniques – The Group uses valuation techniques to establish the fair value of instruments where prices, quoted in active markets, are not available. Valuation techniques used for financial instruments include modeling techniques, the use of indicative quotes for proxy instruments, quotes from recent and less regular transactions and broker quotes.

For some financial instruments a rate or other parameter, rather than a price, is quoted. Where this is the case then the market rate or parameter is used as an input to a valuation model to determine fair value. For some instruments, modeling techniques follow industry standard models, for example, discounted cash flow analysis and standard option pricing models. These models are dependent upon estimated future cash flows, discount factors and volatility levels. For more complex or unique instruments, more sophisticated modeling techniques are required, and may rely upon assumptions or more complex parameters such as correlations, prepayment speeds, default rates and loss severity.

Frequently, valuation models require multiple parameter inputs. Where possible, parameter inputs are based on observable data or are derived from the prices of relevant instruments traded in active markets. Where observable data is not available for parameter inputs, then other market information is considered. For example, indicative broker quotes and consensus pricing information are used to support parameter inputs where they are available. Where no observable information is available to support parameter inputs then they are based on other relevant sources of information such as prices for similar transactions, historic data, economic fundamentals, and research information, with appropriate adjustment to reflect the terms of the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions.

Valuation Adjustments – Valuation adjustments are an integral part of the valuation process. In making appropriate valuation adjustments, the Group follows methodologies that consider factors such as bid-offer spreads, liquidity, counterparty/own credit and funding risk. Bid-offer spread valuation adjustments are required to adjust mid market valuations to the appropriate bid or offer valuation. The bid or offer valuation is the best representation of the fair value for an instrument, and therefore its fair value. The carrying value of a long position is adjusted from mid to bid, and the carrying value of a short position is adjusted from mid to offer. Bid-offer valuation adjustments are determined from bid-offer prices observed in relevant trading activity and in quotes from other broker-dealers or other knowledgeable counterparties. Where the quoted price for the instrument is already a bid-offer price then no additional bid-offer valuation adjustment is necessary. Where the fair value of financial instruments is derived from a modeling technique, then the parameter inputs into that model are normally at a mid-market level. Such instruments are generally managed on a portfolio basis and, when specified criteria are met, valuation adjustments are taken to reflect the cost of closing out the net exposure the Bank has to individual market or counterparty risks. These adjustments are determined from bid-offer prices observed in relevant trading activity and quotes from other broker-dealers.

Where complex valuation models are used, or where less-liquid positions are being valued, then bid-offer levels for those positions may not be available directly from the market, and therefore for the close-out cost of these positions, models and parameters must be estimated. When these adjustments are designed, the Group closely examines the valuation risks associated with the model as well as the positions themselves, and the resulting adjustments are closely monitored on an ongoing basis.

Counterparty Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVAs) are required to cover expected credit losses to the extent that the valuation technique does not already include an expected credit loss factor relating to the non-performance risk of the counterparty. The CVA amount is applied to all relevant over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, and is determined by assessing the potential credit exposure to a given counterparty and taking into account any collateral held, the effect of any relevant netting arrangements, expected loss given default and the probability of default, based on available market information, including Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads. Where counterparty CDS spreads are not available, relevant proxies are used.

The fair value of the Group's financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (i.e., OTC derivative liabilities and structured note liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) incorporates Debt Valuation Adjustments (DVA) to measure the change in the Group's own credit risk of the financial liability. For derivative liabilities the Group considers its own creditworthiness by assessing all counterparties' potential future exposure to the Group, taking into account any collateral posted by the Group, the effect of relevant netting arrangements, expected loss given default and the probability of default of the Group, based on the Group's market CDS level. The change in the Group's own credit risk for structured note liabilities is calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows of the instrument using the rate at which similar instruments would be issued at the measurement date as this reflects the value from the perspective of a market participant who holds the identical item as an asset.

When determining CVA and DVA, additional adjustments are made where appropriate to achieve fair value, due to the expected loss estimate of a particular arrangement, or where the credit risk being assessed differs in nature to that described by the available CDS instrument.

Funding Valuation Adjustments (FVA) are required to incorporate the market implied funding costs into the fair value of derivative positions. The FVA reflects a discounting spread applied to uncollateralized and partially collateralized derivatives and is determined by assessing the market-implied funding costs on both assets and liabilities.

Where there is uncertainty in the assumptions used within a modeling technique, an additional adjustment is taken to calibrate the model price to the expected market price of the financial instrument. Typically, such transactions have bid-offer levels which are less observable, and these adjustments aim to estimate the bid-offer by computing the liquidity-premium associated with the transaction. Where a financial instrument is of sufficient complexity that the cost of closing it out would be higher than the cost of closing out its component risks, then an additional adjustment is taken to reflect this.

We anticipate a change in fair value estimate for DVA on uncollateralized derivative liabilities during the first quarter 2017 to reflect the change of German legislation on the creditor hierarchy in bank insolvency introduced by the German Resolution Mechanism Act (Abwicklungsmechanismusgesetz), effective January 1, 2017. Under the respective provisions of the German Banking Act, as amended by the German Resolution Mechanism Act, obligations of banks resulting from certain senior unsecured debt instruments rank junior to their other senior unsecured obligations in the event of insolvency or resolution. As a result, various creditors, such as derivative counterparties, receive greater protection due to an additional buffer of senior unsecured debt instruments ranking below. The effect on unsecured derivative liabilities is to raise them from senior unsecured liabilities to the preferred class of senior unsecured liabilities in the capital waterfall. We therefore expect this to have an effect on the fair value of the portfolio of these derivatives in respect of own non-performance risk due to their higher expected recovery rate for our counterparty in the event of insolvency or resolution. This will result in a reduction in DVA and therefore cause a loss, estimated to be in the range of € 100 million to € 200 million.

Validation and Control – The Group has an independent specialized valuation control group within the Finance function which governs and develops the valuation control framework and manages the valuation control processes. The mandate of this specialist function includes the performance of the independent valuation control process for all businesses, the continued development of valuation control methodologies and techniques, as well as devising and governing the formal valuation control policy framework. Special attention of this independent valuation control group is directed to areas where management judgment forms part of the valuation process.

Results of the valuation control process are collected and analyzed as part of a standard monthly reporting cycle. Variances of differences outside of preset and approved tolerance levels are escalated both within the Finance function and with Senior Business Management for review, resolution and, if required, adjustment.

For instruments where fair value is determined from valuation models, the assumptions and techniques used within the models are independently validated by an independent specialist model validation group that is part of the Group's Risk Management function.

Quotes for transactions and parameter inputs are obtained from a number of third party sources including exchanges, pricing service providers, firm broker quotes and consensus pricing services. Price sources are examined and assessed to determine the quality of fair value information they represent, with greater emphasis given to those possessing greater valuation certainty and relevance. The results are compared against actual transactions in the market to ensure the model valuations are calibrated to market prices.

Price and parameter inputs to models, assumptions and valuation adjustments are verified against independent sources. Where they cannot be verified to independent sources due to lack of observable information, the estimate of fair value is subject to procedures to assess its reasonableness. Such procedures include performing revaluation using independently generated models (including where existing models are independently recalibrated), assessing the valuations against appropriate proxy instruments and other benchmarks, and performing extrapolation techniques. Assessment is made as to whether the valuation techniques produce fair value estimates that are reflective of market levels by calibrating the results of the valuation models against market transactions where possible.

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[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016 Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Dec 31, 2016 Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Dec 31, 2016 Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)	Dec 31, 2015 Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Dec 31, 2015 Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Dec 31, 2015 Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)
Financial assets held at fair value:						
Trading assets	89,943	70,415	10,686	90,031	93,253	12,751
Trading securities	89,694	62,220	5,012	89,718	82,869	6,669
Other trading assets	248	8,195	5,674	313	10,384	6,082
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	13,773	461,579	9,798	5,629	500,520	9,445
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10,118	75,867	1,601	18,024	86,751	4,478
Financial assets available for sale	28,695	23,380	4,153	43,260	25,449	4,874
Other financial assets at fair value	28	3,618[2]	33	0	3,136[2]	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	142,558	634,860	26,271	156,943	709,109	31,549
Financial liabilities held at fair value:						
Trading liabilities	41,664	15,311	52	40,185	12,102	18
Trading securities	41,664	14,874	52	40,154	11,155	18
Other trading liabilities	0	437	0	30	947	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	13,616	441,386	8,857	5,528	480,668	7,879
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	4	58,259	2,229	2	41,797	3,053
Investment contract liabilities[3]	0	592	0	0	8,522	0
Other financial liabilities at fair value	0	4,647[2]	(848)[4]	0	6,492[2]	(1,146)[4]
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	55,283	520,195	10,290	45,715	549,581	9,805

1 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".
2 Predominantly relates to derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
3 These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 42 "Insurance and Investment Contracts" for more detail on these contracts.
4 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.

In 2016, there were transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 on trading securities (€ 5 billion of assets) based on liquidity testing procedures.

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 decrease in the year is mainly due to a combination of sales and settlements offset by purchases and transfers between Level 2 and Level 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 includes 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.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, various enhancements to the fair value hierarchy leveling process were implemented in our Rates business including both the use of additional sensitivity tests and the factoring in of traded data more directly when assessing observability. Previously consensus and broker quote data was primarily used in the leveling decision, which was in turn back-tested periodically to traded data. In implementing these changes a new observability matrix was established based on product, parameter, currency and tenor. The approach to consider the observability for Fair Value Hierarchy purposes of counterparty credit spreads on certain uncollateralized derivative transactions was also enhanced. These enhancements enable all unobservable parameters to be considered in aggregate in the sensitivity test and the instrument is designated as Level 3 if the aggregate impact of those unobservable inputs is material to the instrument valuation. The impact of these changes was the transfer into Level 3 from Level 2 of approximately € 2.4 billion and € 1.6 billion of Financial Liabilities; this is reflected in the Transfers into Level 3 column of the Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3 of this disclosure.

The marginal increase in assets was due to transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these instruments offset by settlements. The increase in liabilities was due to transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 offset by settlements.

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 balance decreased in the year due to Sales and Settlements offset by purchases, issuances and transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these 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. Assets decreased during the year due to sales, settlements, transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 and due to deconsolidation of entities. Liabilities decreased in the year due to settlements and transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 offset by issuances.

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 decrease in assets in the year is due to sales and settlements offset by purchases.

Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3

Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016 Balance, beginning of year	Changes in the group of consolidated companies	Total gains/ losses[1]	Purchases	Sales	Issuances[2]	Settlements[3]	Transfers into Level 3[4]	Transfers out of Level 3[4]	Balance, end of year
Financial assets held at fair value:										
Trading securities	6,669	(0)	143	1,736	(3,605)	0	(990)	1,589	(528)	5,012
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	9,445	(60)	(88)	0	0	0	(1,290)	4,158	(2,367)	9,798
Other trading assets	6,082	66	56	2,196	(3,606)	735	(1,527)	2,616	(944)	5,674
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,478	(509)	40	2	(273)	131	(1,073)	86	(1,282)	1,601
Financial assets available for sale	4,874	(1)	255[5]	920	(630)	0	(1,377)	187	(74)	4,153
Other financial assets at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Total financial assets held at fair value	31,549	(504)	405[6,7]	4,853	(8,114)	866	(6,257)	8,669	(5,195)	26,271
Financial liabilities held at fair value:										
Trading securities	18	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	(0)	52
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	7,879	(317)	620	0	0	0	(508)	3,316	(2,134)	8,857
Other trading liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	3,053	0	(75)	0	0	587	(729)	245	(851)	2,229
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(1,146)	0	135	0	0	0	3	(26)	187	(848)
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	9,805	(317)	680[6,7]	0	0	587	(1,200)	3,534	(2,799)	10,290

1 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.
2 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.
3 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.
4 Transfers in and transfers out of Level 3 are related to changes in observability of input parameters. During the year 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 year since the table is presented as if they have been transferred out at the beginning of the year.
5 Total gains and losses on available for sale include a loss of € 94 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a gain of € 187 million recognized in the income statement presented in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.
6 This amount includes the effect of exchange rate changes. For total financial assets held at fair value this effect is a gain of € 4 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a gain of € 50 million. The effect of exchange rate changes is reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.
7 For assets positive balances represent gains, negative balances represent losses. For liabilities positive balances represent losses, negative balances represent gains.

in € m.	Balance, beginning of year	Changes in the group of consolidated companies	Total gains/ losses[1]	Purchases	Sales	Issuances[2]	Settlements[3]	Transfers into Level 3[4]	Transfers out of Level 3[4]	Balance, end of year
										Dec 31, 2015
Financial assets held at fair value:										
Trading securities	8,957	0	512	1,844	(2,432)	0	(1,007)	766	(1,971)	6,669
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	9,559	(0)	539	0	0	0	(1,363)	1,683	(973)	9,445
Other trading assets	4,198	0	413	2,527	(1,507)	1,264	(1,461)	970	(321)	6,082
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,152	0	234	467	(36)	1,172	(1,227)	239	(523)	4,478
Financial assets available for sale	4,427	(0)	439[5]	1,058	(254)	0	(1,183)	469	(82)	4,874
Other financial assets at fair value[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	31,294	(0)	2,136[6,7]	5,896	(4,230)	2,436	(6,240)	4,126	(3,869)	31,549
Financial liabilities held at fair value:										
Trading securities	43	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	(39)	18
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	6,553	0	716	0	0	0	(487)	1,904	(807)	7,879
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	196	0	0	1,249	(692)	155	(221)	3,053
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(552)	0	(352)	0	0	0	(65)	(177)	0	(1,146)
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	8,410	0	564[6,7]	0	0	1,249	(1,234)	1,882	(1,067)	9,805

1 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.
2 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.
3 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.
4 Transfers in and transfers out of Level 3 are related to changes in observability of input parameters. During the year 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 year since the table is presented as if they have been transferred out at the beginning of the year.
5 Total gains and losses on available for sale include a gain of € 92 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a loss of € 13 million recognized in the income statement presented in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.
6 This amount includes the effect of exchange rate changes. For total financial assets held at fair value this effect is a gain of € 524 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a loss of € 161 million. The effect of exchange rate changes is reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.
7 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 December 31, 2016 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 1.8 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 1.0 billion. As of December 31, 2015 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 2.1 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 1.5 billion.

The changes in sensitive amounts from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016 show material reductions to both the positive fair value movement and to the negative fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives.

Both these moves are driven by the overall reduction in the Level 3 population in the same period (e.g. Group Level 3 assets down from € 31.6 billion in December 31, 2015 to € 26.3 billion in December 31, 2016), with this largely the result of de-risking, particularly in the Non-Core Operations Unit (Level 3 assets down from € 5 billion in December 31, 2015 to € 1 billion in December 31, 2016).

Our sensitivity calculation of unobservable parameters for Level 3 aligns to the approach used to assess valuation uncertainty for Prudent Valuation[1] purposes. This utilizes exit price analysis performed for the relevant assets and liabilities in the Prudent Valuation assessment. The downside sensitivity may be limited in some cases where the fair value is already demonstrably prudent.

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.

1 Prudent Valuation is a capital requirement for assets held at fair value. It provides a mechanism for quantifying and capitalizing valuation uncertainty in accordance with the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/101, which supplements Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR), requiring institutions to apply a deduction from CET 1 the amount of any additional value adjustments on all assets measured at fair value calculated in accordance with Article 105(14).

Breakdown of the sensitivity analysis by type of instrument[1]

		Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	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
Securities:				
Debt securities	213	137	212	158
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	13	12	12	11
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	46	40	38	31
Corporate, sovereign and other debt securities	154	85	161	116
Equity securities	116	68	179	105
Derivatives:				
Credit	238	158	489	627
Equity	209	150	183	131
Interest related	429	187	364	147
Foreign Exchange	32	21	17	13
Other	143	92	161	100
Loans:				
Loans	377	227	539	261
Loan commitments	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	1,758	1,040	2,144	1,542

1 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 then 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 principal 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

Dec 31, 2016

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)[1]	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Range	
Financial instruments held at fair value – held for trading, designated at fair value and available-for-sale:						
Mortgage and other asset backed securities held for trading:						
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	294	0	Price based	Price	0 %	103 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	119	2,000
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	1,071	0	Price based	Price	0 %	110 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	105	2,000
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %
				Constant default rate	0 %	18 %
				Constant prepayment rate	0 %	29 %
Total mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	1,365	0				
Debt securities and other debt obligations	3,626	1,757	Price based	Price	0 %	169 %
Held for trading	3,373	52	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	26	882
Corporate, sovereign and other debt securities	3,373					
Available-for-sale	253					
Designated at fair value	0	1,705				
Equity securities	937	0	Market approach	Price per net asset value	60 %	100 %
Held for trading	274	0		Enterprise value/EBITDA (multiple)	1	12
Available-for-sale	633		Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost capital	8 %	22 %
Designated at fair value	30					
Loans	7,571	0	Price based	Price	0 %	180 %
Held for trading	4,105	0	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	180	4,612
Designated at fair value	980			Constant default rate	0 %	24 %
Available-for-sale	2,486			Recovery rate	25 %	80 %
Loan commitments	0	40	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	0	481
				Recovery rate	30 %	99 %
			Loan pricing model	Utilization	0 %	100 %
Other financial instruments	2,974[2]	485[3]	Discounted cash flow	IRR	3 %	24 %
				Repo rate (bps)	178	214
Total non-derivative financial instruments held at fair value	16,474	2,282				

1 Valuation technique(s) and subsequently the significant unobservable input(s) relate to the respective total position.
2 Other financial assets include € 1.6 billion of other trading assets, € 592 million of other financial assets designated at fair value and € 780 million other financial assets available for sale.
3 Other financial liabilities include € 444 million of securities sold under repurchase agreements designated at fair value and € 41 million of other financial liabilities designated at fair value.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Dec 31, 2016 Range	
Financial instruments held at fair value:						
Market values from derivative financial instruments:						
Interest rate derivatives	5,587	3,446	Discounted cash flow	Swap rate (bps)	(0)	2,309
				Inflation swap rate	(1) %	16 %
				Constant default rate	0 %	15 %
				Constant prepayment rate	0 %	19 %
			Option pricing model	Inflation volatility	0 %	5 %
				Interest rate volatility	0 %	123 %
				IR - IR correlation	(12) %	99 %
				Hybrid correlation	(50) %	93 %
Credit derivatives	829	1,126	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	0	8,427
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %
			Correlation pricing model	Credit correlation	13 %	85 %
Equity derivatives	1,142	2,098	Option pricing model	Stock volatility	10 %	67 %
				Index volatility	10 %	44 %
				Index - index correlation	73 %	88 %
				Stock - stock correlation	8 %	88 %
				Stock Forwards	0 %	8 %
				Index Forwards	0 %	20 %
FX derivatives	1,654	1,780	Option pricing model	Volatility	(8) %	39 %
Other derivatives	586	(441)[1]	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	–	–
			Option pricing model	Index volatility	5 %	110 %
				Commodity correlation	(21) %	85 %
Total market values from derivative financial instruments	9,798	8,008				

[1] 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, 2015
	Fair value					
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)[1]	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)		Range
Financial instruments held at fair value – held for trading, designated at fair value and available-for-sale:						
Mortgage and other asset backed securities held for trading:						
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	224	0	Price based	Price	0 %	105 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	370	1,500
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	1,891	0	Price based	Price	0 %	111 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	32	2,000
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %
				Constant default rate	0 %	24 %
				Constant prepayment rate	0 %	51 %
Total mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	2,115	0				
Debt securities and other debt obligations	4,721	1,654	Price based	Price	0 %	230 %
Held for trading	4,229	18	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	9	984
Corporate, sovereign and other debt securities	4,229					
Available-for-sale	330					
Designated at fair value	163	1,636				
Equity securities	1,248	0	Market approach	Price per net asset value	70 %	100 %
Held for trading	325	0		Enterprise value/EBITDA (multiple)	1	18
Available-for-sale	901		Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost capital	8 %	12 %
Designated at fair value	21					
Loans	12,626	0	Price based	Price	0 %	146 %
Held for trading	6,076	0	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	103	2,787
Designated at fair value	3,672			Constant default rate	0 %	24 %
Available-for-sale	2,879			Recovery rate	10 %	82 %
Loan commitments	0	84	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	5	1,257
				Recovery rate	20 %	75 %
			Loan pricing model	Utilization	0 %	100 %
Other financial instruments	1,394[2]	1,333[3]	Discounted cash flow	IRR	4 %	24 %
				Repo rate (bps)	125	277
Total non-derivative financial instruments held at fair value	22,104	3,071				

1 Valuation technique(s) and subsequently the significant unobservable input(s) relate to the respective total position.
2 Other financial assets include € 6 million of other trading assets, € 623 million of other financial assets designated at fair value and € 765 million other financial assets available for sale.
3 Other financial liabilities include € 1.2 billion of securities sold under repurchase agreements designated at fair value and € 84 million of other financial liabilities designated at fair value.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)	Dec 31, 2015 Range	
Financial instruments held at fair value:						
Market values from derivative financial instruments:						
Interest rate derivatives	3,775	2,337	Discounted cash flow	Swap rate (bps)	(20)	915
				Inflation swap rate	0 %	8 %
				Constant default rate	0 %	6 %
				Constant prepayment rate	2 %	19 %
			Option pricing model	Inflation volatility	0 %	8 %
				Interest rate volatility	9 %	176 %
				IR - IR correlation	(25) %	100 %
				Hybrid correlation	(70) %	99 %
Credit derivatives	2,626	1,771	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	3	8,526
				Recovery rate	0 %	100 %
			Correlation pricing model	Credit correlation	13 %	89 %
Equity derivatives	695	1,402	Option pricing model	Stock volatility	9 %	89 %
				Index volatility	12 %	85 %
				Index - index correlation	45 %	93 %
				Stock - stock correlation	5 %	93 %
FX derivatives	1,613	1,604	Option pricing model	Volatility	2 %	24 %
Other derivatives	736	(380)[1]	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	0	0
			Option pricing model	Index volatility	7 %	36 %
				Commodity correlation	(21) %	90 %
Total market values from derivative financial instruments	9,445	6,733				

[1] 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.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Financial assets held at fair value:		
Trading securities	28	378
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	1,597	658
Other trading assets	(80)	42
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	156
Financial assets available for sale	90	47
Other financial assets at fair value	(6)	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	1,628	1,282
Financial liabilities held at fair value:		
Trading securities	(2)	(0)
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	(1,001)	(967)
Other trading liabilities	(0)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	59	(134)
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(139)	384
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	(1,082)	(717)
Total	547	565

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.	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	955	973
New trades during the period	454	493
Amortization	(297)	(365)
Matured trades	(158)	(137)
Subsequent move to observability	(39)	(14)
Exchange rate changes	0	5
Balance, end of year	916	955

15 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value

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 and their respective IFRS fair value hierarchy categorization are consistent with those outlined in Note 14 “Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value”.

As described in Note 13 “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”, 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.

Short-term financial instruments – The carrying value represents a reasonable estimate of fair value for the following financial instruments which are predominantly short-term:

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and central bank balances	Deposits
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	Securities loaned
Securities borrowed	Other short-term borrowings
Other assets	Other liabilities

For longer-term financial instruments within these categories, fair value is determined by discounting contractual cash flows using rates which could be earned for assets with similar remaining maturities and credit risks and, in the case of liabilities, rates at which the liabilities with similar remaining maturities could be issued, at the balance sheet date.

Loans – Fair value is determined using discounted cash flow models that 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 agreement or credit default swap markets, where available and appropriate.

For retail lending portfolios with a large number of homogenous loans (i.e. German residential mortgages), the fair value is calculated on a portfolio basis by discounting the portfolio's contractual cash flows using own new interest rates on this type of loan. For similar retail lending portfolios outside Germany, the fair value is calculated on a portfolio basis by discounting the portfolio's contractual cash flows using risk-free interest rates. This present value calculation is then adjusted for credit risk by discounting at the margins which could be earned on similar loans if issued at the balance sheet date. For other portfolios the present value calculation is adjusted for credit risk by calculating the expected loss over the estimated life of the loan based on various parameters including probability of default and loss given default and level of collateralization. The fair value of corporate lending portfolios is estimated by discounting a projected margin over expected maturities using parameters derived from the current market values of collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") transactions collateralized with loan portfolios that are similar to the Group's corporate lending portfolio.

Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities borrowed, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned – Fair value is derived from valuation techniques by discounting future cash flows using the appropriate credit risk-adjusted discount rate. The credit risk-adjusted discount rate includes consideration of the collateral received or pledged in the transaction. These products are typically short-term and highly collateralized, therefore the fair value is not significantly different to the carrying value.

Long-term debt and trust preferred securities – Fair value is determined from quoted market prices, where available. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using a valuation technique that discounts the remaining contractual cash at a rate at which an instrument with similar characteristics could be issued at the balance sheet date.

Estimated fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value on the balance sheet[1]

					Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)
Financial assets:					
Cash and central bank balances	181,364	181,364	181,364	0	0
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	11,606	11,606	58	11,548	0
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	16,287	16,287	0	16,287	0
Securities borrowed	20,081	20,081	0	20,081	0
Loans	408,909	407,834	0	28,703	379,132
Securities held to maturity	3,206	3,305	3,305	0	0
Other financial assets	112,479	112,468	0	112,468	0
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	550,204	550,402	2,232	548,170	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	25,740	25,739	0	25,739	0
Securities loaned	3,598	3,598	0	3,598	0
Other short-term borrowings	17,295	17,289	0	17,268	21
Other financial liabilities	135,273	135,273	1,282	133,991	0
Long-term debt	172,316	171,178	0	161,976	9,201
Trust preferred securities	6,373	6,519	0	6,263	257

in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Dec 31, 2015 Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)
Financial assets:					
Cash and central bank balances	96,940	96,940	96,940	0	0
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	12,842	12,842	1,540	11,302	0
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	22,456	22,456	0	22,456	0
Securities borrowed	33,557	33,557	0	33,557	0
Loans	427,749	426,365	0	30,040	396,325
Securities held to maturity	0	0	0	0	0
Other financial assets	101,901	101,868	0	101,868	0
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	566,974	566,652	3,638	563,014	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,803	9,803	0	9,803	0
Securities loaned	3,270	3,270	0	3,270	0
Other short-term borrowings	28,010	28,003	0	28,000	3
Other financial liabilities	149,994	149,994	1,106	148,888	0
Long-term debt	160,016	160,065	0	152,297	7,768
Trust preferred securities	7,020	7,516	0	7,087	430

[1] 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".

Loans – The difference between fair value and carrying value arose predominantly due to an increase in expected default rates and reduction in liquidity as implied from market pricing since initial recognition. These reductions in fair value are offset by an increase in fair value due to interest rate movements on fixed rate instruments.

Long-term debt and trust preferred securities – The difference between fair value and carrying value is due to the effect of changes in the rates at which the Group could issue debt with similar maturity and subordination at the balance sheet date compared to when the instrument was issued.

16 – Financial Assets Available for Sale

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Debt securities:		
German government	9,405	18,042
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	7,652	2,890
U.S. local (municipal) governments	3,261	3,103
Other foreign governments	23,779	34,123
Corporates	6,849	8,922
Other asset-backed securities	84	588
Mortgage-backed securities, including obligations of U.S. federal agencies	17	28
Other debt securities	470	570
Total debt securities	**51,516**	68,266
Equity securities:		
Equity shares	1,027	1,166
Investment certificates and mutual funds	122	75
Total equity securities	**1,149**	1,241
Other equity interests	**804**	974
Loans	**2,759**	3,102
Total financial assets available for sale	**56,228**	73,583

Please also refer to Note 7 "Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Available for Sale" of this report.

17 – Financial Instruments Held to Maturity

In the first quarter of 2016, the Group has begun to use the Held to Maturity category to more appropriately present income and capital volatility in the firm's banking book. In addition to managing the firm's existing banking book exposure to interest rates, the new accounting classification will support certain of the Group's asset liability management objectives, e.g. maturity transformation.

The Group reclassified € 3.2 billion of securities held Available for Sale to Held to Maturity investments effective January 4, 2016. All reclassified assets are high quality Government, supranational and agency bonds and are managed by Group Treasury as part of the Group's Strategic Liquidity Reserve.

Carrying values and fair values of financial assets reclassified from Available for Sale to Held to Maturity

	Jan 04, 2016		Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Carrying value (CV)	Carrying value (CV)	Fair Value (FV)
Debt securities reclassified:			
G7 Government bonds	432	428	446
Other Government, supranational and agency bonds	2,809	2,778	2,859
Total financial assets reclassified to Held-to-Maturity	3,241	3,206	3,305

18 – Equity Method Investments

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

The Group holds interests in 92 (2015: 91) associates and 14 (2015: 15) jointly controlled entities. Following the sale of investment in Hua Xia Bank Company, no other individual investments are material to the Group.

Aggregated financial information on the Group's share in associates and joint ventures that are individually immaterial

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Carrying amount of all associates that are individually immaterial to the Group	1,027	1,013
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of profit (loss) from continuing operations	183	177
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of post-tax profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0	0
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of other comprehensive income	11	4
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of total comprehensive income	194	181

19 –
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”.

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

							Dec 31, 2016
				Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			
in € m.	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral[1]	Net amount
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	17,755	(4,020)	13,735	0	0	(13,719)	16
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	2,552	0	2,552	0	0	(2,225)	327
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	18,470	0	18,470	0	0	(17,637)	832
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	1,611	0	1,611	0	0	(1,555)	56
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	171,520	(477)	171,044	0	(101)	(884)	170,059
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	592,048	(126,523)	465,525	(386,727)	(51,790)	(9,349)	17,658
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	19,625	0	19,625	0	(2,055)	(1,244)	16,327
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	95,802	(40,998)	54,804	(2,748)	(928)	(46,670)	4,457
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	32,783	0	32,783	0	0	(21,074)	11,709
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	911,778	(167,998)	743,781	(389,475)	(54,874)	(79,221)	220,211
Loans	408,909	0	408,909	0	(13,039)	(47,703)	348,167
Other assets	153,732	(27,686)	126,045	(39,567)	(589)	(104)	85,786
thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	8,830	(5,314)	3,516	(2,719)	(589)	(104)	104
Remaining assets not subject to netting	275,442	0	275,442	0	(423)	(307)	274,712
Total assets	1,790,249	(199,704)	1,590,546	(429,042)	(68,925)	(162,473)	930,106

1 Excludes real estate and other non-financial instrument collateral.

Liabilities

							Dec 31, 2016
				Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			
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	Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral	Net amount
Deposits	550,204	0	550,204	0	0	0	550,204
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	21,209	(4,020)	17,189	0	0	(17,189)	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	8,551	0	8,551	0	0	(8,403)	149
Securities loaned (enforceable)	3,524	0	3,524	0	0	(3,524)	0
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	75	0	75	0	0	(50)	25
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	57,902	(873)	57,029	0	0	0	57,029
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	569,064	(124,325)	444,739	(386,612)	(35,124)	(9,325)	13,678
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	19,119	0	19,119	0	(1,721)	(897)	16,501
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	82,421	(39,031)	43,390	(2,748)	0	(40,642)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	17,694	0	17,694	0	(7,910)	(7,664)	2,120
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	746,200	(164,228)	581,971	(389,360)	(44,755)	(58,528)	89,328
Other liabilities	186,896	(31,456)	155,440	(56,679)	(1,298)	0	97,463
thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	5,793	(1,200)	4,593	(2,834)	(1,297)	0	463
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	208,773	0	208,773	0	0	0	208,773
Total liabilities	1,725,431	(199,704)	1,525,727	(446,039)	(46,053)	(87,693)	945,942

Assets

in € m.	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: Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral[1]	Net amount
							Dec 31, 2015
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	21,309	(5,174)	16,135	0	0	(16,127)	8
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	6,321	0	6,321	0	0	(5,910)	411
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	13,956	0	13,956	0	0	(13,448)	508
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	19,601	0	19,601	0	0	(18,583)	1,018
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	196,478	(442)	196,035	0	(12)	(592)	195,431
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	612,412	(113,977)	498,435	(407,171)	(55,896)	(13,218)	22,150
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	17,159	0	17,159	0	0	0	17,159
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	86,596	(30,801)	55,796	(2,146)	(1,167)	(44,437)	8,045
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	53,457	0	53,457	0	0	(28,793)	24,664
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	966,102	(145,219)	820,883	(409,317)	(57,075)	(87,041)	267,449
Loans	427,768	(19)	427,749	0	(14,296)	(49,117)	364,335
Other assets	134,742	(16,605)	118,137	(58,478)	(7)	0	59,652
thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	8,272	(5,137)	3,136	(2,461)	0	0	674
Remaining assets not subject to netting	206,348	0	206,348	0	(555)	(549)	205,245
Total assets	1,796,146	(167,016)	1,629,130	(467,795)	(71,933)	(190,775)	898,627

[1] Excludes real estate and other non-financial instrument collateral.

Liabilities

							Dec 31, 2015
				Amounts not set off on the balance sheet			
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	Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instrument collateral	Net amount
Deposits	566,993	(19)	566,974	0	0	0	566,974
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	9,089	(5,135)	3,954	0	0	(3,954)	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	5,849	0	5,849	0	0	(5,130)	719
Securities loaned (enforceable)	1,795	0	1,795	0	0	(1,795)	0
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	1,475	0	1,475	0	0	(951)	524
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	53,215	(910)	52,304	0	0	0	52,304
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	588,281	(117,306)	470,975	(403,267)	(53,149)	(14,559)	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	23,101	0	23,101	0	0	(2,867)	20,234
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	50,690	(29,929)	20,761	(2,105)	0	(18,657)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	32,612	0	32,612	0	0	(11,077)	21,535
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	747,899	(148,145)	599,754	(405,372)	(53,149)	(47,160)	94,073
Other liabilities	188,723	(13,718)	175,005	(68,626)	0	0	106,379
thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	8,615	(2,250)	6,365	(6,365)	0	0	0
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	206,699	0	206,699	0	0	0	206,699
Total liabilities	1,728,522	(167,016)	1,561,506	(473,998)	(53,149)	(58,990)	975,368

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”.

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 set off 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 or similar 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.

20 – Loans

Loans by industry classification

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015[1]
Financial intermediation	49,618	61,739
Manufacturing	29,290	28,131
thereof:		
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	4,027	4,276
Electrical and optical equipment	4,680	3,334
Transport equipment	3,655	3,869
Chemicals and chemical products	3,906	4,077
Machinery and equipment	2,461	2,907
Food products	3,214	2,501
Households (excluding mortgages)	37,093	45,317
Households – mortgages	150,776	154,689
Public sector	15,740	17,244
Wholesale and retail trade	16,744	18,327
Commercial real estate activities	27,369	22,879
Lease financing	561	561
Fund management activities	26,129	26,091
Other	60,223	58,572
thereof:		
Renting of machinery and other business activities	22,298	20,235
Transport, storage and communication	12,005	12,237
Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials	3,365	4,772
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,369	4,328
Gross loans	413,544	433,549
(Deferred expense)/unearned income	88	772
Loans less (deferred expense)/unearned income	413,455	432,777
Less: Allowance for loan losses	4,546	5,028
Total loans	408,909	427,749

[1] Comparatives have been restated to reflect changes in industry sectors.

21 – Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses consists of an allowance for loan losses and an allowance for off-balance sheet positions.

Breakdown of the movements in the Group's allowance for loan losses

	2016			2015			2014		
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Allowance, beginning of year	2,252	2,776	5,028	2,364	2,849	5,212	2,857	2,732	5,589
Provision for loan losses	743	604	1,347	334	548	882	499	631	1,129
Net charge-offs:	(894)	(870)	(1,764)	(482)	(612)	(1,094)	(997)	(512)	(1,509)
Charge-offs	(979)	(972)	(1,951)	(538)	(717)	(1,255)	(1,037)	(613)	(1,650)
Recoveries	85	101	187	56	105	161	40	101	141
Other Changes	(30)	(35)	(65)	36	(8)	28	5	(2)	3
Allowance, end of year	2,071	2,475	4,546	2,252	2,776	5,028	2,364	2,849	5,212

Activity in the Group's allowance for off-balance sheet positions (contingent liabilities and lending commitments)

			2016			2015			2014
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Allowance, beginning of year	**144**	**168**	**312**	85	141	226	102	114	216
Provision for off-balance sheet positions	24	12	36	58	16	74	(13)	18	4
Usage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other changes	(5)	3	(2)	1	10	11	(4)	10	6
Allowance, end of year	**162**	**183**	**346**	144	168	312	85	141	226

22 – Transfers of Financial Assets

The Group enters into transactions in which it transfers financial assets held on the balance sheet and as a result may either be eligible to derecognize the transferred asset in its entirety or must continue to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of any continuing involvement, depending on certain criteria. These criteria are discussed in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates".

Where financial assets are not eligible to be derecognized, the transfers are viewed as secured financing transactions, with any consideration received resulting in a corresponding liability. The Group is not entitled to use these financial assets for any other purposes. The most common transactions of this nature entered into by the Group are repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and total return swaps, in which the Group retains substantially all of the associated credit, equity price, interest rate and foreign exchange risks and rewards associated with the assets as well as the associated income streams.

Information on asset types and associated transactions that did not qualify for derecognition

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Carrying amount of transferred assets		
Trading securities not derecognized due to the following transactions:		
Repurchase agreements	30,089	26,752
Securities lending agreements	40,405	51,300
Total return swaps	2,083	2,648
Other	426	642
Total trading securities	**73,003**	81,342
Other trading assets	85	12
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0
Financial assets available for sale	241	2,192
Loans	68	536
Total	**73,398**	84,082
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**51,264**	52,717

Information on assets transferred that did not qualify for derecognition where associated liability is recourse only to the transferred assets[1]

		Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Trading securities	0	0	300	300
Other trading assets	0	0	0	0
Financial assets available for sale	0	0	1,372[2]	1,372
Loans	0	0	18	19
Total	**0**	**0**	1,690	1,691
Associated liability	0	0	1,460	1,460
Net position	0	0	230	231

1 Associated liabilities are notes issued by Consolidated Group Sponsored Securitizations.
2 The Muni Tender Option Bond Trusts program was suspended and the related bonds of € 1.4 billion were sold to a new DB entity DB Munico Ltd.

Carrying value of assets transferred in which the Group still accounts for the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Carrying amount of the original assets transferred:		
Trading securities	0	21
Financial assets available for sale	332	0
Loans	40	96
Carrying amount of the assets continued to be recognized:		
Trading securities	0	21
Financial assets available for sale	263	0
Loans	16	33
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**58**	37

The Group could retain some exposure to the future performance of a transferred asset either through new or existing contractual rights and obligations and still be eligible to derecognize the asset. This on-going involvement will be recognized as a new instrument which may be different from the original financial asset that was transferred. Typical transactions include retaining senior notes of non-consolidated securitizations to which originated loans have been transferred; financing arrangements with structured entities to which the Group has sold a portfolio of assets; or sales of assets with credit-contingent swaps. The Group's exposure to such transactions is not considered to be significant as any substantial retention of risks associated with the transferred asset will commonly result in an initial failure to derecognize. Transactions not considered to result in an on-going involvement include normal warranties on fraudulent activities that could invalidate a transfer in the event of legal action, qualifying pass-through arrangements and standard trustee or administrative fees that are not linked to performance.

The impact on the Group's Balance Sheet of on-going involvement associated with transferred assets derecognized in full:

	Dec 31,2016			Dec 31,2015		
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Maximum Exposure to Loss[1]	Carrying value	Fair value	Maximum Exposure to Loss[1]
Loans:						
Securitization notes	3	3	57	56	56	132
Other	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Loans	**15**	**15**	**69**	68	68	144
Financial assets held at Fair Value through the P&L:						
Securitization notes	0	0	0	134	134	134
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	32	32	32	11	11	11
Total Financial assets held at Fair Value through the P&L	**32**	**32**	**32**	145	145	145
Financial assets available for sale:						
Securitization notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial assets available for sale	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0
Total financial assets representing on-going involvement	**47**	**47**	**101**	214	214	289
Financial liabilities held at Fair Value through the P&L:						
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	64	64	0	57	57	0
Total financial liabilities representing on-going involvement	**64**	**64**	**0**	57	57	0

1 The maximum exposure to loss is defined as the carrying value plus the notional value of any undrawn loan commitments not recognized as liabilities.

The impact on the Group's Statement of Income of on-going involvement associated with transferred assets derecognized in full:

	Dec 31,2016			Dec 31,2015		
in € m.	Year-to-date P&L	Cumulative P&L	Gain/(loss) on disposal	Year-to-date P&L	Cumulative P&L	Gain/(loss) on disposal
Securitization notes	0	6	0	86	97	0[1]
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	163	385	0	119	716	0
Net gains/(losses) recognized from on-going involvement in derecognized assets	**163**	**392**	**0**	205	813	0

1 Typically, sales of assets into securitization vehicles were of assets that were classified as Fair Value through P&L, therefore any gain or loss on disposal is immaterial.

23 – Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral

The Group pledges assets primarily as collateral against secured funding and for repurchase agreements, securities borrowing agreements as well as other borrowing arrangements and for margining purposes on OTC derivative liabilities. Pledges are generally conducted under terms that are usual and customary for standard securitized borrowing contracts and other transactions described.

Carrying value of the Group's assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	49,045	51,904
Financial assets available for sale	16,081	3,554
Loans	73,649	45,776
Other	376	302
Total	**139,150**	101,535

[1] Excludes assets pledged as collateral from transactions that do not result in liabilities or contingent liabilities.

Total assets pledged to creditors available for sale or repledge[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	76,335	80,480
Financial assets available for sale	13,814	819
Loans	0	347
Total	**90,149**	81,646

[1] Includes assets pledged as collateral from transactions that do not result in liabilities or contingent liabilities.

The Group receives collateral primarily in reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, derivatives transactions, customer margin loans and other transactions. These transactions are generally conducted under terms that are usual and customary for standard secured lending activities and the other transactions described. The Group, as the secured party, has the right to sell or re-pledge such collateral, subject to the Group returning equivalent securities upon completion of the transaction. This right is used primarily to cover short sales, securities loaned and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

Fair Value of collateral received

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Securities and other financial assets accepted as collateral	260,065	286,032
thereof:		
collateral sold or repledged	217,419	238,236

24 –
Property and Equipment

in € m.	Owner occupied properties	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction-in-progress	Total
Cost of acquisition:					
Balance as of January 1, 2015	1,560	2,947	2,379	141	**7,027**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	8	(37)	(72)	0	(101)
Additions	4	153	162	114	432
Transfers	(2)	76	181	(129)	126
Reclassifications (to)/from “held for sale”	(5)	82	1	(2)	77
Disposals	132	267	61	0	461
Exchange rate changes	(1)	107	72	6	184
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,432	3,060	2,662	130	**7,284**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	(0)	24	(1)	0	23
Additions	134	199	111	281	725
Transfers	35	(4)	144	(171)	4
Reclassifications (to)/from “held for sale”	(17)	0	0	(0)	(17)
Disposals	67	908	117	(0)	1,092
Exchange rate changes	(1)	34	21	1	55
Balance as of December 31, 2016	1,516	2,406	2,820	240	**6,982**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:					
Balance as of January 1, 2015	498	2,121	1,500	0	**4,118**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	(1)	(31)	(64)	0	(96)
Depreciation	35	234	170	0	439
Impairment losses	6	16	3	1	27
Reversals of impairment losses	0	9	0	0	9
Transfers	(3)	21	93	(1)	109
Reclassifications (to)/from “held for sale”	(0)	58	7	0	65
Disposals	73	239	38	0	349
Exchange rate changes	2	86	46	(0)	134
Balance as of December 31, 2015	464	2,257	1,716	0	**4,438**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	(0)	19	(6)	0	12
Depreciation	28	226	191	0	445
Impairment losses	87[1]	6	0	0	93
Reversals of impairment losses	0	(0)	0	0	0
Transfers	39	(14)	6	(0)	30
Reclassifications (to)/from “held for sale”	(0)	(1)	(1)	0	(2)
Disposals	46	803	42	0	891
Exchange rate changes	(2)	31	23	0	52
Balance as of December 31, 2016	572	1,720	1,886	0	**4,178**
Carrying amount:					
Balance as of December 31, 2015	967	802	946	130	**2,846**
Balance as of December 31, 2016	944	685	934	240	**2,804**

[1] Of which € 86 million were included reflecting an impairment of a single property as a result of impairment testing under IAS 36.102.

Impairment losses on property and equipment are recorded within general and administrative expenses for the income statement.

The carrying value of items of property and equipment on which there is a restriction on sale was € 46 million as of December 31, 2016.

Commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment were € 139 million at year-end 2016.

25 – Leases

The Group is lessee under lease arrangements covering property and equipment.

Finance Lease Commitments

Most of the Group's finance lease arrangements are made under usual terms and conditions.

Net Carrying Value of Leasing Assets Held under finance leases

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Land and buildings	12	14
Furniture and equipment	2	2
Other	0	0
Net carrying value	**14**	15

Future Minimum Lease Payments Required under the Group's Finance Leases

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Future minimum lease payments:		
Not later than one year	6	6
Later than one year and not later than five years	18	20
Later than five years	67	70
Total future minimum lease payments	**91**	97
Less: Future interest charges	63	66
Present value of finance lease commitments	**28**	30
Future minimum lease payments to be received	**3**	4
Contingent rent recognized in the income statement[1]	**0**	0

[1] The contingent rent is based on market interest rates, such as three months EURIBOR; below a certain rate the Group receives a rebate.

Operating Lease Commitments

The Group leases the majority of its offices and branches under long-term agreements. Most of the lease contracts are made under usual terms and conditions, which means they include options to extend the lease by a defined amount of time, price adjustment clauses and escalation clauses in line with general office rental market conditions. However, the lease agreements do not include any clauses that impose any restriction on the Group's ability to pay dividends, engage in debt financing transactions or enter into further lease agreements. The Group has one significant lease contract which contains five options to extend the lease each for a period of five years and there is no purchase option in this specific lease.

Future Minimum Lease Payments Required under the Group's Operating Leases

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Future minimum rental payments:		
Not later than one year	707	773
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,092	2,398
Later than five years	1,093	1,999
Total future minimum rental payments	**3,893**	5,170
Less: Future minimum rentals to be received	89	91
Net future minimum rental payments	**3,804**	5,079

The reduction in total future minimum rental payments at year-end 2016 compared to the prior year number also reflect the absence of future lease obligations due to the sale of Maher Terminals Port Elizabeth in the fourth quarter 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, the total future minimum rental payments included € 323 million for the Group headquarters in Frankfurt am Main that was sold and leased back on December 1, 2011. The Group entered into a 181 months leaseback arrangement for the entire facility in connection with the transaction.

In 2016, the rental payments for lease and sublease agreements amounted to € 832 million. This included charges of € 844 million for minimum lease payments and € 6 million for contingent rents as well as € 18 million related to sublease rentals received.

26 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Changes in Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, as well as gross amounts and accumulated impairment losses of goodwill, for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, are shown below by cash-generating units ("CGU"). As of January 1, 2016, the structure of the primary CGUs has been changed, following the reorganization of business operations under a new segment structure. Please refer to Note 4, "Business Segments and Related Information" for more information regarding changes in the presentation of segment disclosures.

Goodwill allocated to cash-generating units

in € m.	Global Markets	Corporate & Investment Banking	Private & Commercial Clients	Wealth Management	Deutsche Asset Management	Postbank	Non-Core Operations Unit[1]	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2015	1,459	1,032	999	506	3,625	1,764	0	134	9,518
Goodwill acquired during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassification from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	0	(47)	(1)	0	(138)	(186)
Goodwill related to dispositions without being classified as "held for sale"	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Impairment losses[2]	(1,568)	(600)	(1,002)	0	0	(1,763)	0	0	(4,933)
Exchange rate changes/other	109	87	3	26	262	0	0	5	492
Balance as of December 31, 2015	0	519	0	530	3,839	0	0	1	4,890
Gross amount of goodwill	2,597	1,513	963	530	3,839	1,763	667	607	12,479
Accumulated impairment losses	(2,597)	(994)	(963)	0	0	(1,763)	(667)	(606)	(7,589)
Balance as of January 1, 2016	0	519	0	530	3,839	0	0	1	4,890
Goodwill acquired during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	285	0	0	0	(285)	0	0	0	0
Reclassification from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	0	(12)
Goodwill related to dispositions without being classified as "held for sale"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses[2]	(285)	0	0	0	(500)	0	0	0	(785)
Exchange rate changes/other	0	13	0	33	(37)	0	0	0	10
Balance as of December 31, 2016	0	532	0	564	3,006	0	0	1	4,103
Gross amount of goodwill	2,953	1,553	998	564	3,506	1,763	669	1	12,007
Accumulated impairment losses	(2,953)	(1,021)	(998)	0	(500)	(1,763)	(669)	0	(7,904)

[1] Includes primary CGUs NCOU Wholesale Assets and NCOU Operating Assets.
[2] Impairment losses of goodwill are recorded as impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets in the income statement.

In addition to the primary CGUs, the segments GM and NCOU carry goodwill resulting from the acquisition of nonintegrated investments which are not allocated to the respective segments' primary CGUs. Such goodwill is summarized as "Others" in the table above. The nonintegrated investments in the NCOU consisted of Maher Terminals LLC and Maher Terminals of Canada Corp. These legacy investments have been disposed of during the fourth quarter 2016 and the third quarter 2015, respectively.

In 2016, changes in goodwill mainly included impairments of € 785 million in GM (€ 285 million) and Deutsche AM (€ 500 million). The impairment in GM was the result of a transfer of certain businesses from Deutsche AM to GM in the second quarter 2016. The transfer resulted in the reassignment of € 285 million of goodwill from Deutsche AM based on relative values in accordance with IFRS. The subsequent impairment review of GM led to an impairment loss of € 285 million of the reassigned goodwill. The goodwill impairment in Deutsche AM was recorded in the fourth quarter 2016 in relation to the sale of the Abbey Life business and the formation of a disposal group held for sale. Immediately before its initial classification as a disposal group, the carrying amounts of all assets and liabilities included in the Abbey Life disposal group were measured and recognized in accordance with applicable IFRS. With the sale of Abbey Life to close for an amount lower than its carrying amount, the proportion of Deutsche AM CGU goodwill attributable to the Abbey Life business was not expected to be recovered upon sale of the disposal group. Accordingly, the allocated goodwill amount of € 500 million as well as other intangible assets (value of business acquired, VOBA) of € 515 million included in the disposal group were considered impaired and written-off through Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets. For more information on the impact from the disposal of the Abbey Life business, please refer to section 'Amortizing Intangible Assets' in this Note as well to Note 27 "Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale".

In 2015, changes in goodwill (other than those related to exchange rate changes) mainly included impairments of € 4,933 million recorded in the third quarter 2015. These were reported in the former CGUs CB&S (€ 2,168 million) and PBC (€ 2,765 million). Following the re-segmentation of the Group in the first quarter 2016, the impairment amounts were restated to the new segments/CGUs GM/CIB and PW&CC/Postbank, based on the goodwill balances related to these business units prior to the third quarter 2015 impairment. Accordingly, of the impairment amount of € 4,933 million, € 1,568 million were allocated to GM, € 600 million to CIB, € 1,002 million to PCC and € 1,763 million to Postbank. These charges had been the result of the goodwill impairment test conducted in the third quarter 2015. The test was triggered by the further substantiation of our strategy in the third quarter 2015, largely driven by the impact of the then expected higher regulatory capital requirements for both former segments CB&S and PBC as well as the disposal expectations in PBC. In connection with the sale of the Canadian port operations of Maher Terminals, goodwill of € 138 million was allocated to the disposal group classified as held for sale in the first quarter 2015.

In 2014, changes in goodwill included the impairment of € 49 million recorded in the NCOU upon write-off of goodwill related to the nonintegrated investment in Maher Terminals LLC (previously included in the column 'Others' of the above table). The carrying amount of Maher Terminals LLC exceeded its recoverable amount, resulting in an overall impairment loss of € 194 million, which was recorded as impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets. Of that impairment amount, € 49 million was allocated to fully write-off related goodwill and another € 145 million was allocated to other intangible assets included in the CGU (see 'Other Amortizing Intangible Assets' in this Note).

Goodwill Impairment Test

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to CGUs. On the basis as described in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates", the Group's primary CGUs are as outlined above. "Other" goodwill is tested individually for impairment on the level of each of the nonintegrated investments. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter by comparing the recoverable amount of each goodwill-carrying CGU with its carrying amount. In addition, in accordance with IAS 36, the Group tests goodwill whenever a triggering event is identified. The recoverable amount is the higher of a CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The annual goodwill impairment test conducted in 2016 did not result in an impairment loss on the Group's primary goodwill-carrying CGUs as the recoverable amounts of these CGUs were higher than the respective carrying amounts.

The Group's further updating of its strategy constituted a trigger event leading to an impairment test in the third quarter 2015. The goodwill impairment test resulted in goodwill impairments totaling € 4,933 million, consisting of € 2,168 million and € 2,765 million in the former CGUs CB&S and PBC, respectively. The impairment in CB&S was mainly driven by changes to the business mix in light of expected higher regulatory capital requirements, leading to a recoverable amount of approximately € 26.1 billion. The impairment in PBC was, in addition to the changed capital requirements, mainly driven by the disposal expectations regarding Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd. and Postbank, which resulted in a recoverable amount of approximately € 12.3 billion for the CGU.

The recoverable amounts of all remaining primary CGUs, except for those in the NCOU, were substantially in excess of their respective carrying amounts. A triggering event review as of December 31, 2015 confirmed that there was no indication that the remaining goodwill in the primary CGUs was impaired.

A review of the Group's strategy or certain political or global risks for the banking industry such as a return of the European sovereign debt crisis, uncertainties regarding the implementation of already adopted regulation and the introduction of legislation that is already under discussion as well as a slowdown of GDP growth may negatively impact the performance forecasts of certain of the Group's CGUs and, thus, could result in an impairment of goodwill in the future.

Carrying Amount

The carrying amount of a primary CGU is derived using a capital allocation model. The allocation uses the Group's total equity at the date of valuation, including Additional Tier 1 Notes ("AT1 Notes"), which constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank and which are classified as Additional equity components in accordance with IFRS. Total equity is adjusted for specific effects related to nonintegrated investments, which are tested separately for impairment as outlined above, and for an add-on adjustment for goodwill attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Within the capital allocation, the shareholder's equity (adjusted for nonintegrated investments) is allocated to the primary CGUs in a two-step process, which is aligned with both the determination of the recoverable amount and the current equity allocation framework of Deutsche Bank. The two step approach works as follows: Allocation of shareholders' equity using a solvency-based key first, until the target CET 1 ratio (CRR/CRD 4 on a fully loaded basis) is met, and then, if applicable, incremental capital allocation to consider the leverage ratio requirements. The solvency-based allocation contains the assignment of intangible assets in line with its regulatory treatment. Further, it comprises equity allocations based on the CGU's relative share of risk-weighted assets, on capital deduction items as well as on regulatory reconciliation items. In the second step, if applicable, the CGUs receive equity allocations based on their pro-rata leverage ratio exposure measure relative to the Group. Additionally, noncontrolling interests (plus the add-on adjustment for goodwill attributable to noncontrolling interests) are considered in the carrying amounts of the respective primary CGUs. The AT1 Notes are allocated to the primary CGUs in proportion to their specific leverage ratio shortfall, with leverage ratio shortfall being a function of the Group's target leverage ratio, the CGU's leverage ratio exposure measure and the allocated CET 1 capital.

The carrying amount for nonintegrated investments is determined on the basis of their respective equity.

Recoverable Amount

The Group determines the recoverable amounts of its primary CGUs on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal (Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy) and employs a discounted cash flow (DCF) model, which reflects the specifics of the banking business and its regulatory environment. The model calculates the present value of the estimated future earnings that are distributable to shareholders after fulfilling the respective regulatory capital requirements. The recoverable amounts also include the fair value of the AT1 Notes, allocated to the primary CGUs consistent to their treatment in the carrying amount.

The DCF model uses earnings projections and respective capitalization assumptions (with capital ratios increasing from current levels to a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio being comfortably above 13 % and a leverage ratio of 4.5 % in the medium term, both under fully loaded definitions) based on five-year financial plans, which are discounted to their present value. Estimating future earnings and capital requirements involves judgment and the consideration of past and current performances as well as expected developments in the respective markets, and in the overall macroeconomic and regulatory environments. Earnings projections beyond the initial five-year period are, where applicable, adjusted to derive a sustainable level. In case of a going concern, the cash flow to equity is assumed to increase by or converge towards a constant long-term growth rate of up to 2.8 % (2015: 3.2 %). This is based on projected revenue forecasts of the CGUs as well as expectations for the development of gross domestic product and inflation, and is captured in the terminal value.

Key Assumptions and Sensitivities

Key Assumptions: The DCF value of a CGU is sensitive to the earnings projections, to the discount rate (cost of equity) applied and, to a much lesser extent, to the long-term growth rate. The discount rates applied have been determined based on the capital asset pricing model and comprise a risk-free interest rate, a market risk premium and a factor covering the systematic market risk (beta factor). The values for the risk-free interest rate, the market risk premium and the beta factors are determined using external sources of information. CGU-specific beta factors are determined based on a respective group of peer companies. Variations in all of these components might impact the discount rates.

Primary goodwill-carrying cash-generating units

	Discount rate (post-tax)	
	2016	2015[1]
Corporate & Investment Banking	8.8 %	–
Wealth Management	8.4 %	–
Deutsche Asset Management	9.9 %	–

[1] Comparatives not meaningful as the CGU structure changed in 2016.

Management determined the values for the key assumptions in the following table based on a combination of internal and external analysis. Estimates for efficiency and the cost reduction program are based on progress made to date and scheduled future projects and initiatives.

Primary goodwill-carrying cash-generating unit	Description of key assumptions	Uncertainty associated with key assumptions and potential events/circumstances that could have a negative effect
Wealth Management	- Strategy continuously informed by market trends and developments, including global wealth creation and concentration, digitalization, aging population and transfer to next generation - Expanding business with high net worth and ultra high net worth clients with strong coverage in selected developed and emerging markets - Building out of global discretionary portfolio management and investment advisory solutions - Optimize benefit from home market leadership in Germany, combined with strong organic growth strategy in Asia/Pacific and Americas - Maintained or increased market share in the fragmented competitive landscape - Cost savings in light of operating platform optimization - Targeted investment in platform enhancements, investment solutions and digital capabilities	- Major industry threats, i.e., market and exchange rate volatility, sovereign debt burden, increasing costs from compliance of upcoming regulations - Continued low interest rate environment - Investors continue to hold assets out of the markets, retreat to cash or simpler, lower fee products, and reduce trading activity - Business/execution risks, i.e., under achievement of net new money targets from market uncertainty, franchise instability, DB reputation, loss of high quality relationship managers - Difficulties in executing organic growth strategies through certain restrictions, e.g., unable to hire relationship managers, longer product development cycle - Cost savings following efficiency gains and expected IT/process improvements are not realized to the extent planned
Deutsche Asset Management	- Deliver strong investment product performance - Expand product suite in growth areas (e.g., alternatives, multi-asset, passive, ESG investment schemes) while rationalizing non-core strategies - Consistent net new money growth leveraging market share leadership in Germany and the rest of Europe through DWS and continued growth in Asia/Pacific and Americas - Diversification of intermediary coverage toward high growth channels, further deepening of core institutional / insurance relationships and deployment of digital solutions to serve new channels - Further efficiency through improved core operating processes, platform optimization and product rationalization - Anticipated margin compression from regulation (MIFID II)	- Challenging market environment and volatility unfavorable to our investment strategies - Unfavorable margin development and adverse competition levels in key markets and products beyond expected levels - Business/execution risks, e.g., under achievement of net new money targets from market uncertainty, loss of high quality client facing employees, lower than expected efficiency gains - Uncertainty around regulation and its potential implications not yet anticipated - Impact of reputational risks from legacy DB litigations
Corporate & Investment Banking	- Optimization of clients perimeter through strategic exits and targeted improvement of returns - Maximizing client driven franchise offering a wide suite of investment banking products in Debt and Equity Origination as well as Advisory combined with Trade, Cash and Security Services in transaction banking - Modest economic recovery in Europe while Americas growth expected to benefit from fiscal stimulus and further rate increases - Debt and Equity Origination business expected to continue to build on the positive momentum from the second half of 2016 - Mitigate regulatory driven Capital increases through portfolio management and re-investing to enhance returns - Cost efficiencies driven by ongoing cost and headcount management	- Market environment remains challenging, particularly in Europe - Increase in political risk from upcoming national elections in Europe and the exit process of the U.K. from the European Union - Strategic portfolio optimization and business perimeter decisions may not generate expected revenue growths and client optimization may have more than expected impact on revenues - Further potential margin compression - Decline in costs expected from strategic activities does not materialize in the planned time frame - Slower than anticipated recovery of the world economy and its impact on trade volumes, interest rates and foreign exchange rates

Sensitivities: In order to test the resilience of the recoverable amount, key assumptions used in the DCF model (for example, the discount rate and the earnings projections) are sensitized. Management believes that reasonable possible changes in key assumptions could cause impairment losses in CIB, WM and DeAM, for which the recoverable amounts exceeded the respective carrying amounts by 12 % or € 1.5 billion (CIB), 49 % or € 1.3 billion (WM) and 32 % or € 1.8 billion (DeAM).

Change in certain key assumptions to cause the recoverable to equal the carrying amount

Change in Key Assumptions	CIB	DeAM	WM
Discount rate (post tax) increase from/to	8.8 %/9.5 %	9.9 %/11.3 %	8.4 %/11.0 %
Projected future earnings in each period	(9) %	(34) %	(21) %
Long term growth rates	N/M	N/M	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful, as a rate of 0 % would still lead to a recoverable amount in excess of the carrying amount.

Other Intangible Assets

Changes of other intangible assets by asset classes for the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015

	Purchased intangible assets								Internally generated intangible assets	Total other intangible assets
	Unamortized			Amortized					Amortized	
in € m.	Retail investment management agreements	Other	Total unamortized purchased intangible assets	Customer-related intangible assets	Value of business acquired	Contract-based intangible assets	Software and other	Total amortized purchased intangible assets	Software	
Cost of acquisition/manufacture:										
Balance as of January 1, 2015	951	441	1,392	1,529	888	720	1,025	4,162	3,715	9,269
Additions	0	0	0	26	0	0	21	47	1,217	1,265
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(3)	(7)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	193
Reclassifications from (to) “held for sale”	0	0	0	(42)	0	0	(13)	(55)	0	(55)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	(11)	31
Exchange rate changes	110	2	112	45	53	75	39	212	121	446
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,061	440	1,501	1,559	941	795	1,112	4,407	4,846	10,755
Additions	0	0	0	27	0	0	49	76	1,499	1,575
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	(155)	(806)	0	(13)	(974)	0	(975)
Disposals	0	0	0	1	0	0	148	149	123	272
Reclassifications from (to) “held for sale”	0	0	0	0	0	(747)	(203)	(950)	0	(950)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	(29)	36
Exchange rate changes	33	0	33	1	(135)	22	9	(103)	42	(28)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	1,094	440	1,534	1,431	0	70	871	2,372	6,235	10,140
Accumulated amortization and impairment:										
Balance as of January 1, 2015	240	3	243	976	243	343	781	2,343	1,249	3,835
Amortization for the year	0	0	0	87	44	36	45	212	499	710[1]
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(3)	(7)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	190	189
Reclassifications from (to) “held for sale”	0	0	0	(25)	0	0	(4)	(29)	0	(29)
Impairment losses	0	416	416	397	0	14	16	427	191	1,034[2]
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	28	27	(24)	3
Exchange rate changes	28	2	30	41	14	35	29	119	61	210
Balance as of December 31, 2015	268	418	686	1,476	300	429	893	3,098	1,782	5,567
Amortization for the year	0	0	0	39	37	24	36	136	679	815[3]
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	(155)	(808)	0	(15)	(978)	(10)	(988)
Disposals	0	0	0	1	0	0	146	147	99	246
Reclassifications from (to) “held for sale”	0	0	0	0	0	(359)	(94)	(453)	0	(453)
Impairment losses	0	6	6	0	515	0	0	515	60	580[4]
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	39	10	49	0	49[5]
Transfers	0	0	0	3	0	0	45	48	(20)	28
Exchange rate changes	8	0	8	1	(43)	10	6	(26)	26	7
Balance as of December 31, 2016	276	424	700	1,363	0	65	715	2,143	2,418	5,261
Carrying amount:										
As of December 31, 2015	793	22	815	83	641	367	218	1,309	3,064	5,188
As of December 31, 2016	818	15	833	68	0	5	156	229	3,817	4,879

1 The € 710 million were included in general and administrative expenses.
2 Of which € 843 million were included in impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, consisting of impairments of unamortized trademark intangible assets (€ 416 million) as well as amortized customer-related (€ 397 million), contract-based (€ 14 million) and trademark (€ 16 million) intangible assets.. Furthermore, € 191 million of impairments related to self-developed software, which were recorded in general and administrative expenses.
3 The € 815 million were included in general and administrative expenses.
4 Of which € 521 million were included in impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, consisting of impairments of an unamortized trademark intangible asset (€ 6 million) as well as the write-off of the Value of business acquired (VOBA; € 515 million). Furthermore, € 60 million of impairments related to self-developed software, which were recorded in general and administrative expenses.
5 € 49 million were recorded as reversal of a prior year’s impairment related to the sale of Maher Terminals LLC (NCOU) and are included under impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Amortizing Intangible Assets

In 2016, amortizing other intangible assets decreased by a net € 327 million. Main components of this development included increases due to additions to internally generated intangible assets of € 1.5 billion, which represent the capitalization of expenses incurred in conjunction with the Group’s development of own-used software. These were offset by amortization expenses of € 815 million, mostly related to the scheduled asset consumption of self-developed software (€ 679 million), and impairment charges of € 580 million, mainly reflecting the write-off of the value of business acquired (VOBA; € 515 million) as a consequence of the Abbey Life disposal (Deutsche AM). Furthermore, the reassessment of current platform software as well as software under construction, led to the writedown of self-developed software (€ 60 million). In advance of the sale of the NCOU legacy investment in Maher Terminals’ Port Elizabeth operation in the fourth quarter 2016, its reclassification to the held-for-sale category in the third quarter 2016 had led to a net reduction of € 497 million in contract-based and trade name other intangible assets.

During 2015, the main changes in amortizing other intangible assets included additions to internally generated intangible assets of € 1.2 billion, which represent the capitalization of expenses incurred in conjunction with the Group’s activities related to the development of own-used software. On the other hand and as a result of the reassessment of current platform software as well as software under construction, the Group recorded impairments of self-developed software of € 191 million. On April 27, 2015, Deutsche Bank announced its new strategic roadmap, in which the sale of Postbank is an integral part. The Group’s further updating of its new strategy constituted a triggering event upon which goodwill and all other non-financial assets included in the former CGU PBC had to be tested for impairment. The valuation performed in the third quarter 2015 on the new strategic plan resulted in an impairment of the former CGU PBC. After allocation of the impairment to fully write-off the former PBC goodwill (€ 2.8 billion; see section ‘Changes in Goodwill’ above for its restatement to CGUs under the new segment structure in 2016), an impairment loss of € 837 million related to other intangible assets within the former CGU PBC was recognized (of which € 834 million related to the Postbank CGU), reflecting the change in strategic intent and the expected deconsolidation of Postbank. The impairment was based on a fair value less costs of disposal model (Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). Of that impairment amount, € 427 million related to amortizing intangible assets, mainly comprising write-offs of customer-related intangible assets (€ 397 million), BHW trademark intangibles (€ 16 million) and contract-based intangible assets (€ 14 million). The remainder was allocated to write-off the unamortizing Postbank trademark intangible asset (€ 410 million; see below).

In 2014, impairments of € 146 million recorded on purchased other intangible assets were largely attributable to Maher Terminals LLC (NCOU; thereof € 116 million on lease rights (‘contract-based’) and € 29 million on trade mark (‘software and others’)), following the continued negative outlook for container and business volumes. The impairment of self-developed software of € 48 million was largely a result of the reassessment of current platform software under the OpEx Program.

Other intangible assets with finite useful lives are generally amortized over their useful lives based on the straight-line method.

Useful lives of other amortized intangible assets by asset class

	Useful lives in years
Internally generated intangible assets:	
Software	up to 10
Purchased intangible assets:	
Customer-related intangible assets	up to 20
Contract-based intangible assets	up to 8
Other	up to 80

Unamortized Intangible Assets

Within this asset class, the Group recognizes certain contract-based and marketing-related intangible assets, which are deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

In particular, the asset class comprises the below detailed investment management agreements related to retail mutual funds and certain trademarks. Due to the specific nature of these intangible assets, market prices are ordinarily not observable and, therefore, the Group values such assets based on the income approach, using a post-tax DCF-methodology.

Retail investment management agreements: These assets, amounting to € 818 million, relate to the Group's U.S. retail mutual fund business and are allocated to the Deutsche AM CGU. Retail investment management agreements are contracts that give DWS Investments the exclusive right to manage a variety of mutual funds for a specified period. Since these contracts are easily renewable, the cost of renewal is minimal, and they have a long history of renewal, these agreements are not expected to have a foreseeable limit on the contract period. Therefore, the rights to manage the associated assets under management are expected to generate cash flows for an indefinite period of time. This intangible asset was recorded at fair value based upon a valuation provided by a third party at the date of the Group's acquisition of Zurich Scudder Investments, Inc. in 2002.

The recoverable amount of the asset of € 818 million was calculated as fair value less costs of disposal using the multi-period excess earnings method and the fair value measurement was categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The key assumptions in determining the fair value less costs of disposal include the asset mix, the flows forecast and the effective fee rate. The discount rates (cost of equity) applied in the calculation were 10.7 % in 2016 and 11.0 % in 2015. The reviews of the valuation for the years 2016 and 2015 neither resulted in any impairment nor a reversal of prior impairments. In 2014, a reversal of impairment of € 84 million was recognized and recorded in impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets in the income statement, mainly due to a positive flows forecast on the back of a strengthening franchise, a favorable asset mix and a decrease in the discount rate.

Trademarks: The other unamortized intangible assets included the Postbank (allocated to CGU Postbank) and the Sal. Oppenheim (allocated to CGU Deutsche AM) trademarks, which were both acquired in 2010. The Postbank trademark was initially recognized in 2010 at € 382 million. In finalizing the purchase price allocation in 2011, the fair value of the Postbank trademark increased to € 410 million. The Sal. Oppenheim trademark was recognized at € 27 million. Since both trademarks were expected to generate cash flows for an indefinite period of time, they were classified as unamortized intangible assets. Both trademarks were recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, based on third party valuations. The recoverable amounts were calculated as the fair value less costs of disposal of the trademarks based on the income approach using the relief-from-royalty method. Reflecting the change in strategic intent and the expected de-consolidation of Postbank, the Postbank trademark (€ 410 million) was fully written off in the third quarter 2015. Following a review of the valuation model for the Sal. Oppenheim trademark, a write-down of € 6 million was recorded in the fourth quarter 2015. The discontinuation of its use outside the German market led to a further write-down of € 6 million recorded in the fourth quarter 2016.

27 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale

Within the balance sheet, non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are included in other assets and other liabilities.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Cash, due and deposits with banks, Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	243	0
Trading assets, Derivatives, Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	30	0
Financial assets available for sale	29	0
Loans	46	28
Property and equipment	174	43
Other assets	42	3,420
Total assets classified as held for sale	**563**	3,491
Deposits, Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under resale agreements	570	0
Trading liabilities, Derivatives, Financial liabilities designated at fair value through P&L	29	0
Long-term debt	0	0
Other liabilities	102	37
Total liabilities classified as held for sale	**701**	37

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, unrealized net gains of € 0 million and € 662 million, respectively, relating to non-current assets classified as held for sale were recognized directly in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (net of tax).

Maher Terminals, Port Elizabeth

On April 15, 2016, the Group announced that it had reached an agreement with Macquarie Infrastructure Partners III (“MIP III”), a fund managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (“MIRA”), to sell Maher Terminals USA, LLC (“Maher Terminals”), a multi-user container terminal in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey. Under the transaction, MIP III agreed to acquire 100 % of Maher Terminals, subject to regulatory approvals. Following on from further progress made in the third quarter 2016, as of September 30, 2016, Maher Terminals had been classified as a disposal group held for sale. The reclassification did not result in an impairment loss. Prior to its reclassification, Maher Terminals had been accounted for as a consolidated legacy investment held within the NCOU. The sale was successfully completed on November 16, 2016.

Abbey Life

On September 28, 2016, Deutsche Bank announced that it had reached an agreement with Phoenix Life Holdings Limited (“Phoenix Life”), a subsidiary of Phoenix Group Holdings (“Phoenix Group”), to sell its Abbey Life business (Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life Trustee Services Limited and Abbey Life Trust Securities Limited) which were held within Deutsche AM. Under the terms of the transaction, Phoenix Life agreed to acquire 100 % of the Abbey Life business for a purchase price, net of certain adjustments, of GBP 933 million (€ 1,087 million, based on year-end exchange rate) and an indemnity protection for up to GBP 175 million covering for a period of up to 8 years for potential outcomes in relation to an impending review by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

The transaction was subject to regulatory approvals including that of the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA), as well as to a vote of the shareholders of Phoenix Group and the completion of a rights issue by Phoenix Group to fund the transaction. With Phoenix Group shareholders voting to approve the transaction on October 24, 2016 and the rights issue completed on November 8, 2016, Phoenix Group announced on December 13, 2016 that the PRA had given its consent to the acquisition of Abbey Life. Closing of the transaction has occurred on December 30, 2016. Accordingly, the Abbey Life entities were deconsolidated from the Group's balance sheet at year-end 2016.

With the above requirements fulfilled and prior to the closing date of the transaction, the Abbey Life entities became subject to the held-for-sale accounting rules. Therefore and immediately before its initial classification as held-for-sale, the disposal group, which also contained intangible assets of € 1,015 million (comprised of goodwill of € 500 million allocated from the disposing cash-generating unit Deutsche AM as well as the VOBA of € 515 million (value of business acquired; see Note 26 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets")), was initially measured and recognized in accordance with applicable accounting rules. A comparison of the fair value less costs to sell and net assets of the disposal group resulted in an initial impairment of € 1,015 million recorded in Deutsche AM's segment P&L of the fourth quarter 2016 as an Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Upon closing of the sale, cumulative losses of € 49 million stemming from the termination of the Abbey Life business' cash flow hedge program, which were previously a component of other comprehensive income, were released to profit or loss. This was offset by other income items leading to € 72 million of net positive revenues as a result of the sale. Together with the € 1,015 million intangibles impairment already recognized, in the fourth quarter 2016, the Group recorded an overall pre-tax loss on the transaction of € 943 million.

The sale has a net positive capital impact upon closing of the transaction and has improved Deutsche Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded) as of December 31, 2016 by approximately 10 basis points. The transaction does not have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's Available Distributable Items.

Sal. Oppenheim's Luxembourg-based asset servicing business

On December 22, 2016, Deutsche Bank announced that it has reached an agreement to sell its fund administration and custody business of Sal. Oppenheim Luxembourg to private bank Hauck & Aufhäuser. Accordingly, the balance sheet of the related business, which is held in Deutsche AM, was classified as a disposal group held for sale. The revaluation of the disposal group resulted in an impairment loss of € 34 million recorded in Other income of the fourth quarter 2016. The completion of the transaction, which comprises the sale of two Luxemburg entities and its staff, is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals and is expected to close within twelve months.

Disposals in 2016

Division	Disposal	Financial impact[1]	Date of the disposal
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	On December 28, 2015, Deutsche Bank had agreed to sell its entire 19.99 % stake in Hua Xia Bank Company Limited (“Hua Xia”) to PICC Property and Casualty Company Limited (“PICC Property & Casualty”). Accordingly and as of year-end 2015, the equity method investment in Hua Xia of € 3.3 billion was reclassified to the held-for-sale category. The completion of the transaction was subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals, including that of the China Banking Regulatory Commission, which granted its approval for PICC Property and Casualty in the fourth quarter 2016 to acquire Deutsche Bank’s stake in Hua Xia.	Due to revaluation of the held-for-sale investment and up until its disposal in the fourth quarter 2016, the Group recorded revaluation losses of € 122 million during 2016 on the non-current asset, marking it down to € 3.1 billion. The revaluation losses recorded in other income were largely a result of the decline in the share price of Hua Xia and an adverse exchange rate development. Due to the agreed consideration for the Hua Xia stake, other transaction-related effects partly compensated the decline in the share price. In addition, accumulated other comprehensive income of € 662 million related to the investment was reclassified to the income statement. The overall transaction related net gain in 2016 amounted to € 624 million.	Fourth quarter 2016
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	Deutsche Bank completed the previously announced definitive agreement to sell its U.S. Private Client Services (PCS) business to Raymond James Financial, Inc. as of September 6, 2016.	None	Third quarter 2016
Deutsche Asset Management	In August 2015, Deutsche Bank had announced that it has entered into an agreement to sell its Indian asset management business to Pramerica Asset Managers Pvt. Ltd. In March 2016, all regulatory approvals have been obtained and the sale was completed.	None	First quarter 2016.

1 Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included in Other income.

Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale as of December 31, 2015

Division	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Financial impact[1]	Additional information
Private,Wealth & Commercial Clients	On December 28, 2015, Deutsche Bank had agreed to sell its entire 19.99 % stake in Hua Xia Bank Company Limited („Hua Xia“) to PICC Property and Casualty Company Limited. Accordingly and as of year-end 2015, the equity method investment in Hua Xia of € 3.3 billion was reclassified to the held-for-sale category.	Prior to its reclassification, Hua Xia had been accounted for as an associate under the equity method of accounting. The revaluation of the equity method investment to its fair value (quoted market price less costs of disposal in an active market (level 1)) resulted in a partial reversal of € 162 million from the initial impairment amount of € 649 million recorded during the third quarter 2015. Accordingly, the net impairment of € 487 million was recorded in former PBC and reported under Net income (loss) from equity method investments. The agreement to sell the stake in Hua Xia combined with the share price development resulted in an overall net loss of € 697 million in total.	Fourth quarter 2015
Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients	In line with the Bank's agenda to focus on strategic priorities, the Group announced that it has entered into a definitive asset purchase agreement to sell its U.S. Private Client Services unit ("PCS") to Raymond James Financial, Inc.	None	Fourth quarter 2015

[1] Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included in Other income.

Disposals in 2015

Division	Disposal	Financial impact[1]	Date of the disposal
Non-Core Operations Unit	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. Under the disposal transaction, DP World, a Dubai-based marine terminal operator, agreed to acquire 100 % of the Fairview Container Terminal for a consideration of € 391 million (CAD 580 million).	None.	Third quarter 2015
Infrastructure	Piecemeal sale of parts of the Group's wholesale banking information technology (IT) infrastructure to Hewlett Packard.	None in 2015.	Second quarter 2015

[1] Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are included in Other income.

28 – Other Assets and Other Liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Other assets:		
Brokerage and securities related receivables		
Cash/margin receivables	57,924	60,421
Receivables from prime brokerage	9,859	10,575
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	6,409	4,221
Receivables from unsettled regular way trades	30,908	19,722
Total brokerage and securities related receivables	105,100	94,939
Accrued interest receivable	2,433	2,649
Assets held for sale	563	3,491
Other	17,950	17,058
Total other assets	**126,045**	118,137

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Other liabilities:		
Brokerage and securities related payables		
Cash/margin payables	70,706	71,161
Payables from prime brokerage	20,155	40,854
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	2,668	3,847
Payables from unsettled regular way trades	28,490	18,776
Total brokerage and securities related payables	122,019	134,637
Accrued interest payable	2,712	2,607
Liabilities held for sale	701	37
Other	30,008	37,725
Total other liabilities	**155,440**	175,005

For further details on the assets and liabilities held for sale please refer to Note 27 “Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale”.

29 – Deposits

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	200,122	192,010
Interest-bearing deposits		
Demand deposits	129,654	153,559
Time deposits	130,299	124,196
Savings deposits	90,129	97,210
Total interest-bearing deposits	350,082	374,964
Total deposits	**550,204**	566,974

30 – Provisions

Movements by Class of Provisions

in € m.	Home Savings Business	Operational Risk	Civil Litigations	Regulatory Enforcement	Re-structuring	Mortgage Repurchase Demands	Other[1]	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2015	1,150	422	761	2,448	120	669	880	6,450
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
New provisions	316	170	1,296	4,067	688	16	915	7,468
Amounts used	301	17	562	2,504	118	123	554	4,179
Unused amounts reversed	1	289	112	69	40	231	380	1,121
Effects from exchange rate fluctuations/ Unwind of discount	(32)	18	38	119	1	78	39	261
Transfers	0	12	(4)	(13)	4	0	21	20
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,132	315	1,418	4,048	656	409	922	8,900
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(0)	0	0	(8)	0	(66)	(74)
New provisions	213	123	1,192	1,616	535	25	582	4,286
Amounts used	213	23	403	82	333	273	545	1,872
Unused amounts reversed	37	93	278	34	110	10	131	693
Effects from exchange rate fluctuations/ Unwind of discount	(36)	0	12	84	4	13	5	82
Transfers	0	(13)	72	(24)	(1)	0	(31)	3
Balance as of December 31, 2016	1,059	309	2,014	5,607	741	164	735	10,629

[1] For the remaining portion of provisions as disclosed on the consolidated balance sheet, please see Note 21 “Allowance for Credit Losses”, in which allowances for credit related off-balance sheet positions are disclosed.

Classes of Provisions

Home Savings provisions arise out of the home savings business of Deutsche Postbank Group and Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft. In home savings, a customer enters into a building loan agreement, whereby the customer becomes entitled to borrow on a building loan once the customer has on deposit with the lending bank a targeted amount of money. In connection with the building loan agreement, arrangement fees are charged and interest is paid on deposited amounts at a rate that is typically lower than that paid on other bank deposits. In the event the customer determines not to make the borrowing, the customer becomes entitled to a retroactive interest bonus, reflecting the difference between the low contract savings interest rate and a fixed interest rate, currently substantially above market rate. The home savings provision relates to the potential interest bonus and arrangement fee reimbursement liability. The model for the calculation of the potential interest bonus liability includes parameters for the percentage of customer base impacted, applicable bonus rate, customer status and timing of payment. Other factors impacting the provision are available statistical data relating to customer behavior and the general environment likely to affect the business in the future.

Operational provisions arise out of operational risk and exclude civil litigation and regulatory enforcement provisions, which are presented as separate classes of provisions.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The definition used for the purposes of determining operational provisions differs from the risk management definition, as it excludes risk of loss resulting from civil litigations or regulatory enforcement matters. For risk management purposes, operational risk includes legal risk, as payments to customers, counterparties and regulatory bodies in civil litigations or regulatory enforcement matters constitute loss events for operational shortcomings, but excludes business and reputational risk.

Civil Litigation provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with contractual or other legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in demands from customers, counterparties or other parties in civil litigations.

Regulatory Enforcement provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in an assessment of fines or penalties by governmental regulatory agencies, self regulatory organizations or other enforcement authorities.

Restructuring provisions arise out of restructuring activities. The Group aims to enhance its long-term competitiveness through major reductions in costs, duplication and complexity in the years ahead. For details see Note 10 "Restructuring".

Mortgage Repurchase Demands provisions arise out of Deutsche Bank's U.S. residential mortgage loan business. 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 purchasers, investors and financial insurers based on alleged material breaches of representations and warranties or to indemnify such persons with respect to losses allegedly caused thereby. Deutsche Bank's general practice is to process valid repurchase demands that are presented in compliance with contractual rights.

As of December 31, 2016, Deutsche Bank has approximately U.S.$ 847 million 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.$ 173 million (€ 164 million) as of December 31, 2016. 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.$ 64 million (€ 61 million) as of December 31, 2016. The net provisions against these demands following deduction of such receivables were U.S.$ 109 million (€ 103 million) as of December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, Deutsche Bank has completed repurchases, obtained agreements to rescind, settled or rejected as untimely claims on loans with an original principal balance of approximately U.S.$ 8.8 billion. In connection with those repurchases, agreements and settlements, Deutsche Bank has obtained releases for potential claims on approximately U.S.$ 98.1 billion of loans sold by Deutsche Bank as described above.

Additional mortgage repurchase demands may be made in respect of mortgage loans that Deutsche Bank has sold, but Deutsche Bank cannot reliably estimate their timing or amount. On June 11, 2015, the New York Court of Appeals issued a ruling affirming dismissal of mortgage repurchase claims asserted in litigation relating to a residential mortgage-backed security issued by Deutsche Bank on the grounds that the action was not timely commenced. The Court held that the repurchase claims, which alleged breaches of contractual representations and warranties pertaining to the loans at issue, accrued as of the closing date of the securitization and, thus, were time-barred under New York's six-year statute of limitations. This and related decisions could impact the extent to which future repurchase demands are made to Deutsche Bank and the likelihood of success of any such claims.

Deutsche Bank did not act as servicer for the loans sold to third parties as whole loans (which constitute almost half of all U.S. residential mortgage loans sold from 2005 through 2008) and, once sold, Deutsche Bank ceased to have access to information about their performance. While loan performance is publicly available on the mortgage loans that Deutsche Bank securitized, no direct correlation has been observed between their performance and repurchase demands received. Demands have been received on loans that have defaulted, as well as loans that are current and loans that have been repaid in full.

Other provisions include several specific items arising from a variety of different circumstances, including the provision for the reimbursement of loan processing fees, deferred sales commissions and provisions for bank levies.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Group recognizes a provision for potential loss only when there is a present obligation arising from a past event that is probable to result in an economic outflow that can be reliably estimated. Where a reliable estimate cannot be made for such an obligation, no provision is recognized and the obligation is deemed a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities also include possible obligations for which the possibility of future economic outflow is more than remote but less than probable. Where a provision has been taken for a particular claim, no contingent liability is recorded; for matters or sets of matters consisting of more than one claim, however, provisions may be recorded for some claims, and contingent liabilities (or neither a provision nor a contingent liability) may be recorded for others.

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. In recent years, regulation and supervision in a number of areas have increased, and regulators, governmental bodies and others have sought to subject financial services providers to increasing oversight and scrutiny, which in turn has led to additional regulatory investigations and enforcement actions which are often followed by civil litigation. This trend has accelerated markedly as a result of the global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis.

In determining for which of the claims the possibility of a loss is probable, or less than probable but more than remote, and then estimating the possible loss for those claims, the Group takes into consideration a number of factors, including but not limited to the nature of the claim and its underlying facts, the procedural posture and litigation history of each case, rulings by the courts or tribunals, the Group's experience and the experience of others in similar cases (to the extent this is known to the Group), prior settlement discussions, settlements by others in similar cases (to the extent this is known to the Group), available indemnities and the opinions and views of legal counsel and other experts.

The provisions the Group has recognized for civil litigation and regulatory enforcement matters as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are set forth in the table above. For some matters for which the Group believes an outflow of funds is probable, no provisions were recognized as the Group could not reliably estimate the amount of the potential outflow.

For the matters for which a reliable estimate can be made, the Group currently estimates that, as of December 31, 2016, the aggregate future loss of which the possibility is more than remote but less than probable is approximately € 1.5 billion for civil litigation matters (December 31, 2015: € 1.4 billion) and € 0.8 billion for regulatory enforcement matters (December 31, 2015: € 1.0 billion). These figures include 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. For other significant civil litigation and regulatory enforcement matters, the Group believes the possibility of an outflow of funds is more than remote but less than probable but the amount is not reliably estimable, and accordingly such matters are not included in the contingent liability estimates. For still other significant civil litigation and regulatory enforcement matters, the Group believes the possibility of an outflow of funds is remote and therefore has neither recognized a provision nor included them in the contingent liability estimates.

This estimated possible loss, as well as any provisions taken, is based upon currently available information and is subject to significant judgment and a variety of assumptions, variables and known and unknown uncertainties. These uncertainties may include inaccuracies in or incompleteness of the information available to the Group, particularly at the preliminary stages of matters, and assumptions by the Group as to future rulings of courts or other tribunals or the likely actions or positions taken by regulators or adversaries may prove incorrect. Moreover, estimates of possible loss for these matters are often not amenable to the use of statistical or other quantitative analytical tools frequently used in making judgments and estimates, and are subject to even greater degrees of uncertainty than in many other areas where the Group must exercise judgment and make estimates. The estimated possible loss, as well as any provisions taken, can be and often are substantially less than the amount initially requested by regulators or adversaries or the maximum potential loss that could be incurred were the matters to result in a final adjudication adverse to the Group. Moreover, in several regions in which the Group operates, an adversary often is not required to set forth the amount it is seeking, and where it is, the amount may not be subject to the same requirements that generally apply to pleading factual allegations or legal claims.

The matters for which the Group determines that the possibility of a future loss is more than remote will change from time to time, as will the matters as to which a reliable estimate can be made and the estimated possible loss for such matters. Actual results may prove to be significantly higher or lower than the estimate of possible loss in those matters where such an estimate was made. In addition, loss may be incurred in matters with respect to which the Group believed the likelihood of loss was remote. In particular, the estimated aggregate possible loss does not represent the Group's potential maximum loss exposure for those matters.

The Group may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings or investigations 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

Set forth below are descriptions of civil litigation and regulatory enforcement matters or groups of matters for which the Group has taken material provisions, or for which there are material contingent liabilities that are more than remote, or for which there is the possibility of material business or reputational risk; similar matters are grouped together and some matters consist of a number of proceedings or claims. The disclosed matters include matters for which the possibility of a loss is more than remote but for which the Group cannot reliably estimate the possible loss.

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-Projekt 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. After certain claims have either been dismissed or settled, claims relating to investments of originally approximately € 330 million are still pending. Currently, the aggregate amounts claimed in the pending proceedings are approximately € 390 million. 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 have decided in favor and some against Sal. Oppenheim. Appeals are pending. The Group has recorded provisions and contingent liabilities with respect to these cases but has not disclosed the amounts thereof because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

FX Investigations and Litigations. Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who are investigating trading in, and various other aspects of, the foreign exchange market. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has conducted its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading and other aspects of its foreign exchange business.

On October 19, 2016, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Division of Enforcement ("CFTC") issued a letter ("CFTC Letter") notifying Deutsche Bank that the CFTC "is not taking any further action at this time and has closed the investigation of Deutsche Bank" regarding foreign exchange. As is customary, the CFTC Letter states that the CFTC "maintains the discretion to decide to reopen the investigation at any time in the future." The CFTC Letter has no binding impact on other regulatory and law enforcement agency investigations regarding Deutsche Bank's foreign exchange trading and practices, which remain pending.

On December 7, 2016, it was announced that Deutsche Bank has reached an agreement with CADE, the Brazilian antitrust enforcement agency, to settle an investigation into conduct in the foreign exchange market by a former Brazil-based Deutsche Bank trader. This has had the effect of bringing to a close CADE's administrative process as far as it relates to Deutsche Bank.

On February 13, 2017, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ"), Criminal Division, Fraud Section, issued a letter ("DOJ Letter") notifying Deutsche Bank that the DOJ has closed its criminal inquiry "concerning possible violations of federal criminal law in connection with the foreign exchange markets." As is customary, the DOJ Letter states that the DOJ may reopen its inquiry if it obtains additional information or evidence regarding the inquiry. The DOJ Letter has no binding impact on other regulatory and law enforcement agency investigations regarding Deutsche Bank's foreign exchange trading and practices, which remain pending.

Investigations conducted by certain other regulatory and law enforcement agencies are ongoing and Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in multiple putative class actions brought in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging antitrust and U.S. Commodity Exchange Act claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates. The complaints in the class actions do not specify the damages sought. On January 28, 2015, the federal court overseeing the class actions granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice in two actions involving non-U.S. plaintiffs while denying the motion to dismiss in one action involving U.S. plaintiffs then pending. Additional actions have been filed since the court's January 28, 2015 order. There are now four actions pending. The first pending action is a consolidated action brought on behalf of a putative class of over-the-counter traders and a putative class of central-exchange traders, who are domiciled in or traded in the United States or its territories, and alleges illegal agreements to restrain competition with respect to and to manipulate both benchmark rates and spot rates, particularly the spreads quoted on those spot rates; the complaint further alleges that those supposed conspiracies, in turn, resulted in artificial prices on centralized exchanges for foreign exchange futures and options. Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the consolidated action was granted in part and denied in part on September 20, 2016. A second action tracks the allegations in the consolidated action and asserts that such purported conduct gave rise to, and resulted in a breach of, defendants' fiduciary duties under the U.S. Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The third putative class action was filed in the same court on December 21, 2015, by Axiom Investment Advisors, LLC alleging that Deutsche Bank rejected FX orders placed over electronic trading platforms through the application of a function referred to as "Last Look" and that these orders were later filled at prices less favorable to putative class members (the "Last Look" action). Plaintiff has asserted claims for breach of contract, quasi-contractual claims, and claims under New York statutory law. Filed on September 26, 2016, the fourth putative class action (the "Indirect Purchasers" action) tracks the allegations in the consolidated action and asserts that such purported conduct injured "indirect purchasers" of FX instruments. These claims are brought pursuant to the Sherman Act, New York's Donnelly Act, California's Cartwright Act and California's Unfair Competition Law.

On August 24, 2016, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the ERISA action. Plaintiffs in that action filed an appellate brief in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on January 9, 2017. On February 14, 2017, the court granted in part and denied in part Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the Last Look action. Deutsche Bank moved to dismiss the Indirect Purchasers action on January 24, 2017. Discovery has commenced in the consolidated and Last Look actions. Discovery has not yet commenced in the ERISA and Indirect Purchasers actions.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in two Canadian class proceedings brought in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Filed on September 10, 2015, these class actions assert factual allegations similar to those made in the consolidated action in the United States and seek damages pursuant to the Canadian Competition Act as well as other causes of action.

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

Interbank Offered Rates Matters. *Regulatory and Law Enforcement Matters.* Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies, including various U.S. state attorneys general, in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR) and other interbank 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 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. This fine has been paid in full and does not form part of the Bank's provisions.

Also as previously reported, 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 (DFS) 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 DFS and GBP 226.8 million to the FCA. These fines have been paid in full and do not form part of the Bank's provisions, save for U.S.$ 150 million that is payable to the DOJ, subject to court approval (currently scheduled for March 28, 2017), following the sentencing of DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. (an indirectly-held, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank) in connection with its guilty plea to one count of wire fraud. 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 an Information in the U.S. 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.

On November 29, 2016, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission staff informed Deutsche Bank that it has concluded its IBOR investigation and that it does not intend to recommend an enforcement action by the Commission.

On December 21, 2016, the Swiss Competition Commission, WEKO, formally announced its IBOR-related settlement decisions addressing various banks, including Deutsche Bank AG, relating to EURIBOR and Yen LIBOR. Deutsche Bank will be required to pay a fine of CHF 5.0 million with respect to Yen Libor and approximately CHF 0.4 million for WEKO's fees. Deutsche Bank received full immunity from fines for EURIBOR in return for being the first party to notify such conduct to WEKO. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in the existing litigation provisions.

As reported above, Deutsche Bank is subject to an inquiry by a working group of U.S. state attorneys general in relation to the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. The Bank continues to cooperate with the U.S. state attorneys generals' inquiry.

Other investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further action. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to the remaining investigations because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome.

Overview of Civil Litigations. Deutsche Bank is party to 47 civil actions concerning alleged manipulation relating to the setting of various Interbank Offered Rates which are described in the following paragraphs. Most of the civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY), against Deutsche Bank and numerous other defendants. All but six of the civil actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege losses as a result of manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR. The six civil actions pending against Deutsche Bank that do not relate to U.S. dollar LIBOR are also pending in the SDNY, and include two actions concerning Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR, one action concerning EURIBOR, one consolidated action concerning Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR, one action concerning Swiss franc (CHF) LIBOR, and one action concerning two Singapore Dollar (SGD) benchmark rates, the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and the Swap Offer Rate (SOR).

Claims for damages for all 47 of the civil actions discussed have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), federal and state antitrust laws, the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and other federal and state laws. In all but five cases, the amount of damages has not been formally articulated by the plaintiffs. The five cases that allege a specific amount of damages are individual actions consolidated in the U.S. dollar LIBOR multidistrict litigation and seek a minimum of more than U.S.$ 1.25 billion in damages in the aggregate from all defendants including Deutsche Bank. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

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

Following a series of decisions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL between March 2013 and December 2016 narrowing their claims, plaintiffs are currently asserting antitrust claims, CEA claims and state law fraud, contract, unjust enrichment and other tort claims. The court has also issued decisions dismissing certain plaintiffs’ claims for lack of personal jurisdiction and on statute of limitations grounds, which are currently the subject of additional briefing; further decisions are pending.

On May 23, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued an opinion reinstating antitrust claims against the defendants in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL, and remanded to the district court for further consideration. On December 20, 2016, the district court issued a ruling dismissing certain antitrust claims while allowing others to proceed.

Discovery is underway in several of the cases, with motions for class certification currently scheduled to be briefed by August 2017.

On January 10, 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle a putative class action pending as part of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL asserting claims based on alleged transactions in Eurodollar futures and options traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (*FTC Capital GmbH* v. *Credit Suisse Group AG*). The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

Finally, one of the actions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL has been dismissed in its entirety, including (as to Deutsche Bank and other foreign defendants) on personal jurisdiction grounds, and plaintiffs have filed an appeal to the Second Circuit.

Both of the non-MDL U.S. dollar LIBOR cases have been dismissed. Plaintiffs in the non-MDL case proceeding in the SDNY have moved to amend their complaint, and a decision on that motion is pending. The dismissal of the other non-MDL case, which was proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit in December 2016.

Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. On January 24, 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle two putative class actions pending in the SDNY alleging manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR (*Laydon* v. *Mizuho Bank, Ltd.* and *Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd.* v. *UBS AG*), and withdrew its pending motions to dismiss the *Sonterra* action. (The *Laydon* action has already been subject to decisions by the court on motions to dismiss and is currently in discovery.) The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

EURIBOR. On January 24, 2017, Deutsche Bank entered into a preliminary agreement with plaintiffs to settle a putative class action pending in the SDNY alleging manipulation of EURIBOR (*Sullivan* v. *Barclays PLC*), and withdrew its pending motions to dismiss the action. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement. The settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval by the court.

GBP LIBOR, CHF LIBOR, and SIBOR and SOR. Putative class actions alleging manipulation of Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR, Swiss Franc (CHF) LIBOR, and the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) and Swap Offer Rate (SOR), respectively, are each pending in the SDNY. Each of these actions is the subject of fully briefed motions to dismiss. Decisions are pending.

Bank Bill Swap Rate Claims. On August 16, 2016, a putative class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Deutsche Bank and other defendants, bringing claims based on alleged collusion and manipulation in connection with the Australian Bank Bill Swap Rate ("BBSW"). The complaint alleges that the defendants, among other things, engaged in money market transactions intended to influence the BBSW fixing, made false BBSW submissions, and used their control over BBSW rules to further the alleged misconduct. Plaintiffs bring suit on behalf of persons and entities that engaged in U.S.-based transactions in BBSW-linked financial instruments from 2003 through the present. An amended complaint was filed on December 16, 2016, and defendants' motions to dismiss have been filed.

Investigations Into Referral Hiring Practices and Certain Business Relationships. Certain regulators and law enforcement authorities in various jurisdictions, including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice, are investigating, among other things, Deutsche Bank's compliance with the U.S. 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 finders and consultants. Deutsche Bank is responding to and continuing to cooperate with these investigations. Certain regulators in other jurisdictions have also been briefed on these investigations. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to certain of these regulatory investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these regulatory investigations. Based on the facts currently known, it is not practicable at this time for the Bank to predict the timing of a resolution.

Kaupthing CLN Claims. In June 2012, Kaupthing hf, an Icelandic stock corporation, acting through its winding-up committee, issued Icelandic law claw back claims for approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest calculated on a damages rate basis and a late payment rate basis) against Deutsche Bank in both Iceland and England. The claims were in relation 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 claimed to have funded the SPVs and alleged that Deutsche Bank was or should have been aware that Kaupthing itself was economically exposed in the transactions. Kaupthing claimed that the transactions were 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 (together with the Icelandic proceedings, the "Kaupthing Proceedings"). Deutsche Bank filed a defense in the Icelandic proceedings in late February 2013. In February 2014, 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 "SPV Proceedings"). The SPVs claimed approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest), although the amount of that interest claim was less than in Iceland. Deutsche Bank has now reached a settlement of the Kaupthing and SPV Proceedings which has been paid in the first quarter of 2017. The settlement amount is already fully reflected in existing litigation reserves and no additional provisions have been taken for this settlement.

Kirch. The public prosecutor's office in Munich (Staatsanwaltschaft München I) has conducted and is currently conducting criminal investigations in connection with the Kirch case inter alia with regard to former Deutsche Bank Management Board members. 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 allegations of the public prosecutor are that the relevant former Management Board members failed to correct in a timely manner factual statements made by Deutsche Bank's litigation counsel in submissions filed in one of the civil cases 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, and/or made incorrect statements in such proceedings, respectively.

On April 25, 2016, following the trial before the Munich District Court regarding the main investigation involving Juergen Fitschen and four other former Management Board members, the Munich District Court acquitted all of the accused, as well as the Bank, which was a secondary participant in such proceedings. On April 26, 2016, the public prosecutor filed an appeal. An appeal is limited to a review of legal errors rather than facts. On October 18, 2016, a few weeks after the written judgment was served, the public prosecutor provided notice that it will uphold its appeal only with respect to former Management Board members Juergen Fitschen, Dr. Rolf Breuer and Dr. Josef Ackermann and that it will withdraw its appeal with respect to former Management Board members Dr. Clemens Boersig and Dr. Tessen von Heydebreck for whom the acquittal thereby becomes binding.

The other investigations by the public prosecutor (which also deal with attempted litigation fraud in the Kirch civil proceedings) are ongoing. Deutsche Bank is fully cooperating with the Munich public prosecutor's office.

The Group does not expect these proceedings to have significant economic consequences for it and has not recorded a provision or contingent liability with respect thereto.

KOSPI Index Unwind Matters. Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 (the "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 corporate criminal 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. On January 25, 2016, the Seoul Central District Court rendered a guilty verdict against a DSK trader and a guilty verdict against DSK. A criminal fine of KRW 1.5 billion (less than € 2.0 million) was imposed on DSK. The Court also ordered forfeiture of the profits generated on the underlying trading activity. The Group disgorged the profits on the underlying trading activity in 2011. The criminal trial verdict has been appealed by both the prosecutor and the defendants.

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. First instance court decisions were rendered against the Bank and DSK in some of these cases starting in the fourth quarter of 2015. The outstanding known claims have an aggregate claim amount of approximately € 50 million (at present exchange rates). The Group has recorded a provision with respect to these outstanding civil matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these matters.

Life Settlements Investigation. U.S. federal law enforcement authorities are investigating Deutsche Bank's historical life settlements business. Issues being examined include the origination and purchase of investments in life insurance assets during the 2005 to 2008 period. Relatedly, the Bank has been conducting its own internal review of its historical life settlement business. The Bank is cooperating with the investigating authorities.

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

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Matters and Investigation. *Regulatory and Governmental Matters.* 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, valuation and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Discussions with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) concerning a settlement of potential claims that the DOJ was considering bringing based on its investigation of Deutsche Bank's RMBS origination and securitization activities began with an initial demand of U.S.$ 14 billion on September 12, 2016. On December 23, 2016, Deutsche Bank announced that it reached a settlement-in-principle with the DOJ to resolve potential claims related to its RMBS business conducted from 2005 to 2007. The settlement became final and was announced by the DOJ on January 17, 2017. Under the settlement, Deutsche Bank paid a civil monetary penalty of U.S.$ 3.1 billion and agreed to provide U.S.$ 4.1 billion in consumer relief.

In September 2016, Deutsche Bank received administrative subpoenas from the Maryland Attorney General seeking information concerning Deutsche Bank's RMBS and CDO businesses from 2002 to 2009. On January 10, 2017, Deutsche Bank and the Maryland Attorney General reached a settlement-in-principle to resolve the matter for U.S.$ 15 million in cash and U.S.$ 80 million in consumer relief (to be allocated from the overall U.S.$ 4.1 billion consumer relief obligation agreed to as part of Deutsche Bank's settlement with the DOJ). The agreement remains subject to completion of settlement documentation.

The Group has recorded provisions with respect to some of the outstanding regulatory investigations but not others. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the resolution of these regulatory investigations.

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

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a class action relating to its role as one of the underwriters of six RMBS offerings issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. The lawsuit was brought by plaintiffs representing a class of investors who purchased certificates in those offerings. The parties recently reached a settlement-in-principle to resolve the matter for a total of U.S.$ 165 million, a portion of which will be paid by the Bank. Deutsche Bank expects that, once the settlement is fully documented, there will be a court approval process that will take several months before the settlement becomes final.

Aozora Bank, Ltd. (Aozora) filed lawsuits against Deutsche Bank entities (among others) asserting fraud and related claims in connection with Aozora's investments in various CDOs, which allegedly declined in value. On January 14, 2015, the court granted the motion of Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiary Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. to dismiss the action brought against both entities by Aozora relating to a CDO identified as Blue Edge ABS CDO, Ltd. Aozora appealed this decision and on March 31, 2016, the appellate court affirmed the lower court's dismissal. Aozora has not sought a further appeal. Separately, another Deutsche Bank subsidiary, Deutsche Investment Management Americas, Inc., is a defendant, along with UBS AG and affiliates, in an action brought by Aozora relating to a CDO identified as Brooklyn Structured Finance CDO, Ltd. On October 13, 2015, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss Aozora's claims for fraud and aiding and abetting fraud, and defendants appealed the decision. Oral argument was held on September 14, 2016, and on November 3, 2016, the appellate court reversed the lower court decision and granted defendants' motions to dismiss Aozora's claims. Aozora has not sought a further appeal, and on December 15, 2016, the court entered judgment dismissing the complaint.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in three actions related to RMBS offerings brought by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as receiver for: (a) Colonial Bank (alleging no less than U.S.$ 189 million in damages against all defendants), (b) Guaranty Bank (alleging no less than U.S.$ 901 million in damages against all defendants), and (c) Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging no less than U.S.$ 66 million in damages against all defendants). In separate actions brought by the FDIC as receiver for Colonial Bank and Guaranty Bank, the appellate courts have reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds. In the case concerning Guaranty Bank, petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied and discovery is ongoing. In the case concerning Colonial Bank, a petition for rehearing was denied and on October 6, 2016, defendants filed a petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, which was denied on January 9, 2017. On January 18, 2017, a similar appeal in the action brought by the FDIC as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank was also denied.

Residential Funding Company brought a repurchase action against Deutsche Bank for breaches of representations and warranties on loans sold to Residential Funding Company and for indemnification for losses incurred as a result of RMBS-related claims and actions asserted against Residential Funding Company. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On June 20, 2016, the parties executed a confidential settlement agreement, and on June 24, 2016, the Court dismissed the case with prejudice.

Deutsche Bank recently reached a settlement to resolve claims brought by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco on two resecuritizations of RMBS certificates for an amount not material to the Bank. Following this settlement and two other previous partial settlements of claims, Deutsche Bank remained a defendant with respect to one RMBS offering, for which Deutsche Bank, as an underwriter, was provided contractual indemnification. On January 23, 2017, a settlement agreement was executed to resolve the claims relating to that RMBS offering. Deutsche Bank expects that the matter will be dismissed shortly.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in an action brought by Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank) alleging common law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On April 29, 2016, Deutsche Bank filed a motion to dismiss, which is currently pending.

In June 2014, HSBC, as trustee, brought an action in New York state court against Deutsche Bank to revive a prior action, alleging that Deutsche Bank failed to repurchase mortgage loans in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-SL2 RMBS offering. The revival action was stayed during the pendency of an appeal of the dismissal of a separate action wherein HSBC, as trustee, brought an action against Deutsche Bank alleging breaches of representations and warranties made by Deutsche Bank concerning the mortgage loans in the same offering. On March 29, 2016, the court dismissed the revival action, and on April 29, 2016, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a civil action brought by the Charles Schwab Corporation seeking rescission of its purchase of a single Countrywide-issued RMBS certificate. In the fourth quarter of 2015, Bank of America, which indemnified Deutsche Bank in the case, reached an agreement to settle the action with respect to the single certificate at issue for Deutsche Bank. On March 16, 2016, the court finalized the dismissal with prejudice of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. as a defendant.

On February 18, 2016, Deutsche Bank and Amherst Advisory & Management LLC (Amherst) executed settlement agreements to resolve breach of contract actions relating to five RMBS trusts. On June 30, 2016, the parties executed settlement agreements, amending and restating the agreements the parties signed on February 18, 2016. Following an August 2016 vote by the certificate holders in favor of the settlement, the trustee accepted the settlement agreements and dismissed the actions. On October 17, 2016, the parties filed stipulations of discontinuance with prejudice, which were so-ordered by the court on October 18 and October 19, 2016, thereby resolving the five actions. A portion of the settlement funds paid by Deutsche Bank was reimbursed by a non-party to the litigations.

Deutsche Bank was a defendant in an action brought by Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by former WestLB AG) alleging common law and federal securities law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. On October 14, 2016, the parties finalized a settlement to resolve the matter for an amount not material to the Bank. On November 2, 2016, the court so-ordered a stipulation of discontinuance with prejudice, thereby resolving the action.

On February 3, 2016, Lehman Brothers Holding, Inc. (Lehman) instituted an adversary proceeding in United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against, among others, MortgageIT, Inc. (MIT) and Deutsche Bank AG, as alleged successor to MIT, asserting breaches of representations and warranties set forth in certain 2003 and 2004 loan purchase agreements concerning 63 mortgage loans that MIT sold to Lehman, which Lehman in turn sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). The complaint seeks indemnification for losses incurred by Lehman in connection with settlements entered into with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as part of the Lehman bankruptcy proceedings to resolve claims concerning those loans. On December 29, 2016, Lehman filed its second amended complaint against DB Structured Products, Inc. and MIT alleging damages of approximately U.S.$ 10.3 million.

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

Trustee Civil Litigation. Deutsche Bank is a defendant in eight separate civil lawsuits brought by various groups of investors concerning its role as trustee of certain RMBS trusts. The actions generally allege claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, negligence and/or violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, based on the trustees' alleged failure to perform adequately certain obligations and/or duties as trustee for the trusts. The eight actions include two putative class actions brought by a group of investors, including funds managed by BlackRock Advisors, LLC, PIMCO-Advisors, L.P., and others (the BlackRock Class Actions), one putative class action brought by Royal Park Investments SA/NV, and five individual lawsuits. One of the BlackRock Class Actions is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in relation to 62 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.$ 9.8 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. On January 23, 2017, the Court granted in part and denied in part the Trustees's motion to dismiss. At a February 2, 2017 conference, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' representations and warranties claims as to 21 trusts whose originators or sponsors had entered bankruptcy. The only claims that remain are for violation of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 as to some trusts, and breach of contract. Discovery is ongoing. The second BlackRock Class Action is pending in the Superior Court of California in relation to 465 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.$ 75.7 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. The trustees filed a demurrer seeking to dismiss the tort claims asserted by plaintiffs and a motion to strike certain elements of the breach of contract claim, and on October 18, 2016, the court sustained the trustees' demurrer, dismissing the tort claims, but denied the motion to strike. Discovery is ongoing in that action. The putative class action brought by Royal Park Investments SA/NV is pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and concerns ten trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of more than U.S.$ 3.1 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount. Royal Park's class certification motion is fully briefed but has not yet been decided. Discovery is ongoing.

The other five individual lawsuits include actions by (a) the National Credit Union Administration Board ("NCUA"), as an investor in 97 trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.$ 17.2 billion, although the complaint does not specify a damage amount; (b) certain CDOs (collectively, "Phoenix Light") that hold RMBS certificates issued by 43 RMBS trusts, and seeking over U.S.$ 527 million of damages; (c) the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company and five related entities (collectively "Western & Southern"), as investors in 18 RMBS trusts, against the trustee for 10 of those trusts, which allegedly suffered total realized collateral losses of "tens of millions of dollars in damages," although the complaint does not specify a damage amount; (d) Commerzbank AG, as an investor in 50 RMBS trusts, seeking recovery for alleged "hundreds of millions of dollars in losses;" and (e) IKB International, S.A. in Liquidation and IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (collectively, "IKB"), as an investor in 37 RMBS trusts, seeking more than U.S.$ 268 million of damages. In the NCUA case, the trustee's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is pending and discovery is stayed. In the Phoenix Light case, discovery is ongoing as to the 43 trusts that remain in the case. In the Western & Southern case, the trustee filed its answer to the amended complaint on November 18, 2016, and discovery is ongoing as to the ten trusts that remain in the case. In the Commerzbank case, the trustee's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim was granted in part and denied in part on February 10, 2017, and discovery is ongoing as to the 50 trusts in the case. In the IKB case, a motion to dismiss was filed on October 5, 2016 and is pending; limited discovery has commenced as to the 34 trusts that remain in the case.

The Group believes a contingent liability exists with respect to these eight cases, but at present the amount of the contingent liability is not reliably estimable.

Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer. On September 12, 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a voluntary takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG. On October 7, 2010, the Bank published the official offer document. In its takeover offer, Deutsche Bank offered Postbank shareholders consideration of € 25 for each Postbank share. The takeover offer was accepted for a total of approximately 48.2 million Postbank shares.

In November 2010, a former shareholder of Postbank, Effecten-Spiegel AG, which had accepted the takeover offer, brought a claim against Deutsche Bank alleging that the offer price was too low and was not determined in accordance with the applicable 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, at the latest, in 2009. The plaintiff avers that, at the latest 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. Based thereon, the plaintiff alleges that the consideration offered by Deutsche Bank AG for the shares in Deutsche Postbank AG in the 2010 voluntary takeover offer needed to be raised to € 57.25 per share.

The Cologne District 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 that Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Post AG "acted in concert" in 2009. The Cologne appellate court has scheduled a further hearing for November 8, 2017.

Starting in 2014, additional former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank which are pending with the Cologne District Court, and three of these plaintiffs applied for model case proceedings (Musterverfahren) under the German Capital Markets Model Case Act. The Cologne District Court has heard these follow-on matters on January 27, 2017 and announced its intention to publish a decision on April 28, 2017.

In September 2015, former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG filed in the Cologne District Court shareholder actions against Deutsche Postbank AG to set aside the squeeze-out resolution taken in the shareholders meeting of Deutsche Postbank AG in August 2015. Among other things, the plaintiffs allege that Deutsche Bank AG was subject to a suspension of voting rights with respect to its shares in Postbank based on the allegation that Deutsche Bank AG failed to make a mandatory takeover offer at a higher price in 2009. The squeeze out is final and the proceeding itself has no reversal effect, but may result in damage payments. The claimants in this proceeding refer to legal arguments similar to those asserted in the Effecten-Spiegel proceeding described above. The Cologne District Court indicated its intention to announce a decision in the spring of 2017.

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

Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations. Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to investigations of precious metals trading and related conduct. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations, and engaging with relevant authorities, as appropriate. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has been conducting its own internal review of Deutsche Bank's historic participation in the precious metals benchmarks and other aspects of its precious metals trading and precious metals business.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in two consolidated class action lawsuits pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The suits allege violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and related state law arising out of the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes, but do not specify the damages sought. Deutsche Bank has reached agreements to settle both actions, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank. The agreements remain subject to final court approval.

In addition, Deutsche Bank is a defendant in Canadian class action proceedings in the province of Ontario concerning gold and in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec concerning silver. Each of the proceedings seeks damages for alleged violations of the Canadian Competition Act and other causes of action.

The Group has recorded provisions with respect to certain of these matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions, nor has it disclosed whether it has established provisions with respect to other matters referred above or any contingent liability with respect to any of those matters, because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Russia/UK Equities Trading Investigation. Deutsche Bank has investigated the circumstances around equity trades entered into by certain clients with Deutsche Bank in Moscow and London that offset one another. The total volume of the transactions under review is significant. Deutsche Bank's internal investigation of potential violations of law, regulation and policy and into the related internal control environment has concluded, and Deutsche Bank is assessing the findings identified during the investigation; to date it has identified certain violations of Deutsche Bank's policies and deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment. Deutsche Bank has advised regulators and law enforcement authorities in several jurisdictions (including Germany, Russia, the U.K. and U.S.) of this investigation. Deutsche Bank has taken disciplinary measures with regards to certain individuals in this matter and will continue to do so with respect to others as warranted.

On January 30 and 31, 2017, the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS) and UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced settlements with the Bank related to their investigations into this matter. The settlements conclude the DFS and the FCA's investigations into the bank's anti-money laundering (AML) control function in its investment banking division, including in relation to the equity trading described above. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the DFS, Deutsche Bank entered into a Consent Order, and agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of U.S.$ 425 million and to engage an independent monitor for a term of up to two years. Under the terms of the settlement agreement with the FCA, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay civil monetary penalties of approximately GBP 163 million. The settlement amounts were already materially reflected in existing litigation reserves.

Deutsche Bank is cooperating with other regulators and law enforcement authorities (including the DOJ and the Federal Reserve), which have their own ongoing investigations into these securities trades. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to these ongoing investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of this matter.

Sovereign, Supranational and Agency Bonds (SSA) Investigations and Litigations. Deutsche Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to SSA bond trading. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and common law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for SSA bonds. These cases are in their early stages and are in the process of being consolidated.

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

Trust Preferred Securities Litigation. Deutsche Bank and certain of its affiliates and former officers are 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. On July 25, 2016, the court issued a decision dismissing all claims as to three of the five offerings at issue, but allowed certain claims relating to the November 2007 and February 2008 offerings to proceed. On November 17, 2016, Plaintiffs moved for class certification as to the November 2007 offering. On December 1, 2016, the Court stayed all proceedings in the action. On January 20, 2017, Plaintiffs amended their motion for class certification to include the February 2008 offering and seek to add an additional individual as a proposed class representative. On February 10, 2017, the Court (i) ordered that Plaintiffs on the November 2007 offering provide proof that they either sold at a loss or held to redemption, and otherwise stayed all proceedings with respect to the November 2007 offering, and (ii) stayed all proceedings with respect to the February 2008 offering pending a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in *California Public Employees' Retirement System* v. *ANZ Securities* in which the Supreme Court is expected to consider whether the filing of a putative class action serves to toll the three-year time limitation in Section 13 of the Securities Act with respect to the claims of putative class members. A decision is expected before the end of June 2017.

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

U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters. Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain U.S. 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. On November 3, 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into agreements with the New York State Department of Financial Services and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to resolve their investigations of Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank paid the two agencies U.S.$ 200 million and U.S.$ 58 million, respectively, and agreed to terminate certain employees, not rehire certain former employees and install an independent monitor for one year. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ordered certain remedial measures, specifically, the requirement to ensure an effective OFAC compliance program and an annual review of such program by an independent party until the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is satisfied as to its effectiveness. The investigations of the U.S. law enforcement agencies (including the DOJ) remain ongoing.

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

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

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases are in their early stages and have been consolidated in the Southern District of New York.

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

31 – Credit related Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Irrevocable lending commitments and lending related 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.

Irrevocable lending commitments and lending related contingent liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Irrevocable lending commitments	166,063	174,549
Contingent liabilities	52,341	57,325
Total	**218,404**	231,874

Government Assistance

In the course of its business, the Group regularly applies for and receives government support by means of Export Credit Agency ("ECA") guarantees covering transfer and default risks for the financing of exports and investments into Emerging Markets and to a lesser extent, developed markets for Structured Trade & Export Finance and short- and medium-term Trade Finance business. Almost all export-oriented states have established such ECAs to support their domestic exporters. The ECAs act in the name and on behalf of the government of their respective country and are either constituted directly as governmental departments or organized as private companies vested with the official mandate of the government to act on its behalf. Terms and conditions of such ECA guarantees are broadly similar due to the fact that most of the ECAs act within the scope of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") consensus rules. The OECD consensus rules, an intergovernmental agreement of the OECD member states, define benchmarks intended to ensure that a fair competition between different exporting nations will take place.

In some countries dedicated funding programs with governmental support are offered for ECA-covered financings. On a selective basis, the Group makes use of such programs. In certain financings, the Group also receives government guarantees from national and international governmental institutions as collateral to support financings in the interest of the respective governments. The majority of such ECA guarantees received by the Group were issued either by the Euler-Hermes Kreditversicherungs-AG acting on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, by the Korean Export Credit Agencies (Korea Trade Insurance Corporation and The Export-Import Bank of Korea) acting on behalf of the Republic of Korea or by Chinese Export Credit Agency (China Export & Insurance Corporation (Sinosure)) acting on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

Irrevocable payment commitments with regard to levies

Irrevocable payment commitments related to bank levy according to Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) and the German statutory deposit protection amounted to € 280.4 million as of December 31, 2016, and to € 155.5 million as of December 31, 2015.

32 – Other Short-Term Borrowings

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Other short-term borrowings:		
Commercial paper	3,219	9,327
Other	14,076	18,683
Total other short-term borrowings	**17,295**	28,010

33 – Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Securities

Long-Term Debt by Earliest Contractual Maturity

in € m.	Due in 2017	Due in 2018	Due in 2019	Due in 2020	Due in 2021	Due after 2021	Total Dec 31, 2016	Total Dec 31, 2015
Senior debt:								
Bonds and notes:								
Fixed rate	18,379	8,402	11,327	7,498	17,112	22,206	84,924	86,255
Floating rate	8,477	4,882	6,876	3,435	5,455	7,956	37,082	38,963
Subordinated debt:								
Bonds and notes:								
Fixed rate	0	70	28	1,096	0	3,688	4,882	4,602
Floating rate	231	70	0	0	0	1,605	1,906	1,811
Other	1,672	29,891	1,870	904	842	8,344	**43,523**	28,385
Total long-term debt	28,758	43,315	20,102	12,933	23,409	43,799	**172,316**	160,016

The Group did not have any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities in 2016 and 2015.

Trust Preferred Securities[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Fixed rate	5,302	6,067
Floating rate	1,071	953
Total trust preferred securities	**6,373**	7,020

[1] Perpetual instruments, redeemable at specific future dates at the Group's option.

34 – Maturity Analysis of the earliest contractual undiscounted cash flows of Financial Liabilities

	Dec 31, 2016				
in € m.	On demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 and 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
Noninterest bearing deposits	200,122	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing deposits	129,704	147,531	46,176	17,027	11,247
Trading liabilities[1]	57,029	0	0	0	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments[1]	463,858	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	18,949	38,641	4,343	2,676	6,460
Investment contract liabilities[2]	0	0	592	0	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting[3]	0	573	737	2,427	856
Central bank funds purchased	353	0	0	0	0
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	19,980	2,401	2,386	715	0
Securities loaned	4,168	11	0	0	0
Other short-term borrowings	13,322	1,995	1,802	0	0
Long-term debt	6	7,462	24,440	118,607	46,812
Trust preferred securities	0	78	2,539	4,361	0
Other financial liabilities	128,400	2,642	583	407	3,246
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	160,099	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees	20,966	0	0	0	0
Total[4]	1,216,955	201,333	83,599	146,219	68,621

[1] Trading liabilities and derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting balances are recorded at fair value. The Group believes that this best represents the cash flow that would have to be paid if these positions had to be closed out. Trading liabilities and derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting balances are shown within "on demand" which Group's management believes most accurately reflects the short-term nature of trading activities. The contractual maturity of the instruments may however extend over significantly longer periods.
[2] These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 42 "Insurance and Investment Contracts" for more detail on these contracts.
[3] Derivatives designated for hedge accounting are recorded at fair value and are shown in the time bucket at which the hedged relationship is expected to terminate.
[4] The balances in the table do not agree to the numbers in the Group's balance sheet as the cash flows included in the table are undiscounted. This analysis represents the worst case scenario for the Group if the Group was required to repay all liabilities earlier than expected. The Group believes that the likelihood of such an event occurring is remote.

					Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	On demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 and 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
Noninterest bearing deposits	192,010	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing deposits	153,788	156,710	42,680	15,382	12,004
Trading liabilities[1]	52,303	0	0	0	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments[1]	494,076	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	18,450	25,067	3,964	4,357	5,985
Investment contract liabilities[2]	0	104	873	1,701	5,843
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting[3]	0	556	918	1,908	2,983
Central bank funds purchased	574	0	0	0	0
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	7,498	1,919	519	0	0
Securities loaned	2,818	16	0	1	414
Other short-term borrowings	17,782	2,771	6,865	0	0
Long-term debt	62	16,834	12,414	92,914	52,169
Trust preferred securities	0	831	628	5,772	1,285
Other financial liabilities	146,684	3,791	456	361	36
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	166,236	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees	19,828	0	0	0	0
Total[4]	1,272,109	208,600	69,317	122,396	80,719

1 Trading liabilities and derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting balances are recorded at fair value. The Group believes that this best represents the cash flow that would have to be paid if these positions had to be closed out. Trading liabilities and derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting balances are shown within "on demand" which Group's management believes most accurately reflects the short-term nature of trading activities. The contractual maturity of the instruments may however extend over significantly longer periods. .
2 These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 42 "Insurance and Investment Contracts" for more detail on these contracts.
3 Derivatives designated for hedge accounting are recorded at fair value and are shown in the time bucket at which the hedged relationship is expected to terminate.
4 The balances in the table do not agree to the numbers in the Group's balance sheet as the cash flows included in the table are undiscounted. This analysis represents the worst case scenario for the Group if the Group was required to repay all liabilities earlier than expected. The Group believes that the likelihood of such an event occurring is remote.

Additional Notes

35 – Common Shares

Common Shares

Deutsche Bank's share capital consists of common shares issued in registered form without par value. Under German law, each share represents an equal stake in the subscribed capital. Therefore, each share has a nominal value of € 2.56, derived by dividing the total amount of share capital by the number of shares.

Number of shares	Issued and fully paid	Treasury shares	Outstanding
Common shares, January 1, 2015	1,379,273,131	(260,182)	1,379,012,949
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0
Shares purchased for treasury	0	(326,647,008)	(326,647,008)
Shares sold or distributed from treasury	0	326,532,326	326,532,326
Common shares, December 31, 2015	1,379,273,131	(374,864)	1,378,898,267
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0
Shares purchased for treasury	0	(355,069,462)	(355,069,462)
Shares sold or distributed from treasury	0	355,240,884	355,240,884
Common shares, December 31, 2016	1,379,273,131	(203,442)	1,379,069,689

There are no issued ordinary shares that have not been fully paid.

Shares purchased for treasury consist of shares held by the Group for a period of time, as well as any shares purchased with the intention of being resold in the short-term. In addition, the Group has bought back shares for equity compensation purposes. All such transactions were recorded in shareholders' equity and no revenues and expenses were recorded in connection with these activities. Treasury stock held as of year-end will mainly be used for future share-based compensation.

Authorized Capital

The Management Board is authorized to increase the share capital by issuing new shares for cash and in some circumstances noncash consideration. As of December 31, 2016, Deutsche Bank AG had authorized but unissued capital of € 1,760,000,000 which may be issued in whole or in part until April 30, 2020. Further details are governed by Section 4 of the Articles of Association.

Authorized capital	Consideration	Pre-emptive rights	Expiration date
€ 352,000,000	Cash or noncash	May be excluded if the capital increase is for noncash consideration with the intent of acquiring a company or holdings in a company and may be excluded pursuant to Section 186 (3) sentence 4 of the Stock Corporation Act	April 30, 2020
€ 1,408,000,000	Cash	May be excluded insofar as is necessary to grant to the holders of option rights, convertible bonds and convertible participatory rights issued by the company (see Articles of Association Section 4)	April 30, 2020

Conditional Capital

The Management Board is authorized to issue once or more than once, participatory notes that are linked with conversion rights or option rights and/or convertible bonds and/or bonds with warrants. The participatory notes, convertible bonds or bonds with warrants may also be issued by affiliated companies of Deutsche Bank AG. For this purpose share capital was increased conditionally upon exercise of these conversion and/or exchange rights or upon mandatory conversion.

Conditional capital	Expiration date for the issuance of conversion and/or option rights
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2017
€ 256,000,000	April 30, 2019

Dividends

The following table presents the amount of dividends proposed or declared for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

	2016[1] (proposed)	2015	2014
Cash dividends declared (in € m.)	393	0	1,034
Cash dividends declared per common share (in €)	0.19	0.00	0.75

[1] Taking into account expected shares to be issued before the Annual General Meeting in May 2017, the dividend per share of € 0.19 paid out of the distributable profit for 2016 contains the pay out of the distributable profit carried forward from 2015 of approximately € 165 million and a dividend of € 0.11 per share from the remaining distributable profit for 2016.

36 – Employee Benefits

Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Group made grants of share-based compensation under the DB Equity Plan. This plan represents a contingent right to receive Deutsche Bank common shares after a specified period of time. The award recipient is not entitled to receive dividends during the vesting period of the award.

The share awards granted under the terms and conditions of the DB Equity Plan may be forfeited fully or partly if the recipient voluntarily terminates employment before the end of the relevant vesting period. Vesting usually continues after termination of employment in cases such as redundancy or retirement.

In countries where legal or other restrictions hinder the delivery of shares, a cash plan variant of the DB Equity Plan was used for granting awards.

The following table sets forth the basic terms of these share plans.

Grant year(s)	Deutsch Bank Equity Plan	Vesting schedule	Early retirement provisions	Eligibility
2016	Annual Award	1/4: 12 months[1] 1/4: 24 months[1] 1/4: 36 months[1] 1/4: 48 months[1]	Yes	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation
		Or cliff vesting after 54 months[1]	Yes[2]	Members of Management Board or of Senior Management Group
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Yes	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Annual Award – Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant[3]	No	Regulated employees
	Key Position Award (KPA)[4]	Cliff-vesting after 4 years[3]	Yes	Select employees as annual retention
2015/ 2014/ 2013	Annual Award	1/3: 12 months[1] 1/3: 24 months[1] 1/3: 36 months[1]	Yes	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation
		Or cliff vesting after 54 months[1]	Yes[2]	Members of Management Board or of Senior Management Group
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Yes	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Annual Award – Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant[5]	No	Regulated employees
2012/ 2011	Annual Award	1/3: 12 months[6] 1/3: 24 months[6] 1/3: 36 months[6]	Yes	Select employees as annual performance-based compensation
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Yes	Select employees to attract and retain the best talent
	Annual Award – Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant[5]	No	Regulated employees

1 For members of the Management Board or of the Senior Management Group and all other regulated employees a further retention period of six months applies.
2 Early retirement provisions do not apply to members of the Management Board.
3 For all regulated employees share delivery after a further retention period of twelve months.
4 A predefined proportion of the individual's KPA is subject to an additional share price hurdle, meaning this award proportion only vests in the event that the Bank's share price reaches a certain share target price prior to vesting.
5 For members of the Management Board share delivery after a retention period of three years. For all other regulated employees share delivery after a retention period of six months.
6 For members of the Management Board a different schedule applies. For all other regulated employees share delivery after a further retention period of six months.

Furthermore, the Group offers a broad-based employee share ownership plan entitled Global Share Purchase Plan ("GSPP"). The GSPP offers employees in specific countries the opportunity to purchase Deutsche Bank shares in monthly installments over one year. At the end of the purchase cycle, the bank matches the acquired stock in a ratio of one to one up to a maximum of ten free shares, provided that the employee remains at Deutsche Bank Group for another year. In total, about 15,250 staff from 21 countries enrolled in the eighth cycle that began in November 2016.

The Group has other local share-based compensation plans, none of which, individually or in the aggregate, are material to the consolidated financial statements.

The following table shows the outstanding share award units as of the respective dates, which represent a contingent right to receive Deutsche Bank common shares after a specified period of time. It also includes the grants under the cash plan variant of the DB Equity Plan.

	Share units (in thousands)	Weighted-average grant date fair value per unit
Balance as of December 31, 2014	52,449	€ 31.60
Balance as of December 31, 2015	53,651	€ 28.18
Balance as of December 31, 2016	90,292	€ 20.22

Share-based payment transactions resulting in a cash payment give rise to a liability, which amounted to approximately € 15 million, € 19 million and € 21 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, the grant volume of outstanding share awards was approximately € 1.6 billion. Thereof, € 1.1 billion had been recognized as compensation expense in the reporting year or prior to that. Hence, compensation expense for deferred share-based compensation not yet recognized amounted to € 0.5 billion as of December 31, 2016.

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, approximately 3.4 and 9.4 million shares were issued to plan participants in February and March 2017, resulting from the vesting of DB Equity Plan awards granted in prior years (thereof 0.1 million units for February and 0.1 million units for March 2017 vesting cycles under the cash plan variant of this DB Equity Plan).

Post-employment Benefit Plans

Nature of Plans

The Group sponsors a number of post-employment benefit plans on behalf of its employees, both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. The Group's plans are accounted for based on the nature and substance of the plan. Generally, for defined benefit plans the value of a participant's accrued benefit is based on each employee's remuneration and length of service; contributions to defined contribution plans are typically based on a percentage of each employee's remuneration. The rest of this note focuses predominantly on the Group's defined benefit plans.

The Group's defined benefit plans are primarily described on a geographical basis, reflecting differences in the nature and risks of benefits, as well as in the respective regulatory environments. In particular, the requirements set by local regulators can vary significantly and determine the design and financing of the benefit plans to a certain extent. Key information is also shown based on participant status, which provides a broad indication of the maturity of the Group's obligations.

					Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation related to					
Active plan participants	4,884	791	443	741	6,859
Participants in deferred status	2,139	2,559	560	99	5,357
Participants in payment status	4,955	1,146	545	251	6,897
Total defined benefit obligation	11,978	4,496	1,548	1,091	19,113
Fair value of plan assets	10,975	5,352	1,219	973	18,519
Funding ratio (in %)	92	119	79	89	97

					Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation related to					
Active plan participants	4,352	796	436	845	6,429
Participants in deferred status	1,883	2,350	538	196	4,967
Participants in payment status	4,548	1,177	533	300	6,558
Total defined benefit obligation	10,783	4,323	1,507	1,341	17,954
Fair value of plan assets	10,371	5,322	1,182	1,210	18,085
Funding ratio (in %)	96	123	78	90	101

The majority of the Group's defined benefit plan obligations relate to Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. Within the other countries, the largest obligations relate to Switzerland, Channel Islands and Belgium. In Germany and some continental European countries, post-employment benefits are usually agreed on a collective basis with respective employee works councils or their equivalent. The Group's main pension plans are governed by boards of trustees, fiduciaries or their equivalent.

Post-employment benefits can form an important part of an employee's total remuneration. The Group's approach is that their design shall be attractive to employees in the respective market, but sustainable for the Group to provide over the longer term. At the same time, the Group tries to limit its risks related to provision of such benefits. Consequently the Group has moved to offer defined contribution plans in many locations over recent years.

In the past the Group typically offered pension plans based on final pay prior to retirement. These types of benefits still form a significant part of the pension obligations for participants in deferred and payment status. Currently, in Germany and the United States, the main defined benefit pension plans for active staff are cash account type plans where the Group credits an annual amount to individuals' accounts based on an employee's current salary. Dependent on the plan rules, the accounts increase either at a fixed interest rate or participate in market movements of certain underlying investments to limit the investment risk for the Group. Sometimes, in particular in Germany, there is a guaranteed benefit amount within the plan rules, e.g. payment of at least the amounts contributed. Upon retirement, beneficiaries may usually opt for a lump sum or for conversion of the accumulated account balance into an annuity. This conversion is often based on market conditions and mortality assumptions at retirement. In the United Kingdom, the main defined benefit pension plan was redesigned in 2011 for active employees still eligible to the plan to reduce the overall long-term risk exposure to the Group. In the Netherlands the Group converted the defined benefit plan into a collective defined contribution plan during 2016.

The Group also sponsors retirement and termination indemnity plans in several countries, as well as some post-employment medical plans for a number of current and retired employees, mainly in the United States. The post-employment medical plans typically pay fixed percentages of medical expenses of eligible retirees after a set deductible has been met. In the United States, once a retiree is eligible for Medicare, the Group contributes to a Health Reimbursement Account and the retiree is no longer eligible for the Group's medical program. The Group's total defined benefit obligation for post-employment medical plans was € 201 million and € 196 million at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. In combination with the benefit structure, these plans represent limited risk for the Group.

The following amounts of expected benefit payments from the Group's defined benefit plans include benefits attributable to employees' past and estimated future service, and include both amounts paid from the Group's external pension trusts and paid directly by the Group in respect of unfunded plans.

in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Actual benefit payments 2016	403	132	123	76	734
Benefits expected to be paid 2017	406	69	84	66	625
Benefits expected to be paid 2018	417	73	82	64	636
Benefits expected to be paid 2019	436	79	89	63	667
Benefits expected to be paid 2020	453	88	85	62	688
Benefits expected to be paid 2021	468	94	88	64	714
Benefits expected to be paid 2022 – 2026	2,644	601	472	330	4,047
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)	15	23	13	14	16

Multi-employer Plans

In Germany, the Group is a member of the BVV together with other financial institutions. The BVV offers retirement benefits to eligible employees in Germany as a complement to post-employment benefit promises of the Group. Both employers and employees contribute on a regular basis to the BVV. The BVV provides annuities of a fixed amount to individuals on retirement and increases these fixed amounts if surplus assets arise within the plan. According to legislation in Germany, the employer is ultimately liable for providing the benefits to its employees. An increase in benefits may also arise due to additional obligations to retirees for the effects of inflation. BVV is a multi-employer defined benefit plan. However, in line with industry practice, the Group accounts for it as a defined contribution plan since insufficient information is available to identify assets and liabilities relating to the Group's current and former employees, primarily because the BVV does not fully allocate plan assets to beneficiaries nor to member companies. According to the BVV's most recent disclosures, there is no current deficit in the plan that may affect the amount of future Group contributions. Furthermore, any plan surplus emerging in the future will be distributed to the plan members, hence it cannot reduce future Group contributions. In June 2016, the BVV's Annual General Meeting approved a reduction in benefits from future contributions for certain groups of employees. Similar to other participating companies, the Group committed to make up for reduced benefit levels by increasing contributions to the BVV from January 1, 2017. A corresponding labor agreement has been signed with the German works council.

The Group's expenses for defined contribution plans also include annual contributions by Deutsche Postbank AG to the pension fund for postal civil servants in Germany. Responsibility for the liability for these benefits lies with the German government.

Governance and Risk

The Group maintains a Pensions Risk Committee to oversee its pension and related risks on a global basis. This Committee meets quarterly, reports directly to the Senior Executive Compensation Committee and is supported by the Pensions Operating Committee.

Within this context, the Group develops and maintains guidelines for governance and risk management, including funding, asset allocation and actuarial assumption setting. In this regard, risk management means the management and control of risks for the Group related to market developments (e.g., interest rate, credit spread, price inflation), asset investment, regulatory or legislative requirements, as well as monitoring demographic changes (e.g., longevity). Especially during and after acquisitions or changes in the external environment (e.g., legislation, taxation), topics such as the general plan design or potential plan amendments are considered. Any plan changes follow a process requiring approval by Group Human Resources. To the extent that pension plans are funded, the assets held mitigate some of the liability risks, but introduce investment risk.

In the Group's key pension countries, the Group's largest post-employment benefit plan risk exposures relate to potential changes in credit spreads, interest rates, price inflation and longevity, although these have been partially mitigated through the investment strategy adopted.

Overall, the Group seeks to minimize the impact of pensions on the Group's financial position from market movements, subject to balancing the trade-offs involved in financing post-employment benefits, regulatory capital and constraints from local funding or accounting requirements. The Group measures its pension risk exposures on a regular basis using specific metrics developed by the Group for this purpose.

Funding

The Group maintains various external pension trusts to fund the majority of its defined benefit plan obligations. The Group's funding policy is to maintain coverage of the defined benefit obligation by plan assets within a range of 90 % to 100 % of the obligation, subject to meeting any local statutory requirements. The Group has also determined that certain plans should remain unfunded, although their funding approach is subject to periodic review, e.g. when local regulations or practices change. Obligations for the Group's unfunded plans are accrued on the balance sheet.

For most of the externally funded defined benefit plans there are local minimum funding requirements. The Group can decide on any additional plan contributions, with reference to the Group's funding policy. There are some locations, e.g. the United Kingdom, where the trustees and the Bank jointly agree contribution levels. In most countries the Group expects to receive an economic benefit from any plan surpluses of plan assets compared to defined benefit obligations, typically by way of reduced future contributions. Given the broadly fully funded position and the investment strategy adopted in the Group's key funded defined benefit plans, any minimum funding requirements that may apply are not expected to place the Group under any material adverse cash strain in the short term. With reference to the Group's funding policy, the Group considers not re-claiming benefits paid from the Group's assets as an equivalent to making cash contributions into the external pension trusts during the year.

For post-retirement medical plans, the Group accrues for obligations over the period of employment and pays the benefits from Group assets when the benefits become due.

Actuarial Methodology and Assumptions

December 31 is the measurement date for all plans. All plans are valued by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. A Group policy provides guidance to local actuaries to ensure consistency globally on setting actuarial assumptions which are finally determined by the Group's Pensions Operating Committee.

The key actuarial assumptions applied in determining the defined benefit obligations at December 31 are presented below in the form of weighted averages.

	Dec 31, 2016				Dec 31, 2015			
	Germany	UK	U.S.[1]	Other	Germany	UK	U.S.[1]	Other
Discount rate (in %)	1.7	2.6	4.0	2.3	2.4	3.9	4.2	2.6
Rate of price inflation (in %)	1.7	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.4	2.3	2.2
Rate of nominal increase in future compensation levels (in %)	2.1	4.6	2.3	2.8	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.5
Rate of nominal increase for pensions in payment (in %)	1.6	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.5	3.3	2.3	1.1
Assumed life expectancy at age 65								
For a male aged 65 at measurement date	19.1	23.4	22.4	22.0	19.0	23.5	21.8	21.6
For a female aged 65 at measurement date	23.2	25.5	23.9	24.5	23.1	25.0	24.0	24.1
For a male aged 45 at measurement date	21.8	25.1	23.9	23.7	21.6	25.1	23.5	23.4
For a female aged 45 at measurement date	25.7	27.4	25.4	26.1	25.6	26.9	25.6	25.8
Mortality tables applied	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005G	SAPS (S2) Light with CMI 2015 projections	RP2014 White-collar with MP2016 projections	Country specific tables	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005G	SAPS (S1) Light with CMI 2015 projections	RP2014 Aggregate with MP 2014 projections	Country specific tables

[1] Cash balance interest crediting rate in line with the 30-year US government bond yield.

For the Group's most significant plans in the key countries, the discount rate used at each measurement date is set based on a high quality corporate bond yield curve – derived based on bond universe information sourced from reputable third-party index and data providers and rating agencies – reflecting the timing, amount and currency of the future expected benefit payments for the respective plan. For longer durations where limited bond information is available, reasonable yield curve extrapolation methods are applied using respective actual swap rates and credit spread assumptions. Consistent discount rates are used across all plans in each currency zone, based on the assumption applicable for the Group's largest plan(s) in that zone. For plans in the other countries, the discount rate is based on high quality corporate or government bond yields applicable in the respective currency, as appropriate at each measurement date with a duration broadly consistent with the respective plan's obligations.

The price inflation assumptions in the eurozone and the United Kingdom are set with reference to market measures of inflation based on inflation swap rates in those markets at each measurement date. For other countries, the price inflation assumptions are typically based on long term forecasts by Consensus Economics Inc.

The assumptions for the increases in future compensation levels and for increases to pensions in payment are developed separately for each plan, where relevant. Each is set based on the price inflation assumption and reflecting the Group's reward structure or policies in each market, as well as relevant local statutory and plan-specific requirements.

Among other assumptions, mortality assumptions can be significant in measuring the Group's obligations under its defined benefit plans. These assumptions have been set in accordance with current best practice in the respective countries. Future potential improvements in longevity have been considered and included where appropriate.

Reconciliation in Movement of Liabilities and Assets – Impact on Financial Statements

					2016
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:					
Balance, beginning of year	10,783	4,323	1,507	1,341	17,954
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Current service cost	190	23	21	62	296
Interest cost	256	151	61	35	503
Past service cost and gain or loss arising from settlements	2	5	0	(39)[1]	(32)
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,142	1,251	42	141	2,576
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	4	(6)	(3)	(5)
Actuarial gain or loss arising from experience	2	(66)	0	(3)	(67)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	3	0	0	19	22
Benefits paid	(403)	(132)	(123)	(76)	(734)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	(393)[1]	(393)
Acquisitions/Divestitures	0	(402)[2]	0	0	(402)
Exchange rate changes	0	(661)	46	(8)	(623)
Other[3]	3	0	0	15	18
Balance, end of year	11,978	4,496	1,548	1,091	19,113
thereof:					
Unfunded	4	13	206	123	346
Funded	11,974	4,483	1,342	968	18,767
Change in fair value of plan assets:					
Balance, beginning of year	10,371	5,322	1,182	1,210	18,085
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Interest income	249	185	48	32	514
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Return from plan assets less interest income	484	1,042	10	97	1,633
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	3	0	0	19	22
Contributions by the employer	271	22	56	73	422
Benefits paid[4]	(402)	(132)	(110)	(56)	(700)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	(393)[1]	(393)
Acquisitions/Divestitures	0	(282)[2]	0	0	(282)
Exchange rate changes	0	(804)	36	(19)	(787)
Other[3]	(1)	0	0	12	11
Plan administration costs	0	(1)	(3)	(2)	(6)
Balance, end of year	10,975	5,352	1,219	973	18,519
Funded status, end of year	(1,003)	856	(329)	(118)	(594)
Change in irrecoverable surplus (asset ceiling)					
Balance, beginning of year	0	0	0	0	0
Interest cost	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in irrecoverable surplus	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	0	0	0	0
Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Net asset (liability) recognized	(1,003)	856	(329)	(118)	(594)[5]

1 Converted defined benefit plan into a collective defined contribution plan in the Netherlands.
2 Abbey Life.
3 Includes the opening balance of a plan in Belgium for which defined contribution plan accounting was applied before and other smaller plans.
4 For funded plans only.
5 Thereof € 934 million recognized in Other assets and € 1,528 million in Other liabilities.

in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	2015 Total
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:					
Balance, beginning of year	11,263	4,295	1,375	1,260	18,193
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Current service cost	202	30	24	61	317
Interest cost	224	170	58	29	481
Past service cost and gain or loss arising from settlements	4	4	0	1	9
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(551)	(143)	(39)	(50)	(783)
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	(66)	0	0	(66)
Actuarial gain or loss arising from experience	22	(103)	15	(9)	(75)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	3	0	0	13	16
Benefits paid	(383)	(123)	(85)	(69)	(660)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions/Divestitures	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	259	159	54	472
Other[1]	(1)	0	0	51	50
Balance, end of year	10,783	4,323	1,507	1,341	17,954
thereof:					
Unfunded	2	14	203	114	333
Funded	10,781	4,309	1,304	1,227	17,621
Change in fair value of plan assets:					
Balance, beginning of year	10,634	5,095	1,072	1,109	17,910
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Interest income	213	201	45	26	485
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Return from plan assets less interest income	(463)	(152)	(49)	(41)	(705)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	3	0	0	13	16
Contributions by the employer	367	2	64	51	484
Benefits paid[2]	(383)	(122)	(72)	(47)	(624)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions/Divestitures	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	304	124	49	477
Other[1]	0	0	0	51	51
Plan administration costs	0	(6)	(2)	(1)	(9)
Balance, end of year	10,371	5,322	1,182	1,210	18,085
Funded status, end of year	(412)	999	(325)	(131)	131
Change in irrecoverable surplus (asset ceiling)					
Balance, beginning of year	0	0	0	0	0
Interest cost	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in irrecoverable surplus	0	0	0	0	0
Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Net asset (liability) recognized	(412)	999	(325)	(131)	131[3]

[1] Includes the opening balances of a plan in India for which defined contribution plan accounting was applied before.
[2] For funded plans only.
[3] Thereof € 1,161 million recognized in Other assets and € 1,030 million in Other liabilities.

There are no reimbursement rights for the Group.

Investment Strategy

The Group's investment objective is to protect the Group from adverse impacts of changes in the funding position of its defined benefit pension plans on key financial metrics, with a primary focus on immunizing the plans' IFRS funded status, while taking into account the plans' impact on other metrics, such as regulatory capital and local profit & loss accounts. Investment managers manage pension assets in line with investment mandates or guidelines as agreed with the pension plans' trustees and investment committees.

To achieve the primary objective of immunizing the IFRS funded status of key defined benefit plans, the Group applies a liability driven investment (LDI) approach. Risks from mismatches between fluctuations in the present value of the defined benefit obligations and plan assets due to capital market movements are minimized, subject to balancing relevant trade-offs. This is achieved by allocating plan assets closely to the market risk factor exposures of the pension liability to interest rates, credit spreads and inflation. Thereby, plan assets broadly reflect the underlying risk profile and currency of the pension obligations. For pension plans where a full LDI approach may impact adversely other key financial metrics important to the Group's overall financial position, the Group may deviate from this primary investment strategy. In 2015, the Group decided to adjust temporarily the investment strategy for the German main pension plan assets by reducing the interest rate and credit spread hedges. The Group closely monitors this divergence from the primary investment strategy and has put in place governance mechanisms to ensure a regular review of the deviation from the LDI approach.

Where the desired hedging level for these risks cannot be achieved with physical instruments (i.e. corporate and government bonds), derivatives are employed. Derivative overlays mainly include interest rate, inflation swaps and credit default swaps. Other instruments are also used, such as interest rate futures and options. In practice, a completely hedged approach is impractical, for instance because of insufficient market depth for ultra-long-term corporate bonds, as well as liquidity and cost considerations. Therefore, plan assets contain further asset categories to create long-term return enhancement and diversification benefits such as equity, real estate, high yield bonds or emerging markets bonds.

Plan asset allocation to key asset classes

The following table shows the asset allocation of the Group's funded defined benefit plans to key asset classes, i.e. exposures include physical securities in discretely managed portfolios and underlying asset allocations of any commingled funds used to invest plan assets.

Asset amounts in the following table include both "quoted" (i.e. Level 1 assets in accordance with IFRS 13 – amounts invested in markets where the fair value can be determined directly from prices which are quoted in active, liquid markets) and "other" (i.e. Level 2 and 3 assets in accordance with IFRS 13) assets.

	Dec 31, 2016					Dec 31, 2015				
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total	Germany[3]	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,085	115	45	73	1,318	777	138	27	86	1,028
Equity instruments[1]	1,129	634	116	87	1,966	1,027	648	113	272	2,060
Investment-grade bonds[2]										
Government	2,264	1,898	405	166	4,733	3,697	1,918	524	287	6,426
Non-government bonds	5,627	2,272	521	154	8,574	4,271	2,456	400	346	7,473
Non-investment-grade bonds										
Government	166	0	0	45	211	130	0	0	11	141
Non-government bonds	305	70	15	25	415	310	79	8	19	416
Structured products	38	237	65	22	362	35	259	45	12	351
Insurance	1	0	0	27	28	1	0	0	14	15
Alternatives										
Real estate	222	117	0	37	376	200	137	0	39	376
Commodities	6	13	0	0	19	7	7	0	8	22
Private equity	58	0	0	0	58	51	0	0	0	51
Other	667	34	0	330	1,031	641	38	0	100	779
Derivatives (Market Value)										
Interest rate	(614)	133	51	(2)	(432)	(812)	(60)	65	21	(786)
Credit	80	(1)	1	1	81	(11)	0	0	0	(11)
Inflation	0	(197)	0	7	(190)	0	(245)	0	(8)	(253)
Foreign exchange	(59)	2	0	0	(57)	42	(6)	0	2	38
Other	0	25	0	1	26	5	(47)	0	1	(41)
Total fair value of plan assets	**10,975**	**5,352**	**1,219**	**973**	**18,519**	10,371	5,322	1,182	1,210	18,085

[1] Allocation of equity exposure is broadly in line with the typical index in the respective market, e.g. the equity portfolio's benchmark of the UK retirement benefit plans is the MSCI All Countries World Index.
[2] Investment-grade means BBB and above. Average credit rating exposure for the Group's main plans is around A.
[3] Prior year numbers have been restated due to a refined classification approach for selected plan asset components in Germany.

The following table sets out the Group's funded defined benefit plan assets only invested in "quoted" assets, i.e. Level 1 assets in accordance with IFRS 13.

	Dec 31, 2016					Dec 31, 2015				
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total	Germany[1]	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,145	115	42	39	1,341	1,241	138	29	68	1,476
Equity instruments	1,066	635	115	78	1,894	984	648	113	272	2,017
Investment-grade bonds										
Government	723	1,893	404	78	3,098	1,898	1,917	522	183	4,520
Non-government bonds	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Non-investment-grade bonds										
Government	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0
Non-government bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structured products	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	11	270
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternatives										
Real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commodities	4	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	6
Private equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	0	0	0	8	32	0	0	6	38
Derivatives (Market Value)										
Interest rate	(1)	0	11	0	10	0	0	17	(1)	16
Credit	0	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange	0	2	0	0	2	42	(6)	0	2	38
Other	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	6
Total fair value of quoted plan assets	**2,946**	**2,644**	**572**	**231**	**6,393**	4,208	2,956	681	542	8,387

[1] Prior year numbers have been restated due to a refined classification approach for selected plan asset components in Germany.

All the remaining assets are invested in "other" assets, the majority of which are invested in Level 2 assets in accordance with IFRS 13, being primarily investment-grade corporate bonds. A relatively small element overall is in Level 3 assets in accordance with IFRS 13, being primarily real estate, insurance policies and derivative contracts.

The following tables show the asset allocation of the “quoted” and other defined benefit plan assets by key geography in which they are invested.

							Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Other Eurozone	Other developed countries	Emerging markets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	(54)	112	144	1,062	20	34	1,318
Equity instruments	279	103	847	279	321	137	1,966
Government bonds (investment-grade and above)	738	1,840	447	975	210	523	4,733
Government bonds (non-investment-grade)	1	18	5	13	7	167	211
Non-government bonds (investment-grade and above)	472	1,819	2,458	2,939[1]	763	123	8,574
Non-government bonds (non-investment-grade)	9	50	186	130	28	12	415
Structured products	36	210	66	7	6	37	362
Subtotal	1,481	4,152	4,153	5,405	1,355	1,033	17,579
Share (in %)	8	24	24	31	8	6	100
Other asset categories							940
Fair value of plan assets							18,519

1 Majority of this amount relates to bonds of French, Italian and Dutch corporate bonds.

							Dec 31, 2015[1]
in € m.	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Other Eurozone	Other developed countries	Emerging markets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	(450)	147	81	1,195	26	29	1,028
Equity instruments	270	137	865	282	375	131	2,060
Government bonds (investment-grade and above)	1,842	1,895	549	1,454	225	461	6,426
Government bonds (non-investment-grade)	0	0	0	5	4	132	141
Non-government bonds (investment-grade and above)	427	1,838	2,184	2,081[2]	864	79	7,473
Non-government bonds (non-investment-grade)	19	48	168	140	29	12	416
Structured products	34	219	42	39	16	1	351
Subtotal	2,142	4,284	3,889	5,196	1,539	845	17,895
Share (in %)	12	24	22	29	9	5	100
Other asset categories							190
Fair value of plan assets							18,085

1 Prior year numbers have been restated due to a refined classification approach for selected plan asset components in Germany.
2 Majority of this amount relates to bonds of French, Italian and Dutch corporate bonds.

Plan assets at December 31, 2016 include derivative transactions with Group entities with a negative market value of around € 550 million. There is neither a material amount of securities issued by the Group nor other claims on Group assets included in the fair value of plan assets. The plan assets do not include any real estate which is used by the Group.

In addition, the Group estimates and allows for uncertain income tax positions which may have an impact on the Group’s plan assets. Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and the Group’s final liabilities may ultimately be materially different.

Key Risk Sensitivities

The Group's defined benefit obligations are sensitive to changes in capital market conditions and actuarial assumptions. Sensitivities to capital market movements and key assumption changes are presented in the following table. Each market risk factor or assumption is changed in isolation. Sensitivities of the defined benefit obligations are approximated using geometric extrapolation methods based on plan durations for the respective assumption. Duration is a risk measure that indicates the broad sensitivity of the obligations to a change in an underlying assumption and provides a reasonable approximation for small to moderate changes in those assumptions.

For example, the discount rate duration is derived from the change in the defined benefit obligation to a change in the discount rate based on information provided by the local actuaries of the respective plans. The resulting duration is used to estimate the remeasurement liability loss or gain from changes in the discount rate. For other assumptions, a similar approach is used to derive the respective sensitivity results.

For defined benefit pension plans, changes in capital market conditions will impact the plan obligations via actuarial assumptions – mainly discount rate and price inflation rate – as well as the plan assets. Where the Group applies a LDI approach, the Bank's overall exposure to changes is reduced. Consequently, to aid understanding of the Group's risk exposures related to key capital market movements, the net impact of the change in the defined benefit obligations and plan assets due to a change of the related market risk factor or underlying actuarial assumption is shown; for sensitivities to changes in actuarial assumptions that do not impact the plan assets, only the impact on the defined benefit obligations is shown.

Asset-related sensitivities are derived for the Group's major plans by using risk sensitivity factors determined by the Group's Market Risk Management function. These sensitivities are calculated based on information provided by the plans' investment managers and extrapolated linearly to reflect the approximate change of the plan assets' market value in case of a change in the underlying risk factor.

The sensitivities illustrate plausible variations over time in capital market movements and key actuarial assumptions. The Group is not in a position to provide a view on the likelihood of these capital market or assumption changes. While these sensitivities illustrate the overall impact on the funded status of the changes shown, the significance of the impact and the range of reasonable possible alternative assumptions may differ between the different plans that comprise the aggregated results. Even though plan assets and plan obligations are sensitive to similar risk factors, actual changes in plan assets and obligations may not fully offset each other due to imperfect correlations between market risk factors and actuarial assumptions. Caution should be used when extrapolating these sensitivities due to non-linear effects that changes in capital market conditions and key actuarial assumptions may have on the overall funded status. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks in the post-employment defined benefit plans are not reflected in these sensitivities.

Sensitivity analyses have been refined for discount rates and credits spreads to 50 basis points (100 basis points used previously) to reflect the low level of several key financial assumptions. For consistency, sensitivities shown for December 31, 2015 have been adjusted accordingly.

	Dec 31, 2016				Dec 31, 2015			
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other
Discount rate (–50 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO	(900)	(500)	(50)	(65)	(775)	(440)	(45)	(105)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	600	555	35	25	330	515	40	65
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(300)**	**55**	**(15)**	**(40)**	(445)	75	(5)	(40)
Discount rate (+50 bp):								
Decrease in DBO	835	450	40	60	725	395	35	95
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(600)	(555)	(35)	(25)	(330)	(515)	(40)	(65)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**235**	**(105)**	**5**	**35**	395	(120)	(5)	30
Credit spread (–50 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO	(900)	(500)	(100)	(70)	(775)	(440)	(90)	(110)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	500	115	25	10	230	125	25	20
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(400)**	**(385)**	**(75)**	**(60)**	(545)	(315)	(65)	(90)
Credit spread (+50 bp):								
Decrease in DBO	835	450	95	65	725	395	85	100
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(500)	(115)	(25)	(10)	(230)	(125)	(25)	(20)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**335**	**335**	**70**	**55**	495	270	60	80
Rate of price inflation (–50 bp):[2]								
Decrease in DBO	340	395	0	25	305	340	0	50
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(220)	(350)	0	(15)	(215)	(355)	0	(10)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**120**	**45**	**0**	**10**	90	(15)	0	40
Rate of price inflation (+50 bp):[2]								
(Increase) in DBO	(350)	(435)	0	(30)	(315)	(370)	0	(55)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	220	350	0	15	215	355	0	10
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(130)**	**(85)**	**0**	**(15)**	(100)	15	0	(45)
Rate of real increase in future compensation levels (–50 bp):								
Decrease in DBO, net impact on funded status	75	25	0	15	70	15	0	15
Rate of real increase in future compensation levels (+50 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO, net impact on funded status	(75)	(25)	0	(15)	(70)	(15)	0	(15)
Longevity improvements by 10 %:[3]								
(Increase) in DBO, net impact on funded status	(305)	(130)	(30)	(15)	(260)	(110)	(25)	(25)

1 Expected changes in the fair value of plan assets contain the simulated impact from the biggest plans in Germany, the UK, the U.S., Channel Islands, Switzerland and Belgium which cover over 99 % of the total fair value of plan assets. The fair value of plan assets for other plans is assumed to be unchanged for this presentation.
2 Incorporates sensitivity to changes in nominal increase for pensions in payment to the extent linked to the price inflation assumption.
3 Estimated to be equivalent to an increase of around 1 year in overall life expectancy.

Expected cash flows

The following table shows expected cash flows for post-employment benefits in 2017, including contributions to the Group's external pension trusts in respect of funded plans, direct payment to beneficiaries in respect of unfunded plans, as well as contributions to defined contribution plans.

in € m.	2017 Total
Expected contributions to	
Defined benefit plan assets	300
BVV	70
Pension fund for Postbank's postal civil servants	90
Other defined contribution plans	310
Expected benefit payments for unfunded defined benefit plans	30
Expected total cash flow related to post-employment benefits	800

Expense of employee benefits

The following table presents a breakdown of specific expenses according to the requirements of IAS 19 and IFRS 2 respectively.

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Expenses for defined benefit plans:			
Service cost	272	326	296
Net interest cost (income)	(11)	(4)	3
Total expenses defined benefit plans	261	322	299
Expenses for defined contribution plans:			
BVV	50	53	51
Pension fund for Postbank's postal civil servants	95	95	97
Other defined contribution plans	284	264	228
Total expenses for defined contribution plans	429	412	376
Total expenses for post-employment benefit plans	690	734	675
Employer contributions to mandatory German social security pension plan	237	231	229
Expenses for share-based payments, equity settled[1]	620	816	860
Expenses for share-based payments, cash settled[1]	3	15	11
Expenses for cash retention plans[1]	487	738	815
Expenses for severance payments[2]	149	184	205

[1] Including expenses for new hire awards and the acceleration of expenses not yet amortized due to the discontinuation of employment including those amounts which are recognized as part of the Group's restructuring expenses.
[2] Excluding the acceleration of expenses for deferred compensation awards not yet amortized.

37 – Income Taxes

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Tax expense (benefit) for current year	881	1,385	764
Adjustments for prior years	(23)	277	(12)
Total current tax expense (benefit)	**858**	1,662	752
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Origination and reversal of temporary difference, unused tax losses and tax credits	(276)	(378)	644
Effect of changes in tax law and/or tax rate	(3)	140	44
Adjustments for prior years	(33)	(749)	(15)
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	**(312)**	(987)	673
Total income tax expense (benefit)	**546**	675	1,425

Income tax expense includes policyholder tax attributable to policyholder earnings, amounting to an income tax expense of € 23 million in 2016, an income tax benefit of € 0.4 million in 2015 and an income tax benefit of € 2 million in 2014.

Total current tax expense includes benefits from previously unrecognized tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, which reduced the current tax expense by € 7 million in 2016. In 2015 and 2014 these effects reduced the current tax expense by € 3 million and by € 5 million respectively.

Total deferred tax benefit includes benefits from previously unrecognized tax losses (tax credits/deductible temporary differences) and the reversal of previous write-downs of deferred tax assets and expenses arising from write-downs of deferred tax assets, which increased the deferred tax benefit by € 38 million in 2016. In 2015 and 2014 these effects reduced the deferred tax benefit by € 187 million and the deferred tax expense by € 303 million.

Difference between applying German statutory (domestic) income tax rate and actual income tax expense/(benefit)

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Expected tax expense (benefit) at domestic income tax rate of 31.3 % (31.0 % for 2015 and 2014)	**(254)**	(1,890)	966
Foreign rate differential	(38)	(157)	88
Tax-exempt gains on securities and other income	(599)	(345)	(371)
Loss (income) on equity method investments	(19)	(21)	(93)
Nondeductible expenses	1,074	1,288	649
Impairments of goodwill	250	1,407	0
Changes in recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets[1]	(45)	184	(308)
Effect of changes in tax law and/or tax rate	(3)	140	44
Effect related to share-based payments	66	(5)	78
Effect of policyholder tax	23	0	(2)
Other[1]	91	74	374
Actual income tax expense (benefit)	**546**	675	1,425

[1] Current and deferred tax expense/(benefit) relating to prior years are mainly reflected in the line items “Changes in recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets” and “Other”.

The Group is under continuous examinations by tax authorities in various jurisdictions. In 2015 and 2014 “Other” in the preceding table mainly includes the effects of these examinations by the tax authorities.

The outcome of the recent U.S. federal election may result in significant tax policy changes. Tax reform proposals currently under consideration contemplate a significant reduction of tax rates on business income and significant changes to the overall framework for taxation, the scope as well as the application of which to the financial services industry is currently unclear. A reduction in the corporate tax rate may impact the effective tax rate of the Group in future periods. The Group's deferred tax assets may also be impacted and may need to be re-measured. The specific impact on Deutsche Bank’s financial condition cannot be determined at this time.

The domestic income tax rate, including corporate tax, solidarity surcharge, and trade tax, used for calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities was 31.3 % for 2016 and 31 % for the years 2015 and 2014.

Income taxes charged or credited to equity (other comprehensive income/additional paid in capital)

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Actuarial gains/losses related to defined benefit plans	344	(213)	407
Financial assets available for sale:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	20	104	(457)
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	81	10	5
Derivatives hedging variability of cash flows:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	(14)	3	(7)
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	1	(6)	(146)
Other equity movement:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	(71)	(90)	(68)
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	100	(2)	1
Income taxes (charged) credited to other comprehensive income	461	(194)	(265)
Other income taxes (charged) credited to equity	93	72	(21)

Major components of the Group's gross deferred tax assets and liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Unused tax losses	3,931	3,477
Unused tax credits	358	215
Deductible temporary differences:		
Trading activities	7,248	7,748
Property and equipment	458	468
Other assets	1,606	1,640
Securities valuation	80	92
Allowance for loan losses	1,039	982
Other provisions	1,079	1,310
Other liabilities	1,353	1,028
Total deferred tax assets pre offsetting	17,152	16,960
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Taxable temporary differences:		
Trading activities	7,128	7,446
Property and equipment	57	64
Other assets	560	954
Securities valuation	381	523
Allowance for loan losses	29	50
Other provisions	355	351
Other liabilities	462	556
Total deferred tax liabilities pre offsetting	8,972	9,944

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, after offsetting

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Presented as deferred tax assets	8,666	7,762
Presented as deferred tax liabilities	486	746
Net deferred tax assets	8,180	7,016

The change in the balance of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities does not equal the deferred tax expense/(benefit). This is due to (1) deferred taxes that are booked directly to equity, (2) the effects of exchange rate changes on tax assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than euro, (3) the acquisition and disposal of entities as part of ordinary activities and (4) the reclassification of deferred tax assets and liabilities which are presented on the face of the balance sheet as components of other assets and liabilities.

Items for which no deferred tax assets were recognized

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016[1]	Dec 31, 2015[1]
Deductible temporary differences	1	(277)
Not expiring	(4,368)	(4,372)
Expiring in subsequent period	(189)	(2)
Expiring after subsequent period	(746)	(1,067)
Unused tax losses	(5,303)	(5,441)
Expiring after subsequent period	(13)	(95)
Unused tax credits	(14)	(97)

[1] Amounts in the table refer to deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits for federal income tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets were not recognized on these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Group recognized deferred tax assets of € 5.8 billion and € 5.0 billion, respectively, that exceed deferred tax liabilities in entities which have suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period. This is based on management's assessment that it is probable that the respective entities will have taxable profits against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Generally, in determining the amounts of deferred tax assets to be recognized, management uses historical profitability information and, if relevant, forecasted operating results, based upon approved business plans, including a review of the eligible carry-forward periods, tax planning opportunities and other relevant considerations.

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Group had temporary differences associated with the Group's parent company's investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures of € 67 million and € 93 million respectively, in respect of which no deferred tax liabilities were recognized.

38 – Derivatives

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Derivative contracts used by the Group include swaps, futures, forwards, options and other similar types of contracts. In the normal course of business, the Group enters into a variety of derivative transactions for sales, market-making and risk management purposes. The Group's objectives in using derivative instruments are to meet customers' risk management needs and to manage the Group's exposure to risks.

In accordance with the Group's accounting policy relating to derivatives and hedge accounting as described in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates", all derivatives are carried at fair value in the balance sheet regardless of whether they are held for trading or non-trading purposes.

Derivatives held for Sales and Market-Making Purposes

Sales and Market-Making

The majority of the Group's derivatives transactions relate to sales and market-making activities. Sales activities include the structuring and marketing of derivative products to customers to enable them to take, transfer, modify or reduce current or expected risks. Market-making involves quoting bid and offer prices to other market participants, enabling revenue to be generated based on spreads and volume.

Risk Management

The Group uses derivatives in order to reduce its exposure to market risks as part of its asset and liability management. This is achieved by entering into derivatives that hedge specific portfolios of fixed rate financial instruments and forecast transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall balance sheet exposures. The Group actively manages interest rate risk through, among other things, the use of derivative contracts. Utilization of derivative financial instruments is modified from time to time within prescribed limits in response to changing market conditions, as well as to changes in the characteristics and mix of the related assets and liabilities.

Derivatives qualifying for Hedge Accounting

The Group applies hedge accounting if derivatives meet the specific criteria described in Note 1 “Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates”.

Fair Value Hedge Accounting

The Group enters into fair value hedges, using primarily interest rate swaps and options, in order to protect itself against movements in the fair value of fixed-rate financial instruments due to movements in market interest rates.

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as fair value hedges[1]	6,893	1,749	6,764	2,193

[1] In 2016 the Group changed the presentation of the figures from a net presentation (after set-off) to a gross presentation (before set-off). Comparative figures for December 31, 2015 have been adjusted accordingly.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, a loss of € 0.6 billion, a loss of € 1.1 billion and a gain of € 1.0 billion, respectively, were recognized on the hedging instruments. For the same periods, the results on the hedged items, which were attributable to the hedged risk, were a gain of € 1.0 billion, a gain of € 1.0 billion and a loss of € 1.3 billion.

Cash Flow Hedge Accounting

The Group enters into cash flow hedges, using interest rate swaps and equity index swaps, in order to protect itself against exposure to variability in interest rates and equities.

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges	242	0	239	0

Periods when hedged cash flows are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect the income statement

in € m.	Within 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	Over 5 years
As of December 31, 2016				
Cash inflows from assets	33	34	5	0
Cash outflows from liabilities	0	0	0	0
Net cash flows 2016	33	34	5	0
As of December 31, 2015				
Cash inflows from assets	32	49	0	0
Cash outflows from liabilities	(20)	(33)	(26)	(15)
Net cash flows 2015	12	16	(26)	(15)

Cash Flow Hedge Balances

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Reported in Equity[1]	198	138	118
thereof relates to terminated programs	0	(14)	(15)
Gains (losses) posted to equity for the year ended	62	1	(6)
Gains (losses) removed from equity for the year ended	2	(20)	(339)
Ineffectiveness recorded within P&L	(17)	(1)	(3)

[1] Reported in equity refers to accumulated other comprehensive income as presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

As of December 31, 2016 the longest term cash flow hedge matures in 2021.

Net Investment Hedge Accounting

Using foreign exchange forwards and swaps, the Group enters into hedges of translation adjustments resulting from translating the financial statements of net investments in foreign operations into the reporting currency of the parent at period end spot rates.

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as net investment hedges	286	4,076	226	5,379

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, losses of € 437 million, € 425 million and € 357 million, respectively, were recognized due to hedge ineffectiveness which includes the forward points element of the hedging instruments.

39 – Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to directly or indirectly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Group's related parties include:

- key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members,
- subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and their respective subsidiaries, and
- post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of Deutsche Bank employees.

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, directly or indirectly. The Group considers the members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board of the parent company to constitute key management personnel for purposes of IAS 24.

Compensation expense of key management personnel

in € m.	2016	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	40	31	26
Post-employment benefits	9	6	4
Other long-term benefits	7	11	7
Termination benefits	0	20	0
Share-based payment	12	15	5
Total	68	83	42

The above mentioned table does not contain compensation that employee representatives and former board members on the Supervisory Board have received. The aggregated compensation paid to such members for their services as employees of Deutsche Bank or status as former employees (retirement, pension and deferred compensation) amounted to € 1.1 million as of December 31, 2016, € 1.1 million as of December 31, 2015 and € 1.1 million as of December 31, 2014.

Among the Group's transactions with key management personnel as of December 31, 2016 were loans and commitments of € 49 million and deposits of € 7 million. As of December 31, 2015, the Group's transactions with key management personnel were loans and commitments of € 11 million and deposits of € 8 million.

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, Joint Ventures and Associates

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.

Transactions for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are presented combined in below table as these are not material individually.

Loans

in € m.	2016	2015
Loans outstanding, beginning of year	396	321
Movement in loans during the period[1]	(86)	89
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(31)
Exchange rate changes/other	(13)	18
Loans outstanding, end of year[2]	297	396
Other credit risk related transactions:		
Allowance for loan losses	0	1
Provision for loan losses	0	0
Guarantees and commitments	62	263

1 Net impact of loans issued and loans repayment during the year is shown as “Movement in loans during the period”.
2 Loans past due were € 7 million as of December 31, 2016 and € 4 million as of December 31, 2015. For the above loans the Group held collateral of € 22 million and € 69 million as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Deposits

in € m.	2016	2015
Deposits outstanding, beginning of year	162	128
Movement in deposits during the period[1]	(74)	31
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	(0)
Exchange rate changes/other	(1)	2
Deposits outstanding, end of year	87	162

1 Net impact of deposits received and deposits repaid during the year is shown as “Movement in deposits during the period”.

Other Transactions

Trading assets and positive market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies amounted to € 8 million as of December 31, 2016 and € 32 million as of December 31, 2015. Trading liabilities and negative market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies amounted to € 0 million as of December 31, 2016 and € 0 million as of December 31, 2015.

Transactions with Pension Plans

Under IFRS, certain post-employment benefit plans are considered related parties. 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 services. The Group’s pension funds may hold or trade Deutsche Bank shares or securities.

Transactions with related party pension plans

in € m.	2016	2015
Equity shares issued by the Group held in plan assets	0	0
Other assets	0	0
Fees paid from plan assets to asset managers of the Group	22	41
Market value of derivatives with a counterparty of the Group	(547)	(793)
Notional amount of derivatives with a counterparty of the Group	8,755	10,516

40 – Information on Subsidiaries

Composition of the Group

Deutsche Bank AG is the direct or indirect holding company for the Group's subsidiaries.

The Group consists of 938 (2015: 1,217) consolidated entities, thereof 349 (2015: 545) consolidated structured entities. 678 (2015: 796) of the entities controlled by the Group are directly or indirectly held by the Group at 100 % of the ownership interests (share of capital). Third parties also hold ownership interests in 260 (2015: 421) of the consolidated entities (noncontrolling interests). As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, the noncontrolling interests are neither individually nor cumulatively material to the Group.

Significant restrictions to access or use the Group's assets

Statutory, contractual or regulatory requirements as well as protective rights of noncontrolling interests might restrict the ability of the Group to access and transfer assets freely to or from other entities within the Group and to settle liabilities of the Group.

Since the Group did not have any material noncontrolling interests at the balance sheet date, any protective rights associated with these did not give rise to significant restrictions.

The following restrictions impact the Group's ability to use assets:

– The Group has pledged assets to collateralize its obligations under repurchase agreements, securities financing transactions, collateralized loan obligations and for margining purposes for OTC derivative liabilities.
– The assets of consolidated structured entities are held for the benefit of the parties that have bought the notes issued by these entities.
– Regulatory and central bank requirements or local corporate laws may restrict the Group's ability to transfer assets to or from other entities within the Group in certain jurisdictions.

Restricted assets

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € m.	Total assets	Restricted assets	Total assets	Restricted assets
Interest-earning deposits with banks	163,292	1,314	78,263	2,190
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	743,781	54,711	820,883	79,222
Financial assets available for sale	56,228	19,870	73,583	11,046
Loans	408,909	74,172	427,749	46,352
Other	218,336	7,693	239,441	9,294
Total	**1,590,546**	**157,760**	1,629,130	148,105

The table above excludes assets that are not encumbered at an individual entity level but which may be subject to restrictions in terms of their transferability within the Group. Such restrictions may be based on local connected lending requirements or similar regulatory restrictions. In this situation, it is not feasible to identify individual balance sheet items that cannot be transferred. This is also the case for regulatory minimum liquidity requirements. The Group identifies the volume of liquidity reserves in excess of local stress liquidity outflows. The aggregate amount of such liquidity reserves that are considered restricted for this purpose is € 37.4 billion as of December 31, 2016 (as of December 31, 2015: € 19.7 billion).

41 – Structured Entities

Nature, purpose and extent of the Group's interests in structured entities

The Group engages in various business activities with structured entities which are designed to achieve a specific business purpose. A structured entity is one that has been set up so that any voting rights or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. An example is when voting rights relate only to administrative tasks and the relevant activities are directed by contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:

– Restricted activities;
– A narrow and well defined objective;
– Insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support;
– Financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches).

The principal uses of structured entities are to provide clients with access to specific portfolios of assets and to provide market liquidity for clients through securitizing financial assets. Structured entities may be established as corporations, trusts or partnerships. Structured entities generally finance the purchase of assets by issuing debt and equity securities that are collateralized by and/or indexed to the assets held by the structured entities. The debt and equity securities issued by structured entities may include tranches with varying levels of subordination.

Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Group and the structured entities indicate that the structured entities are controlled by the Group, as discussed in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates".

Consolidated structured entities

The Group has contractual arrangements which may require it to provide financial support to the following types of consolidated structured entities.

Securitization vehicles

The Group uses securitization vehicles for funding purchase of diversified pool of assets. The Group provides financial support to these entities in the form of liquidity facility. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were outstanding loan commitments to these entities for € 3 million and € 251 million respectively.

Funds

The Group may provide funding and liquidity facility or guarantees to funds consolidated by the group. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 notional value of the liquidity facilities and guarantees provided by the group to such funds was € 11.3 billion and € 13.4 billion.

Unconsolidated structured entities

These are entities which are not consolidated because the Group does not control them through voting rights, contract, funding agreements, or other means. The extent of the Group's interests to unconsolidated structured entities will vary depending on the type of structured entities.

Below is a description of the Group's involvements in unconsolidated structured entities by type.

Repackaging and investment entities

Repackaging and investment entities are established to meet clients' investment needs through the combination of securities and derivatives. These entities are not consolidated by the Group because the Group does not have power to influence the returns obtained from the entities. These entities are usually set up to provide a certain investment return pre-agreed with the investor, and the Group is not able to change the investment strategy or return during the life of the transaction.

Third party funding entities

The Group provides funding to structured entities that hold a variety of assets. These entities may take the form of funding entities, trusts and private investment companies. The funding is collateralized by the asset in the structured entities. The group's involvement involves predominantly both lending and loan commitments.

The vehicles used in these transactions are controlled by the borrowers where the borrowers have the ability to decide whether to post additional margin or collateral in respect of the financing. In such cases, where borrowers can decide to continue or terminate the financing, the borrowers will consolidate the vehicle.

Securitization Vehicles

The Group establishes securitization vehicles which purchase diversified pools of assets, including fixed income securities, corporate loans, and asset-backed securities (predominantly commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities and credit card receivables). The vehicles fund these purchases by issuing multiple tranches of debt and equity securities, the repayment of which is linked to the performance of the assets in the vehicles.

The Group often transfers assets to these securitization vehicles and provides financial support to these entities in the form of liquidity facilities.

The Group also invests and provides liquidity facilities to third party sponsored securitization vehicles.

The securitization vehicles that are not consolidated into the Group are those where the Group does not hold the power or ability to unilaterally remove the servicer or special servicer who has been delegated power over the activities of the entity.

Funds

The Group establishes structured entities to accommodate client requirements to hold investments in specific assets. The Group also invests in funds that are sponsored by third parties. A group entity may act as fund manager, custodian or some other capacity and provide funding and liquidity facilities to both group sponsored and third party funds. The funding provided is collateralized by the underlying assets held by the fund.

The Group does not consolidate funds when Deutsche Bank is deemed agent or when another third party investor has the ability to direct the activities of the fund.

Other

These are Deutsche Bank sponsored or third party structured entities that do not fall into any criteria above. These entities are not consolidated by the Group when the Group does not hold power over the decision making of these entities.

Income derived from involvement with structured entities

The Group earns management fees and, occasionally, performance-based fees for its investment management service in relation to funds. Interest income is recognized on the funding provided to structured entities. Any trading revenue as a result of derivatives with structured entities and from the movements in the value of notes held in these entities is recognized in ‘Net gains/losses on financial assets/liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss’.

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

The Group’s interests in unconsolidated structured entities refer to contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes the Group to variability of returns from the performance of the structured entities. Examples of interests in unconsolidated structured entities include debt or equity investments, liquidity facilities, guarantees and certain derivative instruments in which the Group is absorbing variability of returns from the structured entities.

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities exclude instruments which introduce variability of returns into the structured entities. For example, when the Group purchases credit protection from an unconsolidated structured entity whose purpose and design is to pass through credit risk to investors, the Group is providing the variability of returns to the entity rather than absorbing variability. The purchased credit protection is therefore not considered as an interest for the purpose of the table below.

Maximum Exposure to unconsolidated structured entities

The maximum exposure to loss is determined by considering the nature of the interest in the unconsolidated structured entity. The maximum exposure for loans and trading instruments is reflected by their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. The maximum exposure for derivatives and off balance sheet commitments such as guarantees, liquidity facilities and loan commitments under IFRS 12, as interpreted by the Group, is reflected by the notional amounts. Such amounts or their development do not reflect the economic risks faced by the Group because they do not take into account the effects of collateral or hedges nor the probability of such losses being incurred. At December 31, 2016, the notional related to the positive and negative replacement values of derivatives and off balance sheet commitments were € 145 billion, € 644 billion and € 27 billion respectively. At December 31, 2015, the notional related to the positive and negative replacement values of derivatives and off balance sheet commitments were € 255 billion, € 606 billion and € 31 billion respectively.

Size of structured entities

The Group provides a different measure for size of structured entities depending on their type. The following measures have been considered as appropriate indicators for evaluating the size of structured entities:

– **Funds** – Net asset value or asset under management where the Group holds fund units and notional of derivatives when the Group's interest comprises of derivatives.
– **Securitizations** – notional of notes in issue when the Group derives its interests through notes its holds and notional of derivatives when the Group's interests is in the form of derivatives.
– **Third party funding entities** –Total assets in entities
– **Repackaging and investment entities** – Fair value of notes in issue

For Third party funding entities, size information is not publicly available, therefore the Group has disclosed the greater of the collateral the Group has received/pledged or the notional of the exposure the Group has to the entity.

The following table shows, by type of structured entity, the carrying amounts of the Group's interests recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as well as the maximum exposure to loss resulting from these interests. It also provides an indication of the size of the structured entities. The carrying amounts presented below do not reflect the true variability of returns faced by the Group because they do not take into account the effects of collateral or hedges.

Carrying amounts and size relating to Deutsche Bank's interests

					Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Repackaging and Investment Entities	Third Party Funding Entities	Securitizations	Funds	Total
Assets					
Cash and central bank balances	0	0	0	0	0
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	(15)	0	0	345	331
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	68	87	18	3,113	3,286
Securities Borrowed	0	0	0	11,643	11,643
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,231	3,068	6,332	54,943	65,576
Trading assets	659	2,309	6,211	15,031	24,210
Positive market values (derivative financial instruments)	538	262	111	7,587	8,499
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	34	497	10	32,326	32,867
Financial assets available for sale	62	599	271	1,008	1,940
Loans	157	36,710	20,219	19,604	76,690
Other assets	50	40	181	20,454	20,726
Total assets	1,554	40,504	27,022	111,111	180,192
Liabilities					
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	354	36	27	11,036	11,453
Negative market values (derivative financial instruments)	354	36	27	11,036	11,453
Total liabilities	354	36	27	11,036	11,453
Off-balance sheet exposure	0	5,150	10,591	11,448	27,189
Total	1,200	45,619	37,586	111,523	195,928
Size of structured entity	9,487	65,234	454,950	1,888,491	

					Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Repackaging and Investment Entities	Third Party Funding Entities	Securitizations	Funds	Total
Assets					
Cash and central bank balances[1]	0	0	0	0	0
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)[1]	18	0	110	422	550
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	0	0	20	1,445	1,465
Securities Borrowed	0	0	66	23,045	23,111
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,924	3,106	14,203	66,109	85,455
Trading assets	1,256	1,339	13,886	18,709	35,303[2]
Positive market values (derivative financial instruments)	619	114	94	6,525	7,352
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	48	1,653	223	40,876	42,800
Financial assets available for sale	0	421	568	1,722	2,711
Loans	135	34,340	25,026	20,958	80,459
Other assets	103	2,150	565	18,365	21,182
Total assets	2,179	40,017	40,558	132,065	214,932[2]
Liabilities					
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	319	150	669	9,961	11,099
Negative market values (derivative financial instruments)	319	150	669	9,961	11,099
Total liabilities	319	150	669	9,961	11,099
Off-balance sheet exposure	2	7,724	9,408	13,459	30,710[2]
Total	1,863	47,591	49,297	135,563	234,544
Size of structured entity	10,607	63,187	896,028[3]	2,694,148	

1 From December 31, 2015 onwards Cash and due from banks changed to Cash and central bank balances and Interest-earning deposits with banks changed to Interbank balances (w/o central banks).
2 Includes 113 million for total assets and 116 million for off-balance sheet exposure for entity type Others.
3 2015 size information has been adjusted to eliminate double counting in underlying data.

Trading assets –Total trading assets as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 of € 24.2 billion and € 35.3 billion are comprised primarily of € 6.2 billion and € 13.8 billion in Securitizations and € 15 billion and € 18.7 billion in Funds structured entities respectively. The Group's interests in securitizations are collateralized by the assets contained in these entities. Where the Group holds fund units these are typically in regards to market making in funds or otherwise serve as hedges for notes issued to clients. Moreover the credit risk arising from loans made to Third party funding structured entities is mitigated by the collateral received.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – Reverse repurchase agreements to Funds comprise the majority of the interests in this category and are collateralized by the underlying securities.

Loans – Loans as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 consists of € 76.7 billion and € 80.4 billion investment in securitization tranches and financing to Third party funding entities. The Group's financing to Third party funding entities is collateralized by the assets in those structured entities.

Other assets – Other assets as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 of € 20.7 billion and € 21.2 billion, respectively, consists primarily of prime brokerage receivables and cash margin balances.

Pending Receivables – Pending Receivable balances are not included in this disclosure note due to the fact that these balances arise from typical customer supplier relationships out of e.g. brokerage type activities and their inherent volatility would not provide users of the financial statements with effective information about Deutsche Bank's exposures to structured entities.

Financial Support

Deutsche Bank did not provide non-contractual support during the year to unconsolidated structured entities.

Sponsored Unconsolidated Structured Entities where the Group has no interest as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As a sponsor, the Group is involved in the legal set up and marketing of the entity and supports the entity in different ways, namely:

– transferring assets to the entities
– providing seed capital to the entities
– providing operational support to ensure the entity's continued operation
– providing guarantees of performance to the structured entities.

The Group is also deemed a sponsor for a structured entity if market participants would reasonably associate the entity with the Group. Additionally, the use of the Deutsche Bank name for the structured entity indicates that the Group has acted as a sponsor.

The gross revenues from sponsored entities where the Group did not hold an interest as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were € (145) million and € 20.2 million respectively. Instances where the Group does not hold an interest in an unconsolidated sponsored structured entity include cases where any seed capital or funding to the structured entity has already been repaid in full to the Group during the year. This amount does not take into account the impacts of hedges and is recognized in Net gains/losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The aggregated carrying amounts of assets transferred to sponsored unconsolidated structured entities in 2016 were 894 million for securitization and € 20 million for repackaging and investment entities. In 2015, they were € 981 million for securitization and € 281 million for repackaging and investment entities.

42 –
Insurance and Investment Contracts

On the December 30, 2016 the sale of 100 % of the equity of Abbey Life Assurance Company was completed to Phoenix Group Ltd. As a consequence of this sale all of the Group's insurance contracts business and the majority of the investment contract business were disposed of leaving only € 592 million in a remaining program.

The impact of the transfer of Abbey Life to the held-for-sale category, impairment of VOBA and sale of Abbey Life is discussed in the Note 27 "Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale".

Liabilities arising from Insurance and Investment Contracts

			Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Insurance contracts	4,921	(78)	4,843
Investment contracts	8,522	0	8,522
Total	13,443	(78)	13,365

Carrying Amount

The following table presents an analysis of the change in insurance and investment contracts liabilities in 2015.

	2015	
in € m.	Insurance contracts	Investment contracts
Balance, beginning of year	4,750	8,523
New business	120	48
Claims/withdrawals paid	(426)	(708)
Other changes in existing business	195	191
Exchange rate changes	282	468
Balance, end of year	4,921	8,522

As of December 31, 2016 the Group had no insurance contract liabilities. As of December 31, 2015 the Group had insurance contract liabilities of € 4.9 billion. Of this, € 2.8 billion represents traditional annuities in payment, € 1.7 billion universal life contracts and € 431 million unit linked pension contracts with guaranteed annuity rates (made up of a unit linked liability of € 283 million and a best estimate reserve of € 148 million for the guaranteed annuity rates).

43 – Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities

Asset and liability line items by amounts recovered or settled within or after one year

Asset items as of December 31, 2016

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2016
Cash and central bank balances	181,364	0	181,364
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	10,996	610	11,606
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	15,756	531	16,287
Securities borrowed	20,081	0	20,081
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	725,099	18,682	743,781
Financial assets available for sale	9,211	47,016	56,228
Equity method investments	0	1,027	1,027
Loans	115,673	293,236	408,909
Securities held to maturity	0	3,206	3,206
Property and equipment	0	2,804	2,804
Goodwill and other intangible assets	0	8,982	8,982
Other assets	118,246	7,799	126,045
Assets for current tax	1,329	230	1,559
Total assets before deferred tax assets	1,197,755	384,124	1,581,880
Deferred tax assets			8,666
Total assets			1,590,546

Liability items as of December 31, 2016

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2016
Deposits	522,885	27,319	550,204
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	25,035	705	25,740
Securities loaned	3,598	0	3,598
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	576,336	5,635	581,971
Other short-term borrowings	17,295	0	17,295
Other liabilities	150,253	5,187	155,440
Provisions	10,973	0	10,973
Liabilities for current tax	723	606	1,329
Long-term debt	28,758	143,558	172,316
Trust preferred securities	2,197	4,176	6,373
Total liabilities before deferred tax liabilities	1,338,054	187,186	1,525,240
Deferred tax liabilities			486
Total liabilities			1,525,727

Asset items as of December 31, 2015

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2015
Cash and central bank balances	96,940	0	96,940
Interbank balances (w/o central banks)	12,620	223	12,842
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	21,240	1,216	22,456
Securities borrowed	33,556	1	33,557
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	783,383	37,499	820,883
Financial assets available for sale	7,359	66,225	73,583
Equity method investments	0	1,013	1,013
Loans	130,483	297,266	427,749
Securities held to maturity	0	0	0
Property and equipment	0	2,846	2,846
Goodwill and other intangible assets	0	10,078	10,078
Other assets	111,653	6,484	118,137
Assets for current tax	997	288	1,285
Total assets before deferred tax assets	1,198,231	423,139	1,621,368
Deferred tax assets			7,762
Total assets			1,629,130

Liability items as of December 31, 2015

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2015
Deposits	541,557	25,417	566,974
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,803	0	9,803
Securities loaned	2,857	414	3,270
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	584,474	15,280	599,754
Other short-term borrowings	28,010	0	28,010
Other liabilities	168,205	6,800	175,005
Provisions	9,207	0	9,207
Liabilities for current tax	1,086	613	1,699
Long-term debt	26,129	133,887	160,016
Trust preferred securities	995	6,025	7,020
Total liabilities before deferred tax liabilities	1,372,324	188,436	1,560,760
Deferred tax liabilities			746
Total liabilities			1,561,506

44 – Events after the Reporting Period

On January 13, 2017 Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to dispose of its non-strategic participation of 16.8 % in the German payment service provider Concardis GmbH. The transaction is expected to be completed in the first half of 2017 subject to regulatory approvals. The transaction is expected to have a positive effect on half year results.

As announced on March 5, 2017, Deutsche Bank expects to issue new shares with an expected volume in proceeds of around € 8 billion. The Group plans to complete this capital raise in the first half of April and plans a series of additional measures and sets new financial targets that replace the former targets. These measures include a revision of the Group's segmental structure which is expected to be implemented over the course of 2017 that, once further specified, will trigger a restatement of our segmental disclosures and an impairment review of related goodwill balances. Furthermore, the Management Board has revisited its dividend strategy and will propose to pay a dividend of € 0.19 per share taking into account expected shares following the aforementioned capital increase to the Annual General Meeting in May 2017. The bank expects to pay a total amount of approximately € 400 million in May 2017.

45 – Supplementary Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements according to Sections 297 (1a) / 315a HGB and the return on assets according to Article 26a of the German Banking Act

Staff Costs

in € m.	2016	2015
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	9,819	11,163
Social security costs	2,055	2,130
thereof: those relating to pensions	671	724
Total	**11,874**	13,292

Staff

The average number of effective staff employed in 2016 was 101,182 (2015: 99,423) of whom 44,660 (2015: 44,071) were women. Part-time staff is included in these figures proportionately. An average of 55,557 (2015: 53,623) staff members worked outside Germany.

Management Board and Supervisory Board Remuneration

The total compensation of the Management Board (in accordance with the German Accounting Standard No. 17) was € 26,691,178 and € 23,913,876 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, thereof € 0 for variable components in each of both years.

Former members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG or their surviving dependents received € 35,305,889 and € 17,429,709 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association. The compensation provisions were last amended by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014 which became effective on July 17, 2014. The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual compensation. The annual base compensation amounts to € 100,000 for each Supervisory Board member. The Supervisory Board Chairman receives twice that amount and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount. Members and chairs of the committees of the Supervisory Board are paid additional fixed annual compensation. 75 % of the compensation determined is disbursed to each Supervisory Board member after submitting invoices in February of the following year. The other 25 % is converted by the company at the same time into company shares (notional shares) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association. The share value of this number of shares is paid to the respective Supervisory Board member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office according to the provisions of the Articles of Association, provided that the member does not leave the Supervisory Board due to important cause which would have justified dismissal. In case of a change in Supervisory Board membership during the year, compensation for the financial year will be paid on a pro rata basis, rounded up/down to full months. For the year of departure, the entire compensation is paid in cash; a forfeiture regulation applies to 25 % of the compensation for that financial year. The members of the Supervisory Board received for the financial year 2016 a total remuneration of € 5,016,667 (2015: € 4,850,000), of which € 3,904,167 were paid out in February 2017 (February 2016: € 3,710,417) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Provisions for pension obligations to former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents amounted to € 222,953,147 and € 210,146,088 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Loans and advances granted and contingent liabilities assumed for members of the Management Board amounted to € 8,433,662 and € 8,914,864 and for members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG to € 40,005,403 and € 712,861 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Members of the Supervisory Board repaid € 160,944 loans in 2016.

Return on Assets

Article 26a of the German Banking Act defines the return on assets as net profit divided by average total assets. According to this definition the return on assets was -0.08 % and –0.38 % for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Information on the parent company

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft is the parent company of Deutsche Bank Group. It is incorporated in Frankfurt am Main and is registered in the Commercial Register of the District Court Frankfurt am Main under registration number HRB 30000.

Corporate Governance

Deutsche Bank AG has approved the Declaration of Conformity in accordance with section 161 of the German Corporation Act (AktG). The declaration is published on Deutsche Bank's website (www.db.com/ir/en/documents.htm).

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Breakdown of the fees charged by the Group's auditor

Fee category in € m.	2016	2015
Audit fees	49	51
thereof to KPMG AG	18	24
Audit-related fees	26	19
thereof to KPMG AG	16	12
Tax-related fees	6	5
thereof to KPMG AG	3	2
All other fees	1	1
thereof to KPMG AG	1	0
Total fees	82	76

46 –
Country by Country Reporting

§ 26a KWG requires annual disclosure of certain information by country. The disclosed information is derived from the IFRS Group accounts of Deutsche Bank. It is however not reconcilable to other financial information in this report because of specific requirements published by Bundesbank on December 16, 2014 which include the requirement to present the country information prior to elimination of cross-border intra group transactions. In line with these Bundesbank requirements, intra group transactions within the same country are eliminated. These eliminations are identical to the eliminations applied for internal management reporting on countries and consist mostly of dividends paid.

The geographical location of subsidiaries and branches considers the country of incorporation or residence as well as the relevant tax jurisdiction. For the names, nature of activity and geographical location of subsidiaries and branches, please refer to Note 47 "Shareholdings". In addition, Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiaries have German and foreign branches, for example in London, New York and Singapore. The net revenues are composed of net interest revenues and non-interest revenues.

	Dec 31, 2016			
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Net revenues (Turnover)	Employees (full-time equivalent)	Income (loss) before income taxes	Income tax (expense)/ benefit
Argentina	57	71	39	(14)
Australia	382	528	56	(35)
Austria	20	111	(3)	(0)
Barbados	0	0	(0)	0
Belgium	192	666	16	(6)
Brazil	181	226	92	(2)
Canada	22	22	13	(3)
Cayman Islands	18	32	1	0
Chile	74	11	61	(23)
China	218	511	109	(27)
Colombia	(1)	0	(1)	0
Czech Republic	9	44	3	(1)
Finland	(0)	0	1	(0)
France	65	224	13	1
Germany	11,790	44,708	1,941	(171)
Great Britain	5,038	8,575	(1,548)	185
Greece	(0)	9	0	(0)
Guernsey	14	32	7	0
Hong Kong	635	1,303	(3)	15
Hungary	18	54	5	(1)
India	660	11,569	464	(221)
Indonesia	158	306	97	(32)
Ireland	38	645	8	(1)
Israel	6	11	(1)	(0)
Italy	1,007	3,880	(4)	(36)
Japan	600	661	245	(93)
Jersey	23	90	3	(1)
Latvia	1	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1,953	512	1,605	(148)
Malaysia	82	226	45	(11)
Malta	39	0	37	9
Mauritius	147	217	132	(3)
Mexico	30	65	(7)	2
Netherlands	446	752	126	0
New Zealand	34	0	26	(2)
Norway	(0)	0	(0)	0
Pakistan	15	74	6	(3)
Peru	1	0	(5)	(1)
Philippines	29	1,965	12	(3)
Poland	259	2,142	43	(14)
Portugal	54	392	(6)	1
Qatar	(0)	3	0	(0)
Romania	5	681	9	(2)
Russian Fed.	81	1,246	30	(7)
Saudi Arabia	30	74	0	(8)
Singapore	1,115	2,089	276	14
South Africa	50	113	23	(5)
South Korea	110	288	31	(9)
Spain	513	2,542	(92)	26
Sri Lanka	20	68	9	(3)
Sweden	2	35	3	(1)
Switzerland	324	697	45	(9)
Taiwan	68	178	31	(6)
Thailand	42	122	15	(3)
Turkey	49	136	22	(5)
UAE	28	180	(8)	(1)
Ukraine	8	31	5	(1)
Uruguay	(0)	0	(0)	0
USA	6,617	10,558	(1,498)	88
Venezuela	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	18	69	9	(2)

47 – Shareholdings

The following pages show the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank Group pursuant to Section 313 (2) of the German Commercial Code ("HGB").

Footnotes:

1 Status as shareholder with unlimited liability pursuant to Section 313 Paragraph 2 Number 6 HGB.
2 Controlled.
3 The company made use of the exemption offered by Section 264b HGB.
4 General Partnership (Cayman Islands).
5 Special Fund.
6 Limited Partnership (China).
7 Only specified assets and related liabilities (silos) of this entity were consolidated.
8 Not controlled.
9 Accounted for at equity due to significant influence.
10 Classified as Structured Entity not to be accounted for at equity under IFRS.
11 Classified as Structured Entity not to be consolidated under IFRS.
12 Preliminary Own funds € 6,963.4m / Preliminary Result € 487.1m (Business Year 2016).
13 Not consolidated or accounted for at equity as classified as securities available for sale.
14 Preliminary Own funds € 8,946.3m / Preliminary Result € 175.6m (Business Year 2016).
15 Own funds € 3.0m / Result € (12.9)m (Business Year 2015).
16 Own funds € 103.7m / Result € 10.2m (Business Year 2015).
17 No significant influence.
18 Own funds € 13.7m / Result € 2.9m (Business Year 2015).
19 Own funds € 20.1m / Result € 1.9m (Business Year 2016).
20 Own funds € 0.0m / Result € 20.5m (Business Year 2015).

Subsidiaries

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt am Main		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	
2	ABFS I Incorporated	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
3	ABS Leasing Services Company	Chicago		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
4	ABS MB Ltd.	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
5	Acacia (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
6	Accounting Solutions Holding Company, Inc.	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
7	Alex. Brown Financial Services Incorporated	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
8	Alex. Brown Investments Incorporated	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
9	Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft - Das internationale Forum der Deutschen Bank - mbH	Berlin		Other Enterprise	100.0
10	Americas Trust Servicios de Consultoria, S.A.	Madrid		Other Enterprise	100.0
11	Argent Incorporated	Baltimore		Credit Institution	100.0
12	Atrium 99. Europäische VV SE	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
13	B.T.I. Investments (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
14	Baincor Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
15	Bainpro Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
16	Bankers Trust International Finance (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		Financial Enterprise	100.0
17	Bankers Trust International Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
18	Bankers Trust Investments Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
19	Barkly Investments Ltd.	St. Helier		Financial Enterprise	100.0
20	Bayan Delinquent Loan Recovery 1 (SPV-AMC), Inc.	Makati City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
21	Bebek Varlik Yönetym A.S.	Istanbul		Financial Enterprise	100.0
22	Betriebs-Center für Banken AG	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
23	BHW - Gesellschaft für Wohnungswirtschaft mbH	Hameln		Financial Enterprise	100.0
24	BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Hameln		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
25	BHW Gesellschaft für Vorsorge mbH	Hameln		Financial Enterprise	100.0
26	BHW Holding AG	Hameln		Finance Holding Company	100.0
27	BHW Invest, Société à responsabilité limitée	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
28	BHW Kreditservice GmbH	Hameln		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
29	Biomass Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
30	Birch (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
31	Blue Cork, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
32	BNA Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
33	Borfield Sociedad Anonima	Montevideo		Other Enterprise	100.0
34	BRIMCO, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		Other Enterprise	100.0
35	BT Commercial Corporation	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
36	BT Globenet Nominees Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
37	BT Maulbronn GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
38	BT Milford (Cayman) Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
39	BT Muritz GmbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
40	BT Vordertaunus Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
41	BTAS Cayman GP	George Town	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
42	BTD Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
43	Buxtal Pty. Limited	Sydney		Financial Enterprise	100.0
44	CAM Initiator Treuhand GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
45	CAM PE Verwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
46	CAM Private Equity Nominee GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
47	CAM Private Equity Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
48	Caneel Bay Holding Corp.	Chicago	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
49	Cape Acquisition Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
50	CapeSuccess Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
51	CapeSuccess LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	82.6
52	Cardales Management Limited	St. Peter Port		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
53	Cardales UK Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
54	Career Blazers Consulting Services, Inc.	Albany		Other Enterprise	100.0
55	Career Blazers Contingency Professionals, Inc.	Albany		Other Enterprise	100.0
56	Career Blazers Learning Center of Los Angeles, Inc.	Los Angeles		Other Enterprise	100.0
57	Career Blazers LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
58	Career Blazers Management Company, Inc.	Albany		Other Enterprise	100.0
59	Career Blazers New York, Inc.	Albany		Other Enterprise	100.0
60	Career Blazers of Ontario Inc.	London, Ontario		Other Enterprise	100.0
61	Career Blazers Personnel Services of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Washington D.C.		Other Enterprise	100.0
62	Career Blazers Personnel Services, Inc.	Albany		Financial Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
63	Career Blazers Service Company, Inc.	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
64	Caribbean Resort Holdings, Inc.	New York	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
65	Cathay Advisory (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		Other Enterprise	100.0
66	Cathay Asset Management Company Limited	Port Louis		Financial Enterprise	100.0
67	Cathay Capital Company (No 2) Limited	Port Louis		Financial Enterprise	67.6
68	CBI NY Training, Inc.	Albany		Other Enterprise	100.0
69	Cedar (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
70	Centennial River 1 Inc.	Denver		Other Enterprise	100.0
71	Centennial River 2 Inc.	Austin		Other Enterprise	100.0
72	Centennial River Acquisition I Corporation	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
73	Centennial River Acquisition II Corporation	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
74	Centennial River Corporation	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
75	Cinda - DB NPL Securitization Trust 2003-1	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
76	Consumo Finance S.p.A.	Milan		Credit Institution	100.0
77	CREDA Objektanlage- und verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Bonn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
78	CTXL Achtzehnte Vermögensverwaltung GmbH i.L.	Munich		Financial Enterprise	100.0
79	Cyrus J. Lawrence Capital Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
80	D&M Turnaround Partners Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		Financial Services Institution	100.0
81	D.B. International Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
82	DAHOC (UK) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
83	DAHOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
84	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Asing) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		Other Enterprise	100.0
85	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		Other Enterprise	100.0
86	DB (Pacific) Limited	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
87	DB (Pacific) Limited, New York	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
88	DB Abalone LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
89	DB Alex. Brown Holdings Incorporated	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
90	DB Alps Corporation	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
91	DB Alternative Trading Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
92	DB Alternatives and Fund Solutions Shanghai Investment Company Ltd	Shanghai		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
93	DB Aotearoa Investments Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
94	DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
95	DB Boracay LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
96	DB Capital Markets (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt		Finance Holding Company	100.0
97	DB Capital Partners Asia G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
98	DB Capital Partners General Partner Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
99	DB Capital Partners Latin America, G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
100	DB Capital Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
101	DB Cartera de Inmuebles 1, S.A.U.	Pozuelo de Alarcón		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
102	DB Chestnut Holdings Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
103	DB Commodity Services LLC	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
104	DB Consorzio S. Cons. a r. l.	Milan		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
105	DB Corporate Advisory (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		Financial Enterprise	100.0
106	DB Delaware Holdings (Europe) Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
107	DB Delaware Holdings (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
108	DB Direkt GmbH	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
109	DB Energy Commodities Limited	London		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
110	DB Energy Trading LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
111	DB Enfield Infrastructure Holdings Limited	St. Helier		Financial Enterprise	100.0
112	DB Enfield Infrastructure Investments Limited (in liquidation)	St. Helier		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
113	DB Equipment Leasing, Inc.	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
114	DB Equity Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
115	DB Finance (Delaware), LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
116	DB Finanz-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		Finance Holding Company	100.0
117	DB Fund Services LLC	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
118	DB Funding LLC #5	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
119	DB Global Technology SRL	Bucharest		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
120	DB Global Technology, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
121	DB Group Services (UK) Limited	London		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
122	DB Holdings (New York), Inc.	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
123	DB Holdings (South America) Limited	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
124	DB HR Solutions GmbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
125	DB iCON Investments Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
126	DB Impact Investment Fund I, L.P.	Edinburgh	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
127	DB Industrial Holdings Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Luetzen	1, 3	Financial Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
128	DB Industrial Holdings GmbH	Luetzen		Financial Enterprise	100.0
129	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.3 Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
130	DB Intermezzo LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
131	DB International (Asia) Limited	Singapore		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
132	DB International Investments Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
133	DB International Trust (Singapore) Limited	Singapore		Other Enterprise	100.0
134	DB Investment Managers, Inc.	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
135	DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
136	DB Investment Services GmbH	Frankfurt		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
137	DB Investments (GB) Limited	London		Finance Holding Company	100.0
138	DB IROC Leasing Corp.	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
139	DB Like-Kind Exchange Services Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
140	DB London (Investor Services) Nominees Limited	London		Credit Institution	100.0
141	DB Management Support GmbH	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
142	DB Managers, LLC	West Trenton		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
143	DB Mortgage Investment Inc.	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
144	DB Nexus American Investments (UK) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
145	DB Nexus Iberian Investments (UK) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
146	DB Nexus Investments (UK) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
147	DB Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
148	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Singapore		Other Enterprise	100.0
149	DB Omega BTV S.C.S.	Luxembourg	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
150	DB Omega Holdings LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
151	DB Omega Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
152	DB Omega S.C.S.	Luxembourg	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
153	DB Operaciones y Servicios Interactivos Agrupación de Interés Económico	Barcelona		Provider of Supporting Services	99.9
154	DB Overseas Finance Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
155	DB Overseas Holdings Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
156	DB Portfolio Southwest, Inc.	Austin		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
157	DB Print GmbH	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
158	DB Private Clients Corp.	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
159	DB Private Equity GmbH	Cologne		Investment Management Company	100.0
160	DB Private Equity International S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
161	DB Private Equity Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
162	DB Private Wealth Mortgage Ltd.	New York		Credit Institution	100.0
163	DB PWM Private Markets I GP	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
164	DB Re S.A.	Luxembourg		Reinsurance Company	100.0
165	DB RMS Leasing (Cayman) L.P.	George Town	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
166	DB Samay Finance No. 2, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
167	DB Securities S.A.	Warsaw		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
168	DB Service Centre Limited	Dublin		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
169	DB Service Uruguay S.A.	Montevideo		Credit Institution	100.0
170	DB Services Americas, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
171	DB Services New Jersey, Inc.	West Trenton		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
172	DB Servicios México, Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable	Mexico City		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
173	DB Servizi Amministrativi S.r.l.	Milan		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
174	DB Strategic Advisors, Inc.	Makati City		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
175	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
176	DB Structured Products, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
177	DB Trips Investments Limited	George Town	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
178	DB Trustee Services Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
179	DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		Other Enterprise	100.0
180	DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
181	DB UK Australia Finance Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
182	DB UK Australia Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
183	DB UK Bank Limited	London		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
184	DB UK Holdings Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
185	DB UK PCAM Holdings Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
186	DB USA Corporation	Wilmington		Finance Holding Company	100.0
187	DB Valoren S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Finance Holding Company	100.0
188	DB Value S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Finance Holding Company	100.0
189	DB Vanquish (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Credit Institution	100.0
190	DB Vantage (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Credit Institution	100.0
191	DB Vantage No.2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Credit Institution	100.0
192	DB Vita S.A.	Luxembourg		Insurance Company	75.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
193	db x-trackers (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
194	DBAB Wall Street, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
195	DBAH Capital, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
196	DBCIBZ1	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
197	DBCIBZ2	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
198	DBFIC, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
199	DBNZ Overseas Investments (No.1) Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
200	DBOI Global Services (UK) Limited	London		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
201	DBOI Global Services Private Limited	Mumbai		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
202	DBR Investments Co. Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
203	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IA, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
204	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IB, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
205	DBRMSGP1	George Town	1, 4	Financial Enterprise	100.0
206	DBRMSGP2	George Town	1, 4	Financial Enterprise	100.0
207	DBUK PCAM Limited	London		Finance Holding Company	100.0
208	DBUKH No. 2 Limited	London	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
209	DBUSBZ1, LLC	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
210	DBUSBZ2, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
211	DBX Advisors LLC	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
212	DBX Strategic Advisors LLC	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
213	dbX-Commodity 1 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
214	dbX-Convertible Arbitrage 14 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	87.0
215	dbX-Credit 2 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
216	dbX-Credit 4 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	87.4
217	dbX-CTA 11 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
218	dbX-CTA 16 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
219	dbX-CTA 18 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	75.6
220	dbX-CTA 2 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
221	dbX-CTA 9 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
222	dbX-Emerging Markets Macro 1 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
223	dbX-Event Driven 2 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
224	dbX-Global Long/Short Equity 10 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	89.0
225	dbX-Global Macro 4 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
226	dbX-Global Macro 7 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
227	dbX-Global Macro 9 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
228	dbX-Risk Arbitrage 1 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
229	dbX-US Long/Short Equity 13 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
230	dbX-US Long/Short Equity 15 Fund	St. Helier	5	Financial Enterprise	100.0
231	De Meng Innovative (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited	Beijing		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
232	DeAM Infrastructure Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
233	DEBEKO Immobilien GmbH & Co Grundbesitz OHG	Eschborn	1	Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
234	DEE Deutsche Erneuerbare Energien GmbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
235	Delowrezham de México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
236	DEUFRAN Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
237	DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
238	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Capital Holdings New Zealand	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
239	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Foreign Investments New Zealand	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
240	Deutsche (New Munster) Holdings New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
241	Deutsche Aeolia Power Production Société Anonyme	Paiania		Other Enterprise	80.0
242	Deutsche Alt-A Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
243	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (France) SAS	Paris		Other Enterprise	100.0
244	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (Global) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
245	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		Financial Services Institution	100.0
246	Deutsche AM Distributors, Inc.	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
247	Deutsche AM Service Company	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
248	Deutsche AM Trust Company	Salem		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
249	Deutsche Asia Pacific Finance, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
250	Deutsche Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore		Finance Holding Company	100.0
251	Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited	Singapore		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
252	Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
253	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
254	Deutsche Asset Management (Japan) Limited	Tokyo		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
255	Deutsche Asset Management (Korea) Company Limited	Seoul		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
256	Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
257	Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited	London		Finance Holding Company	100.0
258	Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH	Frankfurt		Securities Trading Firm	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
259	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Frankfurt		Investment Management Company	100.0
260	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Luxembourg		Investment Management Company	100.0
261	Deutsche Asset Management S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	Madrid		Investment Management Company	100.0
262	Deutsche Asset Management USA Corporation	Wilmington		Finance Holding Company	100.0
263	Deutsche Australia Limited	Sydney		Credit Institution	100.0
264	Deutsche Bank (Cayman) Limited	George Town		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
265	Deutsche Bank (Chile)	Santiago		Other Enterprise	100.0
266	Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
267	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
268	Deutsche Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
269	Deutsche Bank (Perú) S.A.	Lima		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
270	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Geneva		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
271	Deutsche Bank (Uruguay) Sociedad Anónima Institución Financiera Externa	Montevideo		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
272	DEUTSCHE BANK A.S.	Istanbul		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
273	Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp.	Wilmington		Finance Holding Company	100.0
274	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
275	Deutsche Bank Corretora de Valores S.A.	Sao Paulo		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
276	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Frankfurt		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
277	Deutsche Bank Financial Company	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
278	Deutsche Bank Financial Inc.	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
279	Deutsche Bank Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
280	Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency Incorporated	Baltimore		Other Enterprise	100.0
281	Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency of Delaware	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
282	Deutsche Bank International Limited	St. Helier		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
283	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. (Cayman) Limited	George Town		Other Enterprise	100.0
284	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. Limited	St. Peter Port		Other Enterprise	100.0
285	Deutsche Bank Investments (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		Financial Enterprise	100.0
286	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
287	Deutsche Bank Mutui S.p.A.	Milan		Credit Institution	100.0
288	Deutsche Bank México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	Mexico City		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
289	Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Los Angeles		Credit Institution	100.0
290	Deutsche Bank Nominees (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		Other Enterprise	100.0
291	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Warsaw		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
292	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
293	Deutsche Bank Representative Office Nigeria Limited	Lagos		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
294	Deutsche Bank S.A.	Buenos Aires		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
295	Deutsche Bank S.A. - Banco Alemão	Sao Paulo		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
296	Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
297	Deutsche Bank Securities Limited	Toronto		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
298	Deutsche Bank Services (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
299	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Milan		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	99.9
300	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	New York		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
301	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Delaware	Wilmington		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
302	Deutsche Bank Trust Company, National Association	New York		Credit Institution	100.0
303	Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation	New York		Finance Holding Company	100.0
304	Deutsche Bank Trustee Services (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
305	Deutsche Bank Österreich AG	Vienna		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
306	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Madrid		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	99.8
307	Deutsche Capital Finance (2000) Limited	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
308	Deutsche Capital Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong		Financial Enterprise	100.0
309	Deutsche Capital Markets Australia Limited	Sydney		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
310	Deutsche Capital Partners China Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
311	Deutsche Cayman Ltd.	George Town		Other Enterprise	100.0
312	Deutsche CIB Centre Private Limited	Mumbai		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
313	Deutsche Commodities Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
314	Deutsche Custody N.V.	Amsterdam		Credit Institution	100.0
315	Deutsche Domus New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
316	Deutsche Emerging Markets Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	Amsterdam		Provider of Supporting Services	99.9
317	Deutsche Equities India Private Limited	Mumbai		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
318	Deutsche Far Eastern Asset Management Company Limited	Taipei		Financial Services Institution	60.0
319	Deutsche Fiduciary Services (Suisse) SA	Geneva		Other Enterprise	100.0
320	Deutsche Finance Co 1 Pty Limited	Sydney		Financial Enterprise	100.0
321	Deutsche Finance Co 2 Pty Limited	Sydney		Financial Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
322	Deutsche Finance Co 3 Pty Limited	Sydney		Financial Enterprise	100.0
323	Deutsche Finance Co 4 Pty Limited	Sydney		Financial Enterprise	100.0
324	Deutsche Finance No. 2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Credit Institution	100.0
325	Deutsche Finance No. 2 Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
326	Deutsche Foras New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
327	Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
328	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Immobilien-Leasing mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
329	Deutsche Global Markets Limited	Tel Aviv		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
330	Deutsche Group Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited	Johannesburg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
331	Deutsche Group Services Pty Limited	Sydney		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
332	Deutsche Grundbesitz Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
333	Deutsche Grundbesitz-Anlagegesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	99.8
334	Deutsche Haussmann S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
335	Deutsche Holdings (BTI) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
336	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Finance Holding Company	100.0
337	Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd.	Floriana		Finance Holding Company	100.0
338	Deutsche Holdings (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
339	Deutsche Holdings Limited	London		Finance Holding Company	100.0
340	Deutsche Holdings No. 2 Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
341	Deutsche Holdings No. 3 Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
342	Deutsche Holdings No. 4 Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
343	Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Services Institution	100.0
344	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited	Mumbai		Finance Holding Company	100.0
345	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Delaware) LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
346	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	100.0
347	Deutsche International Corporate Services Limited	St. Helier		Other Enterprise	100.0
348	Deutsche International Custodial Services Limited	St. Helier		Other Enterprise	100.0
349	Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
350	Deutsche International Trust Company N.V.	Amsterdam		Other Enterprise	100.0
351	Deutsche International Trust Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		Other Enterprise	100.0
352	Deutsche Inversiones Dos S.A.	Santiago		Finance Holding Company	100.0
353	Deutsche Inversiones Limitada	Santiago		Financial Enterprise	100.0
354	Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Services Institution	100.0
355	Deutsche Investments (Netherlands) N.V.	Amsterdam		Financial Enterprise	100.0
356	Deutsche Investments Australia Limited	Sydney		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
357	Deutsche Investments India Private Limited	Mumbai		Credit Institution	100.0
358	Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited	Mumbai		Other Enterprise	100.0
359	Deutsche IT License GmbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
360	Deutsche Knowledge Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
361	Deutsche Malta Company Ltd	Floriana		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
362	Deutsche Managed Investments Limited	Sydney		Credit Institution	100.0
363	Deutsche Mandatos S.A.	Buenos Aires		Financial Enterprise	100.0
364	Deutsche Master Funding Corporation	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
365	Deutsche Mexico Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Finance Holding Company	100.0
366	Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company	London		Credit Institution	100.0
367	Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corporation	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
368	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
369	Deutsche Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
370	Deutsche New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Credit Institution	100.0
371	Deutsche Nominees Limited	London		Credit Institution	100.0
372	Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG	Grasbrunn		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
373	Deutsche Overseas Issuance New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
374	Deutsche Postbank AG	Bonn		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
375	Deutsche Postbank Finance Center Objekt GmbH	Schuettringen		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
376	Deutsche Private Asset Management Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
377	Deutsche Securities (India) Private Limited	New Delhi		Securities Trading Bank	100.0
378	Deutsche Securities (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
379	Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
380	Deutsche Securities Asia Limited	Hong Kong		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
381	Deutsche Securities Australia Limited	Sydney		Securities Trading Bank	100.0
382	Deutsche Securities Inc.	Tokyo		Securities Trading Bank	100.0
383	Deutsche Securities Israel Ltd.	Tel Aviv		Financial Enterprise	100.0
384	Deutsche Securities Korea Co.	Seoul		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
385	Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	Port Louis		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
386	Deutsche Securities Menkul Degerler A.S.	Istanbul		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
387	Deutsche Securities New Zealand Limited	Auckland		Securities Trading Firm	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot- note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
388	Deutsche Securities S.A.	Buenos Aires		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
389	Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC	Riyadh		Securities Trading Bank	100.0
390	Deutsche Securities SpA	Santiago		Financial Enterprise	100.0
391	Deutsche Securities Venezuela S.A.	Caracas		Financial Enterprise	100.0
392	Deutsche Securities, S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa	Mexico City		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
393	Deutsche Securitisation Australia Pty Limited	Sydney		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
394	Deutsche StiftungsTrust GmbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
395	Deutsche Strategic Investment Holdings Yugen Kaisha	Tokyo		Financial Enterprise	100.0
396	Deutsche Transnational Trustee Corporation Inc	Charlottetown		Other Enterprise	100.0
397	Deutsche Trust Company Limited Japan	Tokyo		Other Enterprise	100.0
398	Deutsche Trustee Company Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
399	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		Other Enterprise	100.0
400	Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		Other Enterprise	100.0
401	Deutsches Institut für Altersvorsorge GmbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	78.0
402	DFC Residual Corp.	Carson City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
403	DG China Clean Tech Partners	Tianjin	1, 2, 6	Financial Enterprise	49.9
404	DI Deutsche Immobilien Baugesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
405	DI Deutsche Immobilien Treuhandgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
406	DIB-Consult Deutsche Immobilien- und Beteiligungs-Beratungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		Other Enterprise	100.0
407	DIL Financial Services GmbH & Co. KG	Duesseldorf		Other Enterprise	100.0
408	DISCA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
409	DNU Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
410	DSL Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	Bonn	1	Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
411	DSL Portfolio Verwaltungs GmbH	Bonn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
412	DTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
413	Durian (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
414	DWS Holding & Service GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	99.2
415	EC EUROPA IMMOBILIEN FONDS NR. 3 GmbH & CO. KG i.I.	Hamburg		Other Enterprise	65.2
416	Elba Finance GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
417	Elizabethan Holdings Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
418	Elizabethan Management Limited	George Town		Other Enterprise	100.0
419	Estate Holdings, Inc.	St. Thomas	2	Other Enterprise	0.0
420	European Value Added I (Alternate G.P.) LLP	London	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
421	Exinor SA (dissolution volontaire)	Bastogne		Other Enterprise	100.0
422	EXTOREL Private Equity Advisers GmbH i.L.	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
423	FARAMIR Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
424	Farezco I, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
425	Farezco II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
426	Fenix Administración de Activos S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
427	Fiduciaria Sant' Andrea S.r.L.	Milan		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
428	Finanza & Futuro Banca SpA	Milan		Credit Institution	100.0
429	Franz Urbig- und Oscar Schlitter-Stiftung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
430	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Suhl "Rimbachzentrum" KG	Bad Homburg		Other Enterprise	74.9
431	G Finance Holding Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
432	Gemini Technology Services Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
433	German American Capital Corporation	Baltimore		Credit Institution	100.0
434	Greenwood Properties Corp.	New York	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
435	Grundstücksgesellschaft Frankfurt Bockenheimer Landstraße GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	94.9
436	Grundstücksgesellschaft Kerpen-Sindorf Vogelrutherfeld GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
437	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI mbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
438	Grundstücksgesellschaft Leipzig Petersstraße GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	36.1
439	Grundstücksgesellschaft Wiesbaden Luisenstraße/Kirchgasse GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	64.7
440	Hac Investments Ltd.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
441	Hakkeijima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		Financial Enterprise	95.0
442	Herengracht Financial Services B.V.	Amsterdam		Other Enterprise	100.0
443	HTB Spezial GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	1	Industrial Holding	100.0
444	IKARIA Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
445	Immobilienfonds Büro-Center Erfurt am Flughafen Bindersleben I GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
446	Immobilienfonds Büro-Center Erfurt am Flughafen Bindersleben II GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	50.0
447	Immobilienfonds Mietwohnhäuser Quadrath-Ichendorf GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
448	Immobilienfonds Wohn- und Geschäftshaus Köln-Blumenberg V GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
449	IOS Finance E F C S.A.	Barcelona		Financial Enterprise	100.0
450	ISTRON Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
451	IVAF I Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
452	J R Nominees (Pty) Ltd	Johannesburg		Other Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
453	Jyogashima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		Financial Enterprise	100.0
454	KEBA Gesellschaft für interne Services mbH	Frankfurt		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
455	Kidson Pte Ltd	Singapore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
456	Kingfisher Nominees Limited	Auckland		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
457	Konsul Inkasso GmbH	Essen		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
458	Kradavimd UK Lease Holdings Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
459	LA Water Holdings Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	75.0
460	Lammermuir Leasing Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
461	LAWL Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
462	Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Waltersdorf mbH	Schoenefeld		Financial Services Institution	100.0
463	Leonardo III Initial GP Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
464	Long-Tail Risk Insurers, Ltd.	Hamilton		Insurance Company	100.0
465	LWC Nominees Limited	Auckland		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
466	MAC Investments Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
467	Maher Terminals Holdings (Toronto) Limited	Vancouver		Financial Enterprise	100.0
468	Maxblue Americas Holdings, S.A.	Madrid		Financial Enterprise	100.0
469	MEF I Manager, S. à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
470	MEFIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	62.0
471	MHL Reinsurance Ltd.	Burlington		Insurance Company	100.0
472	MIT Holdings, Inc.	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	100.0
473	Mortgage Trading (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
474	MortgageIT Securities Corp.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
475	MortgageIT, Inc.	New York		Credit Institution	100.0
476	Navegator - SGFTC, S.A.	Lisbon		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
477	NCKR, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
478	NEPTUNO Verwaltungs- und Treuhand-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
479	Nevada Mezz 1 LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
480	Nevada Parent 1 LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
481	Nordwestdeutscher Wohnungsbauträger Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
482	norisbank GmbH	Bonn		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
483	North American Income Fund PLC	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	67.3
484	North Las Vegas Property LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
485	OOO "Deutsche Bank TechCentre"	Moscow		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
486	OOO "Deutsche Bank"	Moscow		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
487	Opal Funds (Ireland) Public Limited Company	Dublin		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
488	OPB Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs-GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
489	OPB Verwaltungs- und Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
490	OPB-Holding GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
491	OPB-Nona GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
492	OPB-Oktava GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
493	OPB-Quarta GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
494	OPB-Quinta GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
495	OPB-Septima GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
496	Oppenheim Asset Management Services S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Investment Management Company	100.0
497	OPPENHEIM Capital Advisory GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
498	Oppenheim Eunomia GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
499	OPPENHEIM Flottenfonds V GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	83.3
500	Oppenheim Fonds Trust GmbH	Cologne		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
501	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Manager GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
502	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
503	OPS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
504	OVT Trust 1 GmbH	Cologne		Other Enterprise	100.0
505	OVV Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
506	PADUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
507	Pan Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
508	PB Factoring GmbH	Bonn		Financial Services Institution	100.0
509	PB Firmenkunden AG	Bonn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
510	PB International S.A.	Schuettringen		Financial Enterprise	100.0
511	PB Spezial-Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen	Bonn		Provider of Supporting Services	98.4
512	PBC Banking Services GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
513	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Essen		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
514	Pelleport Investors, Inc.	New York		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
515	Plantation Bay, Inc.	St. Thomas		Other Enterprise	100.0
516	Polydeuce LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
517	Postbank Akademie und Service GmbH	Hameln		Other Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
518	Postbank Beteiligungen GmbH	Bonn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
519	Postbank Direkt GmbH	Bonn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
520	Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Bonn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
521	Postbank Finanzberatung AG	Hameln		Other Enterprise	100.0
522	Postbank Immobilien GmbH	Hameln		Other Enterprise	100.0
523	Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH	Bonn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
524	Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH & Co. Objekt Leipzig KG	Bonn	1	Provider of Supporting Services	90.0
525	Postbank Leasing GmbH	Bonn		Financial Services Institution	100.0
526	Postbank Service GmbH	Essen		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
527	Postbank Systems AG	Bonn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
528	Private Equity Asia Select Company III S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
529	Private Equity Global Select Company IV S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
530	Private Equity Global Select Company V S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
531	Private Equity Select Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
532	Private Financing Initiatives, S.L.	Barcelona		Financial Enterprise	51.0
533	PS plus Portfolio Software + Consulting GmbH	Roedermark		Other Enterprise	80.2
534	PT Deutsche Securities Indonesia	Jakarta		Securities Trading Bank	99.0
535	PT. Deutsche Verdhana Indonesia	Jakarta	2	Securities Trading Firm	40.0
536	Public joint-stock company "Deutsche Bank DBU"	Kiev		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
537	R.B.M. Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
538	Real Estate Secondary Opportunities Fund, LP	London	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
539	Regula Limited	Road Town		Other Enterprise	100.0
540	RoPro U.S. Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
541	Route 28 Receivables, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
542	Royster Fund Management S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
543	RREEF America L.L.C.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
544	RREEF China REIT Management Limited	Hong Kong		Other Enterprise	100.0
545	RREEF European Value Added I (G.P.) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
546	RREEF India Advisors Private Limited	Mumbai		Other Enterprise	100.0
547	RREEF Investment GmbH	Frankfurt		Investment Management Company	99.9
548	RREEF Management GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
549	RREEF Management L.L.C.	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
550	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Frankfurt		Investment Management Company	100.0
551	RTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	100.0
552	SAB Real Estate Verwaltungs GmbH	Hameln		Financial Enterprise	100.0
553	Sagamore Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
554	SAGITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
555	Sal. Oppenheim Alternative Investments GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
556	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien	Cologne		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
557	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
558	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Komplementär AG	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
559	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	100.0
560	SAPIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
561	Sechste Salomon Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
562	Service Company Four Limited	Hong Kong		Other Enterprise	100.0
563	Sharps SP I LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
564	Structured Finance Americas, LLC	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
565	Süddeutsche Vermögensverwaltung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
566	TELO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		Financial Enterprise	100.0
567	Tempurrite Leasing Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
568	Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset Management Company Limited	Bangkok		Financial Enterprise	100.0
569	Tianjin Deutsche AM Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Tianjin		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
570	Treuinvest Service GmbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
571	Trevona Limited	Road Town		Other Enterprise	100.0
572	Triplereason Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
573	UKE Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Troisdorf	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
574	UKE, s.r.o.	Belá		Other Enterprise	100.0
575	Ullmann - Esch Grundstücksgesellschaft Kirchnerstraße GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
576	Ullmann - Esch Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Disternich GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
577	Ullmann Ullmann Krockow Krockow Esch GbR	Troisdorf	1, 2	Other Enterprise	0.0
578	VCM MIP 2002 GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	90.0
579	VCM MIP II GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne	1	Financial Enterprise	90.0
580	VCM Treuhand Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
581	VCP Treuhand Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
582	VCP Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	100.0
583	Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH der Deutschen Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden	Berlin		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
584	Vesta Real Estate S.r.l.	Milan		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
585	VÖB-ZVD Processing GmbH	Frankfurt		Payment Institution	100.0
586	Wealthspur Investment Company Limited	Labuan		Financial Enterprise	100.0
587	WEPLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
588	Whale Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
589	5000 Yonge Street Toronto Inc.	Toronto		Financial Enterprise	100.0

Consolidated Structured Entities

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
590	Amber Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
591	Aqueduct Capital S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
592	Argentina Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
593	Asset Repackaging Trust Five B.V.	Amsterdam	7	Financial Enterprise	
594	Atena SPV S.r.l	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	60.0
595	Atlas Investment Company 1 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
596	Atlas Investment Company 2 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
597	Atlas Investment Company 3 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
598	Atlas Investment Company 4 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
599	Atlas Portfolio Select SPC	George Town		Financial Enterprise	0.0
600	Atlas SICAV - FIS	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	
601	Axia Insurance, Ltd.	Hamilton	7	Reinsurance Company	
602	Axiom Shelter Island LLC	San Diego		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
603	Azurix AGOSBA S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		Financial Enterprise	100.0
604	Azurix Argentina Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
605	Azurix Buenos Aires S.A. (en liquidacion)	Buenos Aires		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
606	Azurix Cono Sur, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
607	Azurix Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
608	Azurix Latin America, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
609	Baltics Credit Solutions Latvia SIA	Riga		Financial Enterprise	
610	BC Mumbai Shipping Limited	St. John's		Other Enterprise	
611	BC San Francisco Shipping Limited	St. John's		Other Enterprise	
612	Block 1949, LLC	Wilmington	2	Provider of Supporting Services	0.0
613	Bürohaus Hauptstraße Gewerbeimmobilien Limited & Co. KG	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
614	Büropark Heimstetten Vermögensverwaltungs Limited & Co. KG	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
615	Castlebay Asia Flexible Fund SICAV-FIS - Taiwan Bond Fund	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
616	Cathay Capital (Labuan) Company Limited	Labuan		Other Enterprise	
617	Cathay Capital Company Limited	Port Louis		Financial Enterprise	9.5
618	Cathay Strategic Investment Company Limited	Hong Kong		Financial Enterprise	
619	Cathay Strategic Investment Company No. 2 Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
620	Cayman Reference Fund Holdings Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	
621	Charitable Luxembourg Four S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
622	Charitable Luxembourg Three S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
623	Charitable Luxembourg Two S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
624	Charlton (Delaware), Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
625	China Recovery Fund LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	85.0
626	CITAN Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
627	CLASS Limited	St. Helier	7	Other Enterprise	
628	Collins Capital Low Volatility Performance II Special Investments, Ltd.	Road Town		Financial Enterprise	
629	Concept Fund Solutions Public Limited Company	Dublin	7	Other Enterprise	0.2
630	Crofton Invest, S.L.	Madrid		Other Enterprise	
631	Danube Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
632	Dariconic Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
633	Dawn-BV II LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
634	Dawn-BV LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
635	DB (Barbados) SRL	Christ Church		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
636	DB Aircraft Leasing Master Trust	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
637	DB Alternative Strategies Limited	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
638	DB Apex (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	100.0
639	DB Apex Management Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
640	DB Asia Pacific Holdings Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
641	DB Aster II, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
642	DB Aster III, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
643	DB Aster, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
644	DB Aster, LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
645	DB Avila Ltd.	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
646	DB Capital Investments Sàrl	Luxembourg		Credit Institution	100.0
647	DB Chambers Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
648	DB Covered Bond S.r.l.	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	90.0
649	DB Credit Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Credit Institution	100.0
650	DB Dawn, Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
651	DB Elara LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
652	db ETC Index plc	St. Helier	7	Provider of Supporting Services	

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
653	db ETC plc	St. Helier	7	Provider of Supporting Services	
654	DB Finance International GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
655	DB Ganymede 2006 L.P.	Camana Bay	1	Credit Institution	100.0
656	DB Global Markets Multi-Strategy Fund I Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
657	DB Global Masters Multi-Strategy Trust	George Town		Financial Enterprise	100.0
658	DB Global Masters Trust	George Town	7	Securities Trading Firm	
659	DB Green Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
660	DB Green, Inc.	New York		Credit Institution	100.0
661	DB Hypernova LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
662	DB Immobilienfonds 1 Wieland KG	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
663	DB Immobilienfonds 2 GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	74.0
664	DB Immobilienfonds 4 GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	0.2
665	DB Immobilienfonds 5 Wieland KG	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
666	DB Impact Investment (GP) Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
667	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.1 Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
668	DB Investment Resources (US) Corporation	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
669	DB Investment Resources Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
670	DB Io LP	Wilmington	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
671	DB Litigation Fee LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
672	DB Master Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados de Precatórios Federais	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	29.3
673	DB Munico Ltd.	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
674	DB Platinum II	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	1.5
675	DB PWM	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	
676	DB PWM - Active Asset Allocation Growth II	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
677	DB PWM II - LiquidAlts UCITS (Euro)	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	69.5
678	DB RC Holdings, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
679	DB Real Estate Canadainvest 1 Inc.	Toronto		Financial Enterprise	100.0
680	DB Safe Harbour Investment Projects Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
681	DB STG Lux 10 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
682	DB STG Lux 11 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
683	DB STG Lux 12 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
684	DB STG Lux 9 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	100.0
685	db x-trackers	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	0.7
686	db x-trackers II	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	1.3
687	dbInvestor Solutions Public Limited Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
688	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IA, L.L.C.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
689	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IB, L.L.C.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
690	DBRMS4	George Town	1, 4	Financial Enterprise	100.0
691	DBX ETF Trust	Wilmington	7	Other Enterprise	
692	De Heng Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		Financial Enterprise	
693	DeAM Capital Protect 2014	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
694	DeAM Capital Protect 2019	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
695	DeAM Capital Protect 2024	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
696	DeAM Capital Protect 2029	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
697	DeAM Capital Protect 2034	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
698	DeAM Capital Protect 2039	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
699	DeAM Capital Protect 2044	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
700	DeAM Capital Protect 2049	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	
701	Deloraine Spain SL	Madrid		Financial Enterprise	
702	Deutsche Bank Best Allocation - Protect 80	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
703	Deutsche Bank Best Allocation - Protect 90	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
704	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance LLC I	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
705	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance Trust I	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
706	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC I	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
707	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust I	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
708	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC II	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
709	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC III	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
710	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC IV	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
711	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC V	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
712	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust II	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
713	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust III	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
714	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust IV	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
715	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust V	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
716	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. - Fiduciary Deposits	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	
717	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. - Fiduciary Note Programme	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
718	Deutsche Colombia S.A.S.	Bogotá		Securities Trading Firm	100.0
719	Deutsche Income Trust - Deutsche Limited Maturity Quality Income Fund	Boston		Other Enterprise	100.0
720	Deutsche Income Trust - Deutsche Ultra-Short Investment Grade Fund	Boston		Other Enterprise	100.0
721	Deutsche Institutional Money plus	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
722	Deutsche Institutional USD Money plus	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
723	Deutsche International Fund, Inc. - Deutsche Emerging Markets Frontier Fund	Baltimore		Other Enterprise	100.0
724	Deutsche Invest I	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	
725	Deutsche Investment Trust - Deutsche CROCI U.S. Fund	Boston		Other Enterprise	100.0
726	Deutsche Leasing New York Corp.	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
727	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC I	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
728	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC II	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
729	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC III	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
730	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC IV	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
731	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust I	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
732	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust II	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
733	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust III	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
734	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust IV	Wilmington	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
735	Deutsche Services Polska Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
736	Drehscheibe Bochum GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	100.0
737	Dusk LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
738	DWS (CH) - Pension Garant 2017	Zurich		Other Enterprise	
739	DWS Garant 80 FPI	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
740	DWS Garant Top Dividende 2018	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
741	DWS Vorsorge - Premium Balance Plus	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
742	DWS World Protect 90	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
743	DWS Zeitwert Protect	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
744	Dynamic Infrastructure Securities Fund LP	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	
745	Earls Eight Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
746	Earls Four Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
747	EARLS Trading Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
748	ECT Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
749	Einkaufszentrum "HVD Dresden" S.à.r.l & Co. KG	Cologne		Other Enterprise	
750	Eirles Three Designated Activity Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
751	Eirles Two Designated Activity Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
752	Elmo Funding GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
753	Elmo Leasing Vierzehnte GmbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
754	Emerald Asset Repackaging Designated Activity Company	Dublin		Credit Institution	100.0
755	Emerging Markets Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
756	Emeris	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	
757	Epicuro SPV S.r.l.	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	
758	Equinox Credit Funding Public Limited Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
759	Erste Frankfurter Hoist GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
760	Eurohome (Italy) Mortgages S.r.l.	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	
761	European Strategic Real Estate Fund ICAV	Dublin		Other Enterprise	
762	Feale Sp. z o.o.	Wolica		Other Enterprise	
763	Finaqua Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	
764	Fondo Privado de Titulizacion Activos Reales 1 B.V.	Amsterdam		Other Enterprise	
765	Fondo Privado de Titulización PYMES I Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
766	Fortis Flexi IV - Bond Medium Term RMB	Luxembourg		Financial Services Institution	100.0
767	FRANKFURT CONSULT GmbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
768	Fullgoal China Access RQFII Fund SPC - Fullgoal RQFII Bond Sub-Fund	George Town		Other Enterprise	
769	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados - Precatório Federal 4870-1	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	100.0
770	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados - Precatórios Federais DB I	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	100.0
771	Fundo de Investimento em Quotas de Fundos de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados Global Markets	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	100.0
772	GAC-HEL II, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
773	GAC-HEL, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
774	Gladyr Spain, S.L.	Madrid		Financial Enterprise	
775	Glamour Bulk 1 Maritime Limited	Monrovia		Other Enterprise	
776	Global Markets Fundo de Investimento Multimercado	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	100.0
777	Global Markets III Fundo de Investimento Multimercado - Crédito Privado e Investimento No Exterior	Rio de Janeiro		Financial Enterprise	100.0
778	Global Opportunities Co-Investment Feeder, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	
779	Global Opportunities Co-Investment, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
780	Grundstücksverwaltung Martin-Behaim-Strasse Gewerbeimmobilien Limited & Co. KG	Frankfurt	1	Other Enterprise	
781	GWC-GAC Corp.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
782	Hamildak Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
783	Harbour Finance Limited	Dublin	2	Credit Institution	0.0
784	Harvest Select Funds - Harvest China Fixed Income Fund II	Hong Kong		Other Enterprise	
785	Iberia Inversiones II Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
786	Iberia Inversiones Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
787	India Debt Opportunities Fund	Mumbai		Provider of Supporting Services	
788	Infrastructure Holdings (Cayman) SPC	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
789	Inn Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
790	Investor Solutions Limited	St. Helier	7	Other Enterprise	
791	Isar Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
792	iShares Edge MSCI Australia Minimum Volatility ETF	Melbourne		Other Enterprise	99.2
793	iShares Edge MSCI Australia Multifactor ETF	Melbourne		Other Enterprise	97.3
794	iShares Edge MSCI World Minimum Volatility ETF	Melbourne		Other Enterprise	99.5
795	iShares Edge MSCI World Multifactor ETF	Melbourne		Other Enterprise	97.3
796	IVAF (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		Provider of Supporting Services	
797	JB Hotel Private Placement Real Estate Trust No. 1	Seoul		Other Enterprise	100.0
798	Kelsey Street LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
799	Kingfisher Canada Holdings LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
800	Kingfisher Holdings LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
801	KOMPASS 3 Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
802	KOMPASS 3 Erste Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Euro KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	1	Provider of Supporting Services	96.1
803	KOMPASS 3 Zweite Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. USD KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	1	Provider of Supporting Services	97.0
804	Kratus Inversiones Designated Activity Company	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
805	La Fayette Dedicated Basket Ltd.	Road Town		Securities Trading Firm	
806	Lagoon Finance Designated Activity Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
807	Leo Consumo 1 S.r.l.	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	
808	Leo Consumo 2 S.r.l.	Conegliano		Financial Enterprise	70.0
809	87 Leonard Development LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
810	Leonardo Charitable 1 Limited	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	
811	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities Fund III (Alternate GP of GP), LP	Wilmington	1	Financial Enterprise	
812	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities Fund III (Alternate GP), LP	Wilmington	1	Financial Enterprise	
813	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities Fund III (GP) Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
814	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities Fund III (Limited Partner) Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
815	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities III (SLP GP) Limited	Edinburgh		Financial Enterprise	
816	Leonardo Secondary Opportunities III SLP, LP	Edinburgh	1	Financial Enterprise	0.3
817	Life Mortgage S.r.l.	Rome		Financial Enterprise	
818	Macondo Spain SL	Madrid		Other Enterprise	100.0
819	Manta Acquisition LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
820	Manta Group LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
821	Mars Investment Trust II	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
822	Mars Investment Trust III	New York		Financial Enterprise	100.0
823	Master Aggregation Trust	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	
824	Maxima Alpha Bomaral Limited (in liquidation)	St. Helier		Securities Trading Firm	
825	Merlin I	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	
826	Merlin II	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	
827	Merlin XI	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	
828	Meseta Inversiones Designated Activity Company	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
829	Mexico Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
830	Micro-E Finance S.r.l.	Rome		Financial Enterprise	
831	Midsel Limited	London		Other Enterprise	100.0
832	Mira GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt	1	Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
833	Moon Leasing Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
834	Motion Picture Productions One GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt	1	Financial Enterprise	100.0
835	MPP Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	100.0
836	MS "JPO TUCANA" Schiffahrtsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG i.l.	Stade		Other Enterprise	
837	NCW Holding Inc.	Vancouver		Financial Enterprise	100.0
838	New 87 Leonard, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
839	Nineco Leasing Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
840	Oasis Securitisation S.r.l.	Conegliano	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
841	Oder Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
842	Odin Mortgages Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	
843	Oona Solutions, Fonds Commun de Placement	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	
844	OPAL, en liquidation volontaire	Luxembourg	7	Other Enterprise	

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
845	Operadora de Buenos Aires S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		Financial Enterprise	100.0
846	Opus Niestandaryzowany Sekurytyzacyjny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamkniety	Warsaw		Financial Enterprise	
847	Oran Limited	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
848	Orchid Pubs & Restaurants Limited	London		Other Enterprise	
849	OTTAM Mexican Capital Trust Designated Activity Company	Dublin	7	Financial Enterprise	
850	Palladium Securities 1 S.A.	Luxembourg	7	Financial Enterprise	
851	PanAsia Funds Investments Ltd.	George Town	7	Financial Enterprise	
852	PARTS Funding, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
853	PARTS Student Loan Trust 2007-CT1	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
854	PD Germany Funding Company II, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
855	PD Germany Funding Company IV, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
856	PD Germany Funding Company V, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
857	PEIF II SLP Feeder, L.P.	Edinburgh		Financial Enterprise	0.7
858	Peruda Leasing Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
859	Perus 1 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	
860	Philippine Opportunities for Growth and Income (SPV-AMC), INC.	Manila		Financial Services Institution	95.0
861	PIMCO PARS I - Poste Vite	George Town		Other Enterprise	
862	PIMCO PARS V - Poste Vite	George Town		Other Enterprise	
863	Pinehurst Securities SA	Luxembourg	7	Financial Enterprise	
864	Port Elizabeth Holdings LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
865	Private Markets ICAV	Dublin		Other Enterprise	
866	Pyxis Nautica S.A.	Luxembourg		Provider of Supporting Services	
867	Quantum 13 LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
868	Quartz No. 1 S.A.	Luxembourg	2	Financial Enterprise	0.0
869	Reference Capital Investments Limited	London		Credit Institution	100.0
870	Regal Limited	George Town	7	Other Enterprise	
871	REO Properties Corporation	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
872	REO Properties Corporation II	Wilmington	2	Provider of Supporting Services	0.0
873	Residential Mortgage Funding Trust	Toronto		Financial Enterprise	
874	Rhine Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
875	RM Ayr Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
876	RM Chestnut Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
877	RM Fife Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
878	RM Multi-Asset Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
879	RM Sussex Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
880	RM Triple-A Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
881	RREEF Global Opportunities Fund III, LLC	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	
882	RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund A, L.P.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	99.9
883	RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund B, L.P.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	99.9
884	SABRE Securitisation Limited	Sydney		Other Enterprise	
885	SCB Alpspitze UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	
886	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HS DEBUSSY" mbH & Co. KG i.I.	Hamburg		Other Enterprise	
887	Schiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HS WAGNER" mbH & Co. KG i.I.	Hamburg		Other Enterprise	
888	Select Access Investments Limited	Sydney	7	Other Enterprise	
889	Silrendel, S. de R. L. de C. V.	Mexico City		Financial Enterprise	100.0
890	Singer Island Tower Suite LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
891	Sixco Leasing Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	100.0
892	SMART SME CLO 2006-1, Ltd.	George Town		Financial Enterprise	
893	SOLIDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	100.0
894	SP Mortgage Trust	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
895	Strategic Global Opportunities Limited - Class A Main USD	Nassau		Financial Enterprise	
896	STTN, Inc.	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
897	Swabia 1 Limited	Dublin		Financial Enterprise	
898	Swabia 1. Vermögensbesitz-GmbH	Eschborn		Financial Enterprise	100.0
899	Tagus - Sociedade de Titularização de Creditos, S.A.	Lisbon		Financial Enterprise	100.0
900	The Canary Star Trust	George Town		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
901	The GIII Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	
902	The India Debt Opportunities Fund Limited	Ebène City		Provider of Supporting Services	
903	The PEB Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	
904	The SLA Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	
905	Threadneedle Lending Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	
906	Tintin III SPC	George Town		Securities Trading Firm	
907	Trave Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
908	TRS Aria LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
909	TRS Birch II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
910	TRS Birch LLC	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
911	TRS Cypress II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
912	TRS Elm II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
913	TRS Leda LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
914	TRS Maple II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
915	TRS Oak II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
916	TRS Oak LLC	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
917	TRS Poplar II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
918	TRS Scorpio LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
919	TRS Spruce II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
920	TRS SVCO LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
921	TRS Sycamore II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
922	TRS Tupelo II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
923	TRS Tupelo LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
924	TRS Venor LLC	Wilmington		Credit Institution	100.0
925	TRS Walnut II LTD	George Town		Credit Institution	100.0
926	TRS Walnut LLC	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	100.0
927	VCM Golding Mezzanine GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	1	Financial Enterprise	0.0
928	Vermögensfondmandat Flexible (80 % teilgeschützt)	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	
929	Wendelstein 2015-1 UG (haftungsbeschränkt)	Frankfurt		Financial Enterprise	
930	World Trading (Delaware) Inc.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	100.0
931	ZALLUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
932	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
933	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	1	Provider of Supporting Services	98.1
934	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
935	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben I KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	1	Provider of Supporting Services	98.2
936	Zumirez Drive LLC	Wilmington		Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
937	ZURET Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
938	Zurich - DWS Life Cycle Balance II	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	

Companies accounted for at equity

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
939	AcadiaSoft, Inc.	Wilmington		Other Enterprise	4.5
940	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		Credit Institution	26.9
941	Argantis GmbH i.L.	Cologne		Industrial Holding	50.0
942	Baigo Capital Partners Fund 1 Parallel 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Bad Soden am Taunus		Industrial Holding	49.8
943	BANKPOWER GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	30.0
944	Bestra Gesellschaft für Vermögensverwaltung mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	49.0
945	BFDB Tax Credit Fund 2011, Limited Partnership	New York	8	Industrial Holding	99.9
946	BHS tabletop Aktiengesellschaft	Selb		Other Enterprise	28.9
947	BVT-CAM Private Equity Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		Financial Enterprise	50.0
948	BVT-CAM Private Equity Management & Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		Financial Enterprise	50.0
949	Comfund Consulting Limited	Bangalore		Other Enterprise	30.0
950	Craigs Investment Partners Limited	Tauranga		Securities Trading Bank	49.9
951	Cyber Defence Alliance Limited	London	9	Provider of Supporting Services	0.0
952	DB Real Estate Global Opportunities IB (Offshore), L.P.	Camana Bay		Financial Enterprise	34.6
953	DBG Eastern Europe II Limited Partnership	St. Helier		Financial Enterprise	25.9
954	DD Finansman Anonim Sirketi	Sisli		Credit Institution	49.0
955	Deutsche Börse Commodities GmbH	Eschborn		Other Enterprise	16.2
956	Deutsche Financial Capital I Corp.	Greensboro		Financial Enterprise	50.0
957	Deutsche Financial Capital Limited Liability Company	Greensboro		Credit Institution	50.0
958	Deutsche Gulf Finance	Riyadh		Credit Institution	29.1
959	Deutsche Regis Partners Inc	Makati City		Securities Trading Firm	49.0
960	Deutsche TISCO Investment Advisory Company Limited	Bangkok		Securities Trading Firm	49.0
961	Deutsche Zurich Pensiones Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A.	Barcelona		Other Enterprise	50.0
962	Deutscher Pensionsfonds Aktiengesellschaft	Bonn		Other Enterprise	25.1
963	DIL Internationale Leasinggesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
964	Domus Beteiligungsgesellschaft der Privaten Bausparkassen mbH	Berlin		Finance Holding Company	21.1
965	Elbe Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
966	EOL2 Holding B.V.	Amsterdam		Financial Enterprise	45.0
967	eolec	Issy-les-Moulineaux		Other Enterprise	33.3
968	equiNotes Management GmbH	Duesseldorf		Other Enterprise	50.0
969	EVROENERGIAKI S.A.	Athens		Other Enterprise	40.0
970	Finance in Motion GmbH	Frankfurt		Securities Trading Firm	19.9
971	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. "Leipzig-Magdeburg" KG	Bad Homburg		Other Enterprise	41.2
972	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Dresden "Louisenstraße" KG	Bad Homburg		Other Enterprise	30.6
973	G.O. IB-SIV Feeder, L.L.C.	Wilmington		Financial Enterprise	15.7
974	GALLOP, LLC	Lexington	9	Other Enterprise	0.0
975	German Public Sector Finance B.V.	Amsterdam		Credit Institution	50.0
976	Gesellschaft für Kreditsicherung mit beschränkter Haftung	Berlin		Industrial Holding	36.7
977	giropay GmbH	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	33.3
978	Gordian Knot Limited	London		Securities Trading Firm	32.4
979	Graphite Resources (Knightsbridge) Limited	London		Other Enterprise	45.0
980	Graphite Resources Holdings Limited	London	8	Industrial Holding	70.0
981	Great Future International Limited	Road Town		Financial Enterprise	43.0
982	Grundstücksgesellschaft Bürohäuser Köln Rheinhallen GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	15.6
983	Grundstücksgesellschaft Karlsruhe Kaiserstraße GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	3.4
984	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln Messe 15-18 GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	10.5
985	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln Oppenheimstraße GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
986	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Merheim Winterberger Straße GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
987	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	44.9
988	Grundstücksgesellschaft München Synagogenplatz GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
989	Grundstücksgesellschaft Schillingsrotter Weg GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
990	Harvest Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		Securities Trading Firm	30.0
991	Huarong Rongde Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		Financial Enterprise	40.7
992	ILV Immobilien-Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Düsseldorf mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
993	Immobilienfonds Bürohaus Düsseldorf Grafenberg GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	10.0
994	Immobilienfonds Bürohaus Düsseldorf Parsevalstraße GbR	Cologne	1	Other Enterprise	7.0
995	Immobilienfonds Köln-Deutz Arena und Mantelbebauung GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	7.7
996	Immobilienfonds Köln-Ossendorf II GbR	Troisdorf	1	Other Enterprise	9.7
997	Immobilienfonds Troisdorf Hannoversche Straße / Frieslandring GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
998	ISWAP Limited	London		Securities Trading Firm	13.3
999	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	21.1

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1000	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien GmbH & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft	Duesseldorf		Other Enterprise	21.6
1001	Kenanga Deutsche Futures Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur		Securities Trading Firm	27.0
1002	KVD Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		Financial Enterprise	30.0
1003	KölnArena Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		Financial Enterprise	20.8
1004	Lion Residential Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Financial Enterprise	17.4
1005	MidOcean (Europe) 2003 LP	St. Helier		Financial Enterprise	20.0
1006	MidOcean Partners, LP	New York		Financial Enterprise	20.0
1007	North Coast Wind Energy Corp.	Vancouver	8	Other Enterprise	96.7
1008	P.F.A.B. Passage Frankfurter Allee Betriebsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		Other Enterprise	22.2
1009	Parkhaus an der Börse GbR	Cologne	1	Other Enterprise	37.7
1010	PERILLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
1011	Private Equity Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts	Cologne	1, 9	Financial Enterprise	0.0
1012	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-A L.L.C.	New York		Industrial Holding	33.0
1013	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-B L.L.C.	New York		Industrial Holding	33.3
1014	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund II L.L.C.	New York		Industrial Holding	19.5
1015	Raymond James New York Upstate Housing Opportunities Fund I L.L.C.	New York		Industrial Holding	24.9
1016	Relax Holding S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	20.0
1017	REON - Park Wiatrowy I Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		Other Enterprise	50.0
1018	REON-Park Wiatrowy II Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		Other Enterprise	50.0
1019	REON-Park Wiatrowy IV Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		Other Enterprise	50.0
1020	Robuterra AG	Zurich	9	Financial Enterprise	0.0
1021	Sakaras Holding Limited	Birkirkara	9	Financial Enterprise	0.0
1022	Schiffahrts UG (haftungsbeschränkt) & Co. KG MS "DYCKBURG" i.l.	Hamburg		Other Enterprise	41.3
1023	Shunfeng Catering & Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing		Other Enterprise	6.4
1024	SRC Security Research & Consulting GmbH	Bonn		Other Enterprise	22.5
1025	Starpool Finanz GmbH	Berlin		Provider of Supporting Services	49.9
1026	Teesside Gas Transportation Limited	London		Other Enterprise	45.0
1027	TradeWeb Markets LLC	Wilmington		Securities Trading Firm	5.0
1028	Triton Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		Industrial Holding	33.1
1029	Turquoise Global Holdings Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	7.1
1030	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund C L.P.	Dover		Industrial Holding	18.9
1031	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund CVI L.P.	Dover		Industrial Holding	13.8
1032	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund XCV L.P.	Wilmington		Industrial Holding	23.5
1033	U.S.A. ITCF XCI L.P.	New York	8	Industrial Holding	99.9
1034	UKE Beteiligungs-GmbH	Troisdorf	9	Financial Enterprise	0.0
1035	UKEM Motoryacht Medici Mangusta GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
1036	Ullmann Krockow Esch GbR	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
1037	Ullmann, Krockow, Esch Luftverkehrsgesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts	Troisdorf	1, 9	Other Enterprise	0.0
1038	Volbroker.com Limited	London		Financial Enterprise	22.5
1039	Weser Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		Other Enterprise	25.0
1040	zeitinvest-Service GmbH	Eschborn		Provider of Supporting Services	25.0
1041	Zhong De Securities Co., Ltd	Beijing		Securities Trading Bank	33.3
1042	ZINDUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		Financial Enterprise	50.0
1043	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		Financial Enterprise	25.0
1044	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Patente I KG i.L.	Schoenefeld		Other Enterprise	20.4

Other Companies, where the holding exceeds 20 %

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1045	ABATE Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1046	ABRI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1047	AC VI Initiatoren GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	10	Financial Enterprise	25.0
1048	Acamar Holding S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1049	ACHTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1050	ACHTUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1051	ACHTZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1052	ACIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1053	ACTIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1054	Adara S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1055	ADEO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1056	ADLAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1057	ADMANU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1058	Agena S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1059	AGLOM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1060	AGUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1061	ALANUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1062	ALMO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1063	ALTA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1064	ANDOT Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1065	APUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1066	ATAUT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1067	AVOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1068	BAKTU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1069	BAL Servicing Corporation	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1070	BALIT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1071	BAMAR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1072	Banks Island General Partner Inc.	Toronto	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1073	Belzen Pty. Limited	Sydney	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1074	Benefit Trust GmbH	Luetzen	11, 12	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1075	BIMES Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1076	BLI Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Leasinginvestitionen mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	33.2
1077	BLI Internationale Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	32.0
1078	BrisConnections Holding Trust	Kedron	13	Other Enterprise	35.6
1079	BrisConnections Investment Trust	Kedron	13	Other Enterprise	35.6
1080	Cabarez S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1081	City Leasing (Thameside) Limited	London	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1082	City Leasing Limited	London	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1083	DB Advisors SICAV	Luxembourg	11, 14	Other Enterprise	96.4
1084	DB Petri LLC	Wilmington	11	Credit Institution	100.0
1085	Deutsche River Investment Management Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	10	Financial Enterprise	49.0
1086	Deutz-Mülheim Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	40.2
1087	DIL Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1088	DONARUM Holding GmbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1089	Donlen Exchange Services Inc.	Boston	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1090	DREIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1091	DREIZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1092	DRITTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1093	DRITTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1094	EINUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1095	ELC Logistik-Centrum Verwaltungs-GmbH	Erfurt	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1096	ELFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1097	FÜNFTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1098	FÜNFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1099	FÜNFUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1100	FÜNFZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1101	Glor Music Production GmbH & Co. KG	Valley-Oberlaindern	13	Other Enterprise	21.2
1102	Grundstücksvermietungsgesellschaft Wilhelmstr. mbH i.L.	Gruenwald	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1103	Hertz Car Exchange Inc.	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1104	Immobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co. Objekt Rolandufer KG	Berlin	10	Financial Enterprise	20.5
1105	Intermodal Finance I Ltd.	George Town	10, 15	Other Enterprise	49.0
1106	IOG Denali Upton, LLC	Dover	13	Other Enterprise	23.0
1107	IOG NOD I, LLC	Dover	13	Other Enterprise	22.5

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1108	Isaac Newton S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1109	Kinneil Leasing Company	London	10	Financial Enterprise	35.0
1110	Lindsell Finance Limited	St. Julian's	11	Provider of Supporting Services	100.0
1111	London Industrial Leasing Limited	London	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1112	M Cap Finance Mittelstandsfonds GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt	8, 13, 16	Financial Enterprise	77.1
1113	Maestrale Projects (Holding) S.A.	Luxembourg	10	Financial Enterprise	49.7
1114	Magalhaes S.A.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1115	Manuseamento de Cargas - Manicargas, S.A.	Matosinhos	17, 18	Other Enterprise	38.3
1116	MCT Südafrika 3 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg	13	Other Enterprise	35.3
1117	Memax Pty. Limited	Sydney	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1118	Metro plus Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	40.0
1119	MFG Flughafen-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. BETA KG i.L.	Gruenwald	13	Other Enterprise	29.6
1120	Mountaintop Energy Holdings LLC	Wilmington	10	Financial Enterprise	38.7
1121	MT "CAPE BEALE" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg	13	Other Enterprise	22.3
1122	MT "KING EDWARD" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg	13	Other Enterprise	25.6
1123	MT "KING ERIC" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg	13	Other Enterprise	25.6
1124	NBG Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1125	NEUNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1126	NEUNZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1127	New Energy Biomasse Hellas GmbH i.L.	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1128	Nexus Infrastruktur Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1129	NOFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1130	Nortfol Pty. Limited	Sydney	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1131	NV Profit Share Limited	George Town	10	Other Enterprise	42.9
1132	OPPENHEIM Buy Out GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne	1, 2, 11	Financial Enterprise	27.7
1133	PADEM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1134	PAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1135	PALDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1136	PANIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.l.	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1137	PANTUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1138	PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1139	PEDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1140	PEDUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1141	PENDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1142	PENTUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1143	PERGOS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1144	PERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1145	PERLIT Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1146	PERLU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1147	PERNIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1148	PERXIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1149	PETA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1150	PONTUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1151	PPCenter, Inc.	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1152	PRADUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1153	PRASEM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1154	PRATES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1155	PRISON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1156	Private Equity Invest Beteiligungs GmbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1157	Private Equity Life Sciences Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1158	PTL Fleet Sales, Inc.	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1159	PUDU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1160	PUKU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1161	PURIM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1162	QI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1163	QUANTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1164	QUELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1165	QUOTAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1166	SABIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1167	Safron NetOne Partners, L.P.	George Town	13	Financial Enterprise	21.7
1168	SALIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1169	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1170	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Dresden KG	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	58.5
1171	SANCTOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1172	SANDIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1173	SANO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1174	SARIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1175	SATINA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1176	SCANDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1177	SCHEDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1178	Schumacher Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne	10	Financial Enterprise	33.2
1179	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1180	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heiligenstadt KG	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	71.1
1181	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1182	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kleine Alexanderstraße KG	Duesseldorf	11	Other Enterprise	95.0
1183	SECHSTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1184	SECHSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1185	SECHZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1186	SEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1187	SEGES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1188	SEGU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1189	SELEKTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1190	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1191	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Fehrenbach KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	11	Other Enterprise	94.7
1192	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1193	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kamenz KG	Duesseldorf	8, 10	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1194	SERICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1195	SIDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1196	SIEBTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1197	SIEBZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1198	SIFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1199	SILANUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1200	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1201	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Berlin KG	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	83.8
1202	SILIGO Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1203	SILUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1204	SIMILA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1205	SOLATOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1206	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1207	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heizkraftwerk Halle KG i.L.	Halle/Saale	10	Other Enterprise	30.5
1208	SOLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1209	SOMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1210	SOREX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1211	SOSPITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1212	SPhinX, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town	10	Other Enterprise	43.6
1213	SPINO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1214	SPLENDOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1215	STABLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1216	STAGIRA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1217	STATOR Heizkraftwerk Frankfurt (Oder) Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1218	SUBLICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1219	SUBU Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1220	SULPUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1221	Sunbelt Rentals Exchange Inc.	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1222	SUPERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1223	SUPLION Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1224	SUSA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1225	SUSIK Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1226	TABA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1227	TACET Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1228	TAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1229	TAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1230	TAKIR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1231	TEBOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1232	TEMATIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1233	TERRUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1234	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1235	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle I KG	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1236	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Nordhausen I KG	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1237	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1238	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lager Nord KG	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	25.0
1239	TIQI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1240	TOSSA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1241	TRAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1242	TREMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1243	TRENTO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1244	TRINTO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1245	TRIPLA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1246	Triton Fund III G L.P.	St. Helier	8, 10, 19	Financial Enterprise	62.5
1247	TUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1248	TUGA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1249	TYRAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1250	VARIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1251	VCJ Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	8, 10	Other Enterprise	95.0
1252	VCL Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	8, 10, 20	Other Enterprise	95.0
1253	VCM Initiatoren III GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	10	Financial Enterprise	24.9
1254	VCM Partners GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	10	Financial Enterprise	25.0
1255	VEXCO, LLC	Wilmington	11	Other Enterprise	100.0
1256	VIERTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1257	VIERTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1258	VIERUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1259	VIERZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1260	Wohnungs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft Moers mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1261	Wohnungsgesellschaft HEGEMAG GmbH	Darmstadt	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1262	XARUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1263	XELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1264	XENTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1265	XERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1266	XERIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.I.	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1267	ZABATUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1268	ZAKATUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1269	ZARGUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1270	ZEA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	25.0
1271	ZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1272	ZENO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1273	Zenwix Pty. Limited	Sydney	11	Financial Enterprise	100.0
1274	ZEPTOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1275	ZEREVIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1276	ZERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1277	ZIDES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1278	ZIMBEL Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1279	ZINUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1280	ZIRAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1281	ZITON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1282	ZITUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1283	ZONTUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1284	ZORUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1285	ZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1286	ZWEITE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Financial Enterprise	50.0
1287	ZWEITE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1288	ZWEIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1289	ZWÖLFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	Other Enterprise	50.0
1290	ZYLUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	Financial Enterprise	25.0

Holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of the voting rights

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Nature of activity	Share of Capital in %
1291	ABRAAJ Holdings	George Town		Financial Enterprise	8.8
1292	Accunia A/S	Copenhagen		Securities Trading Firm	9.9
1293	BBB Bürgschaftsbank zu Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH	Berlin		Credit Institution	5.6
1294	Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam		Credit Institution	8.5
1295	Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin		Credit Institution	8.4
1296	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH	Dresden		Credit Institution	6.3
1297	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg		Credit Institution	8.2
1298	Bürgschaftsbank Schleswig-Holstein Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kiel		Credit Institution	5.6
1299	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt		Credit Institution	8.7
1300	Bürgschaftsgemeinschaft Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg		Credit Institution	8.7
1301	Cecon ASA	Arendal		Other Enterprise	9.6
1302	China Polymetallic Mining Limited	George Town		Other Enterprise	5.7
1303	Concardis GmbH	Eschborn		Payment Institution	16.8
1304	Damovo Group Holdings Limited	Camana Bay		Financial Enterprise	16.0
1305	K.K. D&M Holdings	Kawasaki		Other Enterprise	14.8
1306	Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	8.3
1307	Landgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit beschränkter Haftung	Leezen		Other Enterprise	11.0
1308	MTS S.p.A.	Rome		Other Enterprise	5.0
1309	Philipp Holzmann Aktiengesellschaft i.I.	Frankfurt		Other Enterprise	19.5
1310	Prader Bank S.p.A.	Bolzano		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	9.0
1311	Private Export Funding Corporation	Wilmington		Credit Institution	6.0
1312	PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk	Jakarta		Other Enterprise	14.6
1313	Reorganized RFS Corporation	Wilmington		Holding for Insurance Companies	6.2
1314	RREEF America REIT III, Inc.	Baltimore		Financial Enterprise	7.9
1315	Saarländische Investitionskreditbank Aktiengesellschaft	Saarbruecken		Deposit-taking Credit Institution	11.8
1316	Sterling Resources Ltd.	Calgary		Financial Enterprise	13.7
1317	The Ottoman Fund Limited	St. Helier		Other Enterprise	13.6
1318	The Topiary Fund II Public Limited Company	Dublin		Securities Trading Firm	10.5
1319	TRIUVA Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		Investment Management Company	6.0
1320	United Information Technology Co. Ltd.	George Town		Industrial Holding	12.2
1321	Yensai.com Co., Ltd.	Tokyo		Securities Trading Firm	7.1

Confirmations

Independent Auditor's Report

To Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the business year from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. This responsibility includes preparing these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, the supplementary requirements of German law pursuant to § 315a (1) HGB (Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code) and full IFRS to give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the group in accordance with these requirements. The company's management is also responsible for the internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Accordingly, we are required to comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing audit procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The selection of audit procedures depends on the auditor's professional judgment. This includes the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view. The aim of this is to plan and perform audit procedures that are appropriate in the given circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Audit Opinion

Pursuant to § 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we state that our audit of the consolidated financial statements has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the consolidated financial statements comply in all material respects with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, the supplementary requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315a (1) HGB and full IFRS and give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2016 as well as the results of operations for the business year then ended, in accordance with these requirements.

Report on the Group Management Report

We have audited the accompanying group management report of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft for the business year from January 1 to December 31, 2016. The management of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft is responsible for the preparation of the group management report in compliance with the applicable requirements of German commercial law pursuant to § 315a (1) HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code]. We conducted our audit in accordance with § 317 (2) HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of the group management report promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Accordingly, we are required to plan and perform the audit of the group management report to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the audit findings, complies with the German statutory requirements, and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Pursuant to § 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we state that our audit of the group management report has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit of the consolidated financial statements and group management report, the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with the German statutory requirements, and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Frankfurt am Main, March 15, 2017

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Pukropski
Wirtschaftsprüfer

Beier
Wirtschaftsprüfer

Responsibility Statement by the Management Board

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group, and the Group management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Group.

Frankfurt am Main, March 14, 2017

John Cryan

Kimberly Hammonds

Stuart Lewis

Sylvie Matherat

Nicolas Moreau

Garth Ritchie

Karl von Rohr

Marcus Schenck

Christian Sewing

Werner Steinmüller

Jeffrey Urwin

B. Financial statement and management report (HGB) of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year ending 31 December 2016 (audited)

Deutsche Bank

Annual Financial Statements and Management Report of Deutsche Bank AG 2016

Content

1

Management Report

Operating and Financial Review

Our Organization

Deutsche Bank Group

Deutsche Bank: Our Organization

Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, we are the largest bank in Germany and one of the largest financial institutions in Europe and the world, as measured by total assets of € 1,591 billion as of December 31, 2016. As of that date, we employed 99,744 people on a full-time equivalent basis and operated in over 70 countries out of 2,656 branches worldwide, of which 67 % were in Germany. We offer a wide variety of investment, financial and related products and services to private individuals, corporate entities and institutional clients around the world.

As of December 31, 2016 we were organized into the following six corporate divisions:

– Global Markets (GM)
– Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)
– Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients (PW&CC)
– Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM)
– Postbank (PB)
– Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU)

The six corporate divisions are supported by infrastructure functions. In addition, we have a regional management function that covers regional responsibilities worldwide. Prior periods presented throughout this report have been restated in order to reflect our new segmental structure that was announced at the end of 2015. In line with the targets originally announced in October 2015, Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) will cease to exist as a separate corporate division of the Group from 2017 onwards.

We have 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 many other countries; and
– one or more representatives assigned to serve customers in a large number of additional countries.

For Deutsche Bank AG, the most important branches besides our operations in Germany are located in London, New York, Cayman Islands and Singapore.

At the start of 2016, we split our former Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) corporate division into two: a new corporate division, Global Markets (GM) and our business unit Corporate Finance, which is now part of our Corporate & Investment Banking corporate division. The Global Markets business offers financial products worldwide including trading and hedging services to institutions and corporate clients.

The Global Markets business combines sales, trading and structuring of a wide range of financial markets' products, including bonds, equities and equity-linked products, exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives, foreign exchange, money market instruments, and structured products. Coverage of institutional clients is provided by the Institutional Client Group and Equity Sales, while Research provides analysis of markets, products and trading strategies for clients.

All our trading activities are covered by our risk management procedures and controls which are described in detail in the Risk Report.

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) brings together Deutsche Bank's commercial banking, corporate finance, and transaction banking expertise under one common corporate division. It consists of our Corporate Finance and Global Transaction Banking businesses. CIB advises and executes on the multiple financial requirements of our corporate and institutional clients.

Corporate Finance is responsible for mergers and acquisitions (M&A) as well as debt and equity advisory and origination. Regional and industry-focused coverage teams ensure the delivery of the entire range of financial products and services to the bank's corporate and institutional clients. Advisory extends to public takeovers, defense advisory, mergers and divestitures, dual track sales processes, business portfolio reviews and acquisition searches, competitor strategies and analyses, balance sheet optimisation and corporate governance. Debt Origination brings the Bank's regional treasury client coverage, together with debt origination, structuring, syndication and issuance and loan portfolio products. Equity Origination provides primary equity products including IPOs, follow-on offerings, rights issues, block trades, accelerated book building and convertible and exchangeable bonds.

Global Transaction Banking (GTB) is a leading global provider of trade finance, cash management and securities services, delivering the full range of commercial banking products and services for both corporate clients and financial institutions worldwide. Trade Finance offers local expertise, a range of international trade products and services (including financing), custom made solutions for structured trade and the latest technology across our international network so that our clients can better manage the risks and other issues associated with their cross-border and domestic trades. Cash Management caters to the needs of a diverse client base of corporate and financial institutions. With the provision of a comprehensive range of innovative solutions, we handle the complexities required by global and regional treasury functions including customer access, payment and collection services, liquidity management, information and account services and electronic bill presentation and payment solutions. Securities Services provides a range of trust, payment, administration and related services for selected securities and financial transactions, as well as domestic securities custody in more than 30 markets.

Clients include major corporates, financial institutions, financial sponsors, governments and sovereigns around the world. Our industry expertise covers consumer and retail services, financial institutions, financial sponsors, healthcare, industrials, technology, media & telecoms, natural resources and real estate, and lodging and leisure.

The Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients (PW&CC) Corporate Division combines the Bank's expertise in private and commercial banking as well as in wealth management solutions. We offer high-quality advice and a wide range of financial services in both the Bank's home market in Germany and internationally. Our objective is to be an advisory bank with a global network, strong expertise in capital markets and financing solutions and cutting-edge digital services.

Our Corporate Division comprises the following Business Units:

The Private & Commercial Clients Germany (PCC Germany) Business Unit focuses on private and commercial clients in Germany. For small and medium-sized corporate clients, we offer an integrated commercial banking coverage model improving client proximity and cross-divisional collaboration by leveraging the expertise of Deutsche Bank Group.

The Private & Commercial Clients International (PCC International) Business Unit provides banking and other financial services to private, commercial and corporate clients in Europe and India.

Our PCC Germany and PCC International Business Units offer a similar range of products and services throughout Europe and India with some variations among countries that are driven by local market, regulatory and customer requirements. Products and services include payment and current account services, investment and insurance products, deposits as well as credit products. For small and medium-sized clients, the PCC Business Units additionally offer mid-cap related products provided by other divisions as part of our mid-cap joint venture within Deutsche Bank.

The Wealth Management Business Unit serves wealth, high-net-worth (HNW) and ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) individuals and family offices, offering our clients a broad range of traditional and alternative investment products and solutions, as well as lending and deposit products. Leveraging our global network and expertise from across Deutsche Bank, we provide capital markets expertise and international solutions tailored to the individual needs of clients. These include wealth planning over generations and international borders, discretionary portfolio management, structured risk management as well as the development of bespoke solutions for individuals or selected institutions in close collaboration with experts in Global Markets, Corporate & Investment Banking and Asset Management.

With over € 700 billion of invested assets as of December 31, 2016, Deutsche AM is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, bringing access to the world's financial markets and delivering solutions to clients around the globe. Deutsche AM aims to provide sustainable financial futures for all its clients: individual investors and the institutions that serve them. In 2016, Deutsche AM took a number of steps to become a more focused asset manager: separating from Deutsche Bank's wealth management business, transferring trading and balance sheet-reliant businesses to the Global Markets division, and exiting non-strategic businesses, including the Abbey Life business.

Deutsche AM's investment capabilities span both active and passive strategies and a diverse array of asset classes including equities, fixed income, liquidity, real estate, infrastructure, private equity, and sustainable investments. Deutsche AM delivers alpha and beta solutions to address the longevity, liability and liquidity needs of investors, leveraging intelligence and technology.

Postbank is a German financial service provider for retail, business and corporate clients as well as for other financial service providers. As a multi-channel bank, Postbank provides its products in its German-wide network of branches, through Mobile sales agents, direct banking (Online and Mobile) and call centers as well as in third party sales through agents. The company also offers postal and parcel services in its branches in cooperation with Deutsche Post DHL AG. The focus of the Postbanks business activities are on retail banking and corporate banking (transaction banking and financing) in Germany. The completion of the operational separability from Deutsche Bank Group was achieved as per the end of the first half of 2016.

In the second half of 2012, Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) was established as the fifth pillar of our business structure. Its aim was to help the Bank reduce risks associated with capital-intensive assets that are not core to the strategy, thereby reducing capital demand. As set out in our previous strategy announcements, our objectives in setting up the NCOU were to improve external transparency of our 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.

Pursuant to our targets originally announced in October 2015, NCOU has successfully executed its de-risking strategy and reduced the portfolio in size to achieve the year-end target to less than € 10 billion RWA. In carrying out this mandate, NCOU has actively focused on initiatives which delivered efficient capital contribution and de-leveraging results, thereby enabling the Bank to strengthen our fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio. As a result, the NCOU ceased to exist as a standalone division from 2017 onwards.

The remaining legacy assets have a Group Balance Sheet value of approximately € 6 billion as of 31 December 2016, which will now be managed by the corresponding Core operating segments, predominately Global Markets and Private Wealth and Commercial Clients.

The infrastructure functions perform control and service functions and, in particular, tasks relating to Group-wide, supra-divisional resource-planning, steering and control as well as to risk, liquidity and capital management.

Regional Management has the task to protect the Group's integrity and reputation and to coordinate and align local activity and strategic development across the Group's businesses, infrastructure and legal entities.

All expenses and revenues incurred within the Infrastructure and Regional Management areas are fully allocated to our five (formerly six) corporate divisions.

Economic Environment

The Global Economy

Economic growth (in %)	2016	2015	Main driver
Global Economy[1]	**3.0**	3.3	Global economic growth weakened in 2016 due to the slowdown in the industrialized countries. Growth in Emerging Markets remained unchanged.
Thereof:			
Industrialized countries[1]	1.6	2.1	High debt levels and an again disappointing global trade weighed on growth.
Thereof: Emerging markets[1]	4.1	4.1	The monetary policy stance of major central banks bolstered the economy.
Eurozone Economy[1]	**1.7**	1.9	Low oil prices and extremely expansive monetary policy had a supporting effect, but falling inventories and negative net exports resulted in an overall growth weakening.
Thereof: German economy	1.9	1.7	Stronger consumption growth more than offset the dampening effect of net exports.
U.S. Economy	**1.6**	2.6	Weakest growth since 2011, with foreign trade, investments in machinery and equipment, and negative inventory cycle weighing on growth. Solid consumer growth stabilized.
Japanese Economy[1]	**1.0**	1.2	Consumer spending picked up, but more than offset by weaker exports and investments.
Asian Economy[1, 2]	**6.0**	6.1	Moderate growth continued, weighed by weak demand from the industrialized countries and China.
Thereof: Chinese Economy	6.7	6.9	Growth slowed again in China, with weaker momentum across all sectors. The government stabilized the situation with additional investments, and sought to limit risks.

Source: National authorities
1 2016 data is sourced from Deutsche Bank Research forecasts.
2 Excludes Japan.

The Banking Industry

Lending to the private sector in the eurozone continued to experience very subdued growth in 2016. Corporate lending volumes stagnated as in the prior year, following an overall contraction of almost one-tenth in the three previous years. Lending to households saw moderate growth (roughly 2 % year-on-year), primarily due to the expansion in the mortgage business. On liabilities, the strong growth in corporate deposits continued (approximately 6 % p.a.), and inflows from household deposits climbed to almost 4 % despite minimal interest rates. Overall, the pace of growth picked up slightly for deposits, widening its lead over lending growth. Interest rates fell further. The slight increase in volumes was insufficient to offset the approximately 7 % year-on-year decline in margins, meaning that banks' net interest income is expected to continue falling somewhat following a temporary rise in 2014 and 2015.

In the lending business, Germany increased its lead over the eurozone in 2016 after loan growth was similarly anaemic in both regions in the prior year. Corporate lending was up more than 2 % year on year thanks to a strong second half of 2016, while the figure for households was 3 %, primarily attributable to the solid growth in mortgage loans. Paradoxically, the growth in private-sector deposits accelerated to approximately 5 % despite the fact that interest rates remain below the European average. In fact the aggregate interest rate on corporate deposits dipped into negative territory for the first time in history. Nevertheless, this did not stop businesses from depositing an increasing amount of liquidity with banks. The corporate sector in Germany proved to be unusual from a banking perspective in that it was a net saver, i.e., its deposits exceed lending volumes.

Lending in the U.S. initially picked up even further speed in 2016 from an already high starting level, before slowing somewhat in the fourth quarter of 2016. Overall, however, the traditional balance sheet business maintained a strong momentum, with retail lending rising some 5 % year on year and corporate lending up more than 8 %. The latter has eclipsed pre-crisis figures in nominal terms to hit a new all-time high, driven by a broad recovery based on both, commercial real estate and traditional corporate loans. The retail segment benefitted from the continuing upsurge in consumer loans as well as the turnaround in the mortgage business, which posted its first solid growth since the crisis. Private-sector deposits continued to grow extraordinarily fast and have recently gained even more speed (up approximately 8 % year-on-year). Their total volume has doubled since 2004.

Total outstanding loans in Japan continued to expand at more than 2 % year-on-year, while the inflow of deposits into the banking sector accelerated – the increase has hit 6 %, its highest level since statistics began in 2001.

In China, lending to households showed signs of overheating. Lending volumes have risen by 23 % year-on-year, primarily due to medium- and long-term loans. Their volume has doubled in only three and a half years, while the cumulative growth for the Chinese economy amounts to just 39 % in nominal terms since the end of 2012. By contrast, the increase in banks' corporate lending has recently slowed to a mere 8 % year-on-year. The banks are benefitting from the fact that the pace of growth on the funding side has recently accelerated, with private-sector deposits currently 14 % higher than at the end of 2015.

Deutsche Bank Performance

Deutsche Bank AG is the parent company of Deutsche Bank Group and is its most material component. The management of Deutsche Bank Group is based on IFRS and Group divisions rather than individual group companies. Deutsche Bank AG is fully integrated in the initiatives and target setting of Deutsche Bank Group. The performance of the Group is ultimately driving the performance of Deutsche Bank AG. As the bank has utilized the option under Section 2a of the German Banking Act (KWG) with respect to the regulatory capital, and therefore regulatory capital ratios are only applicable on Group level. We therefore discuss the overall performance based on group financial data.

2016 results were heavily impacted by decisive management action to improve and modernise the bank, by litigation charges and by market turbulence for Deutsche Bank. We made significant progress with the implementation of strategic decisions and took measures to further strengthen our control infrastructure. We also made considerable progress in our continued de-risking strategy and toward resolution of additional outstanding litigation matters. Negative news flow around our negotiations with the U.S. Department of Justice in October 2016 impacted our revenues and client balances. We believe that we proved our resilience in this challenging year however, as many of these clients returned, as we continued to make progress in implementation of our targets originally announced in October 2015, and we ended the year with strong capital and liquidity ratios.

Our Group Key Performance Indicators are as follows:

Group Key Performance Indicators	Status end of 2016	Status end of 2015
Net revenues	€ 30.0 bn	€ 33.5 bn
Income (loss) before income taxes	€ (0.8) bn	€ (6.1) bn
Net income (loss)	€ (1.4) bn	€ (6.8) bn
Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity[1]	(2.7 %)	(12.3 %)
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity[1]	(2.3 %)	(9.8 %)
Adjusted costs[2]	€ 24.7 bn	€ 26.5 bn
Cost/income ratio[3]	98.1 %	115.3 %
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)[4]	€ 357.5 bn	€ 396.7 bn
CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio[5]	11.8 %[6]	11.1 %
Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[7]	3.5 %	3.5 %

1 Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components. For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Group Annual Report.
2 Total noninterest expenses excluding impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation, policyholder benefits and claims and restructuring and severances For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Group Annual Report.
3 Total noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.
4 Risk-weighted assets and capital ratios are based upon CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded.
5 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.
6 Reflects the Management Board's decision to propose a dividend per share of € 0.19 paid out of the distributable profit for 2016 taking into consideration the expected shares to be issued before the Annual General Meeting in May 2017. The dividend contains the pay out of the distributable profit carried forward from 2015 of approximately € 165 million and a dividend of € 0.11 per share from the remaining distributable profit for 2016. Overall we expect to pay out a total dividend of approximately € 400 million in 2017.
7 Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.

Net revenues in 2016 were € 30.0 billion, a decline of € 3.5 billion from 2015. The decline was primarily driven by de-risking losses in NCOU and lower revenues in GM and CIB due to challenging market conditions, a low interest rate environment in Europe, negative market perceptions concerning Deutsche Bank and strategic execution. The decline was partly offset by a gain on sale of stakes in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd. in PW&CC and in VISA Europe Ltd. in Postbank and PW&CC.

Noninterest expenses in 2016 were € 29.4 billion, a decrease of 24 % from 2015. The reduction in noninterest expenses was mainly driven by lower impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation charges and performance related compensation. Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets was € 1.3 billion in 2016, including € 1.0 billion related to the sale of Abbey Life, compared to € 5.8 billion in 2015. Litigation expenses in 2016 amounted to € 2.4 billion, a reduction of € 2.8 billion as compared to 2015. The decline in the noninterest expenses was partly offset by higher IT costs and an increase in policyholder benefits and claims.

The loss before income taxes was € 810 million in 2016 compared to a loss before income taxes of € 6.1 billion in 2015. The improvement of € 5.3 billion in 2016 was mainly driven by a significantly lower impairment of goodwill and other intangibles as well as litigation charges. Net loss was € 1.4 billion in 2016, compared to a net loss of € 6.8 billion in 2015.

Our CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 11.8 % at the end of 2016, up from 11.1 % at the end of 2015, resulting from de-risking activities and the benefit from asset disposals. The phase in CET 1 ratio at the year end 2016 of 13.4 % is well above the required 10.76 %.

The ECB notified Deutsche Bank of its Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) conclusions for 2017, setting Pillar 2 minimum requirements for the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio at 9.51 % on a CRR/CRD 4 phase-in basis, compared to which we recorded 12.76 % as of January 1, 2017. The SREP minimum requirements for 2017 is composed of a minimum Pillar 1 requirement of 4.5 %, an additional Pillar 2 requirement of 2.75 %, a capital conservation buffer of 1.25 %, a countercyclical buffer of currently 0.01 % and the G-SIB buffer of 1.0 %.

Executive Summary for Deutsche Bank AG

In 2016, Deutsche Bank AG recorded a net income of € 282 million after net income of € 30 million in 2015. This increase was the result of a number of large but partly offsetting developments. An increase in operating profit by € 879 million and a decrease of tax expenses by € 396 million were partly offset by an addition to the fund for general banking risks by of € 500 million (2015: net release by € 650 million). The net non-operating expenses were reduced by € 127 million.

The increase in the operating profit in 2016 by € 879 million compared to 2015 was mainly driven by an improvement in net other operating expenses, which decreased by € 4.0 billion, lower administrative expenses, which were reduced by € 955 million, and risk provisioning, which decreased by € 382 million. Partly offsetting to these positive developments, revenues went down by € 4.5 billion.

The € 4.5 billion decrease in revenues to € 17.7 billion, comprising net interest income, net commission income and net trading results, was driven by a decrease in the net trading result by € 1.7 billion and a reduction in the net interest income, which decreased by € 2.3 billion. The latter was caused by a decrease in current income, influenced primarily by the development in current income from investments in affiliates and profit pooling. The interest income from lending, money market transactions and bonds and notes after netting of corresponding interest expenses remained almost stable, higher by € 34 million. Net commission income decreased by € 504 million.

Total administrative expenses in 2016 decreased by € 955 million to € 14.4 billion compared to 2015. This development was mainly due to a decrease in staff expenses by € 512 million and lower costs for services rendered between group companies, a € 440 million decline. In connection with the latter item, a decrease in commission income from services rendered to group companies was recorded, a decline of € 355 million.

The balance of other operating income/expenses changed from negative € 3.6 billion in 2015 to positive € 471 million in 2016. This was mainly driven by litigation charges, which were € 2.8 billion lower, and net interest result of staff-related provisions, which improved by € 639 million. In addition, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company contributed to the positive development.

The total cost of risk provisioning, consisting of credit related risk provisions and the net result from securities held in the liquidity reserve, decreased by € 382 million to € 124 million in 2016 compared to 2015. An increase in the net positive result from the liquidity reserve, € 713 million higher, overcompensated the increase in net credit risk provisioning by € 332 million.

The balance of other ordinary income/expenses decreased by € 299 million to negative € 2.1 billion compared to 2015. The main drivers for the decrease of the negative balance were lower assumption of losses totalling € 15 million (2015: € 680 million). Losses in 2015 were mainly caused by an impairment on investments in associated companies recorded in a subsidiary. Partly offsetting, the net negative result from value adjustments to and sales of subsidiaries increased by € 418 million.

The net extraordinary result related to restructuring and amounted to € 306 million (2015: € 133 million).

Additions to the fund for general banking risks amounted to € 500 million in 2016 (2015: release by € 650 million).

Total tax expense amounted to € 476 million in 2016 (2015: € 872 million).

Total assets went down by € 63 billion to € 1,373 billion as of December 31, 2016, mainly due to decreases of positive and negative market values of derivatives in the trading book.

The bank maintained its stable funding and high liquidity base and maintained a solid regulatory capital position by reducing risk-weighted assets. For further details please refer to the sections liquidity risk and capital adequacy in the risk report.

In 2016, shareholders' equity (excluding distributable profit) decreased slightly by € 42 million to € 45.6 billion, due to net negative effects from buying and selling of own shares.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board will propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of 19 € cents per share and to carry forward the remaining distributable profit.

Income Statement

Decrease of net interest income

Net interest income decreased by € 2.3 billion to € 10.0 billion, returning to normal levels after last year's significant increase. This change was driven almost completely by current income (including income from affiliated companies), which went down by € 2.3 billion. Within this development, the income from equity shares was lower by € 853 million. Current income from shares in affiliated companies and participating interests, including profit transfer agreements, was down by € 1.5 billion. As in the prior year, the income from affiliated companies was partly driven by the realisation of hidden reserves within these companies.

The net result from lending and securities less funding cost remained almost stable, up by € 34 million. Higher income from lending and money market transactions, up by € 821 million, was almost completely offset by a decrease in income from bonds and notes (€ 258 million) and higher interest expenses, up by € 529 million.

Decrease in net commission income

Net commission income of € 7.0 billion went down by € 504 million compared to the previous year. This development was to a large extent driven by lower income from services rendered to group companies, down by € 355 million. The remaining development was mainly driven by lower fees in the securities business, down by € 248 million, partly offset by fees in the loan business increasing by € 105 million.

Significantly lower net trading result

Deutsche Bank AG reported € 694 million net trading result in 2016, down by € 1.7 million compared to prior year. This decrease was driven by two factors. The operating net trading result went down by € 1.4 billion, mainly driven by losses in securities, only partly offset by gains in foreign exchange, derivatives and traded receivables. In addition, a prior year release of the trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e (4) HGB of € 350 million contributed to the reduction in comparison to prior year.

Decrease in staff expenses and operating costs

Staff expenses decreased by € 512 million to € 5.3 billion. This was mainly due to a reduction in wages and salaries including variable payments by € 826 million. Partly offsetting, social security costs and expenses for retirement benefits were up by € 314 million. This includes one-off effects of € 78 million relating the conversion of a Dutch pension plan into a defined contribution plan.

The table below gives a geographical breakdown of our staff (full-time-equivalent).

Staff (full-time equivalents)[1]	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Change
Germany	11,840	11,824	+16
Europe excl. Germany	9,973	9,276	+697
Americas	2,238	2,124	+114
Africa/Asia/Australia	6,186	6,211	(25)
Total	**30,237**	29,435	+802

[1] Staff (full-time equivalent) = total headcount adjusted proportionately for part time staff, excluding apprentices and interns.

The increase in headcount in Europe excl. Germany is mainly driven by insourcing of external roles primarily in COO and due to strengthening of control functions (Compliance, Anti-Financial Crime, Risk, Audit) in UK and the result of a merger with an affiliated company in the Netherlands. The increase in headcount in the Americas is primarily due to strengthening of our infrastructure functions (primarily Risk, Audit, Technology).

Other administrative expenses (excluding depreciation and amortisation on tangible and intangible assets) decreased by € 599 million to € 8.3 billion. This is mainly driven by lower expenses from intercompany charges, down by € 440 million. This item is partly compensated by higher fees from services rendered to group companies, shown under net commission. In addition, bank levies went down by net € 118 Mio, caused by a new regulation which allows to net the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund relating to our UK operations against the local UK bank levy. This was partly offset by higher charges to the Single Resolution Fund.

Scheduled depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets amounted to € 831 million in 2016 (2015: € 675 million).

Significant improvement to the net balance of operating income/expenses

The balance of other operating income/expenses changed from negative € 3.6 billion to positive € 471 million. This was mainly driven by litigation charges down by € 2.8 billion, and improved net interest of staff-related provisions reduced by € 639 million. The latter development contained a one-time effect of a change in the time horizon to calculate the discount rate for the pension obligations, stipulated by § 253 (6) HGB. The amount of € 437 million is subject to dividend blocking provisions. In addition, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company contributed to the positive development.

Lower net risk provisioning

In 2016, total of risk provisioning, consisting of changes in credit related risk provisioning and the net result from securities held in the liquidity reserve, went down by € 382 million to € 124 million. This development was mainly attributable to higher net positive results from securities held in the liquidity reserve, up by € 713 million. This contained the gain on sale of shares in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd., which contributed € 691 million to this development. Partly offsetting, risk provisioning in the loan business went up by € 332 million, for which the biggest contributor was the continued weakness of the shipping industry.

Decrease in the negative net balance of other ordinary income/expenses

The balance of other ordinary income and expenses totalled € (2.1) billion (2015: € (2.4) billion). This decrease in expenses was mainly driven by expenses from assumption of losses from certain subsidiaries, which went down to € 15 million (2015: € 680 million). Prior year losses were caused by value adjustments of investments in affiliated companies incurred by a subsidiary.

Partly offsetting, the net negative result from value adjustments to and sales of subsidiaries went up by € 418 million. Expenses for value adjustments of investments in affiliated companies, increased by € 2.0 billion to a net expense of € 3.7 billion, mostly relating to our operations in the United States. This was for the most part compensated by gains on sales of shares in consolidated subsidiaries, up by € 1.5 billion, mainly driven by Group-internal restructurings.

Write-downs and non-scheduled depreciation of tangible and intangible assets amounted to € 64 million in 2016 (2015: € 116 million).

Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary income and expenses net to an extraordinary result of negative € 306 million (2015: Expenses of € 133 million). This change was mainly caused by higher restructuring expenses.

Addition to the fund for general banking risks

The addition to the fund for general banking risks according to Section 340g HGB amounted to € 500 million (2015: release by € 650 million). The addition reflects the risks as outlined in risks and opportunities section in the management report, in particular those listed under specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG.

Taxes

In 2016, a tax expense of € 476 million was recorded compared to a tax expense of € 872 million in the prior year. The current year's effective tax rate was primarily driven by expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes and tax exempt income.

Net profit

Deutsche Bank AG recorded in 2016 a net profit of € 282 million after a prior year net income of € 30 million.

This result was strongly impacted in its individual components by Deutsche Bank AG acting as the parent company for Deutsche Bank Group. Impairments on subsidiaries of € 3.7 billion (2015: € 1.6 billion) were partially compensated by gains on sales and positive value adjustments of subsidiaries by € 2.1 billion, related to group-internal restructurings. This includes a merger gain of € 557 million presented under other operating income. In addition, the sale of Hua Xia Bank Corp. lead to a gain of € 691 million. Under considerations of expenses from assumption of losses, profit pooling and dividend income, current income from subsidiaries and participating interests was reduced by € 797 million. Overall the net result in relation to subsidiaries was almost flat.

The net operating trading result, down by € 1.4 billion, and current income from shares lower by € 853 million, could only be partially compensated by a reduction in administrative expenses of € 1.1 billion. In addition, lower litigation expenses (down by € 2.8 billion) were partially offset by changes in the result from the fund for general banking risks by € 1.2 billion and restructuring expenses up by € 172 million. Considering the changes in the remaining items, the pre-tax profit was down by € 145 million. This was exceeded by a reduction in tax expenses by € 396 million to € 476 million.

Proposed appropriation of profit

The distributable profit amounted to € 447 million as of December 31, 2016. The Bank will propose to the Annual General Meeting to appropriate this distributable profit for a dividend payment of € 0.19 per share. As far as the 2016 distributable profit relates to the profit carried forward from the prior year of € 165 million, this will be used to pay a dividend of € 0.08 per share, including shares issued by the capital increase. The distributable profit will also be used to pay an additional dividend of € 0.11 per share, including shares issued by the capital increase. It will also be proposed to carry forward the remaining distributable profit. Depending on the number of shares outstanding at the record date, the carry forward will amount to € 54 million or more.

Condensed income statement of Deutsche Bank AG

			Change	
in € m.	2016	2015	in € m.	in %
Interest income[1]	10,927	10,363	564	5
Current income[2]	6,397	8,711	(2,314)	(27)
Total interest income	**17,323**	19,074	(1,751)	(9)
Interest expenses	7,336	6,807	529	8
Net interest income	**9,987**	12,267	(2,280)	(19)
Commission income	8,256	9,065	(810)	(9)
Commission expenses	1,225	1,531	(305)	(20)
Net commission income	**7,030**	7,535	(504)	(7)
Net trading result	**694**	2,404	(1,710)	(71)
thereof release of trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e HGB	0	350	(350)	N/M
Wages and salaries	4,162	4,988	(826)	(17)
Compulsory social security contributions[3]	1,098	784	314	40
Staff expenses	5,260	5,772	(512)	(9)
Other administrative expenses[4]	9,095	9,538	(443)	(5)
Administrative expenses	**14,355**	15,310	(955)	(6)
Balance of other operating income/expenses	**471**	(3,565)	4,036	N/M
Risk provisioning	**124**	506	(382)	(75)
Operating profit	**3,703**	2,824	879	31
Balance of other ordinary income/expenses	**(2,140)**	(2,439)	299	(12)
Extraordinary result	**(306)**	(133)	(172)	129
Releases from/(Additions) to the fund for general banking risks	(500)	650	(1,150)	N/M
Income before taxes	**758**	902	(145)	(16)
Taxes	476	872	(396)	(45)
Net income	**282**	30	252	N/M
Profit carried forward from the previous year	165	135	30	22
	447	165	282	171
Allocations to revenue reserves	**0**	0	0	N/M
– to other revenue reserves	0	0	0	N/M
Distributable profit	**447**	165	282	171

N/M – Not meaningful
1 From lending and money market business, fixed-income securities, government inscribed debt and leasing business.
2 From equity shares and other variable-yield securities, participating interests, investments in affiliated companies (including profit transfer agreements).
3 Including expenses for pensions and other employee benefits.
4 Including depreciation on tangible and intangible assets.

Balance Sheet

Total assets of Deutsche Bank AG amounted to € 1,372.6 billion on December 31, 2016. The decrease by € 63.4 billion, or 4.4 %, was mainly related to changes in market values of trading derivatives, primarily related to interest rate and foreign exchange products as a result of increases in swap spreads. Partly offsetting was an increased cash reserve, namely in balances with central banks, which was driven by increased repo activities as well as other activities like the managed reduction of bonds and notes.

Total credit extended

Total credit extended (excluding reverse repos and securities spot deals) increased by € 23.3 billion, or 8.4 %, to € 299.7 billion. Credit totalling € 215.2 billion (increase of € 24.2 billion) was extended to corporate and institutional customers, while loans to Private & Business Clients amounted to € 10.9 billion (down by € 202 million). Loans to banks, which are reported under total credit extended, were up by € 3.4 billion to € 61.5 billion.

The table below gives a break-down of the total credit extended (excluding reverse repos and securities spot deals).

			Change	
in € bn.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € bn.	in %
Claims on customers	**238.2**	218.4	19.9	9.1
with a residual period of				
up to 5 years[1]	211.6	191.1	20.5	10.7
over 5 years	26.6	27.3	(0.7)	(2.7)
Loans to banks	**61.5**	58.0	3.4	5.9
with a residual period of				
up to 5 years[1]	38.6	46.7	(8.1)	(17.3)
over 5 years	22.9	11.3	11.6	102.1
Total	**299.7**	276.4	23.3	8.4

1 Including those repayable on demand and those with an indefinite period.

Receivables from banks (excluding loans) outside trading decreased by € 35.2 billion to € 105.3 billion compared to prior year.

Securities

Our securities portfolio (excluding trading assets) decreased overall, within bonds and other fixed-income securities down by € 14.5 billion to € 44.4 billion and equity shares and other variable-yield securities went down by € 471 million to € 580 million. The reduction in bonds and other fixed-income securities was mainly related to sales activities in the Strategic Liquidity Reserve with the intention of reducing risk-weighted assets and the decrease of equity shares and other variable-yield securities is mainly due to the interest in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd., which was sold.

Trading assets

Trading assets amounted to € 715.3 billion. Positive market values of derivatives being the largest component decreased by € 45.7 billion to € 461.7 billion. The decrease was predominantly driven by interest-rate and fx-related derivatives and resulted from increases in swap spreads.

Participating interests

The shareholdings reported as participating interests decreased by € 45 million to € 387 million compared to prior year.

Investments in affiliated companies

Investments in affiliated companies increased by € 626 million to € 44.0 billion. Additions of investments in affiliated companies amounted to € 21.7 billion compared to decreases of € 21.3 billion. The increase was mainly attributable to the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held indirectly and a positive impact of foreign currency translation. It was mainly offset by the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held directly and net write-downs of € 3.7 billion.

Deposits and securitized liabilities

Liabilities to banks decreased by € 8.6 billion to € 252.8 billion. This development was primarily attributable to a decrease in deposits repayable on demand by € 15.6 billion partly offset by an increase in time deposits by € 6.9 billion.

Deposits from bank subsidiaries decreased by € 18.3 billion to € 97.0 billion.

Deposits from customers decreased by € 12.5 billion to € 269.9 billion. The main driver of this was the decrease in deposits from corporate and institutional customers, down by € 16.2 billion and deposits from retail customers, down € 5.5 billion partly offset by increased deposits from the public sector, up by € 9.2 billion.

Liabilities in certificate form decreased by € 15.5 billion to € 106.4 billion. Money market certificates issued were down by € 11.5 billion and bonds and notes issued decreased by € 2.7 billion.

Breakdown of the liabilities

			Change	
in € bn.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € bn.	in %
Liabilities to banks	**252.8**	261.4	(8.6)	(3.3)
repayable on demand	127.5	143.1	(15.6)	(10.9)
with agreed period or notice period	125.3	118.3	6.9	5.9
Liabilities to customers	**269.9**	282.4	(12.5)	(4.4)
savings deposits	3.6	4.3	(0.7)	(16.1)
other liabilities				
repayable on demand	178.8	202.3	(23.5)	(11.6)
with agreed period or notice period	87.5	75.8	11.7	15.5
Liabilities in certificate form	**106.4**	121.8	(15.5)	(12.7)
bonds and notes issued	99.6	102.2	(2.7)	(2.6)
other liabilities in certificate form	6.8	19.6	(12.8)	(65.3)
thereof: money market instruments	5.8	17.3	(11.5)	(66.6)

Subordinated liabilities were up by € 45 million to € 12.5 billion.

Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities amounted to € 646.6 billion, down by € 31.5 billion. Negative market values of derivatives being the largest component decreased by € 44.6 billion to € 450.7 billion compared to the prior year. This development was driven by the same reasons as the increase in positive market values.

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 regulatory capital amounted to € 5.1 billion. These Additional Tier 1 Notes were issued in 2014 and no further notes were issued since then.

Capital and reserves

Capital and reserves of Deutsche Bank AG (including its distributable profit of € 447 million) amounted to € 46.1 billion, up by € 239 million. The increase is mainly due to the net income of the year 2016 which was partly offset by net negative effects from buying and selling of own shares.

The Bank has utilized the option available under Section 2a of the German Banking Act (KWG) with respect to its regulatory capital and now only calculates this capital base for the Deutsche Bank Group (see page 56).

Outlook

The Global Economy

We expect global economic growth to see a moderate increase to 3.5 % in 2017, after only having achieved a growth rate of 3.0 % in 2016, its weakest increase since the global financial crisis in 2009. We anticipate that the global inflation rate will likely accelerate to 5.2 % in 2017, primarily due to the upswing in commodity prices. For industrialized countries, we expect growth to accelerate to 1.9 %, and consumer prices to increase by 1.6 % in 2017. We expect economic growth in the emerging markets to increase to 4.6 % in 2017, with inflation at 7.8 %.

The economic outlook for the eurozone remains challenging, and we anticipate GDP growth to slow to 1.3 % in 2017. The upcoming key elections in major EU Member States and the related uncertainty may inhibit growth in the first half of 2017. Assuming that the political risks will not materialize, we expect the economy to gain momentum in the second half of 2017 following a significant upswing in the U.S. economy, potential fiscal easing and the supportive monetary policy stance of the European Central Bank (ECB). In December 2016, the ECB announced that it was extending its asset purchase program by nine months through to the end of 2017. Though, it plans to reduce its monthly purchases to € 60 billion from April 2017. We anticipate consumer prices to rise by 1.4 % in 2017. After 2016 GDP growth of 1.9 %, we expect the German economy to expand by 1.1 % in 2017, driven solely by the domestic economy. Approximately half of the slowdown will be due to the fact that there are fewer working days.

We expect economic growth in the U.S. to accelerate to 2.6 % in 2017. We expect the dampening effect of low oil prices on the energy sector, inventory reduction and growth-hampering net exports to gradually subside as the trade deficit has widened recently. The combination of tax cuts, deregulation and infrastructure investments announced by the new administration in the U.S. could boost growth significantly, particularly in the second half of 2017. We expect consumer prices to rise by 2.1 %. The Federal Reserve's monetary policy should provide further stimulus for the U.S. economy overall. We expect that the Fed will hike its policy rate three times to 1.375 % by year-end 2017.

We expect the Japanese economy to be driven primarily by domestic growth in 2017 and it appears to expand at a slightly quicker pace than in the prior year at 1.1 %. We anticipate that this should continue to be buoyed by the country's monetary policy. The Bank of Japan is focused on controlling the yield curve, and the pace of monetary expansion is expected to slow. We expect inflation to be at 0.6 %. We project economic growth in the emerging markets to rise to 4.6 % in 2017 and that in Asia (excluding Japan) to remain more or less flat at 5.9 % with inflation at 3.0 %. We expect the Chinese economy to expand by just 6.5 % in 2017, with inflation increasing to 2.5 %. However, this assumes an additional rise in lending, which adds to the risk of a real estate bubble and rising capital outflows. The People's Bank of China could expand the supply of credit to bolster the real estate sector. We do not expect it to adjust its key interest rate in 2017.

The inherent uncertainty in our global forecast remains relatively high due to numerous risks. The reaction of the global financial markets could be far more negative than assumed if the upswing anticipated from the new U.S. administration fails to meet expectations or if it reverts to protectionist policies. On the other hand, an upturn in the U.S. economy could cause interest rates to rise more sharply than assumed. This could have a negative impact on households and corporate expenditure worldwide and could result in much higher capital outflows from emerging markets. Likewise, a hard landing in China could trigger global upheaval. Moreover, geopolitical risks could escalate, especially those arising from conflicts in the Middle East. In Europe, an unstructured exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, a flare-up in the debate on monetary policy going forward and the future of the eurozone, a halt in implementing structural reforms or increasing support for populist parties could potentially have a substantial adverse effect on our forecasts. Regional independence efforts remain a challenge for the stability of the European Union. Also, another refugee crisis could further exacerbate the political discord in the European Union.

The Banking Industry

2017 is likely to become a year of important policy decisions on the future direction of the global banking industry. First, the ongoing discussions at the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) on its regulatory reforms of the Basel 3 Framework (commonly referred to as “Basel 4”)could mean major adjustments to capital requirements, although it cannot be ruled out that the negotiations may still break down. If an agreement is reached, the consequences may include a clear shift from internal risk models to the standardized approach. For many banks, this would likely mean a significant increase in risk-weighted assets. Second, one decade on from the financial crisis, the U.S. appears set to see a paradigm shift away from ever stricter and more comprehensive regulation to a significant relaxing of the regulatory environment. This could potentially impact the general trend in global financial market regulation. Third, the United Kingdom's anticipated forthcoming exit from the European Union is expected to bring about fundamental changes in the nature, extent and in particular, the location of financial services, both in Europe and beyond. The withdrawal of the largest national financial center from the European single market will undoubtedly weaken the ability of the European financial sector as a whole to compete on the world stage.

Apart from the uncertainty arising from negotiations regarding the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union, Europe is also facing key elections in major EU Member States that may see a further increase in the pressure exerted by populist parties. There are three reasons why this could prove problematic for the banking industry: first, the increase in nationalism, protectionism and pressure on banks and businesses would complicate cross-border transactions within the European single market. Second, in light of past transgressions, the banking industry could increasingly become the target of populist attacks. These could lead to stricter regulation, higher taxes or other punitive measures such as a rising influence of governments on corporate strategies. Third, key political initiatives at the EU level, such as the Capital Markets Union, the finalization of the Banking Union or general schemes to foster growth and innovation, could be blocked by national vetoes and brought to an effective standstill. European banks' medium-term business outlook would deteriorate in a Europe incapacitated in such a manner.

Apart from the high level of political uncertainty, European banks could see moderate operating improvements this year. With continued moderate growth, very loose monetary policy and potentially a slight rise in interest rates on the back of the reversing rate environment in the U.S., progress could be made in reducing the still high levels of nonperforming loans, particularly in southern Europe. Loan growth is likely to be limited since businesses are expected to continue holding back on new investments, not least due to weak demand from abroad. Overall, this should mean that growth in deposits will continue to outpace that of lending. A more favorable funding situation means that European banks could benefit from a slight uptick in interest rates to generate higher margin income at least for those loans that they originate in 2017.

In Germany, the solid underlying economic fundamentals mean that the traditional banking business should generally continue to outpace the eurozone somewhat in 2017, despite a slight drop in macroeconomic momentum. Specific attention continues to be focused on the residential real estate sector, not least due to tensions in a few market segments (particularly metropolitan areas), and mortgage lending which could potentially see further growth.

In the U.S., the current cyclical recovery in lending volumes has lasted for roughly six years and has consistently gained pace, meaning that a cyclical slowdown would be expected in light of relatively high growth rates in recent years. However, following the change in government and the announcement of a substantial stimulus program a continuation of the rapid growth rates on both sides of U.S. banks' balance sheet is possible. Together with further interest rate hikes by the Fed and thus improved margins, U.S. banks' profitability is expected to hit new records in nominal terms in the short term. In the medium term, credit losses may go up again and lending growth may slow.

Neither China nor Japan should see any significant changes to the business outlook for banks in 2017, since macroeconomic growth is largely expected to remain level year on year, and there are no signs of a sudden change in economic policy. For Chinese businesses and households, it remains to be seen how viable the significantly increased debt level is, which poses considerable risk in the medium term.

With regard to the regulatory outlook, we expect the focus this year to be on various specific initiatives in addition to those already outlined above: the establishment of higher minimum leverage ratio requirements for global systemically important banks, the forthcoming transition in loan loss accounting from the "incurred loss" method to the "expected loss" method, and the establishment of the level of own funds and liabilities eligible for bail-in that must be held by major banks in the eurozone for a potential resolution (MREL). The BCBS may also publish a proposal to introduce capital requirements for sovereign exposures. Furthermore, Europe may make progress in establishing the Capital Markets Union, and recent experience may warrant a discussion on the need to amend the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM). A wide range of key reforms will ultimately enter into force at the end of the year, such as significant parts of Basel 3, MiFID II and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank AG as the parent company of the Group defines the strategy and planning for the individual Group Divisions. Deutsche Bank participates in the results of the Group Divisions through own activities and profit distribution from subsidiaries. The following outlook encompasses therefore all Group Divisions and is not limited to the parent company. In addition, financial key performance indicators are solely defined on Group level.

The Deutsche Bank Group

We see the foundation of Deutsche Bank as a leading European bank with global reach supported by a strong home base in Germany, Europe's largest economy. The Bank serves the real economy needs of its corporate, institutional, asset management and private clients providing services in transaction banking, corporate finance and capital markets, asset management, wealth management and retail banking.

We plan to reshape our business into the three distinct divisions: Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB), Private & Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM). We expect this reshaping to allow us to focus on markets, products and clients where we are better positioned to pursue growth opportunities.

In 2016, we have taken decisive measures to improve, modernize and simplify the bank. As a result, we completed 2016 with strong capital and liquidity ratios and expect to achieve a turnaround in our overall 2017 performance. As part of our updated strategy communication in March 2017, we have adjusted the composition and the characteristics of our most important financial targets. We aim to achieve our adjusted cost targets by 2018 and 2021 respectively and our remaining key performance indicators in the long-term, consistent with a simpler and safer bank. These key performance indicators appear in the table below.

Key Performance Indicators

Group Key Performance Indicators[1]	Status end of 2016	Target KPI
CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded)[2]	11.8 %	comfortably above 13.0 %
CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[3]	4.1 %[4]	4.5 %
Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity[5]	(2.7) %	circa 10.0 %
Adjusted costs[6]	€ 24.7 billion	2018: circa € 22 billion 2021: circa € 21 billion

1 Our plan for 2017 is based on foreign exchange rates of EUR/U.S.dollar 1,01 and EUR/GBP 0,88.
2 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.
3 Further detail on the calculation of the CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio is provided in the Risk Report.
4 The CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio represents our calculation of our leverage ratio according to transitional rules (phase-in basis).
5 Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Calculation for year-end 2016 is based on an effective tax rate of (67) % for year ended December 31, 2016. For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of the report.
6 Adjusted costs as noninterest expenses excluding impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation and restructuring and severance. In 2016 and prior years, we also reported adjusted costs, which in addition excluded policyholder benefits and claims arising from Abbey Life Assurance, which was sold at the end of 2016. For further information please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of the report.

Our proposed € 8 billion capital raise is intended to allow us to substantially strengthen our capitalization and is expected to result in a CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded CET 1 ratio) of approximately 14 % and a CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded leverage ratio of approximately 4 % pro forma as of December 31, 2016. Looking forward, we expect the planned sale of a minority stake in Deutsche Asset Management via an initial public offering (IPO) over the next 24 months, and the disposal of other businesses, to generate, through risk weighted assets (RWA) reduction and capital impacts, an equivalent of up to € 2.0 billion in capital.

In the financial year 2017, we expect increases in RWA, notably from operational risk, methodology changes and selected business growth. By yearend 2017, we expect our fully loaded CET 1 ratio to be approximately 13 % and our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio to be approximately 4 % (approximately 4.5 % on a phase-in basis).

For 2017, we expect revenues to remain broadly flat compared to 2016. However, excluding already completed as well as anticipated disposals and the impact of NCOU in 2016, we expect revenues to grow, driven by a better operating environment for Deutsche Bank and an improved macroeconomic outlook. The outlook reflects the expected modest economic recovery in Europe, while growth in the Americas is expected to benefit from fiscal stimulus, as well as the positive impact of an improving interest rate environment. We expect a meaningful client activity pick-up in 2017, of which we have already seen evidence in the beginning of this year, and we intend to further continue to simplify our structures and make processes more efficient.

We are committed to work towards our target of 10 % Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity, assuming a normalized revenue environment and on the basis of the achievement of our cost targets. The measures currently underway, and planned for implementation in 2017 and the following years, are key elements for reaching that target. However, given the continued burden, mainly from litigation and restructuring costs, we currently expect only a moderate improvement of our Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity in 2017.

As part of the Group-wide cost reduction program, we plan to implement our branch network optimization, deliver efficiencies through digitalization of processes and streamline the COO and infrastructure functions to reduce headcount and cost. In parallel, we plan to continue our investments in strengthening the control functions and the supporting infrastructure environment.

We are targeting approximately € 22 billion in adjusted costs in 2018, which includes Postbanks adjusted costs, and expect a further reduction to approximately € 21 billion by 2021. In 2017, we expect to see net cost reductions flow through from investments made last year, as well as from the impact of expected headcount reductions, and the successful completion of our NCOU disposals. Also, we expect to conclude our previously announced retail branch closings, mainly in the first half of 2017. We plan to return to our normal compensation programs in 2017 after the Management Board decided for 2016 to substantially limit bonus payments. Overall, we expect our adjusted costs to further decline in 2017 compared to 2016.

We target a competitive dividend payout ratio for the financial year 2018 and thereafter. If we report sufficient levels of distributable profits under our stand-alone financial statements in accordance with German accounting rules (HGB) for the fiscal year 2017, we will expect to recommend at least the payment of a minimum dividend of € 0.11 per share for the fiscal year 2017.

Our Business Segments

Going forward, in 2017, in accordance with our strategy announcement on March 5, 2017, our business operations will be reorganized under a new divisional structure comprising the divisions Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB), Private and Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM).

The outlook for our business operations in the following section is presented in accordance with the current divisional alignment. To highlight the future organizational set-up we have presented our current divisions under the targeted divisions CIB, PCB and Deutsche AM.

Corporate & Investment Bank

Our Global Markets division (GM) will be merged into our existing Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) to create a single integrated Corporate & Investment Bank division (CIB). In accordance with this decision, our current GM business segments Debt Sales & Trading and Equity Sales & Trading will be combined with our existing CIB businesses Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking to form part of the reconfigured business division CIB.

Over the longer term, we strive to be a leading European CIB franchise with scale and strength to pursue growth options globally by successfully integrating our GM business. With an improved capital position following the capital increase announced on March 5, 2017, the integrated CIB division plans to expand its corporate business while retaining a more focused institutional footprint. CIB also intends to maintain its strong position in secondary markets, mainly to support primary issuance, hedging and other intermediation needs of its corporate, government, and financial institution clients.

For clients, the integrated CIB division is expected to bring together the wholesale banking expertise, coverage, risk management, and infrastructure across Deutsche Bank into one division. CIB' intends to align resourcing and capital across the integrated CIB client and product perimeter to offer further benefits to the Bank's priority clients. The Bank expects its integrated CIB perimeter to be better aligned with Deutsche Bank's aspirations, in terms of the nature and size of opportunities. With an integrated approach to client coverage and relationship profitability, CIB aims to capture a greater share of clients' spending via enhanced cross-selling and targeted solutions for the Bank's priority clients. Deutsche Bank believes that this opportunity is particularly sizeable in the corporate segment, where the Bank envisages significant upside potential in client segments like transport, infrastructure and energy and in Asia, alongside their product needs in areas like payments and treasury solutions, integrated FX offerings, strategic advisory, leveraged financing, and liquidity & collateral.

Growth in corporate client activity is also expected to create opportunities in the institutional client segment. Overall, Deutsche Bank expects the majority of growth to come primarily from enhancing the returns on the existing resources by more selectively deploying capital to priority clients.

The new combined CIB division expects to achieve a reduction of its adjusted costs by approximately € 0.7 billion by 2018 through streamlining its infrastructure to achieve further efficiencies in the CIB front and middle office functions and the supporting infrastructure, without exiting whole business lines. Furthermore, to enhance the control environment, CIB intends to create single divisional end-to-end accountability for internal processes and the data environment. These efforts will maintain our focus on regulatory compliance, know-your-client (KYC) and client on-boarding process enhancement, system stability and control and conduct. We also intend to continue to invest in Global Transaction Banking – both in remediating regulatory deficiencies in existing infrastructure as well as in enhancing our global product offering to drive revenue growth.

Corporate & Investment Banking

For our businesses Corporate Finance and Global Transaction Banking, we expect Corporate Finance revenues to remain relatively stable overall in comparison to 2016 with growth expected to come from our debt & equity origination businesses, building on positive momentum in the latter half of 2016. In Global Transaction Banking, we expect revenues to benefit from further anticipated U.S. interest rate rises; however challenges remain due to the persistent low interest rate environment in Europe, reduction in global trade volumes, as well as strategic rationalization of our client and country perimeter.

The risks to the outlook include further loosening of monetary policy in key markets, volatile market conditions, an increase in political risk from upcoming national elections in Europe and uncertainty around the exit process of the United Kingdom from the European Union. While overall global growth is forecasted to improve in 2017, we expect disparities in regional growth rates to have a mixed impact on CIB and Corporate Finance in particular, with stronger U.S. growth counterbalanced by a slowdown in Europe and China.

Global Markets

For Debt Sales & Trading and Equity Sales & Trading, we expect the improvement in the business environment in the second half of 2016 to continue into 2017. So far in 2017, we have seen strength in debt, particularly in credit markets, in part supported by tightening spreads. However, client flows in equities have been somewhat sluggish year to date, in part driven by muted volatility.

For full year 2017, we expect industry Debt Sales & Trading revenues to be higher year-on-year with steepening yield curves and diverging monetary policy driving increasing demand for Rates and FX products. Fiscal stimulus in the U.S. may also increase demand for infrastructure financing. In addition, we expect industry Equity Sales & Trading revenues to be higher in 2017. Across our Debt and Equities platforms, we are hopeful that GM will recapture market share in 2017 given Deutsche Bank's enhanced financial strength following the capital increase announced on March 5, 2017, coupled with the resolution of material litigation matters around year-end 2016.

Risks to GM's outlook include exposure of global macroeconomic growth to political developments in Europe, including the exit process of the UK from the European Union, the evolution of central bank policies and ongoing regulatory developments. Challenges, including event risks and a slow-down in client activity, may also impact financial markets.

We have made significant progress with regard to our previously announced strategic portfolio measures related to the reallocation of GM's financial resources and a number of business exits and rationalization efforts. We have achieved approximately half of our RWA and leverage targets, but are already substantially complete with the reshaping of our business portfolio, including GM's country footprint rationalization. In addition, we have made good progress with our client perimeter rationalization – we expect to realize the benefits from this in coming years, primarily in lower cost and complexity.

Following our strategy communication in March 2017, we have revalidated GM's RWA and CRD 4 Leverage exposure plans. We continue to expect additional capital and balance sheet efficiencies across the platform, including in sub-segments of high-performing businesses. However, we also expect to be able to deploy surplus capital into targeted clients and business sub-segments (e.g., in our Credit Financing businesses).

We remain committed to reduce costs and drive platform efficiency while enhancing regulatory compliance, control and conduct. Nonetheless, in the near term, we expect to continue to face pressure on our returns as we continue to experience RWA increases, mainly driven by Operational Risk RWA, and as we make progress on outstanding litigation-related matters. Despite the continued uncertain outlook, we believe that the announced strategic priorities will position us favorably to face potential challenges and capitalize on future opportunities as part of our integrated CIB division.

Private & Commercial Bank

PW&CC, together with the integrated Postbank, will form the business division Private & Commercial Bank (PCB). This will create Germany's leading Private and Commercial bank, with over 20 million clients in Germany by offering a seamless client coverage. The combined entity will operate with two distinct brands spanning the entire client base reaching from retail clients up to advisory-oriented Wealth Management (WM) clients and mid-cap corporations. Our PW&CC brand is intended to be focused on affluent, wealth and commercial clients while the integrated Postbank will provide a highly standardized offering to the wider retail client base.

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients

In our Private & Commercial Clients (PCC) businesses, we expect investment and insurance product revenues to increase materially in 2017 after they had been negatively impacted by a turbulent market environment with low client activity in 2016. Revenues from deposit products are expected to continue to suffer from the low interest rate environment throughout 2017, resulting in a similar year-on-year decline as in 2016. We anticipate that credit products revenues will grow in 2017 at a slightly higher pace than in 2016, assuming continued customer demand and also reflecting our strategy to selectively expand our loan book. Our Wealth Management business is expected to slightly grow revenues across all major client coverage regions, excluding the impact of the sale of the U.S. Private Client Services (PCS) that was completed in 2016. In 2016, PW&CC's revenues included a material contribution of approximately € 620 million from Hua Xia Bank mainly reflecting the impact of the sale of the stake in the fourth quarter of 2016. Starting 2017, we expect no material further contribution from the Hua Xia Bank stake.

Our loan loss provisions were low in 2016 following sales of selected portfolios, and we expect them to increase in 2017 to reach levels comparable with those of earlier years again.

In line with our strategy announcement in March 2017 and our objectives of standardization, simplification and the integration of Postbank, we plan to continue to optimize our branch network and improve our efficiency, and thus expect the number of employees in PW&CC to further decline in 2017. While the resulting decrease in compensation expenses and the deconsolidation impact from the sale of the PCS business is expected to reduce our cost base going forward, we anticipate that the continued investment spend and the effect of inflation will partially counteract this. Overall, we expect non-interest expenses to decline slightly in 2017.

Uncertainties around our performance in 2017 include slower economic growth in our main operating countries and higher than expected volatility in equity and credit markets, which could adversely affect investor risk appetite and asset flow as well as decline in interest rates globally. In addition, fierce competition, tighter regulatory requirements as well as delays in the execution of our strategic projects could negatively impact both our revenue generating capacity and our cost base.

Postbank

In accordance with our decision to retain Postbank (PB), we aim to provide a standardized offering to a broader retail client basis by creating a leading digital offering in Germany. Our positioning as a "digital and personal" bank remains the core pillar of our strategy while strengthening our client-driven business approach.

Due to the changing behavior of our clients, we aim to focus on streamlining the distribution model by further improving our multi-channel services. In order to satisfy the future needs of our clients, we intend to invest in digital offerings and local services. Therefore, we expect to continue to optimize our branch network in Germany by establishing new branch formats such as sales centers and by an increase in self-service offerings while reducing the total number of branches. Investments to support the digital transformation of our business model by implementing fully digitalized end-to-end processes, especially in consumer finance and checking accounts, are on our agenda as well.

In 2017, we expect our revenues to remain stable. We anticipate revenues from loans to grow, reflecting continued customer demand as well as our strategic approach to expanding our loan book. We intend to strengthen our loan business by generating loan volume growth especially in the mortgage business as well as by developing existing business and corporate client relationships. We anticipate revenues from savings to be further negatively impacted by the low interest environment, while we expect revenues from current accounts to slightly improve due to the new current account pricing models established in November 2016. We aim to achieve a notable improvement in revenues from investment and insurance products with our improved holistic advisory approach for securities-oriented clients. We expect Postbanks NCOU revenues to improve slightly mainly caused by maturing high interest liabilities. For Other revenues, we expect a lower level compared to financial year 2016 due to lack of disposal of assets.

We expect loan loss provisions, which remained at very low levels in 2016, to be slightly higher in 2017, mainly due to the assumed increase in our loan book.

In line with our goal of increasing profitability in the future, we expect total noninterest expenses to be impacted by additional investments related to the execution of the above-mentioned transformation and integration measures. Nevertheless, we expect expenses to slightly decrease reflecting continued efforts to further increase efficiency. We constantly seek to improve both our capital and cost efficiency by various measures including the reduction of further high-yielding legacy liabilities.

Revenues and noninterest expenses could be externally impacted by further regulatory requirements and the persisting low interest rate environment with negative rates in certain key markets, which may have an adverse effect on profitability. Internally, uncertainties around performance in 2017 include pace of integration especially with regards to the objective of an integrated platform to further improve efficiency and standardization.

Deutsche Asset Management

Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM), remains a core business for Deutsche Bank. In order to unlock future growth opportunities and recognize its intrinsic value, we intend to sell a minority stake in the Deutsche AM business through an initial public offering. This is intended to position the business as a leading global asset management franchise, and provide it with flexibility to enhance the business model and optimize resourcing.

We believe that Deutsche AM is positioned to address industry challenges and capture opportunities with a combination of broad investment capabilities and diligent business management and execution. In 2017, we anticipate volatile equity and credit markets amid an uncertain political and economic outlook, combined with fierce competition and rising costs associated with regulation. We expect that growth in developed economies is likely to remain relatively flat: the U.S. should see strengthening growth while European growth should slow moderately; many emerging countries are expected to see slower growth and increased volatility. These trends are expected to impact investor risk appetite and potentially impact management fees and asset flows. Globally, bouts of further volatility across markets are possible alongside increasingly divergent monetary policy between the U.S. and the rest of the world. Throughout this uncertain period for investors, Deutsche AM remains focused on delivering as a trusted partner and solutions provider to our clients.

We are optimistic that longer term industry growth trends will favor our capabilities in passive products, including index and exchange-traded products, and active products via traditional and alternative investments, including real assets and multi-asset solutions. Additionally, we expect continued demand for retirement and outcome-oriented solutions, particularly in developed markets as a result of aging demographics. Nonetheless, we are cautious with regard to net new asset and revenue expectations for 2017, following the net flow volatility and market fluctuations in 2016. In the medium term, with existing products and new launches planned, Deutsche Asset Management aims to grow its market share.

We expect industry asset and revenue pools to grow, albeit at a lower organic rate than in prior years, further pressuring industry economics that are already challenged by fee compression, rising costs of regulation, and strong competition. In the face of this challenge, we intend to balance our growth initiatives with maintaining a disciplined cost base. In 2017 we intend to realize efficiencies from completed platform investments, such as the implementation of a unified front and middle office investment IT solution, and to implement further operating platform improvements to enhance client service, business controls and efficiency.

In 2017, we expect net revenues to be lower than revenues in 2016 excluding the mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life, following the sale of Abbey Life and Deutsche AM India businesses. Deutsche AM intends carefully to manage its cost base to counter the anticipated revenue decrease following the disposal of the aforementioned business units, as well as through savings from further operational efficiency.

Risks and Opportunities

We have reflected into our Outlook risks and opportunities that we believe are likely to occur. The following section focuses on future trends or events that may result in downside risk or upside potential of what we have anticipated in our Outlook.

Risks

Macro-economic and market conditions

If growth prospects, the interest rate environment and competition in the financial services industry worsen compared to the expectation in our Outlook, this could adversely affect our business, results of operations or strategic plans.

Continued elevated levels of political uncertainty could have unpredictable consequences for the financial system and the greater economy and could contribute to an unwinding of aspects of European integration, potentially leading to declines in business levels, write-downs of assets and losses across our businesses. Our ability to protect ourselves against these risks is limited.

The overall macro-economic impact of the United Kingdom’s decision to leave the European Union, which will depend on Europe’s political response to Brexit, is difficult to predict. In general, we expect a prolonged period of uncertainty regarding the UK’s future status with the EU. Therefore, weaker investment and thereby slower economic growth are expected to persist during the UK exit negotiations. As a consequence, we will closely monitor the developments and their impact on our business and operating model. This may potentially require taking impairments on assets.

We may be required to take impairments on our exposure to the sovereign debt of European and other countries if the sovereign debt crisis reignites. The credit default swaps into which we have entered to manage sovereign credit risk may not be available to offset these losses.

Adverse market conditions, unfavorable prices and volatility as well as cautious investor and client sentiment may in the future materially and adversely affect our revenues and profits as well as the timely and complete achievement of our strategic aspirations.

The direct costs and related business impacts described above and in our Outlook, should they be significantly greater than we currently expect, would impact the “available distributable items” (ADI) calculation for Deutsche Bank AG, which forms the basis for payment capacity on our Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities. If Deutsche Bank AG’s solo HGB results do not provide sufficient ADI, this would impact our ability to make distributions on our AT1 instruments. This could lead to higher funding costs for us and adversely affect perceptions of us in the markets, with potential adverse effects on our results of operations and financial condition. Such impacts would also put increasing pressure on our capital, liquidity and other regulatory ratios.

Regulatory reforms

The regulatory reforms enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in the financial sector together with the increased regulatory scrutiny and discretion will impose material costs on us. This also creates significant uncertainty for us and may adversely affect our business plans and our ability to execute our strategic plans. Those changes that require us to maintain increased capital may significantly affect our business model, financial condition and result of operation as well as the competitive environment generally. Other regulatory reforms, such as bank levies, may also materially increase our forecasted operating costs. Regulatory reforms in respect of resolvability or resolution measures may also impact our shareholders and creditors.

Legal, tax and regulatory proceedings

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings, tax examinations and regulatory investigations whose outcome is difficult to estimate and which may substantially and adversely affect our planned results of operations, financial condition and reputation. If these matters are resolved on terms that are more adverse to us than we expect, in terms of their costs or necessary changes to our businesses, or if related negative perceptions concerning our business and prospects and related business impacts increase, we may not be able to achieve our strategic objectives or we may be required to change them.

Risk management policies, procedures and methods as well as operational risks

Although we have devoted significant resources to develop our risk management policies, procedures and methods, including with respect to market, credit, liquidity and operational risk, they may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposures in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risk that we fail to identify or anticipate.

Strategy

If we are unable to implement successfully our strategy, which is also subject to the previously mentioned factors, we may be unable to achieve our financial objectives, or we may incur losses or low profitability or erosions of our capital base, and our financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.

Specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG

For Deutsche Bank AG as a solo entity reporting under HGB, there are additional risks compared to the Group plan-based on IFRS that certain transactions in a given year lead to higher losses or lower profits in a given year than in the Group financial statements. The following items carry significant risk in this respect:

– Potential valuation adjustments of investments in affiliated companies, driven by local economic environment, increased local regulatory requirements or restructuring
– Increase in long-term provisions, especially pension obligations, despite rises in interest rate levels caused by the discounting with average interest rates according to section 253 par. 2 German Commercial Code.
– Negative valuation adjustments to plan assets, especially in an environment of rising interest rate levels. Due to the above mentioned valuation methodology there might be no offsetting effect from lower pension obligations if interest rates are rising.
– Potential requirement to set up a provision according to German accounting pronouncement IDW RS BFA 3 in case the interest bearing banking book does not generate an interest margin sufficient to cover expected credit risk costs and administrative expenses. A persisting low interest rate environment and the expense of coupons on the AT1 instruments under HGB increase this risk.
– In case AT1 coupons can not be serviced due to insufficient available distributable items, under HGB in a given year, this could lead to higher funding cost for Deutsche Bank AG.

In addition there is the risk that, other than in the past, profits or retained earnings from affiliated companies do not allow for sufficient dividend payments to cover completely losses recognized in Deutsche Bank AG.

Opportunities

Macro-economic and market conditions

Should the economic conditions, such as growth prospects, the interest rate environment and competitive conditions in the financial services industry improve beyond forecasted levels, this could lead to increasing revenues that may only be partially offset by additional costs, thus improving both income before income taxes and cost-income ratio directly and subsequently improving regulatory measures such as CET 1 and leverage ratio.

If market conditions, price levels, volatility and investor sentiment develop better than expected, this may also positively impact our revenues and profits. Similarly, if we experience higher levels of customer demand and market share than anticipated, this may positively affect our results of operations.

Strategy

Our strategy seeks to enable us to become a simpler and more efficient, less risky, better capitalized and better run organization. The implementation of our strategy may create further opportunities if implemented to a greater extent or under more favorable conditions than anticipated. If businesses and processes improve beyond our planning assumptions and cost efficiencies can be realized sooner or to a greater extent than forecasted, this could also positively impact our results of operations.

Specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG

For Deutsche Bank AG as a solo entity reporting under HGB, there are additional opportunities compared to the Group plan based on IFRS that certain transactions are reported in a more beneficial manner than for the Group under IFRS in a given year. In addition, there is the possibility that Deutsche Bank AG as parent entity shows higher profits in a given year compared to its contribution to the group net income, based on the profit distribution pattern from affiliated companies.

Risk Report

Risk Management Principles

We seek to promote a strong risk culture throughout our organization. Our aim is to help reinforce our resilience by encouraging a holistic approach to the management of risk and return throughout our organization as well as the effective management of our risk, capital and reputational profile. We actively take risks in connection with our business and as such the following principles underpin risk culture within our group:

– Risk is taken within a defined risk appetite;
– Every risk taken needs to be approved within the risk management framework;
– Risk taken needs to be adequately compensated; and
– Risk should be continuously monitored and managed.

Employees at all levels are responsible for the management and escalation of risks. We expect employees to exhibit behaviors that support a strong risk culture. To promote this our policies require that behavior assessment is incorporated into our performance assessment and compensation processes. We have communicated the following risk culture behaviors through various communication vehicles:

– Being fully responsible for our risks;
– Being rigorous, forward looking and comprehensive in the assessment of risk;
– Inviting, providing and respecting challenges;
– Trouble shooting collectively; and
– Placing Deutsche Bank and its reputation at the heart of all decisions.

To reinforce these expected behaviors and strengthen our risk culture, we conduct a number of group-wide activities. Our Board members and senior management frequently communicate the importance of a strong risk culture to support a consistent tone from the top. To support these behaviors, in 2016, we ran an internal educational campaign entitled “We’re all risk managers”, which included a video and intranet messages from Board members and other senior leaders.

The Red Flags process continues to provide a link between risk-related conduct and performance management. It allows us to monitor adherence to certain risk-related policies and processes, whereby a breach leads to an appropriately risk-weighted Red Flag. In 2016, the process was enhanced through the introduction of IT-enabled reporting. Individual Red Flag results are considered in promotion, compensation and performance management decisions.

We have continued to develop our training curriculum to raise risk awareness. In 2016, we launched a revised Risk Awareness course for all employees, which included new sections on reputational risk and risk appetite.

Risk Management Framework

The diversity of our business model requires us to identify, assess, measure, aggregate and manage our risks, and to allocate our capital among our businesses. Risk and capital are managed via a framework of principles, organizational structures and measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the divisions and business units:

– Core risk management responsibilities are embedded in the Management Board and delegated to senior risk managers and senior risk management committees responsible for execution and oversight.
– We operate a Three Lines of Defense (“3LoD”) risk management model. The 1st Line of Defense (“1st LoD”) are all the business divisions and service providing infrastructure areas (Group Technology Operations and Corporate Services) who are the "owners" of the risks. The 2nd Line of Defense (“2nd LoD”) are all the independent risk and control infrastructure functions. The 3rd Line of Defense (“3rd LoD”) is Group Audit, which assures the effectiveness of our controls. The 3LoD model and the underlying design principles apply to all levels of the organization i.e., group-level, regions, countries, branches and legal entities. All 3LoD are independent of one another and accountable for maintaining structures that ensure adherence to the design principles at all levels.
– The risk strategy is approved by the Management Board on an annual basis and is defined based on the Group Risk Appetite and the Strategic and Capital Plan in order to align risk, capital and performance targets.
– Cross-risk analysis reviews are conducted across the Group to validate that sound risk management practices and a holistic awareness of risk exist.
– All material risk types, including credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, business risk and reputational risk, are managed via risk management processes. Modeling and measurement approaches for quantifying risk and capital demand are implemented across the material risk types. Reputational risk is implicitly covered in our economic capital framework, primarily within operational and strategic risk. For more details, refer to section “Risk and Capital Management” for the management process of our material risks.
– Monitoring, stress testing tools and escalation processes are in place for key capital and liquidity thresholds and metrics.
– Systems, processes and policies are critical components of our risk management capability.
– Recovery planning provides the escalation path for crisis management governance and supplies senior management with a set of actions designed to improve the capital and liquidity positions in a stress event.
– Resolution planning is the responsibility of our resolution authority, the Single Resolution Board. It provides a strategy to manage Deutsche Bank in case of default. It is designed to prevent major disruptions to the financial system or the wider economy through maintaining critical services.

The Risks of Deutsche Bank AG within the Group Network

The impact of the risks on Deutsche Bank AG cannot be isolated from the effects on Deutsche Bank's other separate legal entities. There are several reasons for this:

– The Group's internal structure according to Group Divisions follows its customers' needs. The external legal structure is determined by local legislation and therefore does not necessarily follow the internal structure. For example, local legislation can determine whether the Group's business in a certain country is conducted by a branch of Deutsche Bank AG or by a separate subsidiary. However, the management has to monitor the risks in the bank's business – irrespective of whether it is transacted by a branch or a subsidiary.
– Adequate risk monitoring and management requires knowledge of the extent to which the Group's profit situation depends on the development of certain risk factors, i.e., on the creditworthiness of individual customers or securities issuers or on movements in market prices. The respective exposures therefore need to be analyzed across legal entities. Especially for the credit risk attached to a borrower, it is fairly irrelevant whether the credit exposure to a company is spread over several Group companies or concentrated on Deutsche Bank AG. Separate monitoring of the risk affecting Deutsche Bank AG alone would neglect the potential hazard facing the Group and, indirectly, Deutsche Bank AG – as the parent – if the company became insolvent.
– Individual risk factors are sometimes correlated, and in some cases they are independent of each other. If estimates of the nature and extent of this correlation are available, the Group's management can greatly reduce the overall risk by diversifying its businesses across customer groups, issuers and countries. The risk correlation is also independent of the Group's legal and divisional structure. The management can therefore only optimize the risk-mitigating effects of diversification if it manages them Group-wide and across legal entities.

For the reasons mentioned, the identification, monitoring and management of all risks in Deutsche Bank AG are integrated into the Group-wide risk management process. In so far, all amounts provided in this risk report refer to Deutsche Bank Group, if not otherwise specified.

Deutsche Bank AG complies with all legal and regulatory requirements. For a more detailed discussion about the risk management within the Group network see the Group's risk report in the Group's Annual Report.

Risk Management Organization

Our operations throughout the world are regulated and supervised by relevant authorities in each of the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Such regulation focuses on licensing, capital adequacy, liquidity, risk concentration, conduct of business as well as organizational and reporting requirements. The European Central Bank (the "ECB") in connection with the competent authorities of EU countries which joined the Single Supervisory Mechanism via the Joint Supervisory Team act in cooperation as our primary supervisors to monitor our compliance with the German Banking Act and other applicable laws and regulations as well as the CRR/CRD 4 framework and respective implementations into German law.

European banking regulators assess our capacity to assume risk in several ways, which are described in more detail in the section “Regulatory Capital” of this report.

Several layers of management provide cohesive risk governance:

- The Supervisory Board is informed regularly on our risk situation, risk management and risk controlling, as well as on our reputation and material litigation cases. It has formed various committees to handle specific tasks.
  - At the meetings of the Risk Committee, the Management Board reports on key risk portfolios, on risk strategy and on matters of special importance due to the risks they entail. It also reports on loans requiring a Supervisory Board resolution pursuant to law or the Articles of Association. The Risk Committee deliberates with the Management Board on issues of the aggregate risk position and the risk strategy and supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the implementation of this strategy.
  - The Integrity Committee, among other matters, monitors the Management Board’s measures that promote the company’s compliance with legal requirements, authorities’ regulations and the company’s own in-house policies. It also reviews the Bank’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and, upon request, supports the Risk Committee in monitoring and analyzing the Bank’s legal and reputational risks.
  - The Audit Committee, among other matters, monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system, particularly the internal control system and the internal audit system.
- The Management Board is responsible for managing Deutsche Bank Group in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and its Terms of Reference with the objective of creating sustainable value in the interest of the company, thus taking into consideration the interests of the shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. The Management Board is responsible for establishing a proper business organization, encompassing appropriate and effective risk management. The Management Board established the Group Risk Committee (“GRC”) in April 2016 as the central forum for review and decision on material risk topics, by merging the Capital and Risk Committee (“CaR”) and the Risk Executive Committee (“Risk ExCo”). The GRC is supported by four sub-committees: the Group Reputational Risk Committee (“GRRC”), the Non-Financial Risk Committee (“NFRC”), the Enterprise Risk Committee (“ERC”), and the Liquidity Management Committee (“LMC”), the roles of which are described in more detail below.

The following functional committees are central to the management of risk at Deutsche Bank:

- The GRC has various duties and dedicated authority, including approval of key risk management principles or recommendation thereof to the Management Board for approval, recommendation of the Group Recovery Plan and the Contingency Funding Plan to the Management Board for approval, recommendation of overarching risk appetite parameters and recovery triggers to the Management Board for approval, setting of risk limits for risk resources available to the Business Divisions, and supporting the Management Board during group-wide Risk and Capital planning processes. Further duties include review of high-level risk portfolios and risk exposure developments, review of internal and regulatory group-wide stress testing results and making recommendations of required actions and monitoring of the development of risk culture across the Group.
- The NFRC oversees, governs and coordinates the management of non-financial risks in Deutsche Bank Group and establishes a cross-risk and holistic perspective of the key non-financial risks of the Group. It is tasked to define the non-financial risk appetite framework, to monitor and control the non-financial risk operating model, including the 3LoD principles and interdependencies between business divisions and control functions and within control functions.

- The GRRC is responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of reputational risk management and provides for an appropriate look-back and a lessons learnt process. It reviews and decides all reputational risk issues escalated by the Regional Reputational Risk Committees ("RRRCs") and RRRC decisions which have been appealed by the Business Units. It provides guidance on Group-wide reputational risk matters, including communication of sensitive topics, to the appropriate levels of Deutsche Bank Group. The RRRCs which are sub-committees of the GRRC, are responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of reputational risk in the respective regions on behalf of the Management Board.
- The ERC has been established as a successor of the Portfolio Risk Committee ("PRC") with a mandate to focus on enterprise-wide risk trends, events and cross-risk portfolios, bringing together risk experts from various risk disciplines. The ERC approves the annual country risk portfolio overviews, establishes product limits, reviews risk portfolio concentrations across the Group, monitors group-wide stress tests used for managing the Group's risk appetite, and reviews topics with enterprise-wide risk implications like risk culture.
- The LMC decides upon mitigation actions to be taken during periods of anticipated or actual liquidity stress or any relevant event. In that capacity, the committee is responsible for making a detailed assessment of the liquidity position of the Bank, including the ability to fulfill all payment obligations under market related stress, idiosyncratic stress, or a combination of both. The LMC is also responsible for overseeing the execution of liquidity countermeasures in a timely manner and monitoring the liquidity position of the Bank on an ongoing basis, during the stress period.

Our Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), who is a member of the Management Board, has Group-wide, supra-divisional responsibility for the management of all credit, market and operational risks as well as for the comprehensive control of risk, including liquidity risk, and continuing development of methods for risk measurement. In addition, the CRO is responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reporting risk on a comprehensive basis.

The CRO has direct management responsibility for various risk management functions which are established with the mandate to:

- Foster consistency with the risk appetite set by the GRC within a framework established by the Management Board and applied to Business Divisions;
- Determine and implement risk and capital management policies, procedures and methodologies that are appropriate to the businesses within each division;
- Establish and approve risk limits;
- Conduct periodic portfolio reviews to keep the portfolio of risks within acceptable parameters; and
- Develop and implement risk and capital management infrastructures and systems that are appropriate for each division.

In addition to the specialized risk management functions, our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function covers overarching aspects of risk management. Its mandate is to provide an increased focus on holistic risk management and cross-risk oversight to further enhance our risk portfolio steering. Key objectives are to:

- Drive key strategic cross-risk initiatives and establish greater cohesion between defining portfolio strategy and governing execution;
- Provide a strategic and forward-looking perspective on the key risk issues for discussion at senior levels within the Bank (risk appetite, stress testing framework);
- Strengthen risk culture in the bank; and
- Foster the implementation of consistent risk management standards.

ERM also develops the Bank-wide risk management framework aimed at identifying and controlling risks across the institution within the agreed risk appetite.

The specialized risk management functions and ERM have a reporting line to the CRO.

Our Finance, Risk and Group Audit functions operate independently of our Business Divisions. It is the responsibility of the Finance and Risk departments to quantify and verify the risk that we assume. Group Audit as our 3rd Line of Defense, independently examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of both the design and effectiveness of the systems of internal control including the risk management systems.

The integration of the risk management of our subsidiary Deutsche Postbank AG is promoted through harmonized processes for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring, and communicating risk, the strategies and procedures for determining and safe guarding risk-bearing capacity, and corresponding internal control procedures. Key features of the joint governance are:

– Functional reporting lines from the Postbank Risk Management to Deutsche Bank Risk;
– Participation of voting members from Deutsche Bank from the respective risk functions in Postbanks key risk committees and vice versa for selected key committees; and
– Alignment to key Group risk policies

The key risk management committees of Postbank are:

– The Bank Risk Committee, which advises Postbanks Management Board with respect to the determination of overall risk appetite and risk and capital allocation;
– The Credit Risk Committee, which is responsible for limit allocation and the definition of an appropriate limit framework;
– The Market Risk Committee, which decides on limit allocations as well as strategic positioning of Postbanks banking and trading book and the management of liquidity risk;
– The Operational Risk Management Committee, which defines the appropriate risk framework as well as the limit allocation for the individual business areas; and
– The Model and Validation Risk Committee, which monitors validation of all rating systems and risk management models.

The Chief Risk Officer of Postbank or senior risk managers of Deutsche Bank are voting members of the committees listed above.

Risk Strategy and Appetite

Risk Appetite and Capacity

Risk appetite expresses the aggregate level of risk that we are willing to assume within our risk capacity in order to achieve our business objectives, as defined by a set of minimum quantitative metrics and qualitative statements. Risk capacity is defined as the maximum level of risk we can assume before breaching regulatory constraints and our obligations to stakeholders.

Risk appetite is an integral element in our business planning processes via our Risk Plan and Strategy, to promote the appropriate alignment of risk, capital and performance targets, while at the same time considering risk capacity and appetite constraints from both financial and non-financial risks. Compliance of the plan with our risk appetite and capacity is also tested under stressed market conditions. Top-down risk appetite serves as the limit for risk-taking for the bottom-up planning from the business functions.

The Management Board reviews and approves our risk appetite and capacity on an annual basis, or more frequently in the event of unexpected changes to the risk environment, with the aim of ensuring that they are consistent with our Group's strategy, business and regulatory environment and stakeholders' requirements.

In order to determine our risk appetite and capacity, we set different group level triggers and thresholds on a forward looking basis and define the escalation requirements for further action. We assign risk metrics that are sensitive to the material risks to which we are exposed and which are able to function as key indicators of financial health. In addition to that, we link our risk and recovery management governance framework with the risk appetite framework. In detail, we assess a suite of metrics under stress (CRR/CRD 4 phase-in and fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET 1") ratio and Leverage Ratio ("LR"), Internal Capital Adequacy ("ICA") ratio, and Stressed Net Liquidity Position ("SNLP")) within the regularly performed benchmark and more severe group-wide stress tests.

Reports relating to our risk profile as compared to our risk appetite and strategy and our monitoring thereof are presented regularly up to the Management Board. In the event that our desired risk appetite is breached under either normal or stressed scenarios, a predefined escalation governance matrix is applied so these breaches are highlighted to the respective committees. Amendments to the risk appetite and capacity must be approved by the Group Risk Committee or the full Management Board, depending on their significance.

Strategic and Capital Plan

We conduct annually an integrated strategic planning process which lays out the development of our future strategic direction as a group and for our business areas/units. The strategic plan aims to create a holistic perspective on capital, funding and risk under risk-return considerations. This process translates our long term strategic targets into measurable short- to medium-term financial targets and enables intra-year performance monitoring and management. Thereby we aim to identify growth options by considering the risks involved and the allocation of available capital resources to drive sustainable performance. Risk-specific portfolio strategies complement this framework and allow for an in-depth implementation of the risk strategy on portfolio level, addressing risk specifics including risk concentrations.

The strategic planning process consists of two phases: a top-down target setting and a bottom-up substantiation.

In a first phase – the top down target setting – our key targets for profit and loss (including revenues and costs), capital supply, capital demand as well as leverage, funding and liquidity are discussed for the group and the key business areas. In this process, the targets for the next five years are based on our global macro-economic outlook and the expected regulatory framework. Subsequently, the targets are approved by the Management Board.

In a second phase, the top-down objectives are substantiated bottom-up by detailed business unit plans, which for the first year consist of a month by month operative plan; year two is planned per quarter and years three to five are annual plans. The proposed bottom-up plans are reviewed and challenged by Finance and Risk and are discussed individually with the business heads. Thereby, the specifics of the business are considered and concrete targets decided in line with our strategic direction. The bottom-up plans include targets for key legal entities to review local risk and capitalization levels. Stress tests complement the strategic plan to also consider stressed market conditions.

The resulting Strategic and Capital Plan is presented to the Management Board for discussion and approval. The final plan is presented to the Supervisory Board.

The Strategic and Capital Plan is designed to support our vision of being a leading client-centric global universal bank and aims to ensure:

– Balanced risk adjusted performance across business areas and units;
– High risk management standards with focus on risk concentrations;
– Compliance with regulatory requirements;
– Strong capital and liquidity position; and
– Stable funding and liquidity strategy allowing for business planning within the liquidity risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

The Strategic and Capital Planning process allows us to:

– Set earnings and key risk and capital adequacy targets considering the bank's strategic focus and business plans;
– Assess our risk-bearing capacity with regard to internal and external requirements (i.e., economic capital and regulatory capital); and
– Apply an appropriate stress test to assess the impact on capital demand, capital supply and liquidity.

The specific limits e.g. for regulatory capital demand, economic capital, and leverage exposures are derived from the Strategic and Capital Plan to align risk, capital and performance targets at all relevant levels of the organization.

All externally communicated financial targets are monitored on an ongoing basis in appropriate management committees. Any projected shortfall from targets is discussed together with potential mitigating strategies to ensure that we remain on track to achieve our targets. Amendments to the strategic and capital plan must be approved by the Management Board. Achieving our externally communicated solvency targets ensures that we also comply with the Group Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP") requirements as articulated by our home supervisor. On December 8, 2016, Deutsche Bank was informed by the ECB of its decision regarding prudential minimum capital requirements for 2017, following the results of the 2016 SREP. The decision requires Deutsche Bank to maintain a phase-in CET 1 ratio of at least 9.51 % on a consolidated basis, beginning on January 1, 2017. This CET 1 capital requirement comprises the Pillar 1 minimum capital requirement of 4.50 %, the Pillar 2 requirement (SREP Add-on) of 2.75 %, the phase-in capital conservation buffer of 1.25 %, the countercyclical buffer (currently 0.01 %) and the phase-in G-SII buffer following Deutsche Bank's designation as a global systemically important institution ("G-SII") of 1.00 %. The new CET 1 capital requirement of 9.51 % for 2017 is lower than the CET 1 capital requirement of 10.76 %, which was applicable to Deutsche Bank in 2016. Correspondingly, 2017 requirements for Deutsche Bank's Tier 1 capital ratio are at 11.01 % and for its total capital ratio at 13.01 %. Also following the results of the 2016 SREP, the ECB communicated to us an individual expectation to hold a further "Pillar 2" CET 1 capital add-on, commonly referred to as the '"Pillar 2" guidance'. The capital add-on pursuant to the "Pillar 2" guidance is separate from and in addition to the Pillar 2 requirement. The ECB has stated that it expects banks to meet the "Pillar 2" guidance although it is not legally binding, and failure to meet the "Pillar 2" guidance does not automatically trigger legal action.

Risk Measurement Tools

We use a broad range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies for assessing and managing risks. As a matter of policy, we continually assess the appropriateness and the reliability of our quantitative tools and metrics in light of our changing risk environment. Some of these tools are common to a number of risk categories, while others are tailored to the particular features of specific risk categories. The main advanced internal tools and metrics we currently use to measure, manage and report our risks are:

– Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). RWA form the key factor in determining the bank's regulatory capital adequacy as reflected in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio. RWA are used to set targets for the growth of our businesses and monitored within our management reporting systems. As a general rule, RWA are calculated in accordance with the currently valid CRR/CRD 4 framework, as implemented into German law (where necessary) and used within our forward looking risk and capital planning processes.
– Leverage Ratio Exposure. We calculate our leverage ratio exposure on a fully loaded basis in accordance with Art. 429 of the CRR as per Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/62 of 10 October 2014 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 17, 2015 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. Our total leverage ratio exposure consists of the components Derivatives, Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs), Off-balance sheet exposure and other on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives and SFTs). The leverage exposure for derivatives is calculated by using the regulatory mark-to-market method for derivatives comprising the current replacement cost plus a regulatory defined add-on for the potential future exposure.
– Value-at-risk. We use the value-at-risk approach to derive quantitative measures for our trading book market risks under normal market conditions and by means of the stressed value-at-risk under stressed market conditions. Our respective value-at-risk figures play a role in both internal and external (regulatory) reporting. For a given portfolio, value-at-risk measures the potential future loss (in terms of market value) that, under normal/stressed market conditions, is not expected to be exceeded with a defined confidence level in a defined period. The value-at-risk for a total portfolio represents a measure of our diversified market risk (aggregated, using pre-determined correlations) under normal/stressed market conditions in that portfolio.

– Economic capital. Economic capital measures the amount of capital we need to absorb very severe unexpected losses arising from our exposures. "Very severe" in this context means that economic capital is set at a level to cover with a probability of 99.98 % the aggregated unexpected losses within one year. We calculate economic capital for credit risk, for market risk including trading default risk, for operational risk and for business risk.
– Liquidity. Within the Group, liquidity and funding risks are managed within a cohesive liquidity risk management and governance framework. We apply several tools to measure liquidity risk and evaluate our operational, tactical and strategic liquidity positions. The operational liquidity aims to safeguard our intraday and end of day liquidity position while the tactical ensures we have access to wholesale funding (secured and unsecured). Our strategic liquidity is aimed at ensuring a balanced term liquidity profile and funding diversification, and access to the capital markets. We undertake liquidity stress testing to determine the stressed net liquidity position (SNLP), a key component of our risk appetite framework. This is derived via a quantitative simulation of the bank's funding development under various scenarios. Additionally, we measure our liquidity coverage ratio as defined by Basel Committee and adopted by EBA.

We have a strong commitment to stress testing performed on a regular basis in order to assess the impact of a severe economic downturn on our risk profile and financial position. These exercises complement traditional risk measures and represent an integral part of our strategic and capital planning process. Our stress testing framework comprises regular Group-wide stress tests based on internally defined benchmark and more severe macroeconomic global downturn scenarios. We include all material risk types into our stress testing exercises. The time-horizon of internal stress tests is generally one year and can be extended to multi-year, if required by the scenario assumptions. Our methodologies undergo regular scrutiny from Deutsche Bank's internal validation team (Global Model Validation and Governance - GMVG) whether they correctly capture the impact of a given stress scenario. These analyses are complemented by portfolio- and country-specific stress tests as well as regulatory requirements, such as annual reverse stress tests and additional stress tests requested by our regulators on group or legal entity level. Examples of regulatory stress tests performed in 2016 are the EBA stress test at Group level and the CCAR stress test for the US entity. Moreover, capital plan stress testing is performed to assess the viability of our capital plan in adverse circumstances and to demonstrate a clear link between risk appetite, business strategy, capital plan and stress testing. An integrated procedure allows us to assess the impact of ad-hoc scenarios that simulate potential imminent financial or geopolitical shocks.

Types of Risk

Deutsche Bank AG is exposed to a variety of risks, amongst them credit, market, operational, liquidity, reputational, model- and business (strategic) risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower, obligor or issuer (which we refer to collectively as "counterparties") exist, including those claims that we plan to distribute. These transactions are typically part of our traditional nontrading lending activities (such as loans and contingent liabilities). Additionally, traded bonds and debt securities form part of our direct trading activity with clients (such as OTC derivatives like foreign exchange forwards and Forward Rate Agreements). Carrying values of equity investments are also disclosed in our Credit Risk section. We manage the respective positions within our market risk and credit risk frameworks.

Based on the annual risk identification and materiality assessment, Credit Risk contains four material categories, namely default risk, industry risk, country risk, and product risk.

Credit risk is measured by credit rating, regulatory and internal capital demand and key credit metrics. Our rating analysis is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors. When rating a counterparty we apply in-house assessment methodologies, scorecards and our 21-grade rating scale for evaluating the credit-worthiness of our counterparties. Besides the credit rating the key credit risk metric we apply for managing our credit portfolio, including transaction approval and the setting of risk appetite, we establish internal limits and credit exposures under these limits. Credit limits set forth maximum credit exposures we are willing to assume over specified periods. In determining the credit limit for a counterparty, we consider the counterparty's credit quality by reference to our internal credit rating. Credit limits and credit exposures are both measured on a gross and net basis where net is derived by deducting hedges and certain collateral from respective gross figures. For derivatives, we look at current market values and the potential future exposure over the lifetime of a transaction. We generally also take into consideration the Risk-Return characteristics of individual transactions and portfolios. Risk-Return metrics explain the development of client revenues as well as capital consumption. In this regard we also look at the client revenues with respect to the balance sheet consumption.

Market Risk

The vast majority of our businesses are subject to market risk, defined as the potential for change in the market value of our trading and invested positions. Risk can arise from changes in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant parameters, such as market volatility and market implied default probabilities. One of the primary objectives of Market Risk Management, a part of our independent Risk function, is to ensure that our business units' risk exposure is within the approved appetite commensurate with its defined strategy. To achieve this objective, Market Risk Management works closely together with risk takers ("the business units") and other control and support groups.

We assume market risk in both trading and nontrading activities. We use a combination of risk sensitivities, value-at-risk, stress testing and economic capital metrics to manage market risks and establish limits. Economic capital is the metric that is used to describe and aggregate all market risks, both in trading and nontrading portfolios.

Market Risk Management governance is designed and established to promote oversight of all market risks, effective decision-making and timely escalation to senior management.

Market Risk Management defines and implements a framework to systematically identify, assess, monitor and report our market risk. Market risk managers identify market risks through active portfolio analysis and engagement with the business areas.

Trading Market Risk

Our primary mechanism to manage trading market risk is the application of our Risk Appetite framework of which the limit framework is a key component. Our Management Board supported by Market Risk Management, sets group-wide value-at-risk, economic capital and portfolio stress testing limits for market risk in the trading book. Market Risk Management allocates this overall appetite to our Corporate Divisions and individual business units within them based on established and agreed business plans. We also have business aligned heads within Market Risk Management to establish business limits, by allocating the limit down to individual portfolios or geographical regions.

Value-at-risk, economic capital and Portfolio Stress Testing limits are used for managing all types of market risk at an overall portfolio level. As an additional and complementary tool for managing certain portfolios or risk types, Market Risk Management performs risk analysis and business specific stress testing. Limits are also set on sensitivity and concentration/liquidity, business-level stress testing and event risk scenarios.

While value-at-risk, calculated on a daily basis, supplies forecasts for potential large losses under normal market conditions, it is not adequate to measure the tail risks or the potential for extreme loss events of the portfolios. We therefore also perform regular stress tests in which we value our trading portfolios under severe market scenarios not covered by the confidence interval of the value-at-risk model.

We derive the scenarios from historically observed severe shocks in those risk factors, augmented by subjective assessments where only limited historical data are available, or where market developments are viewed to make historical data a poor indicator of possible future market scenarios. Tail risk or the potential for extreme loss events beyond reported value-at risk is captured via stressed value-at-risk, economic capital, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure. It is also captured via stress testing.

These stress tests form the basis of our assessment of the economic capital that we estimate is needed to absorb very severe, unexpected losses arising from our exposures over the period of one year. “Very severe” in this context means that economic capital is set at a level which covers, with a probability of 99.98 %, all unexpected losses over a one year time horizon.

In December 2011 we received model approvals, from the BaFin, for the stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure models. These are additional methods we use to measure market risk exposures.

– Stressed value-at-risk: calculates a stressed value-at-risk measure based on a continuous one year period of significant market stress.
– Incremental Risk Charge: captures default and credit migration risks in addition to the risks already captured in value-at-risk for credit-sensitive positions in the trading book.
– Comprehensive Risk Measure: captures incremental risk for the correlation trading portfolio calculated using an internal model subject to qualitative minimum requirements as well as stress testing requirements.
– Market Risk Standardized Approach: calculates regulatory capital for securitizations and nth-to-default credit derivatives.

Nontrading Market Risk

Nontrading market risk arises primarily from outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from certain off-balance sheet items. Significant market risk factors the Bank is exposed to and are overseen by risk management groups in that area are:

– Interest rate risk (including risk from embedded optionality and changes in behavioral patterns for certain product types), credit spread risk, foreign exchange risk, equity risk (including investments in public and private equity as well as real estate, infrastructure and fund assets).
– Market risks from off-balance sheet items such as pension schemes and guarantees as well as structural foreign exchange risk and equity compensation risk.

Non-trading market risk economic capital is being calculated either by applying the standard traded market risk EC methodology (SVaR based EC model) or through the use of non-traded market risk models that are specific to each risk class and which consider, among other factors, large historically observed market moves, the liquidity of each asset class, and changes in client’s behavior in relation to products with behavioral optionalities.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, and includes compliance- and legal risk. Operational risk excludes business and reputational risk.

Group Operational Risk Management is part of the Group Risk function which is headed by the Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Risk Officer appoints the Head of Group Operational Risk Management.

Within Group ORM the Head of Group Operational Risk Management is accountable for the design, implementation and maintenance of an effective and efficient Group ORMF, including the operational risk capital model.

The Non-Financial Risk Committee, which is co-chaired by the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Regulatory Officer, is responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of operational risk in the Group on behalf of the Management Board by establishing a cross-risk and holistic perspective of the key operational risks of the Group. Its decision-making and policy related authorities include the review, advice and management of all operational risk issues which may impact the risk profile of our business divisions and infrastructure functions.

The Head of Group Operational Risk Management is fully accountable for the setup and maintenance of the ORMF, including the adherence to all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. He is the owner of the Group's operational risk capital model and oversees its ongoing development as well as the capital calculation process. As the Model Owner, he manages relevant model risks and sets up appropriate controls. He approves quantitative and qualitative changes impacting the Group's regulatory or economic capital, within the limits defined by the Chief Risk Officer.

While the day-to-day management of operational risk is the primary responsibility of our business divisions and infrastructure functions, Group ORM oversees the Group-wide management of operational risks, identifies and reports risk concentrations and promotes a consistent application of the ORMF across the Bank.

In 2016, we further embedded and refined our "Three Lines of Defence" model across the Bank. Our core areas of focus were on business leaders continuing to assume primary accountability for the risks and controls in their units and the second LoD Risk Type Controllers developing their risk management capabilities via the implementation of minimum standards.

In order to cover the broad range of risk types underlying operational risk, our framework contains a number of operational risk management techniques. These aim to efficiently manage the operational risk in our business and are used to identify, assess and mitigate operational risks.

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital requirements for operational risk using the Advanced Measurement Approach ("AMA") methodology.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from our potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due or only being able to meet these obligations at excessive costs. The objective of the Group's liquidity risk management framework is to ensure that the Group can fulfil its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and funding risks within its risk appetite. The framework considers relevant and significant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

In accordance with the ECB's Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), Deutsche Bank has implemented an annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP"), which is reviewed and approved by the Management Board. The ILAAP provides comprehensive documentation of the Bank's Liquidity Risk Management framework, including: identifying the key liquidity and funding risks to which the Group is exposed; describing how these risks are identified, monitored and measured and describing the techniques and resources used to manage and mitigate these risks.

The Management Board defines the liquidity and funding risk strategy for the bank, as well as the risk appetite, based on recommendations made by the Group Risk Committee ("GRC"). At least annually the Management Board reviews and approves the limits which are applied to the Group to measure and control liquidity risk as well as our long-term funding and issuance plan.

Treasury is mandated to manage the overall liquidity and funding position of the bank, with Liquidity Risk Control acting as an independent control function, responsible for reviewing the liquidity risk framework, proposing the risk appetite to GRC and the validation of Liquidity Risk models which are developed by Treasury, to measure and manage the Group's liquidity risk profile.

Treasury manages liquidity and funding, in accordance with the Management Board approved risk appetite across a range of relevant metrics, and implements a number of tools to monitor these and ensure compliance. In addition, Treasury works closely in conjunction with Liquidity Risk Control ("LRC"), and the business, to analyze and understand the underlying liquidity characteristics of the business portfolios. These parties are engaged in regular and frequent dialogue to understand changes in the Bank's position arising from business activities and market circumstances. Dedicated business targets are allocated to ensure the Group meets its overall liquidity and funding appetite.

The Management Board is informed of performance against the risk appetite metrics, via a weekly Liquidity Scorecard. As part of the annual strategic planning process, we project the development of the key liquidity and funding metrics based on the underlying business plans to ensure that the plan is in compliance with our risk appetite.

Global liquidity stress testing and scenario analysis is one of the key tools for measuring liquidity risk and evaluating the Group's short-term liquidity position within the liquidity framework. It complements the intraday operational liquidity management process and the long-term liquidity strategy, represented by the Funding Matrix.

Business (Strategic) Risk

Strategic risk is the risk of suffering operating income shortfall due to a decrease in revenues which cannot be compensated by cost reduction. It is a material risk type that may arise from our failure to execute our strategy, our failure to position the Bank strategically, or our ineffective response to material negative plan deviations caused by external or internal factors.

The management of strategic risk involves minimizing potential operating income shortfall that can have an adverse impact on Group capital. This is accomplished using risk controls at the Group level and at our different business units.

Reputational Risk

Within our risk management process, we define reputational risk as the risk of possible damage to our brand and reputation, and the associated risk to earnings, capital or liquidity, arising from any association, action or inaction which could be perceived by stakeholders to be inappropriate, unethical or inconsistent with Deutsche Bank's values and beliefs.

Our reputational risk is governed by the Reputational Risk Framework (the Framework). The Framework was established to provide consistent standards for the identification, assessment and management of reputational risk issues. While every employee has a responsibility to protect our reputation, the primary responsibility for the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and, if necessary, referring or reporting, of reputational risk matters lies with our Business Divisions. Each employee is under an obligation, within the scope of his/or her activities, to be alert to any potential causes of reputational risk and to address them according to the Framework.

If a potential reputational risk is identified, it is required to be referred for further consideration within the Business Division through their Unit Reputational Risk Assessment Process. In the event that a matter is deemed to carry a material reputational risk and/or meets one of the mandatory referral criteria, it must be referred through to one of the four Regional Reputational Risk Committees (RRRCs) for further review as the 2nd line of defence. The RRRCs are sub-committees of the Group Reputational Risk Committee (GRRC), which is itself a sub-committee of the Group Risk Committee (GRC), and are responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of reputational risk in their respective regions of Deutsche Bank on behalf of the Management Board. In exceptional circumstances, matters can also be referred by the RRRCs to the GRRC.

The modelling and quantitative measurement of reputational risk internal capital is implicitly covered in our economic capital framework primarily within operational and strategic risk.

Model Risk

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from incorrect or misused model outputs and reports using these outputs. Model risk can lead to financial loss, poor business or strategic decision making, or damage our reputation. In this context, the term 'model' refers to a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates.

Model risk is managed across Pricing models, Risk & Capital models, and other models:

– Pricing models are used to generate asset and liability fair value measurements reported in official books and records and/or risk sensitivities which feed Market Risk Management (MRM) processes;
– Risk & Capital models are related to risks used for regulatory or internal capital requirements, e.g. VaR, IMM, Stress tests etc;
– Other models are those outside of the Bank's Pricing and Risk & Capital models.

Model risk appetite is aligned to the Group's qualitative statements, ensuring that model risk management is embedded in a strong risk culture and that risks are minimized to the extent possible.

The management of Model risk includes:

– Performing robust independent model validation that provides effective challenge to the model development process and includes identification of conditions for use, methodological limitations that may require adjustments or overlays, and validation findings that require remediation;
– Establishing a strong model risk management and governance framework, including senior forums for monitoring and escalation of model risk related topics;
– Creating Bank-wide model risk related policies, aligned to regulatory requirements with clear roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders across the model life cycle-, and
– Assessing the model control environment and reporting to the Management Board on a periodic basis.

Risk Profile

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

Risk Profile of our Corporate Divisions as measured by Total Economic Capital

									Dec 31, 2016
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	Postbank	NCOU	Cons. & Adj. and Other	Total	Total in %
Credit Risk	4,984	3,202	1,726	62	2,582	108	442	13,106	37
Market Risk	4,444	897	360	2,197	1,352	332	5,010	14,592	41
Operational Risk	6,567	1,763	833	561	604	160	0	10,488	30
Business Risk	4,582	171	32	100	0	245	(32)	5,098	14
Diversification Benefit[1]	(4,990)	(1,018)	(477)	(441)	(562)	(110)	(248)	(7,846)	(22)
Total EC in € m.	15,587	5,015	2,473	2,480	3,976	735	5,172	35,438	100
in %	44	14	7	7	11	2	15	100	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk).

									Dec 31,2015 [1]
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	Postbank	NCOU	Cons. & Adj. and Other	Total	Total
Credit Risk	4,838	3,899	1,678	90	2,601	537	42	13,685	36
Market Risk	4,971	819	2,564	2,095	1,611	899	4,478	17,437	45
Operational Risk	6,274	1,613	958	282	600	452	64	10,243	27
Business Risk	5,154	405	1	0	0	261	110	5,931	15
Diversification Benefit[2]	(5,123)	(1,172)	(964)	(373)	(647)	(369)	(204)	(8,852)	(23)
Total EC in € m.	16,113	5,564	4,237	2,094	4,165	1,780	4,490	38,442	100
in %	42	14	11	5	11	5	12	100	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Amounts allocated to the business segments have been restated to reflect comparatives according to the structure as of December 31, 2016.
[2] Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk).

Global Markets (GM) risk profile is dominated by its trading in support of origination, structuring and market making activities, which gives rise to market risk and credit risk. The share of the operational risk in GM's risk profile reflects the high loss profile in the industry and internal losses. The remainder of GM's risk profile is derived from business risk reflecting earnings volatility risk. The economic capital usage for market and business risk decreased in 2016 partly offset by increased usage for operational risk. The decrease in economic capital usage for market risk is driven by lower exposure to the traded default risk component and the sale of Abbey Life.

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) revenues are generated from various products with different risk profiles. The vast majority of its risk relates to credit risk in the Trade Finance and Corporate Finance businesses, while other businesses attract low to no credit risk. The economic capital usage for credit risk decreased in 2016 mainly due to a lower counterparty risk component. Market risk mainly results from modeling of client deposits and trading.

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients' (PW&CC) risk profile comprises credit risk from retail, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) lending and wealth management (WM) activities as well as nontrading market risk from investment risk, modeling of client deposits and credit spread risk. The divestment of Hua Xia Bank resulted in a significant decrease in economic capital usage for nontrading market compared to the year-end 2015.

The main risk driver of Deutsche Asset Management's (Deutsche AM) business are guarantees on investment funds, which we report as nontrading market risk. Otherwise Deutsche AM's advisory and commission focused business attracts primarily operational risk. The economic capital usage for operational risk and business risk increased compared to the year-end 2015.

Postbanks risk profile is mainly driven by lending and deposit business with retail and corporate customers attracting credit risk, credit spread risks in the banking book covered under market risk and some operational risk.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) portfolio included activities that were 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 covered risks across the entire range of our operations which primarily comprised credit and market risks targeted where possible for accelerated de-risking. The economic capital usage for market risk was lower compared to year-end 2015 mainly due to general wind-down of non-strategic assets.

Consolidation & Adjustments mainly comprises nontrading market risk for structural foreign exchange risk, pension risk and equity compensation risk. The increase of economic capital usage for credit risk in 2016 was mainly due to changes in business structure of the Bank.

Credit Risk

The tables in this section show details about several of our main credit exposure categories, namely loans, irrevocable lending commitments, contingent liabilities, over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, traded loans, traded bonds, debt securities available for sale and repo and repo-style transactions:

– "Loans" are net loans as reported on our balance sheet at amortized cost but before deduction of our allowance for loan losses.
– "Irrevocable lending commitments" consist of the undrawn portion of irrevocable lending-related commitments.
– "Contingent liabilities" consist of financial and performance guarantees, standby letters of credit and other similar arrangements (mainly indemnity agreements).
– "OTC derivatives" are our credit exposures from over-the-counter derivative transactions that we have entered into, after netting and cash collateral received. On our balance sheet, these are included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or, for derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting, in other assets, in either case, before netting and cash collateral received.
– "Traded loans" are loans that are bought and held for the purpose of selling them in the near term, or the material risks of which have all been hedged or sold. From a regulatory perspective this category principally covers trading book positions.
– "Traded bonds" include bonds, deposits, notes or commercial paper that are bought and held for the purpose of selling them in the near term. From a regulatory perspective this category principally covers trading book positions.
– "Debt securities available for sale" include debentures, bonds, deposits, notes or commercial paper, which are issued for a fixed term and redeemable by the issuer, which we have classified as available for sale.
– "Repo and repo-style transactions" consist of reverse repurchase transactions, as well as securities or commodities borrowing transactions before application of netting and collateral received.

Although considered in the monitoring of maximum credit exposures, the following are not included in the details of our main credit exposure: brokerage and securities related receivables, cash and central bank balances, interbank balances (without central banks), assets held for sale, accrued interest receivables, traditional securitization positions as well as equity investments.

Main Credit Exposure Categories by Business Divisions

									Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commit- ments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities[4]	Repo and repo-style transactions[5]	Total
Global Markets	62,567	22,006	656	42,711	11,240	72,180	3,296	91,561	306,216
Corporate & Investment Banking	82,620	126,593	48,123	520	1,756	162	272	6,574	266,619
Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients	159,658	9,139	2,664	317	0	1	139	0	171,918
Deutsche Asset Management	343	55	21	27	7	2,569	26	0	3,047
Postbank	104,728	7,837	320	420	0	0	17,220	4,290	134,816
Non-Core Operations Unit	3,133	131	434	175	191	257	0	34	4,355
Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	407	302	123	24	0	6,124	33,768	2,450	43,197
Total	413,455	166,063	52,341	44,193	13,193	81,293	54,722	104,909	930,169

1 Includes impaired loans amounting to € 7.4 billion as of December 31, 2016.
2 Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2016.
3 Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable. Excludes derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
4 Includes debt securities on financial assets available for sale and securities held to maturity.
5 Before reflection of collateral and limited to securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed.

									Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commit- ments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Global Markets	58,092	25,467	1,292	44,824	13,905	85,454	3,454	110,581	343,069
Corporate & Investment Banking	97,280	129,420	51,005	503	1,176	147	326	9,986	289,843
Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients	163,772	11,383	3,738	314	0	13	161	0	179,381
Deutsche Asset Management	265	63	22	406	10	4,296	3,281	0	8,343
Postbank	103,525	5,798	336	344	0	0	17,128	7,132	134,263
Non-Core Operations Unit	9,335	1,642	784	2,625	368	6,934	1,932	14	23,634
Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	508	775	149	37	0	6,368	41,985	862	50,684
Total	432,777	174,549	57,325	49,053	15,459	103,212	68,266	128,575	1,029,217

1 Includes impaired loans amounting to € 8.2 billion as of December 31, 2015.
2 Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2015.
3 Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable. Excludes derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
4 Before reflection of collateral and limited to securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed.

As part of our resegmentation all Treasury activities have been moved in 2016 into Consolidation & Adjustments. The main contributor to the credit exposures included in Consolidation & Adjustments is Treasury liquidity reserves. Financial resources associated with Treasury activities are allocated to the divisional total assets and not at an individual asset line. This allocation in the main credit exposure categories would reduce the total credit exposure in Consolidation & Adjustment to € 8.9 billion as of December 31, 2016 and € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2015 and would increase the other divisional totals respectively.

Our main credit exposure decreased by € 99.0 billion.

– From a divisional perspective decreases in exposure are observed across all divisions except Postbank. Our exposure in Global Markets decreased by € 36.9 billion and in Corporate & Investment Banking by € 23.2 billion. Our Non-Core Operations Unit achieved a managed reduction of € 19.3 billion.
– From a product perspective strong exposure reductions have been observed for repo and repo-style transactions, traded bonds, loans, and debt securities.
– From an industry perspective, our credit exposure is lower compared with last year mainly due to a decrease in Financial intermediation of € 52.8 billion and Public sector of € 15.6 billion, driven by lower Repo and repo style transactions and traded bonds exposure, as well as decrease in the Households category by € 15.5 billion mainly attributable to reduced loan exposure.

Our credit exposure to our ten largest counterparties accounted for 7 % of our aggregated total credit exposure in these categories as of December 31, 2016 compared with 6 % as of December 31, 2015. Our top ten counterparty exposures were with well-rated counterparties or otherwise related to structured trades which show high levels of risk mitigation.

Our largest concentration of credit risk within loans from a regional perspective is in our home market Germany, with a significant share in households, which includes the majority of our mortgage lending business.

Within the OTC derivatives business, tradable assets as well as repo and repo-style transactions, our largest concentrations from a regional perspective were in Western Europe (excluding Germany) and North America. From the industry perspective, exposures from OTC derivative as well as repo and repo-style transactions have a significant share in highly rated financial intermediation companies. For tradable assets, a large proportion of exposure is also with public sector companies.

Market Risk

VaR is a quantitative measure of the potential loss (in value) of Fair Value positions due to market movements that will not be exceeded in a defined period of time and with a defined confidence level.

Our value-at-risk for the trading businesses is based on our own internal model. In October 1998, the German Banking Supervisory Authority (now the BaFin) approved our internal model for calculating the regulatory market risk capital for our general and specific market risks. Since then the model has been continually refined and approval has been maintained.

We calculate VaR using a 99 % confidence level and a one day holding period. This means we estimate there is a 1 in 100 chance that a mark-to-market loss from our trading positions will be at least as large as the reported VaR. For regulatory purposes, which include the calculation of our capital requirements and risk-weighted assets, the holding period is ten days.

We use one year of historical market data as input to calculate VaR. The calculation employs a Monte Carlo Simulation technique, and we assume that changes in risk factors follow a well-defined distribution, e.g. normal or non-normal (t, skew-t, Skew-Normal). To determine our aggregated VaR, we use observed correlations between the risk factors during this one year period.

Our VaR model is designed to take into account a comprehensive set of risk factors across all asset classes. Key risk factors are swap/government curves, index and issuer-specific credit curves, funding spreads, single equity and index prices, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices as well as their implied volatilities. To help ensure completeness in the risk coverage, second order risk factors, e.g. CDS index vs. constituent basis, money market basis, implied dividends, option-adjusted spreads and precious metals lease rates are considered in the VaR calculation.

For each business unit a separate VaR is calculated for each risk type, e.g. interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk. For each risk type this is achieved by deriving the sensitivities to the relevant risk type and then simulating changes in the associated risk drivers. “Diversification effect” reflects the fact that the total VaR on a given day will be lower than the sum of the VaR relating to the individual risk types. Simply adding the VaR figures of the individual risk types to arrive at an aggregate VaR would imply the assumption that the losses in all risk types occur simultaneously.

The model incorporates both linear and, especially for derivatives, nonlinear effects through a combination of sensitivity-based and revaluation approaches on grids.

The VaR measure enables us to apply a consistent measure across all of our trading businesses and products. It allows a comparison of risk in different businesses, and also provides a means of aggregating and netting positions within a portfolio to reflect correlations and offsets between different asset classes. Furthermore, it facilitates comparisons of our market risk both over time and against our daily trading results.

When using VaR estimates a number of considerations should be taken into account. These include:

– The use of historical market data may not be a good indicator of potential future events, particularly those that are extreme in nature. This “backward-looking” limitation can cause VaR to understate risk (as in 2008), but can also cause it to be overstated.
– Assumptions concerning the distribution of changes in risk factors, and the correlation between different risk factors, may not hold true, particularly during market events that are extreme in nature. The one day holding period does not fully capture the market risk arising during periods of illiquidity, when positions cannot be closed out or hedged within one day.
– VaR does not indicate the potential loss beyond the 99th quantile.
– Intra-day risk is not reflected in the end of day VaR calculation.
– There may be risks in the trading book that are partially or not captured by the VaR model.

The tables below present the value-at-risk metrics calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period for our trading units. They exclude contributions from Postbank trading book which are calculated on a stand-alone basis.

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

	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk[1]		Commodity price risk	
in € m.	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Average	32.0	43.3	(35.0)	(40.9)	19.7	20.3	26.6	30.9	9.3	16.6	10.7	15.0	0.7	1.3
Maximum	59.4	65.6	(57.6)	(59.2)	29.5	30.2	32.5	40.3	52.4	28.3	16.7	25.0	3.3	4.0
Minimum	20.4	28.7	(25.6)	(31.0)	14.8	16.2	22.3	24.0	4.4	9.2	3.6	6.0	0.2	0.5
Period-end	30.1	33.3	(36.9)	(38.8)	19.9	18.3	24.3	26.2	10.0	11.7	12.6	15.1	0.2	0.9

1 Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

The average value-at-risk over 2016 was € 32.0 million, which is a decrease of € 11.2 million compared with the full year 2015. The reduction in the average was driven by decreases across the credit spread, foreign exchange and equity asset classes as a result of a decrease in directional exposure on average compared to the full year 2015. The spike in value-at-risk in December 2016 was driven by activity on the trading books for a short period of time during the facilitation of client transactions.

Operational Risk

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital requirements for operational risk using the Advanced Measurement Approach (“AMA”) methodology. Our AMA capital calculation is based upon the Loss Distribution Approach. Gross losses from historical internal and external loss data (Operational Riskdata eXchange Association consortium data) and external scenarios from a public database (IBM OpData) complemented by internal scenario data are used to estimate the risk profile (i.e., a loss frequency and a loss severity distribution). Our Loss Distribution Approach model includes conservatism by recognizing losses on events that arise over multiple years as single events in our historical loss profile.

Within the Loss Distribution Approach model, the frequency and severity distributions are combined in a Monte Carlo simulation to generate potential losses over a one year time horizon. Finally, the risk mitigating benefits of insurance are applied to each loss generated in the Monte Carlo simulation. Correlation and diversification benefits are applied to the net losses in a manner compatible with regulatory requirements to arrive at a net loss distribution at Group level, covering expected and unexpected losses. Capital is then allocated to each of the business divisions after considering qualitative adjustments and expected loss.

The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is derived from the 99.9 % percentile. The economic capital is set at a level to absorb at a 99.98 % percentile very severe aggregate unexpected losses within one year. Both regulatory and economic capital requirements are calculated for a time horizon of one year.

The Regulatory and Economic Capital demand calculations are performed on a quarterly basis. Group ORM aims to ensure that for the approach for capital demand quantification appropriate development, validation and change governance processes are in place, whereby the validation is performed by an independent validation function and in line with the Group's model risk management process.

Operational Risk Losses by Event Type (Profit and Loss view)

in € m.	2016	2015[1]
Clients, Products and Business Practices	2,566	3,346
Internal Fraud	396	2,176
External Fraud	18	(197)
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	160	381
Others	23	20
Group	**3,163**	5,726

1 Changed 2015 loss figures due to subsequent capture of losses and reclassification.

As of December 2016, profit and loss based operational losses decreased by € 2.6 billion or 45 % compared to year-end 2015. The decrease was driven by the event types "Clients, Products and Business Practices" and "Internal Fraud", due to settlements reached and increased litigation reserves for unsettled cases in 2015.

Leverage Ratio

We manage our balance sheet on a Group level and, where applicable, locally in each region. In the allocation of financial resources we favor 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 Group Risk Committee (GRC). Following the publication of the CRR/CRD 4 framework, we established a leverage ratio calculation according to that framework.

Leverage Ratio according to revised 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. While the CRR/CRD 4 framework currently does not provide for a mandatory minimum leverage ratio to be complied with by the relevant financial institutions, a legislative proposal published by the European Commission on November 23, 2016 suggests introducing a minimum leverage ratio of 3 %. The legislative proposal provides that the leverage ratio applies two years after the proposal's entry into force and remains subject to political discussion among EU institutions.

We calculate our leverage ratio exposure on a fully loaded basis in accordance with Article 429 of the CRR as per Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/62 of October 10, 2014 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 17, 2015 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Our total leverage ratio exposure consists of the components derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), off-balance sheet exposure and other on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives and SFTs).

The leverage exposure for derivatives is calculated by using the regulatory mark-to-market method for derivatives comprising the current replacement cost plus a regulatory defined add-on for the potential future exposure. Variation margin received in cash from counterparties is deducted from the current replacement cost portion of the leverage ratio exposure measure and variation margin paid to counterparties is deducted from the leverage ratio exposure measure related to receivables recognized as an asset on the balance sheet, provided certain conditions are met. Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions are shown under derivative exposure in table leverage ratio common disclosure. The effective notional amount of written credit derivatives, i.e., the notional reduced by any negative fair value changes that have been incorporated in Tier 1 capital is included in the leverage ratio exposure measure; the resulting exposure measure is further reduced by the effective notional amount of a purchased credit derivative on the same reference name provided certain conditions are met.

The SFT component includes the gross receivables for SFTs, which are netted with SFT payables if specific conditions are met. In addition to the gross exposure a regulatory add-on for the counterparty credit risk is included.

The off-balance sheet exposure component follows the credit risk conversion factors (CCF) of the standardized approach for credit risk (0 %, 20 %, 50 %, or 100 %), which depend on the risk category subject to a floor of 10 %.

The other on-balance sheet exposure component (excluding derivatives and SFTs) reflects the accounting values of the assets (excluding derivatives and SFTs) as well as regulatory adjustments for asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital.

The following tables show the leverage ratio exposure and the leverage ratio, both on a fully loaded basis, on the disclosure tables of the implementing technical standards (ITS) which were adopted by the European Commission via Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/200 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on February 16, 2016:

Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Total assets as per published financial statements	**1,591**	1,629
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	0	3
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(276)	(263)
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	20	25
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	102	109
Other adjustments	(90)	(107)
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	**1,348**	1,395

Leverage ratio common disclosure

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Total derivative exposures	177	215
Total securities financing transaction exposures	135	164
Total off-balance sheet exposures	102	109
Other Assets	948	924
Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital fully loaded	(15)	(17)
Tier 1 capital fully loaded	46.8	48.7
Total Exposures	1,348	1,395
Leverage Ratio – using a fully loaded definition of Tier 1 capital (in %)	3.5	3.5

Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio in 2016

As of December 31, 2016, our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.5 % compared to 3.5 % as of December 31, 2015, taking into account as of December 31, 2016 a fully loaded Tier 1 capital of € 46.8 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,348 billion (€ 48.7 billion and € 1,395 billion as of December 31, 2015, respectively).

Our CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio according to transitional provisions was 4.1 % as of December 31, 2016, calculated as Tier 1 capital according to transitional rules of € 55.5 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,350 billion. The exposure measure under transitional rules is € 2 billion higher compared to the fully loaded exposure measure as the asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital are lower under transitional rules.

Over the year 2016, our leverage ratio exposure decreased by € 48 billion to € 1,348 billion. This principally reflects a decrease in derivative exposures of € 38 billion primarily related to lower add-ons for potential future exposure and effective notional amounts of written credit derivatives after offsetting. Furthermore, there was a decrease of € 29 billion in SFT exposures reflecting the overall decrease on the balance sheet in the SFT related items (securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed, under both accrual and fair value accounting, and receivables from prime brokerage). In addition, off-balance sheet exposures decreased by € 7 billion corresponding to lower notional amounts for irrevocable lending commitments and contingent liabilities. The mentioned decreases in leverage ratio exposure are partly offset by an increase of € 25 billion in other assets, principally from higher cash and central bank balances on our balance sheet partly offset by reductions on our balance sheet in non-derivative trading assets, loans and financial assets available for sale.

The decrease of the leverage ratio exposure in 2016 includes foreign exchange impacts of € 11 billion mainly due to the depreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar which was partly offset by its appreciation against the pound sterling.

Our leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of total assets under IFRS to total equity under IFRS was 25 as of December 31, 2016 compared to 24 as of December 31, 2015.

For main drivers of the Tier 1 capital development please refer to section “Regulatory Capital” in this report.

Liquidity Risk

Funding Risk Management

Deutsche Bank's primary tool for monitoring and managing funding risk is the Funding Matrix. The Funding Matrix assesses the Group's structural funding profile for the greater than one year time horizon. To produce the Funding Matrix, all funding-relevant assets and liabilities are mapped into time buckets corresponding to their contractual or modeled maturities. This allows the Group to identify expected excesses and shortfalls in term liabilities over assets in each time bucket, facilitating the management of potential liquidity exposures.

The liquidity maturity profile is based on contractual cash flow information. If the contractual maturity profile of a product does not adequately reflect the liquidity maturity profile, it is replaced by modeling assumptions. Short-term balance sheet items (<1yr) or matched funded structures (asset and liabilities directly matched with no liquidity risk) can be excluded from the term analysis.

The bottom-up assessment by individual business line is combined with a top-down reconciliation against the Group's IFRS balance sheet. From the cumulative term profile of assets and liabilities beyond 1 year, any long-funded surpluses or short-funded gaps in the Group's maturity structure can be identified. The cumulative profile is thereby built up starting from the above 10 year bucket down to the above 1 year bucket.

The strategic liquidity planning process, which incorporates the development of funding supply and demand across business units, together with the bank's targeted key liquidity and funding metrics, provides the key input parameter for our annual capital markets issuance plan. Upon approval by the Management Board the capital markets issuance plan establishes issuing targets for securities by tenor, volume and instrument. We also maintain a stand-alone U.S. dollar and GBP funding matrix which limits the maximum short position in any time bucket (>1 year to >10 years) to € 10 billion and € 5 billion respectively. This supplements the risk appetite for our aggregate currency funding matrix which requires us to maintain a positive funding position in any time bucket (>1 year to > 10 years).

Liquidity Reserves

Liquidity reserves comprise available cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities (includes government, agency and government guaranteed) as well as other unencumbered central bank eligible assets.

The volume of our liquidity reserves is a function of our expected daily 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 will largely keep the proceeds of such liabilities in cash or highly liquid securities as a stress mitigant. Accordingly, the total volume of our liquidity reserves will fluctuate as a function of the level of short-term wholesale liabilities held, although this has no material impact on our overall liquidity position under stress. Our liquidity reserves include only assets that are freely transferable within the Group, or can be applied against local entity stress outflows. We hold the vast majority of our liquidity reserves centrally, at our parent and our foreign branches with further reserves held at key locations in which we are active. While we hold our reserves across major currencies, their size and composition are subject to regular senior management review.

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

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € bn.	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value
Available cash and cash equivalents (held primarily at central banks)	178	178	98	98
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	136	136	75	75
Subsidiaries	42	42	23	23
Highly liquid securities (includes government, government guaranteed and agency securities)	27	25	100	94
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	25	24	78	73
Subsidiaries	2	1	22	21
Other unencumbered central bank eligible securities	14	9	17	13
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	9	6	14	11
Subsidiaries	5	3	3	2
Total liquidity reserves	**219**	**212**	215	205
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	171	166	167	159
Subsidiaries	48	46	48	46

As of December 31, 2016, our liquidity reserves amounted to € 219 billion compared with € 215 billion as of December 31, 2015. Although the net growth in Liquidity Reserves was only € 3 billion, the cash and cash equivalents increased by € 80 billion, while the unencumbered securities decreased by € 76 billion. This was largely driven by actions taken during the year to increase secured funding outstandings, as well as more general reductions in business inventory in particular during the last quarter of 2016. This was considered a prudent short-term measure in light of a challenging environment for the Group during this time. Our average liquidity reserves during the year were € 212.4 billion compared with € 202.2 billion during 2015. In the table above the carrying value represents the market value of our liquidity reserves while the liquidity value reflects our assumption of the value that could be obtained, primarily through secured funding, taking into account the experience observed in secured funding markets at times of stress.

Capital Requirements and Adequacy

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 is based on the regulatory principles of consolidation.

When referring to results according to full application of the final CRR/CRD 4 framework (without consideration of applicable transitional methodology) we use the term “CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded”. In some cases, CRR/CRD 4 maintains transitional rules that had been adopted in earlier capital adequacy frameworks through Basel 2 or Basel 2.5. These relate e.g. to the risk weighting of certain categories of assets and include rules permitting the grandfathering of equity investments at a risk-weight of 100 %. In this regard, we assume in our CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded methodology for a limited subset of equity positions 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 by end of 2017.

This section refers to the capital adequacy of the group of institutions consolidated for banking regulatory purposes pursuant to the CRR and the German Banking Act (“Kreditwesengesetz” or “KWG”). Therein not included are insurance companies or companies outside the finance sector. Our insurance companies are included in an additional capital adequacy (also “solvency margin”) calculation under the German Solvency Regulation for Financial Conglomerates. Our solvency margin as a financial conglomerate remains dominated by our banking activities.

Risk-Weighted Assets

The Pillar 1 CET 1 minimum capital requirement applicable to the Group is 4.50 % of risk-weighted assets (RWA). The Pillar 1 total capital requirement of 8.00 % demands further resources that may be met with up to 1.50 % Additional Tier 1 capital and up to 2.00 % Tier 2 capital.

The risk-weighted assets comprise the total of credit, market and operational risks. In the calculation of the risk-weighted assets the Deutsche Bank uses internal models for all three risk types which were approved by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht („BaFin“). We establish a counterparty Credit Valuation Adjustment (“CVA”) for OTC derivative transactions to cover expected credit losses. The adjustment amount is determined by assessing the potential credit exposure to a given counterparty and taking into account any collateral held, the effect of any relevant netting arrangements, expected loss given default and the credit risk, based on available market information, including CDS spreads. Our advanced IRBA coverage ratio, excluding Postbank, exceeded, with 97,3 % by exposure value (“EAD”) as well as with 93,4 % by RWA as of December 31, 2016, the European regulatory requirement, remaining nearly unchanged from the levels at December 31, 2015 (97,0 % EAD and 92,8 % by RWA), using applicable measures according to Section 11 SolvV. These ratios excluded the exposures permanently assigned to the standardized approach (according to Article 150 CRR), other IRBA exposure as well as securitization positions. The regulatory minimum requirements with regard to the respective coverage ratio thresholds have been met at all times.

Deutsche Bank’s market risk component is a multiple of the value-at-risk figure, which is calculated for regulatory purposes based on our internal and BaFin approved models. Starting with December 31, 2011, the market risk component includes a multiple of the stressed value-at-risk and the value-at-risk, as well as the incremental risk charge and the comprehensive risk measure on the Group’s correlation trading portfolio. All of which are all calculated on the basis of the Group’s BaFin approved internal models. The market risk component also includes securitizations in the trading book outside the correlation trading portfolio measured with the standardized approach according to CRR. Further standard calculation approaches are used for remaining market risk positions.

For operational risk calculations, the Group uses the so-called Advanced Measurement Approach (“AMA”) pursuant to Articles 321 to 324 CRR.

The RWA for CVA covering the risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty risk in connection with OTC derivative exposures are predominantly calculated on our own internal model as approved by BaFin.

Risk-weighted assets of the Deutsche Bank Group

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4
Credit risk	220,345	242,019
Settlement risk	36	9
Credit Valuation Adjustment	9,416	15,877
Market risk	33,762	49,553
Operational risk	92,675	89,923
Total risk-weighted assets	**356,235**	397,382

Regulatory Capital

The total regulatory capital pursuant to the effective regulations as of year-end 2016 comprises Tier 1 and Tier 2 (T2) capital. Tier 1 capital is subdivided into Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital consists primarily of common share capital (reduced by own holdings) including related share premium accounts, retained earnings (including losses for the financial year, if any) and accumulated other comprehensive income, subject to regulatory adjustments (i.e., prudential filters and deductions). Prudential filters for CET 1, according to Articles 32 to 35 CRR, include (i) securitization gain on sale, (ii) cash flow hedges and changes in the value of own liabilities, and (iii) additional value adjustments. CET 1 capital deductions comprise (i) intangible assets, (ii) deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, (iii) negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts, (iv) net defined benefit pension fund assets, (v) reciprocal cross holdings in the capital of financial sector entities and, (vi) significant and non-significant investments in the capital (CET 1, AT1, T2) of financial sector entities above certain thresholds. All items not deducted (i.e., amounts below the threshold) are subject to risk-weighting.

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital consists of AT1 capital instruments and related share premium accounts as well as noncontrolling interests qualifying for inclusion in consolidated AT1, and during the transitional period grandfathered instruments eligible under earlier frameworks. To qualify as AT1 under CRR/CRD 4, instruments must have principal loss absorption through a conversion to common shares or a write-down mechanism allocating losses at a trigger point and must also meet further requirements (perpetual with no incentive to redeem; institution must have full dividend/coupon discretion at all times, etc.).

Tier 2 (T2) capital comprises eligible capital instruments, the related share premium accounts and subordinated long-term debt, certain loan loss provisions and noncontrolling interests that qualify for inclusion in consolidated T2. To qualify as T2, capital instruments or subordinated debt must have an original maturity of at least five years. Moreover, eligible capital instruments may inter alia not contain an incentive to redeem, a right of investors to accelerate repayment, or a credit sensitive dividend feature.

Capital instruments that no longer qualify as AT1 or T2 capital under the CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded rules are subject to grandfathering rules during transitional period and are phased out from 2013 to 2022 with their recognition capped at 60 % in 2016 and the cap decreasing by 10 % every year.

Overview of Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to CRR/CRD 4

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments[1]	59,104	62,042
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	(11,321)	(9,613)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**47,782**	52,429
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	11,191	11,157
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	(3,488)	(5,365)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**7,703**	5,793
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)	**55,486**	58,222
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	6,988	6,622
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(316)	(323)
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**6,672**	6,299
Total Regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**62,158**	64,522
Total risk-weighted assets	**356,235**	397,382
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.4	13.2
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	15.6	14.7
Total capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	17.4	16.2

1 Reflects the Management Board's decision to propose a dividend per share of € 0.19 for 2015 and 2016 taking into consideration the expected shares to be issued before the Annual General Meeting in May 2017.

Our CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2016 amounted to € 55.5 billion, consisting of a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital of € 47.8 billion and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital of € 7.7 billion. The CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital was € 2.7 billion lower than at the end of 2015, primarily driven by a decrease in CET 1 capital of € 4.6 billion since year end 2015 while AT1 capital increased by € 1.9 billion in the same period.

The € 4.6 billion decrease of CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital was largely the result of increased regulatory adjustments due to the higher phase-in rate of 60 % in 2016 compared to 40 % in 2015 and the net loss attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components of € 1.4 billion in 2016. The Decision (EU) (2015/4) of the ECB requires the recognition of the year end loss in CET 1 capital. On March 5, 2017 the Management Board decided to recommend a dividend of € 0.19 for 2015 and 2016 to the 2017 Annual General Meeting scheduled to take place in May 2017, taking into account expected shares following the Bank’s proposed capital increase. Based on this new decision, regulatory capital as of year end 2016 was impacted by an accrual deduction of € 0.4 billion. This dividend accrual is in line with ECB Decision (EU) (2015/4) on the recognition of interim or year-end profits in CET 1 capital. The positive year-on year effect of € 0.6 billion under the CRR/CRD 4 transitional rules resulting from the reversal of the 15 % threshold related deductions due to the sale of our participation in Hua Xia Bank was more than offset by a number of negative effects including remeasurement losses relating to defined benefit pension plans of € 0.5 billion as well as an additional capital deduction of € 0.3 billion that was imposed on Deutsche Bank effective from October 2016 onwards based on a notification by the ECB pursuant to Article 16(1)(c), 16(2)(b) and (j) of Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013.

The € 1.9 billion increase in CRR/CRD 4 AT1 capital was mainly the result of reduced regulatory adjustments (€ 1.9 billion lower than at year end 2015) that were phased out from AT1 capital. These items reflect the residual amount of certain CET 1 deductions that are subtracted from CET 1 capital under fully loaded rules, but are allowed to reduce AT1 capital during the transitional period. The phase-in rate for these deductions on the level of CET 1 capital icreased to 60 % in 2016 (40 % in 2015) and decreased correspondingly on the level of AT1 capital to 40 % in 2016 (60 % in 2015).

Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2016 was € 46.8 billion, compared to € 48.7 billion at the end of 2015. Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital amounted to € 42.3 billion as of December 31, 2016, compared to € 44.1 billion as of December 31, 2015. Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Additional Tier 1 capital amounted to € 4.6 billion as per end of December 2016, unchanged compared to year end 2015.

The decrease of our fully loaded CET 1 capital of € 1.8 billion compared to year end 2015 capital was largely the result of our negative net income of € 1.4 billion and the dividend accrual of € 0.4 billion. The positive year-on-year effect of € 1.8 billion resulting from the reversal of the 15 % threshold-related deductions due to the sale of our participation in Hua Xia Bank was almost entirely offset by a number of negative effects including higher CET 1 capital deductions of deferred tax assets on unused tax losses of € 0.5 billion, remeasurement losses related to defined benefit pension plans of € 0.5 billion, the additional capital deduction of € 0.3 billion that was imposed on Deutsche Bank effective from October 2016 onwards and a further decrease of € 0.5 billion mainly driven by net unrealized losses on financial assets available for sale.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) requires banks to identify and assess risks, maintain sufficient capital to face these risks and apply appropriate risk-management techniques to maintain adequate capitalization on an ongoing and forward-looking basis, i.e., internal capital supply to exceed internal capital demand (figures are described in more detail in the section “Internal Capital Adequacy”).

At a Group level, we comply with ICAAP as required under Pillar 2 of Basel 3 and its local implementation in Germany, the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk), through a Group-wide risk management and governance framework, methodologies, processes and infrastructure.

In line with MaRisk and Basel requirements, the key instruments to help us maintain our adequate capitalization on an ongoing and forward looking basis are:

– A strategic planning process which aligns risk strategy and appetite with commercial objectives;
– A continuous monitoring process against approved risk, leverage and capital targets set;
– Regular risk, leverage and capital reporting to management; and
– An economic capital and stress testing framework which also includes specific stress tests to underpin our recovery monitoring processes.

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 has been further aligned with the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework in the first quarter 2016. Consequently, goodwill and other intangible assets are now deducted from Pillar 2 capital supply, instead of being added to the capital demand. The prior year information has been revised.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Capital supply		
Shareholders' equity	59,833	62,678
Fair value gains on own debt and debt valuation adjustments, subject to own credit risk	(440)	(407)
Defined benefit pension fund assets[2]	(945)	(1,173)
Deferred tax assets	(8,666)	(7,762)
Additional valuation adjustments[3]	(1,398)	(1,877)
Expected loss shortfall	(297)	(106)
Home loans and savings protection	(231)	(291)
Holdings of own capital instruments	(45)	(62)
Fair value adjustments for assets reclassified where no matched funding is available[4]	(557)	(147)
Noncontrolling interests[5]	0	0
Intangible assets	(8,982)	(10,078)
Hybrid tier 1 capital instruments	11,259	11,962
Tier 2 capital instruments	8,003	8,016
Capital supply	**57,534**	60,754
Total economic capital demand		
Credit risk	13,105	13,685
Market risk	14,593	17,436
Operational risk	10,488	10,243
Business risk	5,098	5,931
Diversification benefit	(7,846)	(8,852)
Capital demand	**35,438**	38,442
Internal capital adequacy ratio	**162 %**	158 %

1 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.
2 Reported as net assets (assets minus liabilities) of a defined benefit pension fund, i.e., applicable for overfunded pension plans.
3 As applied in the regulatory capital section.
4 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.
5 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 162 % as of December 31, 2016, compared with 158 % as of December 31, 2015. The change of the ratio was due to the fact that capital supply decreased proportionately less than the capital demand did. Shareholders' equity decreased by € 2.8 billion mainly driven by lower net income attributable to our shareholders. Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments decreased by € 703 million mainly driven by the redemption of instruments. The decrease in capital demand was driven by lower economic capital requirements as explained in the section "Risk Profile".

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.

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Compensation Report

The Compensation Report provides information on the principles and the amount of the compensation of the Management Board and Supervisory Board members of Deutsche Bank AG. It complies with the requirements of Section 285 No. 9 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the German Accounting Standard No. 17 "Reporting on Executive Body Remuneration, the German regulation on the supervisory requirements for compensation systems of banks (Instituts-Vergütungsverordnung) as well as the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Introduction

The 2016 Compensation Report provides detailed compensation information with regard to the overall Deutsche Bank Group.

The compensation report comprises the following three sections:

Management Board Compensation Report

The first section of the Report sets out the structure and design of the compensation system for the members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG. It presents the compensation system for the 2016 financial year, for which variable compensation structure was supplemented by an additional component compared to the compensation system for the 2015 financial year. Following the presentation of the existing compensation structures, the compensation system applicable as of the 2017 financial year, on the approval of which the General Meeting will vote in May 2017, is introduced. In addition, the report contains information on the individual compensation granted by the Supervisory Board to the members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG.

Employee Compensation Report

The second section of the compensation report discloses information with regard to the compensation system and structure that applies to the employees in Deutsche Bank Group (except for Deutsche Postbank AG, which publishes a separate Compensation Report). The report provides details on the New Compensation Framework that was introduced in 2016 and it outlines the decisions on Variable Compensation for 2016. Furthermore, this part contains quantitative disclosures specific to employees identified as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) in accordance with the German Regulation on the Supervisory Requirements for Compensation Systems of Banks (Institutsvergütungsverordnung, "InstVV").

Supervisory Board Report and Disclosure

The third section provides information on the structure and level of compensation for Supervisory Board members of Deutsche Bank AG.

The report complies with the requirements of Section 314 (1) No. 6 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, "HGB"), the German Accounting Standard No. 17 ("DRS 17") "Reporting on Executive Body Remuneration", CRR, InstVV, and the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Management Board Compensation Report

Management Board Compensation Governance

Compensation Control Committee	Supervisory Board	Annual General Meeting
Prepares the resolutions about the compensation system and the compensation level and presents these to the Supervisory Board.	Takes decisions about the compensation system and the compensation level. The concluded compensation system is presented to the Annual General Meeting.	Takes decision about the approval of the compensation system.

The Supervisory Board, as a plenary body, is responsible for the structuring of the compensation system for the members of the Management Board as well as for determining their individual compensation. The Supervisory Board is supported by the Compensation Control Committee. The Compensation Control Committee controls and supports the appropriate structuring of the compensation system and prepares the resolutions of the Supervisory Board regarding the individual compensation of the Management Board members. In addition, the Compensation Control Committee and/or the Supervisory Board will consult independent external consultants where this is considered necessary.

The Compensation Control Committee currently comprises four members. In accordance with regulatory requirements, at least one must have sufficient expertise and professional experience in the area of risk management and risk controlling and at least one other must be an employee representative.

The Supervisory Board regularly reviews the compensation system for the members of the Management Board. In the case of a change or restructuring of the compensation framework, the Supervisory Board also uses the possibility provided in the German Act on the Appropriateness of Management Board Remuneration (Gesetz zur Angemessenheit der Vorstandsvergütung – VorstAG) for the General Meeting to approve the system of compensation for Management Board members.

The Supervisory Board presented the compensation system for the 2016 financial year to the General Meeting for approval in May 2016. However, the General Meeting did not grant majority approval. Due to this voting result, the Supervisory Board subsequently amended the compensation system for Management Board members with effect from January 1, 2017. In May 2017, the General Meeting will be given the opportunity to vote on a resolution on the approval of the changed compensation system.

Principles of the Management Board Compensation and the Compensation System

Numerous factors are to be considered when structuring the compensation system and determining individual compensation. These factors can be summarized as specific remuneration principles. The following overview shows the core remuneration principles which have an impact on both the compensation system and the individual remuneration and must therefore be taken into consideration by the Supervisory Board when passing a resolution on questions of remuneration.

When passing a resolution on the structure and determination of compensation, the Supervisory Board considers in particular:

Governance	The structuring of the compensation system and determination of individual remuneration takes place within the framework of the statutory and regulatory requirements. The Supervisory Board's objective is to offer, within the regulatory requirements, a compensation package that continues to be in line with customary market practices and is therefore competitive.
Group Strategy	Through the structure of the compensation system the members of the Management Board are to be motivated to achieve the objectives set out in the Bank's strategies, to work continuously towards the positive development of the Group and to avoid unreasonably high risks.
Collective and Individual Performance of the Management Board Members	The variable, performance-related compensation is determined on the basis of the level of achievement of previously agreed objectives. For this purpose, collective and Deutsche Bank Group-related objectives applying equally to all Management Board members are set. In addition, the Supervisory Board sets individual objectives for each member of the Management Board separately, which particularly take into account the development of the business, infrastructure or regional areas of responsibility.
Regulatory or other compensation caps	Pursuant to the regulatory approaches under CRD 4, the ratio of fixed to variable compensation is generally limited to 1:1 (cap regulation), i.e., the amount of variable compensation must not exceed that of fixed compensation. However, lawmakers have also stipulated that shareholders can resolve to relax the requirement by setting the ratio of fixed to variable compensation to 1:2. In May 2014, the General Meeting approved the aforementioned setting to 1:2 with a large majority of 90.84 %. The compensation system resolved by the Supervisory Board also provides fixed caps for the individual variable compensation components. In addition, the Supervisory Board is entitled to set an additional cap for the total compensation of the individual members of the Management Board. In the 2017 financial year, the additional cap is € 9.85 million.
Sustainability Aspects	The total variable compensation for Management Board members is currently only to be granted on a deferred basis. Since 2017, a portion of at least 75 % of the deferred variable compensation is to be granted in the form of equity-based compensation components, which only vest no less than five years after the grant in one tranche (cliff vesting) and are subject to an additional retention period of one year. The remaining portion is to be granted as non-equity based compensation component and to vest in identical tranches over a period of four years. During the deferral and retention period, deferred compensation is subject to specific forfeiture provisions.
Interests of the Shareholders	When designing the specific structure of the compensation system, determining individual compensation amounts, and structuring its delivery and allocation, the focus is on establishing a close link between the interests of both the Management Board members and shareholders. While defining the variable compensation, this is achieved through the utilization of clearly defined key financial figures which are directly linked to the performance of Deutsche Bank and, since 2017, granting equity-based compensation components amounting to at least 75 % of the total variable compensation. When determining the variable compensation, the equity-based compensation components are directly linked to the performance of the Deutsche Bank share price, and only become eligible for payment after a period of several years.

The compensation system and the compensation structures it encompasses are reflected in the individual Management Board members' contracts.

Compensation Structure until 2016

The Supervisory Board changed the structure of the compensation system for Management Board members for the 2016 financial year compared to the compensation system in 2015. The changed compensation system thereby follows the reorganization of the Bank's leadership structure. Effective January 1, 2016, all four core business divisions (front offices) are represented directly by members on the Management Board. For Management Board members with front office responsibility, the previous variable compensation components were supplemented by the newly introduced Division Performance Award which sought to reflect market requirements and ensure competitive pay levels. In addition to the implementation of the aforementioned component, the target and maximum figures of the variable compensation components were adjusted.

Compensation structure and compensation elements

	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	Base salary + Contribution to the company pension plan	Base salary + Contribution to the company pension plan
Variable compensation	Annual Performance Award (APA) + Long Term Performance Award (LTPA) + Division Performance Award (DPA)	Annual Performance Award (APA) + Long Term Performance Award (LTPA)

The compensation system for the 2016 financial year consists of non-performance-related and performance-related components.

Non-Performance-Related Components (Fixed Compensation)

The fixed compensation is not linked to performance and consists primarily of a base salary as well as contributions to the company pension plan.

in €	2016	2015
Base salary		
Co-Chairmen	3,800,000	3,800,000
Ordinary Board member	2,400,000	2,400,000

in €	2016	2015
Contributions to the company pension plan		
Co-Chairmen	650,000	650,000
Ordinary Board member (CIB)[1]	2,000,000	0
Ordinary Board member (GM/AM)[1]	1,000,000	0
Ordinary Board member (PW&CC)	650,000	400,000
Ordinary Board member (Infrastructure/Region)	400,000	400,000

1 In 2015, the Co-Chairmen were responsible for these front-office divisions.

Additional non-performance-related components include “other benefits”. The “other benefits” comprise the monetary value of non-cash benefits such as company cars and driver services, insurance premiums, expenses for company-related social functions and security measures including payments, if applicable, of taxes on these benefits as well as taxable reimbursements of expenses.

Performance-Related Components (Variable Compensation)

The variable compensation is performance-related and consists of the three components Annual Performance Award, Long-Term Performance Award and Division Performance Award.

Annual Performance Award (APA)

The APA rewards the achievement of the Bank’s short and medium-term business policy and corporate objectives that were set as part of the objective setting agreement for the respective financial year’s performance evaluation. Not only is financial success taken into account in the process, but also the conduct towards staff members and clients as part of carrying out business activities. As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level.

For the 2016 financial year, the following Group-wide key financial figures, which apply equally to all Management Board members, were agreed:

– Category Capital: Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET 1) and Leverage Ratio,
– Category Costs: Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR),
– Category Competencies: Value added,
– Categories Culture/Clients: Employee Commitment, Behavior and Reputation.

In assessing the individual performance component, a quantitative objective from the categories Capital/Costs/Competencies and a qualitative objective from the categories Culture/Clients was agreed with each Management Board member.

Altogether, the sum of Group-wide and individually agreed objectives amounts to a maximum of 80 % of the overall APA, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. The Supervisory Board can decide merely on the remaining portion to reward outstanding contributions, including project specific contributions as an exercise of its discretionary authority. If the objectives are not achieved, an APA will not be granted.

Long-Term Performance Award (LTPA)

The level of the LTPA is determined on the basis of the relative performance of the Deutsche Bank share in comparison to selected peer institutions (Relative Total Shareholder Return, RTSR) on the basis of a three-year assessment and, through the additional inclusion of non-financial parameters (so-called Culture & Clients factor), it is also oriented towards how the targets are achieved.

If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return of Deutsche Bank is greater than 100 %, then the value of the RTSR portion increases proportionately to an upper limit of 150 % of the target figure. If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return is lower than 100 %, the value declines disproportionately. If the three-year average of the RTSR does not exceed 60 %, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

The peer group for the RTSR comprises the following institutions: BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Barclays, Credit Suisse, UBS, Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley.

The collective objective for all members of the Management Board for the 2016 financial year was to install a robust control environment for Deutsche Bank Group. For an assessment of the objective as “excellent”, 150 % of the Culture & Client Factor target figure is assigned, 100 % for “good”, and 50 % for “average”. For “below average”, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

Division Performance Award (DPA)

The DPA rewards the achievement of the Bank’s short and medium-term business policy and strategic objectives established in the context of the objective setting process for the performance evaluation for the respective year. The key objectives underlying the determination of the DPA are designed to contribute to the applicable business policy and strategic objectives of the relevant division, in line with its business and risk strategy and the individual objectives set separately for each member of the Management Board on the basis of the member’s area of responsibility.

As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level. If the objectives were not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that a DPA will not be granted.

Maximum Compensation

Following the implementation of the regulatory requirements and based on the aforementioned individual compensation components for the 2016 financial year, the following values for the Management Board members are as follows:

Total Compensation/Target and Maximum Values

	2016					2015
in €	Base salary	APA	LTPA	DPA	Total compensation	Total compensation
Co-Chairmen						
Target	3,800,000	1,500,000	3,800,000	0	9,100,000	9,100,000
Maximum	3,800,000	3,000,000	5,700,000	0	12,500,000	12,500,000
Ordinary Board member (CIB)[1]						
Target	2,400,000	1,650,000	2,800,000	1,650,000	8,500,000	0
Maximum	2,400,000	3,300,000	4,200,000	3,300,000	13,200,000	0
Ordinary Board member (GM/AM)[1]						
Target	2,400,000	1,200,000	2,200,000	1,200,000	7,000,000	0
Maximum	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,300,000	2,400,000	10,500,000	0
Ordinary Board member (PW&CC)						
Target	2,400,000	800,000	1,800,000	800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Maximum	2,400,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	1,600,000	8,300,000	8,000,000
Ordinary Board member (Infrastructure/Region)						
Target	2,400,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	0	5,800,000	5,800,000
Maximum	2,400,000	2,000,000	3,600,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000

1 In 2015, the Co-Chairmen were responsible for these front-office divisions.

The total compensation of a Management Board member is subject to a separate cap of € 9.85 million which has been set by the Supervisory Board for the overall total compensation for the 2016 financial year. Consequently, compensation is capped at a maximum of € 9.85 million, even where the level of the target achievement would result in higher compensation.

Compensation Structure as of January 2017

– Simplification of Compensation Structures
– Obvious link between compensation and previously agreed objectives
– Strong emphasis on the interests of the shareholders

The structures of the compensation system applicable as of the 2017 financial year are set out below, highlighting the changes to the previously applicable system and giving the reasons for the individual changes. In May 2017, the General Meeting will be given the opportunity to pass a resolution on the approval of the changed compensation system.

Structure und compensation elements of the new compensation system

Fixed compensation
- Base salary
- +
- Contribution to the company pension plan

Variable compensation
- Short-Term Award
  - Group component
  - Individual component
- +
- Long-Term Award

The compensation system applicable as of January 2017 continues to consist of non performance-related (fixed) and performance-related (variable) components.

Non-Performance-Related Components (Fixed Compensation)

The fixed compensation is not linked to performance and consists of the base salary, contributions to the company pension plan and “other benefits”.

Various factors were considered when determining the appropriate level of the base salary. First, the base salary rewards general assumption of the office of Management Board member and the related overall responsibility of the individual Management Board members. In addition, the compensation paid in the comparable market is taken into account when determining the amount of the base salary. However, a market comparison must take into consideration that the regulatory requirements pursuant to the InstVV set a cap for variable compensation at 200 % of the fixed compensation. Accordingly, the fixed compensation must be determined in a way that ensures competitive compensation in line with market practice while taking into account the aforementioned requirements. The regulatory cap was implemented in 2014; as a consequence, the overall base salaries were increased, and in May 2014, the General Meeting approved the respective increases by a large majority.

The InstVV provides for the possibility to define contributions to the company pension plan as fixed compensation and thus to include these in the basis for calculating the ratio between fixed and variable compensation components. The Supervisory Board reviews the previous entitlement structure of the contributions to the company pension plan and- if applicable - adjusts it.

Additional non-performance-related components include “other benefits”. The “other benefits” comprise the monetary value of non-cash benefits such as company cars and driver services, insurance premiums, expenses for company-related social functions and security measures including payments, if applicable, of taxes on these benefits as well as taxable reimbursements of expenses.

Performance-Related Components (Variable Compensation)

For the 2016 financial year, the variable compensation components were supplemented by a newly introduced component, the Division Performance Award. The implementation of the new component sought to reflect and reward the specific characteristics of the front offices represented on the Management Board in the related objectives. In May 2016, the changes to the system did not receive majority approval by the General Meeting. With respect to the newly implemented compensation component, it was criticized that the structure had become even more complex and less transparent, the introduction of compensation components for only part of the Management Board was not comprehensible and linking the component with the underlying objectives was not convincing.

In light of the criticism expressed, the Supervisory Board substantially simplified the structures of the variable compensation for 2017 and linked compensation to transparent performance criteria. However, the structure still allows for the agreement of individual and divisional objectives alongside collective objectives and makes it possible to achieve competitive pay levels in line with market practice on the basis of the respective member’s area of responsibility and, at the same time, also meets in this respect the regulatory requirements.

The entire variable compensation is performance-related. As of the 2017 financial year, variable compensation will consist of a short term component and a long term component:

– the Short Term Award and
– the Long Term Award.

Short-Term Award (STA)

The STA is linked to the achievement of short term and long term objectives. Objectives include collective objectives to be achieved by the Management Board as a whole and individual objectives whose achievement level is determined separately for each member of the Management Board.

In order to clearly distinguish collective objectives from individual objectives, the STA is divided into two components:

– the Group Component and
– the Individual Component.

Group Component

The objectives to be achieved form the basis for the calculation of the Group component as part of the STA. The key objective of the Group component is to link the variable compensation for the Management Board to the overall performance of the Bank.

In 2016, the Management Board decided to align part of the variable compensation for non-tariff employees of the Bank more closely with Group performance. This seeks to reward the contribution of all employees to the financial results of the Bank and the achievements in the implementation of the our strategy. Management Board compensation is also closely linked to the performance of the Bank using selected key financial figures. The Supervisory Board decided to align the compensation system for the Management Board members more closely with the compensation system for employees. This is achieved by using the performance metrics underlying the Group component in the compensation system for employees as the reference value for the Group component of the STA as of 2017.

In accordance with our targets originally announced in October 2015, four performance metrics constituting important indicators for the capital, risk, cost and return profile of the Bank form the reference value for the Group Component of the STA:

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (fully loaded)	The Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of the Bank in relation to their risk-weighted assets.
Leverage Ratio	The Bank´s Tier 1 capital as a percentage of its total leverage exposure pursuant in line with CRR/CRD 4.
Adjusted costs	Total noninterest expenses, excluding restructuring and severance, litigation, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and policyholder benefits and claims.
Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE)	Net income (or loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders as a percentage of average tangible shareholders’ equity. The latter is the shareholders’ equity on the bank´s balance sheet, excluding goodwill and other intangible assets.

At the end of a financial year, the Supervisory Board establishes how each of these performance metrics developed compared to the published target figures and determines an achievement level for each performance metric.

The Supervisory Board regularly reviews the selection of the performance metrics. The above four objectives are equally weighted at up to 25 % in the determination of the Group Component of the STA, depending on the achievement level. If, overall, the performance metric-based objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that a Group component will not be granted.

Individual Component

The individual component of the STA rewards the achievement of short and medium-term individual and front office-related objectives. These objectives are established by the Supervisory Board as part of the objective setting agreement for the respective financial year’s performance evaluation. The key objectives are designed to contribute to the applicable business policy and strategic objectives of the Bank, in line with each Management Board member’s area of responsibility. In the process, not merely financial success is taken into account, but also the conduct towards staff members and clients as part of carrying out business activities. Objectives for the individual components may for example include revenue developments in the course of the year, project-related targets, diversity objectives or other developments in employee or client satisfaction.

As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level. A maximum of three objectives per financial year is set for each Management Board member. The sum of individually agreed and business objectives amounts to a maximum of 90 % of the individual component of the STA, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. The Supervisory Board decides merely on the remaining portion of 10 % of the individual component to reward outstanding contributions, including project-specific contributions over the course of the financial year as an exercise of its discretionary authority. If, overall, the objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that an individual component will not be granted.

Minimum, Target and Maximum Values

The sum of Group-wide and individually agreed objectives amounts to a maximum of 40 % of the total variable compensation, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. This is designed to ensure that the individual objectives do not primarily determine the value of the variable compensation. If, overall, the objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that an STA will not be granted.

Long-Term Award (LTA)

The Supervisory Board decided to clearly focus on the achievement of long-term objectives when determining the variable compensation. Therefore, the target figure of the LTA constitutes a portion of no less than 60 % of the total variable target compensation. As with the short-term component, the Supervisory Board determines the collective and/or individual long-term objectives for the Management Board members. The achievement level is determined on the basis of the definition of clear performance metrics and/or factors which are to be agreed for these objectives at the beginning of a financial year.

60 % of the variable compensation, as a minimum, relate to the long-term component

The Supervisory Board determines a total of three objectives for each Management Board member. Compared to the previous compensation system, an additional third objective was added to the long-term component. Each objective is equally weighted at 1/3 in the assessment of the LTA.

The relative performance of the Deutsche Bank share in comparison to selected peer institutions remains an objective within the framework of the LTA. This objective is intended to promote the sustainable performance of the Deutsche Bank share. However, the portion of this objective of the LTA was decreased from 2/3 to 1/3 to achieve a better balance. The long-term nature of this objective is supported by the determination of the Relative Total Shareholder Return (RTSR) on the basis of a three-year assessment. The RTSR of Deutsche Bank is derived from the Total Shareholder Return of Deutsche Bank in relation to the average total shareholder returns of a select peer group (calculated in Euro). This LTA portion is calculated from the average of the annual RTSR for the last three financial years (compensation year and the two preceding years). If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return of Deutsche Bank is greater than 100 %, then the value of the RTSR portion increases proportionately to an upper limit of 150 % of the target figure, i.e., the value increases by 1 % for each percentage point above 100 %. If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return is lower than 100 %, the value declines disproportionately. If the relative total shareholder return is calculated to be in the range of less than 100 % to 80 %, the value of the Award portion is reduced for each lower percentage point by 2 percentage points. In the range between 80 % and 60 %, the value of the Award portion is reduced for each lower percentage point by 3 percentage points. If the three-year average of the RTSR does not exceed 60 %, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

The peer group used for the calculation of the relative total shareholder return is selected based on the criteria of generally comparable business activities, comparable size and international presence. The Supervisory Board critically reviewed the peer group as part of the design of the new compensation system and decided to adjust this group in comparison to the previously applicable group. In light of the business activities of the Bank, it was decided to remove the investment bank-centric financial institutions Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley from the peer group, due to the differing business strategy compared to a universal bank. However, the reduced peer group will be supplemented by HSBC, which is also used for comparison with respect to internal benchmarking purposes.

The peer group for the RTSR therefore comprises the following banks:

Peer Group of Deutsche Bank

BNP Paribas	Société Générale	Barclays	Credit Suisse	UBS
Bank of America	Citigroup	JP Morgan Chase	HSBC	

The second objective is linked to the growth and strengthening of the Bank. Within the notion of organic capital growth on a net basis, the Supervisory Board sets an objective designed to promote this growth.

As before, the third objective is taken from the category "Culture & Clients". In this context, the Supervisory sets an objective which is linked to corporate culture, client satisfaction and dealing with clients. This objective is linked to the sustainable development of the intrabank environment or designed to foster the development of the relationships to clients. As for the 2017 financial year, one objective set by the Supervisory Board for all Management Board members is again the evaluation of the control environment within the Deutsche Bank Group.

The Long Term Award can be a maximum of 150 % of the respective target figures.

Objectives

Objectives are established by the Supervisory Board as part of an objective setting agreement at the beginning of the respective financial year for purposes of performance evaluation. For all objectives, financial figures and/or factors are set from which the achievement level of the objectives is transparently derived. The leeway for the discretionary decision is strictly limited to 3 to 6 % with respect to the total variable compensation.

The allocation of the objectives to the individual compensation components is set out below.

	Relevant indicators	Relative weight
Short-Term Award (STA)	**Group component** [1]	
	CET1 ratio	25 %
	Leverage ratio	25 %
	Adjusted non-interest expenses	25 %
	Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE)	25 %
	Individual component (exemplary) [2]	
	Revenue Growth / IBIT y-o-y versus plan	30 %
	Project-related objectives (realisation, mangement)	30 %
	Employee Commitment Index (% y-o-y) / Diversity objectives	30 %
	Adjustment based on informed judgement	10 %
Long-Term Award (LTA) [3]	Relative total shareholder return	33,34 %
	Organic capital growth (net)	33,33 %
	´Culture & client factor´ / Control environment grade group	33,33 %

(1) Joint strategic key objectives which also form base for the assessment of the group component as part of the compensation system for the employees of DB Group
(2) Short-term individual and divisional objectives of quantitative and qualitative nature
(3) Long-term group-wide objections.

Maximum Compensation

The total compensation of a Management Board member is subject to caps. Due to regulatory requirements, the variable compensation is capped at 200 % of the fixed compensation. In addition, the Supervisory Board again set a cap of € 9.85 million for the overall total compensation for the 2017 financial year. Consequently, compensation is capped at a maximum of € 9.85 million, even where the level of the target achievement would result in higher compensation.

A detailed presentation of the figures will be provided in a separate document on the website of the Bank which is not part of the Management Report.

Long-Term Incentive and Sustainability

According to the requirements of the InstVV at least 60 % of the total Variable Compensation must be granted on a deferred basis. Not less than half of this deferred portion may comprise equity-based compensation components, while the remaining portion must be granted as deferred cash compensation. Both compensation components must be deferred over a multi-year period which, for the equity-based compensation components, must be followed by a retention period. During the period until payment or delivery, the compensation portions awarded on a deferred basis may be forfeited. A maximum of 40 % of the total Variable Compensation may be granted on a non-deferred basis. However, at least half of this must consist of equity-based compensation components and only the remaining portion may be paid out directly in cash. Of the total Variable Compensation, no more than a maximum of 20 % may be paid out in cash immediately, while at least 80 % are paid or delivered at a later date.

Since 2014, the total variable compensation for Management Board members is only granted on a deferred basis. The compensation system applicable up to and including 2016 provided that the short-term components (APA and DPA) were in principle granted in the form of non-equity-based compensation components (“Restricted Incentive Awards”). However, the long-term component (LTPA) was exclusively granted in the form of equity-based compensation components (“Restricted Equity Award“).

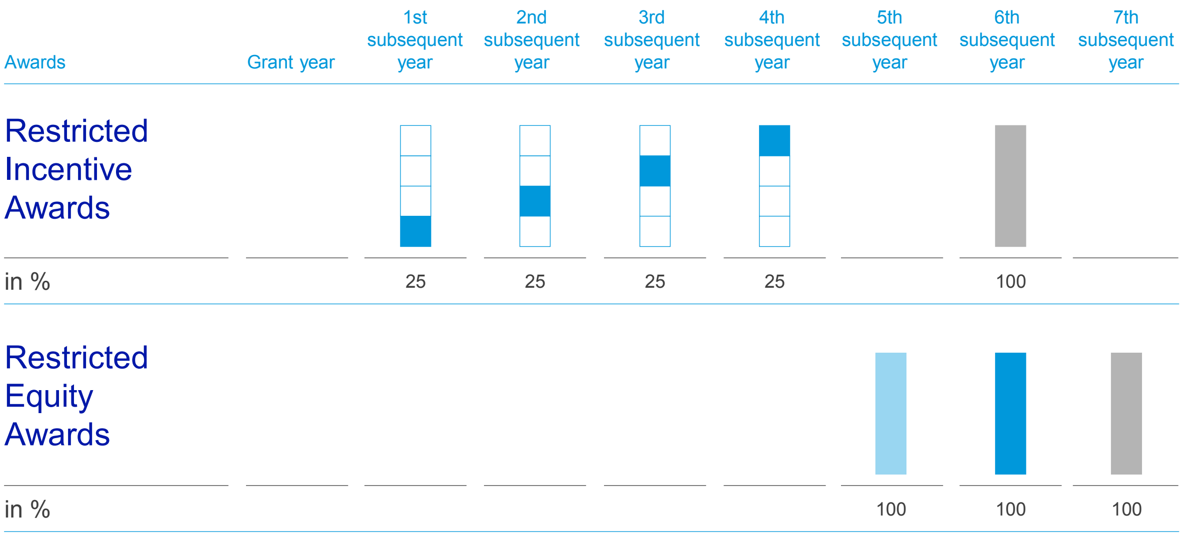
75 % of the variable compensation, as a minimum, is granted equity-based

In order to bind the Management Board members even closer to the performance of the Bank and the Deutsche Bank share price, the Supervisory Board decided that as of the 2017 financial year, the long-term component (LTA), and in fact no less than 75 % of the total variable compensation, will continue to be granted only in the form of restricted equity awards. Only the short-term component (STA), however, a maximum of 25 % of the total variable compensation, is granted in the form of Restricted Incentive Awards.

The Restricted Incentive Awards vest over a period of four years. Based on the new regulatory requirements, the Restricted Equity Awards vest after five years in one tranche (“cliff vesting”) and have an additional retention period of one year. Accordingly, Management Board members are first permitted to dispose of the equities after six years. During the deferral and retention period, the value of the Restricted Equity Awards is linked to the Bank’s share price and is therefore tied to the sustained performance of the Bank. Specific forfeiture provisions apply for Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards during the deferral and retention period.

The following chart shows the time period for the payment or the delivery of the variable compensation components in the five consecutive years following the grant year as well as the period of a possible clawback.

Timeframe for payment or delivery and non-forfeiture for the Management Board (from 2017)



- Vesting and/or non fortfeiture, aligned with payment or delivery.
- Vesting followed by a retention period until delivery; subject to individual fortfeiture conditions during the retention period.
- End of possibility to demand the return ('Clawback') of already paid/delivered compensation components.

Forfeiture Conditions/Clawback

Because some of the compensation components are deferred or spread out over several years (Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards) certain forfeiture conditions are applicable until vesting or the end of the retention periods, in order to create a long-term incentive. Awards may be fully or partially forfeited, for example, due to individual misconduct (including a breach of regulations) or termination for cause, and also due to a negative Group result or individual negative contributions to results. In addition, the Restricted Equity Award will be forfeited completely if the statutory or regulatory minimum requirements for the core capital ratio are not met during this period.

The draft of the amendment of the InstVV provides *inter alia* that so-called “clawback provisions” are to be agreed with the members of the management body (*Geschäftsleiter*) of significant institutions. Contrary to the forfeiture conditions, this clause allows the Supervisory Board to reclaim already paid out or delivered compensation components due to specific individual negative contributions to results made by the Management Board member. The Supervisory Board will agree such a clause with the Management Board members.

Limitations in the Event of Exceptional Developments

In the event of exceptional developments, the total compensation for each Management Board member is limited to a maximum amount. In addition, the Supervisory Board and the members of the Management Board agreed on a possible limitation of the variable compensation which is included in the service agreements of the Management Board members and according to which the variable compensation may be limited to amounts below the provided maximum amounts or may not be granted altogether. Furthermore, statutory regulations provide that the Supervisory Board may reduce the compensation of the Management Board members to an appropriate level, if the situation of the company deteriorates in such a way following the determination of the compensation that the continuous granting of the compensation would be unreasonable for the company. A payment of Variable Compensation elements will also not take place if the payment of Variable Compensation components is prohibited or restricted by the Bank's regulator in accordance with existing statutory requirements.

Shareholding Guidelines

– Long-term commitment of Management Board members to the Bank
– Identification with Deutsche Bank and its shareholders
– Link to performance of the Bank through deferred compensation

All members of the Management Board are required to hold a specified value of Deutsche Bank shares. This requirement fosters the identification of the Management Board members with Deutsche Bank and its shareholders and aims to ensure a sustainable link to the performance of the Bank.

The number of shares to be held amounts to two times the annual base salary for the Chairman and one time the annual base salary for ordinary Management Board members.

in €	Shareholding Guidelines
Chairman	7,600,000
Ordinary Board member	2,400,000

There is in principle a waiting period of 36 months for the Chairman and 24 months for ordinary Management Board members until which these requirements must be fulfilled. In each case, the waiting period is extended by 12 months for each financial year falling within the waiting period for which the Management Board member is not awarded any variable compensation. Deferred equity-based compensation may be taken into account at 75 % of its value towards fulfillment of the obligation.

Observance of the requirement is reviewed semi-annually as of June 30 and December 31. If the required number of shares is not met, the Management Board members must correct any deficiencies by the next review. In 2016, all Management Board members fulfilled the retention obligations for shares.

As compensation components are deferred or spread out over several years, another link to the performance of the Deutsche Bank share is established that should generally continue to exist even for the period after leaving the Management Board.

Management Board compensation for the 2016 financial year

Base Salary

In the 2016 financial year, the annual base salary of the Management Board Co-Chairmen was € 3,800,000 each and for an ordinary Management Board member € 2,400,000.

Variable Compensation

Due to the financial performance of Deutsche Bank in 2016 and the severe measures taken by the Management Board against this background with respect to the compensation for employees for the 2016 financial year, the Management Board unanimously took the decision to irrevocably waive any entitlement to the determination and grant of variable compensation members of the Management Board for the 2016 financial year. The Management Board declared its waiver to the Supervisory Board. Therefore, the Supervisory Board refrained from determining any variable compensation for the Management Board members for the 2016 financial year.

Total Compensation

The members of the Management Board collectively received in/for the 2016 financial year compensation (without fringe benefits and pension service costs) totaling € 25,883,333 (2015: € 22,660,000). This amount was for base salaries only. € 0 (2015: € 0) were received for performance-related components with long-term incentives.

The Supervisory Board determined the aforementioned compensation on an individual basis for 2016 and 2015 as follows:

	2016					2015
in €	Base salary	APA[1]	LTPA[2]	DPA[3]	Total compensation	Total compensation
John Cryan[4]	3,800,000	0	0	0	3,800,000	1,900,000
Jürgen Fitschen[5]	1,583,333	0	0	0	1,583,333	3,800,000
Kim Hammonds[6]	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	–
Stuart Lewis	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Sylvie Matherat[7]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	400,000
Nicolas Moreau[8]	600,000	0	0	0	600,000	–
Quintin Price[9]	1,100,000	0	0	0	1,100,000	–
Garth Ritchie[10]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	–
Karl von Rohr[7]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	400,000
Dr. Marcus Schenck[11]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	1,460,000
Christian Sewing	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Werner Steinmüller[6]	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	–
Jeffrey Urwin[10]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	–
Anshuman Jain[12]	–	–	–	–	–	1,900,000
Stefan Krause[13]	–	–	–	–	–	2,400,000
Dr. Stephan Leithner[14]	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000
Rainer Neske[12]	–	–	–	–	–	1,200,000
Henry Ritchotte[15]	–	–	–	–	–	2,400,000
Total	**25,883,333**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25,883,333**	22,660,000

1 APA: Annual Performance Award.
2 LTPA: Long-Term Performance Award.
3 DPA: Division Performance Award.
4 Member since July 1, 2015.
5 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
6 Member since August 1, 2016.
7 Member since November 1, 2015.
8 Member since October 1, 2016.
9 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
10 Member since January 1, 2016.
11 Member since May 22, 2015.
12 Member until June 30, 2015.
13 Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
14 Member until October 31, 2015.
15 Member until December 31, 2015.

Share awards

The Management Board members declared to the Supervisory Board that they waive the determination and grant of any variable compensation for the 2016 financial year. The Supervisory Board had decided in 2016 not to grant the Management Board members any variable compensation for the 2015 financial year.

As a result, no share awards were granted for both the 2015 and 2016 financial years.

Management Board members do not receive any compensation for mandates on boards of Deutsche Bank subsidiaries.

Pension benefits

The Supervisory Board allocates an entitlement to pension plan benefits to the Management Board members. These entitlements involve a defined contribution pension plan. Under this pension plan, a personal pension account has been set up for each participating member of the Management Board after appointment to the Management Board. A contribution is made annually into this pension account.

Management Board members receive a contribution in the form of a contractually agreed fixed annual amount in Euro. The contribution accrues interest credited in advance, determined by means of an age-related factor, at an average rate of 4 % per year up to the age of 60. From the age of 61 onwards, the contribution made is credited with an annual interest payment of 4 % up to the date of retirement.

The annual contributions, taken together, form the pension amount available to pay the future pension benefit. Under defined conditions, the pension may also become due for payment before a regular pension event (age limit, disability or death) has occurred. The pension right is vested from the start.

The following table shows the annual contributions, the interest credits, the account balances and the annual service costs for the years 2016 and 2015 as well as the corresponding defined benefit obligations for each member of the Management Board in office in 2016 as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The different balances are attributable to the different lengths of service on the Management Board, the respective age-related factors, and the different contribution rates, as well as the individual pensionable compensation amounts and the previously mentioned additional individual entitlements.

Members of the Management Board	Annual contribution, in the year		Interest credit, in the year		Account balance, end of year		Service cost (IFRS), in the year		Present value of the defined benefit obligation (IFRS), end of year	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
John Cryan[1]	754,000	393,250	0	0	1,147,250	393,250	821,114	439,065	1,221,303	450,200
Jürgen Fitschen[2]	270,834	650,000	52,696	95,272	0[9]	2,549,796	232,666	624,192	0	2,576,287
Kim Hammonds[3]	250,001	0	0	0	250,001	0	270,466	0	275,563	0
Stuart Lewis	556,000	576,000	0	0	2,342,938	1,786,938	546,402	516,969	2,555,844	1,551,547
Sylvie Matherat[4]	500,000	86,668	0	0	586,668	86,668	517,352	128,506	613,025	130,231
Nicolas Moreau[5]	347,500	0	0	0	347,500	0	442,672	0	450,380	0
Quintin Price[6]	416,667	0	0	0	0[10]	0	525,143	0	0	0
Garth Ritchie[7]	1,550,000	0	0	0	1,550,000	0	1,443,171	0	1,475,820	0
Karl von Rohr[4]	556,000	96,001	0	0	652,001	96,001	546,402	131,141	647,482	132,799
Dr. Marcus Schenck[8]	556,000	528,001	0	0	1,084,001	528,001	546,402	478,387	1,041,150	490,386
Christian Sewing	1,085,500	692,000	0	0	1,777,500	692,000	984,198	559,197	1,592,460	572,899
Werner Steinmüller[3]	166,667	0	0	0	166,667	0	164,232	0	169,445	0
Jeffrey Urwin[7]	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,036,367	0	2,090,722	0

1 Member since July 1, 2015.
2 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.
4 Member since November 1, 2015.
5 Member since October 1, 2016.
6 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
7 Member since January 1, 2016.
8 Member since May 22, 2015.
9 At the time of retirement from Management Board membership the accumulated account balance of € 2,873,326 has been capitalized and paid out as a lump sum.
10 The pension entitlement was not vested at the time of the termination of the Management Board membership and was paid in form of a cash compensation in the amount of € 416,667.

Other Benefits upon Premature Termination

The Management Board members are in principle entitled to receive a severance payment upon early termination of their appointment at the Bank's initiative, provided the Bank is not entitled to revoke the appointment or give notice under the contractual agreement for cause. The circumstances of the early termination of the appointment and the length of service on the Management Board are to be taken into account when determining the amount of the severance payment. The severance payment, as a rule, is two annual compensation amounts and is limited to the claims to compensation for the remaining term of the contract. The calculation of the severance payment is based on the annual compensation for the previous financial year and on the expected annual compensation for the current financial year, if applicable. The severance payment is determined in accordance with the statutory and regulatory requirements, in particular with the provisions of the InstVV.

If a Management Board member leaves office in connection with a change of control, he is also, under certain conditions, entitled in principle to a severance payment. The exact amount of the severance payment is determined by the Supervisory Board within its sole discretion. According to the German Corporate Governance Codex, the severance payment will not exceed three annual compensation amounts and is limited to the claims to compensation for the remaining term of the contract. The calculation of the compensation is again based on the annual compensation for the previous financial year.

Expense for Long-Term Incentive Components

The following table presents the compensation expense recognized in the respective years for long-term incentive components of compensation granted for service on the Management Board.

Members of the Management Board	Amount expensed for			
	Share-based compensation components		Cash-based compensation components	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015
Jürgen Fitschen[1]	621,077[2]	1,013,489	1,203,434	1,170,591
Stuart Lewis	(136,084)[3]	633,658	466,922	633,466

1 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
2 With the termination of the Management Board membership all expenses of outstanding awards have been accelerated into the P&L.
3 Share-based compensation of Management Board members is generally valued based on the share price at each respective reporting date and leads to a negative result in this instance.

Management Board Share Ownership

As of February 17, 2017 and February 19, 2016, respectively, the current members of the Management Board held Deutsche Bank shares as presented below:

Members of the Management Board		Number of shares
John Cryan	2017	9,160
	2016	0
Kim Hammonds[1]	2017	22,800
Stuart Lewis	2017	51,347
	2016	51,347
Sylvie Matherat	2017	0
	2016	0
Nicolas Moreau[2]	2017	0
Garth Ritchie	2017	28,778
	2016	28,778
Karl von Rohr	2017	3,737
	2016	2,747
Dr. Marcus Schenck	2017	26,445
	2016	26,445
Christian Sewing	2017	36,249
	2016	36,249
Werner Steinmüller[1]	2017	79,792
Jeffrey Urwin	2017	120,690
	2016	120,690
Total	**2017**	**378,998**
	2016	266,256

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.

The current members of the Management Board held an aggregate of 378,998 Deutsche Bank shares on February 17, 2017, amounting to approximately 0.03 % of Deutsche Bank shares issued on that date.

The following table shows the number of share awards held by the Management Board members as of February 17, 2017 and February 19, 2016 as well as the number of share awards newly granted, delivered or forfeited in this period.

Members of the Management Board	Balance as of Feb 19, 2016	Granted	Delivered	Forfeited	Balance as of Feb 17, 2017
John Cryan	17,441	–	17,441	0	0
Kim Hammonds[1]	–	–	–	–	88,072
Stuart Lewis	166,538	0	0	0	166,538
Sylvie Matherat	3,217	7,541	0	0	10,758
Nicolas Moreau[2]	–	–	–	–	0
Garth Ritchie	244,227	305,424	0	0	549,651
Karl von Rohr	22,846	22,623	2,013	0	43,456
Dr. Marcus Schenck	132,517	84,462	0	0	216,979
Christian Sewing	85,508	0	0	0	85,508
Werner Steinmüller[1]	–	–	–	–	191,879
Jeffrey Urwin	379,808	263,125	0	0	642,933

[1] Member since August 1, 2016.
[2] Member since October 1, 2016.

Compensation in accordance with the German Corporate Governance Codex (GCGC)

The compensation for the members of the Management Board in accordance with the requirements of section 4.2.5 paragraph 3 of the GCGC is provided below. This comprises the benefits granted for the year under review including the fringe benefits, and including the maximum and minimum achievable compensation for variable compensation components. In addition, the disbursals of fixed compensation and variable compensation (broken down by Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards) in/for the year under review, broken down into the relevant reference years are reported.

The following table provides the compensation granted for the 2016 and 2015 financial years:

Compensation granted in 2016 (2015) according to GCGC

	John Cryan[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	41,795	41,795	41,795	29,697	29,697
Total	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	**1,929,697**	**1,929,697**
Variable compensation	0	5,300,000	0	8,700,000	0	2,650,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,500,000	0	3,000,000	0	750,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	3,800,000	0	5,700,000	0	1,900,000
Total	**0**	**5,300,000**	**0**	**8,700,000**	**0**	**2,650,000**
Pension service costs	821,114	821,114	821,114	821,114	439,065	439,065
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,662,909**	**9,962,909**	**4,662,909**	**13,362,909**	**2,368,762**	**5,018,762**
Total compensation[2]	**3,800,000**	**9,100,000**	**3,800,000**	**12,500,000**	**1,900,000**	**4,550,000**

[1] Member since July 1, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Jürgen Fitschen[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,583,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	3,800,000	3,800,000
Fringe benefits	38,937	38,937	38,937	38,937	102,016	102,016
Total	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	3,902,016
Variable compensation	0	2,208,333	0	3,625,000	0	5,300,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	625,000	0	1,250,000	0	1,500,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,583,333	0	2,375,000	0	3,800,000
Total	**0**	**2,208,333**	**0**	**3,625,000**	0	5,300,000
Pension service costs	232,666	232,666	232,666	232,666	624,192	624,192
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,854,936**	**4,063,269**	**1,854,936**	**5,479,936**	4,526,208	9,826,208
Total compensation[2]	**1,583,333**	**3,791,667**	**1,583,333**	**5,208,333**	3,800,000	9,100,000

1 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Kim Hammonds[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	0	0
Total	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,416,667	0	2,333,333	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	416,667	0	833,333	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,000,000	0	1,500,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,416,667**	**0**	**2,333,333**	0	0
Pension service costs	270,466	270,466	270,466	270,466	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,276,501**	**2,693,168**	**1,276,501**	**3,609,834**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**1,000,000**	**2,416,667**	**1,000,000**	**3,333,333**	0	0

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Stuart Lewis
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	77,938	77,938	77,938	77,938	97,624	97,624
Total	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	2,497,624	2,497,624
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	516,969	516,969
Total compensation (GCGC)	**3,024,340**	**6,424,340**	**3,024,340**	**8,624,340**	3,014,593	6,414,593
Total compensation[1]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Sylvie Matherat[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	400,000	400,000
Fringe benefits	12,905	12,905	12,905	12,905	5,226	5,226
Total	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	405,226	405,226
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	566,667
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	166,667
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	566,667
Pension service costs	517,352	517,352	517,352	517,352	128,506	128,506
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,930,257**	**6,330,257**	**2,930,257**	**8,530,257**	533,732	1,100,399
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	400,000	966,667

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Nicolas Moreau[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	5,239	5,239	5,239	5,239	0	0
Total	**605,239**	**605,239**	**605,239**	**605,239**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,150,000	0	2,025,000	0	0
thereof:						0
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	600,000	0	1,200,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	550,000	0	825,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,150,000**	**0**	**2,025,000**	0	0
Pension service costs	442,672	442,672	442,672	442,672	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,047,911**	**2,197,911**	**1,047,911**	**3,072,911**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**600,000**	**1,750,000**	**600,000**	**2,625,000**	0	0

1 Member since October 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Quintin Price[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	13,783	13,783	13,783	13,783	0	0
Total	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	2,108,333	0	3,712,500	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,100,000	0	2,200,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,008,333	0	1,512,500	0	0
Total	**0**	**2,108,333**	**0**	**3,712,500**	0	0
Pension service costs	525,143	525,143	525,143	525,143	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,638,926**	**3,747,259**	**1,638,926**	**5,351,426**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**1,100,000**	**3,208,333**	**1,100,000**	**4,812,500**	0	0

1 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Garth Ritchie[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	110,241	110,241	110,241	110,241	0	0
Total	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	4,600,000	0	8,100,000	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	2,400,000	0	4,800,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,200,000	0	3,300,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**4,600,000**	**0**	**8,100,000**	0	0
Pension service costs	1,443,171	1,443,171	1,443,171	1,443,171	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**3,953,412**	**8,553,412**	**3,953,412**	**12,053,412**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**7,000,000**	**2,400,000**	**10,500,000**	0	0

[1] Member since January 1, 2016.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Karl von Rohr[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	400,000	400,000
Fringe benefits	47,730	47,730	47,730	47,730	2,348	2,348
Total	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	402,348	402,348
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	566,667
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	166,667
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	566,667
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	131,141	131,141
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,994,132**	**6,394,132**	**2,994,132**	**8,594,132**	533,489	1,100,156
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	400,000	966,667

[1] Member since November 1, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Dr. Marcus Schenck[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	1,460,000
Fringe benefits	23,720	23,720	23,720	23,720	38,370	38,370
Total	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	1,498,370
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	2,068,333
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	608,333
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	1,460,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	2,068,333
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	478,387	478,387
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,970,122**	**6,370,122**	**2,970,122**	**8,570,122**	1,976,757	4,045,090
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	1,460,000	3,528,333

[1] Member since May 22, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Christian Sewing					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	204,758	204,758	204,758	204,758	19,471	19,471
Total	2,604,758	2,604,758	2,604,758	2,604,758	2,419,471	2,419,471
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,900,000	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,600,000	0	3,200,000	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,800,000	0	2,700,000	0	2,400,000
Total	0	3,400,000	0	5,900,000	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	984,198	984,198	984,198	984,198	559,197	599,197
Total compensation (GCGC)	3,588,956	6,988,956	3,588,956	9,488,956	2,978,668	6,378,668
Total compensation[1]	2,400,000	5,800,000	2,400,000	8,300,000	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Werner Steinmüller[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	165,001	165,001	165,001	165,001	0	0
Total	1,165,001	1,165,001	1,165,001	1,165,001	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,416,667	0	2,333,333	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	416,667	0	833,333	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,000,000	0	1,500,000	0	0
Total	0	1,416,667	0	2,333,333	0	0
Pension service costs	164,232	164,232	164,232	164,232	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	1,329,233	2,745,900	1,329,233	3,662,566	0	0
Total compensation[2]	1,000,000	2,416,667	1,000,000	3,333,333	0	0

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Jeffrey Urwin[1]					
	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	59,763	59,763	59,763	59,763	0	0
Total	2,459,763	2,459,763	2,459,763	2,459,763	0	0
Variable compensation	0	6,100,000	0	10,800,000	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	3,300,000	0	6,600,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,800,000	0	4,200,000	0	0
Total	0	6,100,000	0	10,800,000	0	0
Pension service costs	2,036,367	2,036,367	2,036,367	2,036,367	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	4,496,130	10,596,130	4,496,130	15,296,130	0	0
Total compensation[2]	2,400,000	8,500,000	2,400,000	13,200,000	0	0

1 Member since January 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Anshuman Jain[1]					
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	1,900,000	1,900,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	337,718	337,718
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,237,718	2,237,718
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	2,650,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	750,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,900,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	2,650,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	1,553,203	1,553,203
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,790,921	6,440,921
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,900,000	4,550,000

1 Member until June 30, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Stefan Krause[1]					
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	105,099	105,099
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,505,099	2,505,099
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	498,908	498,908
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,004,007	6,404,007
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Dr. Stephan Leithner[1]					
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	72,570	72,570
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,072,570	2,072,570
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	2,833,333
thereof:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	833,333
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	2,833,333
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	442,033	442,033
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,514,603	5,347,936
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,000,000	4,833,333

1 Member until October 31, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Rainer Neske[1]					
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	61,347	61,347
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,261,347	1,261,347
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	1,700,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	1,700,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	550,484	550,484
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,811,831	3,511,831
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,200,000	2,900,000

1 Member until June 30, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

	Henry Ritchotte[1]					
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	382,390	382,390
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,782,390	2,782,390
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	502,274	502,274
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,284,664	6,684,664
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Member until December 31, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

The following table provides the disbursals in/for the 2016 and 2015 financial years:

Disbursals paid out in 2016 (2015) according to GCGC

	John Cryan[1] Co-Chairman		Jürgen Fitschen[2] Co-Chairman		Kim Hammonds[3]		Stuart Lewis	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,583,333	3,800,000	1,000,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	29,697	38,937	102,016	6,035	0	77,938	97,624
Total	**3,841,795**	1,929,697	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	**1,006,035**	0	**2,477,938**	2,497,624
Variable compensation	0	0	0	285,529	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	285,529	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	285,529	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	821,114	439,065	232,666	624,192	270,466	0	546,402	516,969
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,662,909**	2,368,762	**1,854,936**	4,811,737	**1,276,501**	0	**3,024,340**	3,014,593

1 Member since July 1, 2015. Release of € 227,163.68 resp. 17,440.59 Deutsche Bank share-awards which were granted as compensation for the forfeiture of deferred compensation components from a former employer in 2015.
2 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

	Sylvie Matherat[1]		Nicolas Moreau[2]		Quintin Price[3]		Garth Ritchie[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	400,000	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,400,000	0
Fringe benefits	12,905	5,226	5,239	0	13,783	0	110,241	0
Total	**2,412,905**	405,226	**605,239**	0	**1,113,783**	0	**2,510,241**	0
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	517,352	128,506	442,672	0	525,143	0	1,443,171	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,930,257**	533,732	**1,047,911**	0	**1,638,926**	0	**3,953,412**	0

[1] Member since November 1, 2015.
[2] Member since October 1, 2016.
[3] Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
[4] Member since January 1, 2016.

	Karl von Rohr[1]		Dr. Marcus Schenck[2]		Christian Sewing		Werner Steinmüller[3]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,000,000	0
Fringe benefits	47,730	2,348	23,720	38,370	204,758	19,471	165,001	0
Total	**2,447,730**	402,348	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	**2,604,758**	2,419,471	**1,165,001**	0
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	546,402	131,141	546,402	478,387	984,198	559,197	164,232	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,994,132**	533,489	**2,970,122**	1,976,757	**3,588,956**	2,978,668	**1,329,233**	0

[1] Member since November 1, 2015.
[2] Member since May 22, 2015.
[3] Member since August 1, 2016.

	Jeffrey Urwin[1]		Anshuman Jain[2]		Stefan Krause[3]		Dr. Stephan Leithner[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	0	0	1,900,000	0	2,400,000	0	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	59,763	0	0	337,718	0	105,099	0	72,570
Total	**2,459,763**	0	**0**	2,237,718	**0**	2,505,099	**0**	2,072,570
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	303,115	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	303,115	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	303,115	**0**	0
Pension service costs	2,036,367	0	0	1,553,203	0	498,908	0	442,033
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,496,130**	0	**0**	3,790,921	**0**	3,307,122	**0**	2,514,603

[1] Member since January 1, 2016.
[2] Member until June 30, 2015.
[3] Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
[4] Member until October 31, 2015.

	Rainer Neske[1]		Henry Ritchotte[2]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	0	1,200,000	0	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	61,347	0	382,390
Total	**0**	1,261,347	**0**	2,782,390
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:				
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	0	550,484	0	502,274
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	1,811,831	**0**	3,284,664

[1] Member until June 30, 2015.
[2] Member until December 31, 2015.

In 2016, the Supervisory Board decided to suspend the tranches of deferred compensation elements which were subject to non-forfeiture and/or disbursal in 2016 for the Management Board members Fitschen and Lewis, who were still active in the reporting period, as well as for nine former Management Board members who already left the Management Board prior to the reporting period. Accordingly, the above table does not contain the respective compensation elements which were not disbursed (or delivered – in case of share-based elements) in 2016.

With respect to deferred awards scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Supervisory Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

Compensation in accordance with the German Accounting Standard No. 17 (GAS 17)

In accordance with the requirements of the GAS 17, the members of the Management Board collectively received in the 2016 financial year compensation totaling € 26,691,178 (2015: € 23,913,876) for their service on the Management Board. Of that, € 25,883,333 (2015: € 22,660,000) was for base salaries, € 807,845 (2015: € 1,253,876) for fringe benefits and € 0 (2015: € 0) for performance-related components with long-term incentives.

In accordance with German Accounting Standard No. 17, the Restricted Incentive Awards, as a deferred, non-equity-based compensation component subject to certain (forfeiture) conditions, must be recognized in the total compensation for the year of their payment (i.e., in the financial year in which the unconditional payment takes place) and not in the year they are originally granted. Based on this the Management Board members individually received the following compensation components for their service on the Management Board for or in the years 2016 and 2015, including the non-performance-related fringe benefits.

Compensation according to GAS 17

	John Cryan[1] Co-Chairman		Jürgen Fitschen[2] Co-Chairman		Kim Hammonds[3]		Stuart Lewis	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,583,333	3,800,000	1,000,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	29,697	38,937	102,016	6,035	0	77,938	97,624
Total	**3,841,795**	1,929,697	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	**1,006,035**	0	**2,477,938**	2,497,624

[1] Member since July 1, 2015.
[2] Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
[3] Member since August 1, 2016.

	Sylvie Matherat[1]		Nicolas Moreau[2]		Quintin Price[3]		Garth Ritchie[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	400,000	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,400,000	0
Fringe benefits	12,905	5,226	5,239	0	13,783	0	110,241	0
Total	**2,412,905**	405,226	**605,239**	0	**1,113,783**	0	**2,510,241**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.
3 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
4 Member since January 1, 2016.

	Karl von Rohr[1]		Dr. Marcus Schenck[2]		Christian Sewing		Werner Steinmüller[3]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,000,000	0
Fringe benefits	47,730	2,348	23,720	38,370	204,758	19,471	165,001	0
Total	**2,447,730**	402,348	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	**2,604,758**	2,419,471	**1,165,001**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2016.
2 Member since May 22, 2015.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

	Jeffrey Urwin[1]		Anshuman Jain[2]		Stefan Krause[3]		Dr. Stephan Leithner[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	0	0	1,900,000	0	2,400,000	0	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	59,763	0	0	337,718	0	105,099	0	72,570
Total	**2,459,763**	0	**0**	2,237,718	**0**	2,505,099	**0**	2,072,570

[1] Member since January 1, 2016.
[2] Member until June 30, 2015.
[3] Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
[4] Member until October 31, 2015.

	Rainer Neske[1]		Henry Ritchotte[2]		Total	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation						
Performance-related components						
With long-term incentives						
Cash-based						
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based						
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components						
Base salary	0	1,200,000	0	2,400,000	25,883,333	22,660,000
Fringe benefits	0	61,347	0	382,390	807,845	1,253,876
Total	**0**	1,261,347	**0**	2,782,390	**26,691,178**	23,913,876

[1] Member until June 30, 2015.
[2] Member until December 31, 2015.

In 2016, the Supervisory Board decided to suspend the tranches of deferred compensation elements which were subject to non-forfeiture and/or disbursal in 2016 for the Management Board members Fitschen and Lewis, who were still active in the reporting period, as well as for nine former Management Board members who already left the Management Board prior to the reporting period. Accordingly, the table above does not contain the Restricted Incentive Awards which were not disbursed in 2016.

With respect to deferred awards scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Supervisory Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

Employee Compensation Report

Overview on Compensation Decisions for 2016

Compensating the Bank's employees transparently and sustainably is an important element of building a better Deutsche Bank. Against this background, one of the main objectives of our strategy is to align the reward system better with employee conduct and Group returns. For 2016, the Management Board took two major decisions which demonstrate the Bank's commitment towards reaching this goal.

Firstly, the Bank introduced a new compensation framework, which was designed to encourage and reward sustainable performance at all levels of the Bank. It introduced a consistent logic for structuring Total Compensation by providing guidance on the target ratio of fixed to variable compensation components, depending on the level of seniority and the division or function of the employee. Variable Compensation (VC) now generally consists of two elements – the "Group Component" and the "Individual Component". The "Group Component" is designed to link the employee's VC directly and transparently to the Bank's results and achievements in reaching strategic targets while the "Individual Component" is linked to divisional and individual performance on a discretionary basis.

Secondly, the Management Board decided to only award a limited VC pool in light of the results for 2016. Over the course of 2016, the Bank showed strong resilience, in particular due to the hard work and dedication of its employees. In this context, the Bank was also able to make significant progress towards its strategic goals by resolving key matters and restructuring the Bank. Even though the Bank made these steps forward, the compensation decision also had to acknowledge that 2016 was a challenging year for the Bank overall. The Management Board is aware that there is still some way to go to strengthen the Bank and to make it more profitable again. Furthermore, the decisions on VC for 2016 had to take into account the financial impact of the settlement of key matters, as well as the Bank's resulting financial performance. The Management Board therefore decided that a substantial limitation of the VC pool for 2016 would be unavoidable in order to reflect the financial results and to appropriately balance the interests of shareholders and employees. This is especially true at a time when many jobs are being cut and the shareholders are only receiving an annual dividend. Against this background, the senior employees of the Bank (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', a 'Director' and 'Managing Director') received a "Group Component" but not an "Individual Component" for the financial year 2016. This decision was the main factor that led to an overall amount of VC for 2016 of € 0.5 billion, representing a decrease of approximately 77 % compared to 2015.

While the Management Board fully recognized the additional constraints this decision put on employees, it also strongly believes that this decision is in the best long-term interest and fundamental to building a more successful Deutsche Bank. To underline this, the Management Board has decided to voluntarily waive its Variable Compensation for the financial year 2016.

A limited number of employees in crucial positions for the further success of the Bank were granted "Retention Awards" as a special long-term incentive in early 2017, to a large part in the form of shares. This incentive is fully deferred for up to five years plus an additional retention period of twelve months.

Regulatory Environment

Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements is an overarching consideration in the Bank's Group Compensation Strategy. The Bank strives to be at the forefront of regulatory changes with respect to compensation and will continue to work closely with its prudential supervisor, the European Central Bank (ECB), to be in compliance with all existing and new requirements.

As an EU-headquartered institution, Deutsche Bank is subject to the CRD 4 requirements globally, as translated into German national law in the German Banking Act and Institutsvergütungsverordnung (InstVV). The Bank adopted the rules for all subsidiaries and branches world-wide to the extent required in accordance with Sec. 27 InstVV. The Bank also identifies all employees whose work is deemed to have a material impact on the overall risk profile ("Material Risk Takers" or "MRTs") in accordance with criteria stipulated under the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 604/2014 of 4 March 2014. MRTs are identified at a Group level and also at a single legal entity level for significant institutions in the meaning of Sec. 17 InstVV.

Pursuant to CRD 4 and the requirements subsequently adopted in the German Banking Act, the Bank is subject to a ratio of 1:1 with regard to fixed to variable remuneration components, which may be increased to 1:2 with shareholder approval. At the Bank's Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014, and in accordance with Sec. 25a (5) German Banking Act, shareholder approval was granted to increase the ratio to 1:2 with an approval rate of 95.27 %. To emphasize the fixed proportion of remuneration for control function employees, the Bank has determined that individuals within the corporate control functions, as defined in the Bank's Internal Control Framework, remain subject to a 1:1 ratio.

As a result of sector specific legislation and in accordance with the InstVV, certain Asset Management subsidiaries fall under the 'Alternative Investments Fund Managers Directive' ("AIFMD") or the 'Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities' ("UCITS") Directive and are subject to their respective remuneration provisions. One notable difference to CRD 4 and its implementation in German law is that AIFMD/UCITS Material Risk Takers are not subject to the fixed to variable ratio stipulated in CRD 4. The Bank identifies Material Risk Takers in AIFMD/UCITS regulated subsidiaries in accordance with the respective regulation and applies the remuneration provisions for InstVV MRTs also to AIFMD/UCITS MRTs except for the 1:2 ratio with regard to fixed to variable components.

The Bank is also cognizant of the guidelines under the 'Markets in Financial Instruments Directive' (MiFID) targeted at employees who engage directly or indirectly with the Bank's clients. The amended MaComp Circular published in January 2014 by the BaFin outlines compensation aspects of MiFID, and requires implementation of a specific compensation policy addressing general requirements, a review of compensation plans and identification of populations of employees deemed to be "Relevant Persons". All InstVV requirements apply to this population to the same extent.

The Bank also adheres to the requirements regarding compensation arrangements contained in the final rule implementing Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act globally (the "Volcker Rule").

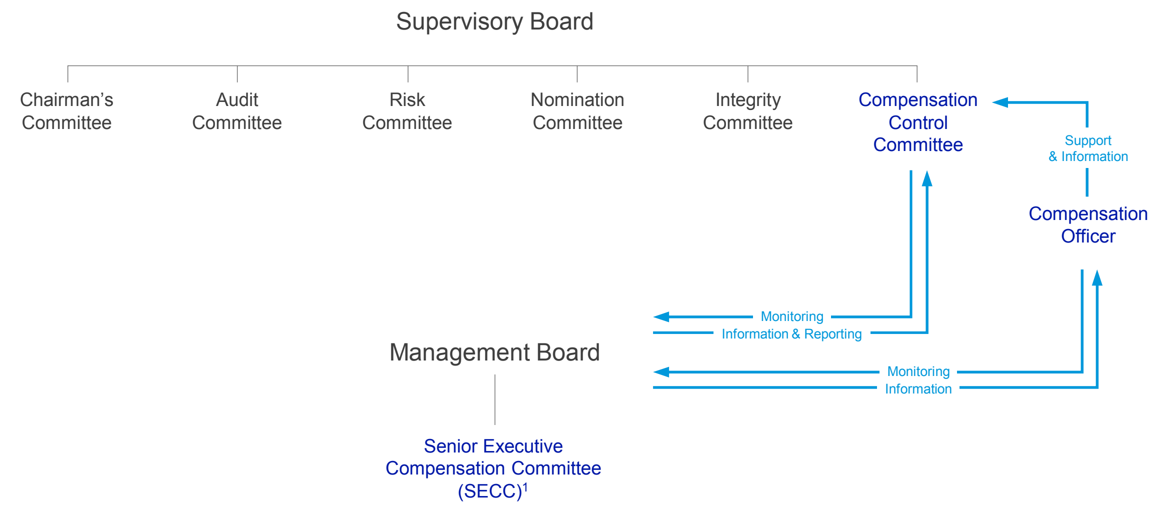
In addition to the foregoing, the Bank is also subject to specific rules and regulations implemented by certain local regulators. Many of these requirements are aligned with the InstVV, however, where variations are apparent, pro-active and open discussions with regulators have enabled the Bank to follow the local regulations whilst ensuring any impacted employees or locations remain within the Bank's overall global compensation framework. This includes, for example, the identification of "Covered Employees" in the United States under the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board. In any case, the Bank applies the InstVV requirements as minimum standards globally.

The Bank will continue to closely monitor the regulatory environment. For 2017, the Bank believes the most significant impact will result from the adoption of the new InstVV by the BaFin. Thorough analysis shows that the Bank's compensation system is already aligned to the new provisions to a large extent. However, there will be some notable changes to the remuneration system, such as the introduction of so-called "clawback" provisions.

Compensation Governance

The Bank has established a robust governance structure enabling it to operate within the clear parameters of the Compensation Strategy and the Compensation Policies. In accordance with the German two-tier board structure, the Supervisory Board governs the compensation of the Management Board members while the Management Board oversees compensation matters for all other employees in the Group. Both the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are supported by specific committees and functions, in particular the Compensation Control Committee (CCC) and the Senior Executive Compensation Committee (SECC).

Reward Governance structure



1 The relevant tasks are performed by the SECC on behalf of the Management Board.

Compensation Control Committee

The Supervisory Board has established the CCC in accordance with Sec. 25d (12) German Banking Act. It consists of the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and three further Supervisory Board Members, two from among the employee representatives, and had twelve meetings in the calendar year 2016, four of them being joint meetings with the Risk Committee and one of them being a joint meeting with the Chairman's Committee.

The responsibilities of the CCC include supporting the Supervisory Board in establishing and monitoring the appropriate structure of the compensation system for the Management Board Members of Deutsche Bank AG, considering, in particular, the effects on the risks and risk management in accordance with the InstVV. Furthermore, the CCC monitors the appropriate structure of the compensation system for the employees, as established by the Management Board and the Senior Executive Compensation Committee. The CCC checks regularly whether the total amount of VC is appropriate and set in accordance with the InstVV.

The CCC also assesses the impact of the compensation systems on the management of risk, capital and liquidity and seeks to ensure that the compensation systems are aligned to the business and risk strategies. Furthermore, the CCC supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring whether the internal control functions and the other relevant areas are properly involved in the structuring of the compensation systems.

Compensation Officer

In accordance with Sec. 23 InstVV, the Management Board, in cooperation with the CCC, has appointed a Compensation Officer. The Compensation Officer supports the Supervisory Board and the CCC in performing their duties relating to the compensation systems and cooperates closely with the Chairperson of the CCC. The Compensation Officer is involved in the conceptual review, development, monitoring and the application of the employee's compensation systems on an ongoing basis. The Compensation Officer performs his monitoring obligations independently and provides an assessment on the appropriateness of design and practices of the compensation systems for employees at least annually.

Senior Executive Compensation Committee

The SECC is a delegated committee established by the Management Board which has the mandate to develop sustainable compensation principles, to prepare recommendations on Total Compensation levels and to ensure appropriate compensation governance and oversight. The SECC establishes the Group Compensation Strategy and Compensation Policy. The SECC also utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors to assess performance as a basis for compensation decisions and makes recommendations to the Management Board regarding the annual VC pool and its allocation across Business Divisions and Infrastructure Functions.

In order to maintain its independence, only representatives from Infrastructure Functions who are not aligned to any of the Business Divisions are members of the SECC. In 2016, the SECC's membership comprised of the Chief Administration Officer and the Chief Financial Officer as Co-Chairpersons, as well as the Chief Risk Officer (all of whom are Management Board Members), the Global Head of Human Resources and an additional Finance representative as Voting Members. The Compensation Officer, the Deputy Compensation Officer and one of the Global Co-Heads of HR Manage & Reward Performance were Non-Voting Members. The SECC generally meets on a monthly basis and it had 13 meetings with regard to the performance year 2016 compensation process.

Compensation Strategy

Deutsche Bank recognizes that its compensation system plays a vital role in supporting its strategic objectives. It enables the Bank to attract and retain the individuals required to achieve the Bank's objectives. It also encourages employees to reach their full potential. The Group Compensation Strategy is aligned to the Bank's strategic objectives and to its corporate values and beliefs.

Five key objectives of our compensation practices

– To support the delivery of the Bank's client-focused, global bank strategy by attracting and retaining talent across its full range of diverse business models and country locations
– To support the long-term, sustainable performance and development of the Bank and a corresponding risk strategy
– To promote and support long-term performance based on cost discipline and efficiency
– To ensure that the Bank's compensation practices are safe, by way of risk-adjusting performance outcomes, preventing inappropriate risk taking, ensuring sustained compatibility with capital and liquidity planning, and complying with regulation
– To apply and promote the Bank's corporate values of integrity, sustainable performance, client centricity, innovation, discipline and partnership

Core remuneration principles

– Align compensation to shareholder interests and sustained bank-wide profitability, taking account of risk
– Maximize sustainable performance, both at the employee and the bank-wide level
– Attract and retain the best talent
– Calibrate compensation to reflect different divisions and levels of responsibility
– Apply a simple and transparent compensation design
– Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

The Group Compensation Policy is an internal document focused on informing and educating employees with regard to the Bank's Compensation Strategy, governance processes as well as compensation practices and structures. Together, the Group Compensation Strategy and the Group Compensation Policy provide a clear and documented link between compensation practices and the wider Group strategy. Both documents have been published on the Bank's intranet site and are available to all employees.

Total Compensation Structure

As part of the Compensation Strategy, the Bank employs a so-called "Total Compensation philosophy", which comprises Fixed Pay and VC. Total Compensation provides an equitable basis for differentiating competitive pay outcomes while reinforcing the Bank's overall strategy within a sound risk management and governance framework, giving due consideration to market factors and regulatory requirements.

In 2016, the Bank introduced a new compensation framework to align employee compensation even more closely with the strategic and business objectives of the Bank, while reducing complexity at the same time. The new compensation framework also puts a stronger emphasis on Fixed Pay over VC and aims to ensure that these components are appropriately balanced.

Fixed Pay is used to compensate employees for their skills, experience and competencies, commensurate with the requirements, size and scope of their role. The appropriate level of Fixed Pay is determined with reference to the prevailing market rates for each role, internal comparisons and applicable regulatory requirements. It plays a key role in permitting the Bank to meet its strategic objectives by attracting and retaining the right talent. For the majority of employees, Fixed Pay is the primary compensation component, and the share of fixed compensation within Total Compensation is far greater than 50 %. This is appropriate to many businesses and will continue to be a significant feature of Total Compensation going forward.

VC has the advantage of being able to differentiate between individual performance and drive behavior through appropriate incentive systems that can positively influence culture. It also allows for flexibility in the cost base. Under the new compensation framework, VC generally consists of two elements – the "Group Component" and the "Individual Component".

In particular, one of the overarching goals of the new compensation framework is to strengthen the link between VC and the performance of the Group. To that end, the Management Board decided to align the "Group Component" directly and in a manner comprehensible for the employees to the Bank's achievements in reaching strategic targets. To assess progress towards the strategic aspirations, the Management Board has decided to utilize four Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are significant metrics for the capital, risk, cost and revenue profile of the Bank: Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (fully loaded), Leverage ratio, Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU) and Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE). These four KPIs are relevant for regulators, investors and other external stakeholders as they show the progress on the implementation of the strategy and thereby recognize that every employee contributes to the Bank's success.

Depending on eligibility, the "Individual Component" is delivered either in the form of Individual VC or a Recognition Award.

Whereas the "Group Component" links to Group performance, Individual VC takes into consideration a number of financial and non-financial factors. These include the applicable divisional performance, the employee's individual performance and conduct, relativities within the employee's peer group and retention considerations.

The Recognition Award program is targeted at non-tariff employees at the lower hierarchy levels. It provides the opportunity to acknowledge and reward outstanding contributions made by the target population in a transparent and timely manner. Generally, there are two nomination cycles per year.

Under the new compensation framework, there continues to be no guarantee of VC in an existing employment relationship.

Overview on compensation elements

Fixed Pay[1]

Used to compensate employees for their skills, experience and competencies

Linked to requirements, size and scope of the role

Variable Compensation

Group Component

KPIs	Weighting
CET1 ratio	25%
Leverage ratio	25%
Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU)	25%
Post-tax return on tangible equity	25%

Individual Component

Individual Variable Compensation	Component for more senior employees based on - individual objectives and expectations - financial and non-financial factors - divisional success
Recognition Award	Acknowledges outstanding contributions of employees of lower hierarchical levels with generally two nomination cycles per year

Benefits

Granted in accordance with respective local market practice, requirements and demands (including company pension schemes)

May be linked to certain seniority or to certain length of service without direct link to performance

[1] Fixed Pay may include an Additional Fixed Pay Supplement, regional allowances, or other non-salary elements or allowances where applicable.

Determination of Variable Compensation – Methodology

The Bank has a robust methodology in place, aimed at ensuring that the determination of variable compensation (VC) reflects the risk-adjusted performance as well as the capital position of the Bank and its divisions. The Group VC pool is primarily driven by (i) Group affordability (i.e., what "can" the Bank award in alignment with regulatory requirements) and (ii) Group strategy (what "should" the Bank award in order to provide an appropriate compensation while protecting the long-term health of the franchise). In 2016, the Bank has revised the methodology to reflect the new compensation framework and its compensation elements.

Determination of Variable Compensation

Parameter	Description
Group affordability assessment	Group affordability is assessed, as a first step, to determine if the Bank is in a position to award VC. This includes conducting the so-called 'Net Results Test' and reviewing the outcome in the context of the defined Group affordability parameters. The affordability parameters used are fully aligned to the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework and include: CET 1 Ratio, Economic Capital Adequacy Ratio, Leverage Ratio, Stressed Net Liquidity Position and Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The Group VC pool is considered affordable if aligned with these key parameters and if consistent with the projected fulfilment of future regulatory and strategic goals.
Group Component	The Group Component aligns a portion of all employees' compensation with the performance of the Bank vis-à-vis strategic targets. The Group Component is determined based upon the performance of four equally weighted Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): CET 1 ratio (fully loaded), Leverage ratio, Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU) and Post-tax Return on Tangible Equity. These four KPIs represent important metrics for the capital, risk, cost and the revenue profile of the Bank and provide a good indication of the sustainable performance of the Bank.
Individual VC	The Bank references a range of considerations as part of its Individual VC determination methodology. For the Business Divisions, the starting point of any pool determination is their financial performance. This is assessed in context of divisional targets and appropriately risk-adjusted, in particular by referencing the degree of future potential risks to which the Bank may be exposed, and the amount of capital required to absorb severe unexpected losses arising from these risks. For the Infrastructure Functions, the performance assessment is based on achievement of cost performance & control targets. While Infrastructure VC pools depend on the overall performance of the Bank, they are not dependent on the performance of the division(s) they oversee in line with regulatory requirements. In addition, the Bank retains the ability to adjust the total amount of Individual VC on the basis of a discretionary decision with due consideration given to key quantitative and qualitative factors, including strategic qualitative factors, e.g. progress on strategic objectives, balance of employee protection and shareholder return, strategic importance of the division to the Group, future business strategy needs such as franchise protection and growth, relative performance vs. peers and market position / trends.
Recognition Award	The purpose of the Recognition Award is to recognize outstanding contributions from the Bank's population on lower hierarchical levels. The size of the Recognition Award Program is directly linked to a set percentage of Fixed Pay for the in scope employee population and it is generally paid out twice a year.

Compensation Decisions for 2016

Given the current operating environment, the Management Board decided that a limited VC pool for 2016 is in the best long-term interest of the franchise and is required to appropriately balance the interests of shareholders and employees.

Specifically, the Management Board decided that the Bank's senior employees (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', 'Director' and 'Managing Director') would only receive a "Group Component" but no "Individual Component". To protect junior employees, employees up to the 'Assistant Vice President' level who were not eligible for a Recognition Award remained eligible to receive a limited Individual VC. For the same reason, the two nomination cycles for the Recognition Awards for the financial year 2016 were carried out as planned. Binding contractual agreements, such as bonuses covered by collective labor agreements, were also fulfilled. Those subsidiaries which have not introduced the new compensation framework in 2016 yet, only granted limited VC pools as well. The respective VC pools were then distributed according to the relevant frameworks.

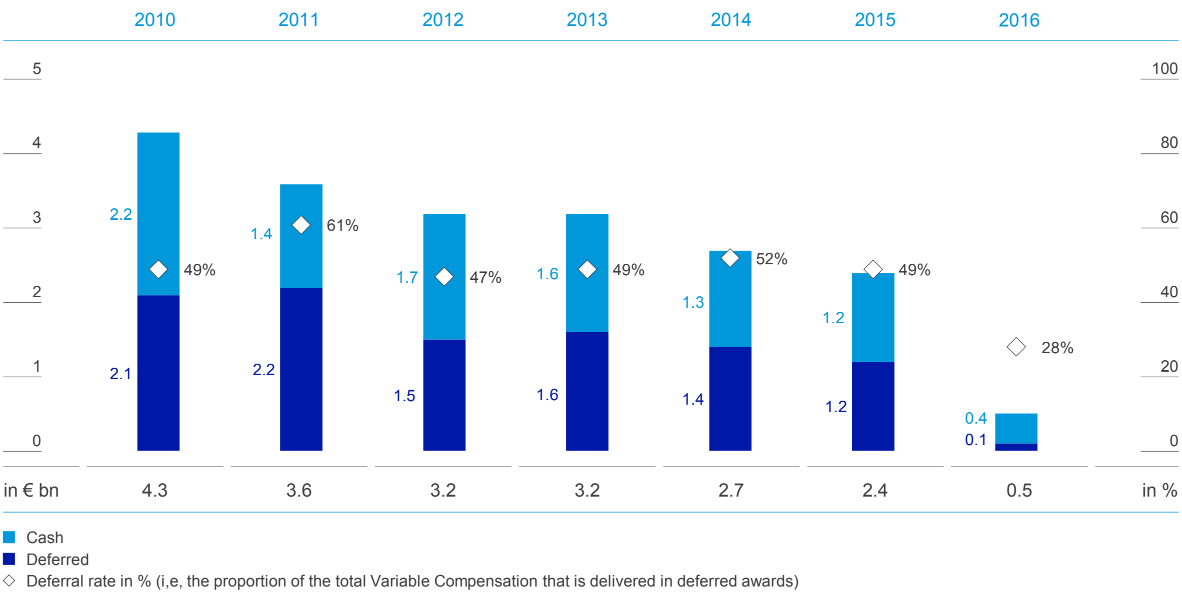
The "Group Component" was awarded to all eligible employees in line with the assessment of the defined four KPIs, as outlined on the previous pages. Based on the fact that solid progress was made during 2016 in improving three of the four KPIs against the Bank's public targets, the Management Board determined a target achievement rate of 50 %. This rate formed the basis for determining employees' specific "Group Component" payout.

In total, these decisions resulted in an overall VC pool for 2016 amounting to € 0.5 billion which represents a decrease of approximately 77 % compared to the VC for performance year 2015, granted in March 2016.

Compared to 2015, Fixed Pay for 2016 increased slightly by approximately 3 % from € 8.1 billion to € 8.3 billion. The main reason for this increase was a rebalancing of the fixed and variable remuneration elements in context of the introduction of the new compensation framework.

In addition, a number of employees in crucial positions for the further success of the Bank were granted so-called "Retention Awards" as a special long-term incentive in early 2017, partly in the form of shares, which is fully deferred for up to five years with an additional retention period of twelve months. This incentive is not designed to compensate the recipients for their performance in 2016 and therefore does not form part of 2016 compensation. It has been granted in order to foster retention of the recipients. Further information can be found in the chapter "2017 Retention Award Program".

Variable Compensation and deferral rates



Compensation expenses 2016

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	NCOU	Independent Control Functions[2]	Corporate Functions[3]	2016 Group Total[4]	2015 Group Total
Number of employees (full-time equivalent) at period end	4,737	7,116	24,514	2,547	116	6,084	36,518	99,744	101,104
Total Compensation	1,203	1,208	1,826	400	28	622	2,534	8,887	10,528
thereof:									
Fixed	1,054	1,068	1,739	356	26	598	2,435	8,341	8,122
Variable	149	140	87	44	2	24	99	546	2,406

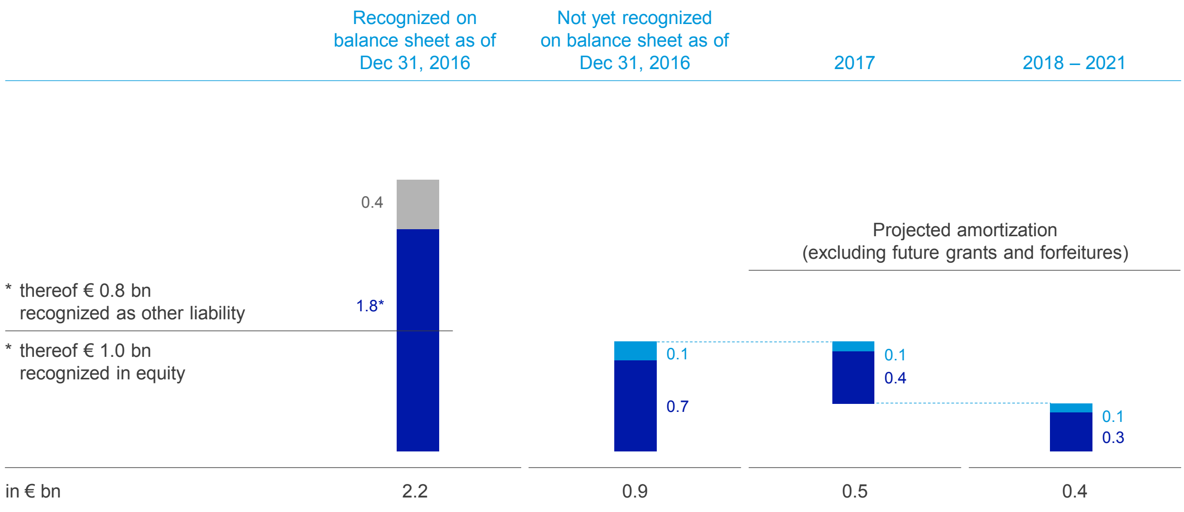
1 The table may contain marginal rounding differences.
2 In accordance with regulatory guidance, "Independent Control Functions" for the purposes of this table include the areas of the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Regulatory Officer as well as Group Audit. Internally, the Bank has identified further Infrastructure Functions as "Independent Control Functions" to which the Bank also applies the fixed to variable remuneration ratio of 1:1.
3 "Corporate Functions" comprise any Infrastructure Function that is not captured as an Independent Control Function for the purposes of this table.
4 In addition to the information included on divisional level, the 2016 Group Total also includes employees of Postbank Group (18,112 employees) as well as Postbank Total Fixed Pay figures (€ 1,065 million). Variable remuneration granted by Postbank Group is not included in the above variable amount. For Postbank Group, a total amount of variable remuneration of € 85.6 million is envisaged.

Recognition and Amortization of Variable Compensation

As of December 31, 2016, including awards granted in early March 2017 for financial year 2016, unamortized deferred VC expenses amount to approximately € 0.9 billion. The following graph visualizes the amount of VC recognized on the balance sheet for 2016 and the projected future amortization of outstanding VC over the next financial years (future grants and forfeitures excluded).

Variable Compensation

Recognition as of December 31, 2016 and projected amortization of deferred compensation granted

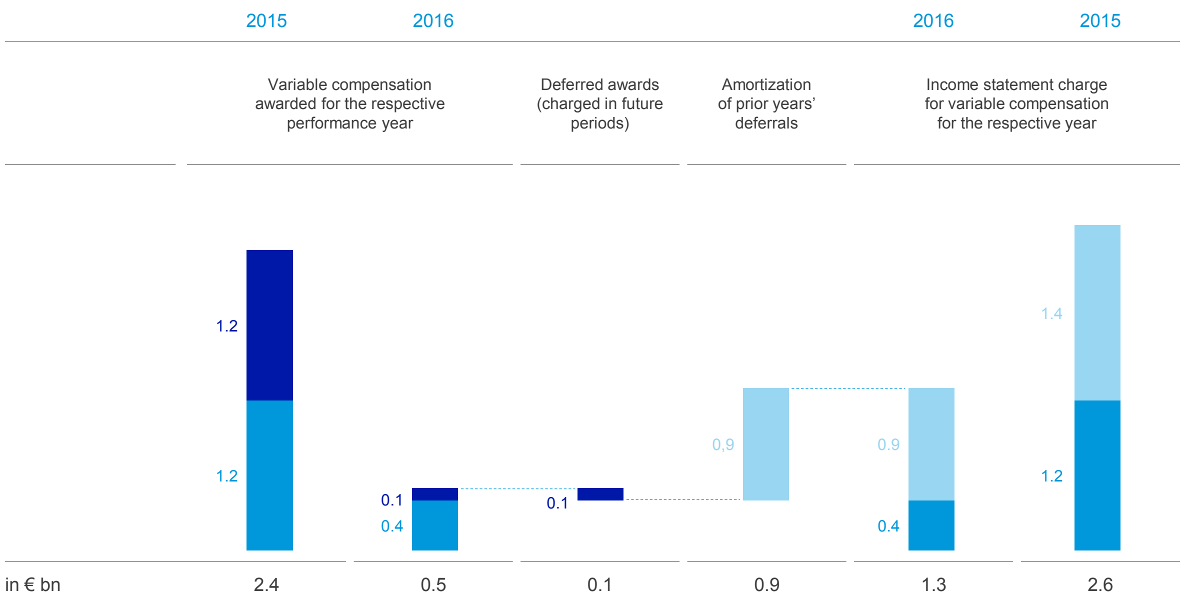


- Cash portion of variable compensation granted for performance year 2016 recognized as part of other liabilities.
- Deferred variable compensation granted for performance year 2015 or earlier.
- Deferred variable compensation granted for performance year 2016.

Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided.

Of the VC for 2016, € 0.4 billion are charged to the income statement for 2016 and € 0.1 billion will be charged to future years. In addition, the income statement for 2016 was charged with a VC of € 0.9 billion stemming from prior years' deferrals.

Reconciliation between Variable Compensation and P&L charge



- Deferred awards (charged in future periods)
- Cash bonus (charged in respective period)
- Amortization of prior years' deferrals

Variable Compensation Structure and Vehicles

The Bank's compensation structures are designed not to provide any incentive to engage in excessive risk-taking. They aim to ensure that the alignment of the VC to the sustainable performance of the Group increases with the level of responsibility and the overall amount of compensation awarded. In this context, the Bank continues to believe that the use of shares or share-based instruments for remuneration purposes is an effective way to align the compensation with the Bank's long-term performance and the interests of shareholders. By using Deutsche Bank shares, the value of the individual's remuneration is linked to the Bank's share price over the vesting and retention period, if applicable, and is therefore tied to the long-term performance of the Bank.

As in previous years, the Bank has decided to exceed certain regulatory restrictions regarding VC, meaning that the Bank is putting structures and restrictions in place that are stricter than certain regulatory requirements. 40 % of VC (60 % for Executive Directors) for material risk takers (MRT) is deferred for four years on a pro rata vesting schedule. Additionally, the Bank identified a so-called "Senior Leadership Cadre" (SLC) consisting of the Bank's most senior employees who are the significant influencers and stewards of the Bank's long-term health and performance. To further align the compensation of this group with the sustained performance of the Bank, their deferred equity awards are subject to four and a half years cliff vesting. As for Executive Directors, their deferral rate is 60 %.

All MRTs receive 50 % of their Deferred Awards in Restricted Equity and 50 % in Restricted Cash. In addition, 50 % of the upfront VC award is also granted as equity. All equity awards for MRTs are subject to an additional retention period upon the vesting of each tranche, during which employees are not permitted to sell their shares. In accordance with respective guidance provided by the BaFin, these requirements do not apply for MRTs whose VC is less than € 50,000. Due to the limited VC pool for 2016, 1,947 MRTs were below this threshold and therefore received their entire VC award in cash.

The Bank chose to apply the MRT remuneration structures consistently to all other senior employees (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', 'Director' and 'Managing Director') who have not been identified as MRT, with the exception of the upfront VC proportion which is awarded 100 % in cash. Any deferred equity proportion is also not subject to an additional retention period.

Overview on award structure

Award Type	Weighting	Proportion	Deferral Period	Retention Period
Upfront Compensation	60% of VC[1]	50% cash (Cash Bonus)[2]	N/A	N/A
		50% equity (Equity Upfront Award ("EUA"))[2]	N/A	12 months[3]
Deferred Compensation	40% of VC[1]	50% cash (Restricted Incentive Award ("RIA"))	Pro rata over 4 years	N/A
		50% equity (Restricted Equity Award ("REA"))	Pro rata over 4 years; 4.5 year cliff vesting for SLC	6 months[3]

N/A – Not applicable.
[1] 40 % deferral for awards ≥ € 50,000 (60 % for Executive Directors and Senior Leadership Cadre); employees with a Variable Compensation of < € 50,000 receive 100 % cash.
[2] Non-MRTs receive 100 % of their upfront compensation in cash.
[3] Only applies to MRTs.

Ex-post Risk Adjustment of Variable Compensation

Performance conditions and forfeiture provisions are key elements of the Bank's deferred compensation structures and support the alignment of awards with future employee conduct and performance while also allowing for an appropriate back-testing of the initial performance assessment. While all deferred awards are subject to numerous performance conditions and forfeiture provisions, the specific applicability depends on the award component, the employees' division and any identification as an MRT. An overview on the performance conditions and forfeiture provisions can be found below.

Overview on performance conditions and forfeiture provisions of Variable Compensation

Provision	Description	Forfeiture
Group's CET 1 Ratio	If at the quarter end prior to vesting and delivery the Group's CET 1 Ratio is below a certain threshold	Next tranche of equity based deferred award due for delivery (100% of all un-delivered Equity Upfront Awards)[1]
Negative Group IBIT	If the Management Board determines that prior to delivery Group IBIT is negative	Next tranche of equity based deferred award due for delivery (applies also to cash based deferred award of MRTs)[2]
Negative Divisional IBIT	If the Management Board determines that prior to delivery Divisional IBIT is negative	Next tranche of deferred award due for delivery (applies only to MRTs in Business Divisions excluding NCOU MRTs)[2]
Impairment	If any award was based on performance measures or assumptions that are later deemed to be materially inaccurate or if a deal, trade or transaction considered to be attributable to an employee has a significant adverse effect	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Policy / Regulatory Breach	In the event of an internal policy or procedure breach, or breach of any applicable laws or regulations	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Material Control Failure	If a Material Control Failure occurs which is considered to be attributable to the employee	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Regulatory Requirements	If forfeiture is required to comply with prevailing regulatory requirements	Up to 100% of undelivered awards

[1] For award types subject to cliff-vesting, the whole award will be forfeited if at quarter end prior to vesting or settlement the Group's CET 1 ratio is below the threshold.
[2] For award types subject to cliff-vesting, a certain award proportion (20 % for REA of the SLC) will be forfeited in respect of a year, if the IBIT is negative for that year.

With respect to deferred awards from prior financial years scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Management Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide and divisional IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

2017 Retention Award Program

A limited number of employees have been granted a special long-term incentive ("Retention Award") in early 2017. In order to mitigate retention risks and to protect the franchise, the Management Board decided to grant these Retention Awards to employees who are key contributors to the Bank's future success in crucial roles, who are in high demand in the market and who would be very difficult to replace.

These Retention Awards are not designed to compensate the recipients for their performance in 2016 and therefore do not form part of 2016 compensation. The awards were granted in order to foster retention of the recipients. As opposed to annual VC, the awards are 100 % deferred, without any upfront compensation elements, 50 % in the form of equity and 50 % as cash. The awards are deferred for three to five years and are subject to the same measures of ex-post risk-adjustment as described on the previous page. The earliest payout date for parts of these awards is therefore early 2018 for non-Material Risk Takers and 2020 for MRTs respectively. The equity proportions for MRTs are subject to an additional retention period, meaning that the respective award portions are only delivered after up to six years. To benefit from these awards, Retention Award recipients need to stay at Deutsche Bank. If they leave for a competitor, any undelivered portion of an award will be forfeited.

Overall, Retention Awards were awarded to 5,522 employees or approximately 5 % of Deutsche Bank's global work-force. € 554 million were granted in deferred cash, deferred for up to three to five years, and € 554 million were granted in deferred equity. To further align the awards with the long-term health of the Bank and the interests of shareholders, this equity portion will not vest, meaning that this portion will lapse, if the Bank's share price does not reach a certain share price target. If the share price target is met, the equity portion is paid out after three years for non-MRTs, and after five to six years for MRTs.

Overview of structure of Retention Awards

Population	Weighting	Proportion	Deferral Period	Retention Period
Material Risk Takers	100% deferred	50% cash (RIA)	50% in year 4, 50% in year 5	N/A
		50% equity (REA)	50% in year 4, 50% in year 5	12 months
Non-Material Risk Takers	100% deferred	50% cash (RIA)	3 year pro rata vesting with annual tranches	N/A
		50% equity (REA)	Cliff vesting after 3 years	N/A

N/A – Not applicable.

Compensation disclosure pursuant to Sec. 16 InstVV and Art. 450 CRR

On a global basis, 3,056 employees were identified as InstVV Material Risk Takers (InstVV MRTs) for financial year 2016. The collective remuneration elements for InstVV MRTs are detailed in the tables below in accordance with Sec. 16 InstVV and Art. 450 CRR.

Aggregate remuneration for InstVV Material Risk Takers

	2016									2015
		Business units								
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	Senior Management[2]	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	NCOU	Independent Control Functions[3]	Corporate Functions[4]	Group Total	Group Total
Number of MRTs (headcount)	203	1,098	784	314	202	24	153	278	3,056	3,005
Number of MRTs (FTE)	202	1,095	783	313	201	24	153	276	3,047	2,997
Total Pay	**187**	**585**	**427**	**148**	**104**	**13**	**58**	**127**	**1,648**	2,670
Total Fixed Pay	**164**	**515**	**381**	**117**	**77**	**12**	**53**	**118**	**1,438**	1,423
Total Variable Pay for period	**23**	**70**	**45**	**31**	**27**	**1**	**4**	**9**	**210**	1,246
thereof:										
in cash	12	46	30	21	13	1	4	7	134	498
in shares	11	24	16	10	9	0	1	1	71	745
in other types of instruments	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3
Total Variable Pay for period, deferred	**14**	**32**	**19**	**18**	**21**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**106**	904
thereof:										
in cash	7	16	9	9	8	0	0	1	51	317
in shares	7	16	9	9	8	0	0	1	51	587
in other types of instruments	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Article 450 (1) h(iii) of the CRR in conjunction with article 450 (1) h(iv) of the CRR on deferred variable remuneration from previous years and on explicit risk adjustments										
Total amount of variable pay still outstanding at the beginning of the year that was deferred in previous years	**382**	**810**	**613**	**152**	**135**	**22**	**32**	**173**	**2,318**	2,283
thereof:										
vested	114	395	292	67	54	10	14	64	1,009	1,058
unvested	268	415	321	85	81	13	18	109	1,309	1,225
Deferred Variable Pay awarded, paid out or reduced during period										
awarded during period	154	399	325	101	83	9	20	69	1,160	1,131
paid out during period	85	275	204	42	58	7	10	45	725	1,137
reduced through explicit risk adjustments									13	26
Article 450 (1) h(v) of the CRR on hiring bonuses										
Number of beneficiaries of guaranteed variable remuneration (hiring bonuses)	7	15	10	2	1	0	4	3	42	94
Total amount of guaranteed variable pay (hiring bonuses)	21	19	19	1	0	0	1	0	61	66
Article 450 (1) h(v) and (vi) of the CRR on severance payments										
Total amount of severance payments granted	0	12	7	6	6	0	5	6	42	38
Number of beneficiaries of severance payments granted by headcount/FTE	0	48	24	6	19	1	4	12	114	70
Highest severance payment granted to an individual									4	5

[1] Figures may include rounding differences.
[2] Refers to Management Board members and Executive Directors of significant institutions in accordance with Sec. 17 InstV and to members of the Senior Leadership Cadre. Supervisory Board Members / Non-Executive Directors are also included in "Senior Management" headcount (thereof 47) and FTE (thereof 46) but not in any other lines as they receive no variable remuneration elements for these activities and as their fixed compensation elements are not meaningful.
[3] In accordance with regulatory guidance, "Independent Control Functions" for the purposes of this table include the areas of the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Regulatory Officer as well as Group Audit. Internally, the Bank has identified more Infrastructure Functions as "Independent Control Functions" to which the Bank also applies the fixed to variable remuneration ratio of 1:1.
[4] Corporate Functions comprise any Infrastructure Function that is not captured as Independent Control Function for the purposes of this table.

Remuneration of high earners

	2016
in €	Number of employees
Total Pay	
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	183
1,500,000 to 1,999,999	62
2,000,000 to 2,499,999	36
2,500,000 to 2,999,999	15
3,000,000 to 3,499,999	14
3,500,000 to 3,999,999	2
4.000,000 to 4,499,999	1
4,500,000 to 4,999,999	0
5,000,000 to 5,999,999	1
6,000,000 to 6,999,999	2

In total, 316 employees received a Total Pay of € 1 million or more for 2016, compared to 756 employees in 2015.

Compensation System for Supervisory Board Members

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association, which our shareholders amend from time to time at the Annual General Meeting. Such compensation provisions were last amended by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014 which became effective on July 17, 2014. Accordingly, the following provisions apply:

The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual compensation ("Supervisory Board Compensation"). The annual base compensation amounts to € 100,000 for each Supervisory Board member. The Supervisory Board Chairman receives twice that amount and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount.

Members and chairs of the committees of the Supervisory Board are paid additional fixed annual compensation as follows:

Committee in €	Dec 31, 2016 Chairperson	 Member
Audit Committee	200,000	100,000
Risk Committee	200,000	100,000
Nomination Committee	100,000	50,000
Mediation Committee	0	0
Integrity Committee	200,000	100,000
Chairman's Committee	100,000	50,000
Compensation Control Committee	100,000	50,000

75 % of the compensation determined is disbursed to each Supervisory Board member after submitting invoices in February of the following year. The other 25 % is converted by the company at the same time into company shares based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of the preceding January, calculated to three digits after the decimal point. The share value of this number of shares is paid to the respective Supervisory Board member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office, based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of the preceding January, provided that the member does not leave the Supervisory Board due to important cause which would have justified dismissal.

In case of a change in Supervisory Board membership during the year, compensation for the financial year will be paid on a pro rata basis, rounded up/down to full months. For the year of departure, the entire compensation is paid in cash; a forfeiture regulation applies to 25 % of the compensation for that financial year.

The company reimburses the Supervisory Board members for the cash expenses they incur in the performance of their office, including any value added tax (VAT) on their compensation and reimbursements of expenses. Furthermore, any employer contributions to social security schemes that may be applicable under foreign law to the performance of their Supervisory Board work shall be paid for each Supervisory Board member affected. Finally, the Supervisory Board Chairman will be appropriately reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in performing representative tasks that his function requires and for the costs of security measures required on account of his function.

In the interest of the company, the members of the Supervisory Board will be included in an appropriate amount, with a deductible, in any financial liability insurance policy held by the company. The premiums for this are paid by the company.

Supervisory Board Compensation for the 2016 Financial Year

Individual members of the Supervisory Board received the following compensation for the 2016 financial year (excluding value added tax).

Members of the Supervisory Board in €	Compensation for fiscal year 2016 Fixed	Compensation for fiscal year 2016 Thereof payable in February 2017	Compensation for fiscal year 2015 Fixed	Compensation for fiscal year 2015 Thereof payable in February 2016
Dr. Paul Achleitner	800,000	600,000	808,333	606,250
Alfred Herling[1]	300,000	300,000	300,000	225,000
Wolfgang Böhr	141,667	106,250	8,333	6,250
Frank Bsirske	250,000	187,500	250,000	187,500
John Cryan	0	0	200,000	200,000
Dina Dublon	300,000	225,000	291,667	218,750
Jan Duscheck[2]	41,667	31,250	0	0
Katherine Garrett-Cox[3]	125,000	104,167	100,000	75,000
Timo Heider	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Sabine Irrgang	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	250,000	187,500	250,000	187,500
Martina Klee	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Peter Löscher	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Henriette Mark	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Richard Meddings	400,000	300,000	100,000	75,000
Louise Parent	333,333	250,000	200,000	150,000
Gabriele Platscher	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Bernd Rose	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon[4]	33,333	25,000	0	0
Rudolf Stockem[5]	116,667	116,667	200,000	150,000
Stephan Szukalski[6]	0	0	91,667	91,667
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	216,667	162,500	150,000	112,500
Georg Thoma[7]	108,333	108,333	300,000	225,000
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Total	**5,016,667**	**3,904,167**	4,850,000	3,710,417

1 Member until December 31, 2016.
2 Member since August 2, 2016.
3 Member was re-elected on May 19, 2016.
4 Member since August 23, 2016.
5 Member until July 31, 2016.
6 Member until November 30, 2015.
7 Member until May 28, 2016.

Following the submission of invoices in February 2017, 25 % of the compensation determined for each Supervisory Board member for the 2016 financial year was converted into notional shares of the company on the basis of a share price of € 18.455 (average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra) during the last ten trading days of January 2017, calculated to three digits after the decimal point). Members who left the Supervisory Board in 2016 were paid the entire amount of compensation in cash.

The following table shows the number of notional shares of the Supervisory Board members, to three digits after the decimal point, that were awarded in February 2017 as part of their 2016 compensation as well as the number of notional shares accumulated during the respective membership in the Supervisory Board and the amounts paid out in February 2017 for departed or re-elected members.

	Number of notional shares			
Members of the Supervisory Board	Converted in February 2017 as part of the compensation 2016	Total prior-year amounts from 2013 to 2015	Total (cumulative)	In February 2017 payable in €[1]
Dr. Paul Achleitner	10,837.171	24,005.183	34,842.354	0
Alfred Herling[2]	0.000	8,254.647	8,254.647	152,340
Wolfgang Böhr	1,919.082	120.250	2,039.332	0
Frank Bsirske	3,386.616	6,425.919	9,812.535	0
Dina Dublon	4,063.939	6,381.695	10,445.634	0
Jan Duscheck[3]	564.436	0.000	564.436	0
Katherine Garrett-Cox[4]	1,128.872	3,093.464	4,222.336	57,090
Timo Heider	2,709.293	5,161.183	7,870.476	0
Sabine Irrgang	2,709.293	5,161.183	7,870.476	0
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	3,386.616	7,130.910	10,517.526	0
Martina Klee	2,709.293	5,443.179	8,152.472	0
Peter Löscher	2,709.293	5,443.179	8,152.472	0
Henriette Mark	2,709.293	6,186.930	8,896.223	0
Richard Meddings	5,418.586	1,443.001	6,861.587	0
Louise Parent	4,515.488	3,778.536	8,294.024	0
Gabriele Platscher	2,709.293	5,904.933	8,614.226	0
Bernd Rose	2,709.293	5,622.937	8,332.230	0
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon[5]	451.549	0.000	451.549	0
Rudolf Stockem[6]	0.000	5,904.933	5,904.933	108,976
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	2,935.067	4,037.444	6,972.511	0
Georg Thoma[7]	0.000	7,510.895	7,510.895	138,614
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	2,709.293	6,186.930	8,896.223	0
Total	**60,281.766**	123,197.331	**183,479.097**	**457,020**

1 At a value of € 18.455 based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of January 2017.
2 Member until December 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 2, 2016.
4 Member was re-elected on May 19, 2016.
5 Member since August 23, 2016.
6 Member until July 31, 2016.
7 Member until May 28, 2016.

All employee representatives on the Supervisory Board, with the exception of Frank Bsirske, Rudolf Stockem (until July 31, 2016) and Jan Duscheck (since August 2, 2016), are employed by us. In the 2016 financial year, we paid such members a total amount of € 1.05 million in the form of salary, retirement and pension compensation in addition to their Supervisory Board compensation.

We do not provide members of the Supervisory Board with any benefits after they have left the Supervisory Board, though members who are or were employed by us are entitled to the benefits associated with the termination of such employment. During 2016, we set aside € 0.08 million for pension, retirement or similar benefits for the members of the Supervisory Board who are or were employed by us.

With the agreement of the Bank's Management Board, Dr. Paul Achleitner performs representative functions in various ways on an unpaid basis for the Bank and participates in opportunities for referrals of business for the Bank. These tasks are related to the functional responsibilities of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG. In this respect, the reimbursement of costs is regulated in the Articles of Association. On the basis of a separate contractual agreement, the Bank provides Dr. Paul Achleitner with infrastructure and support services free of charge for his services in the interest of the Bank. He is therefore entitled to avail himself of internal resources for preparing and carrying out his activities. The Bank's security and car services are available for Dr. Paul Achleitner to use free of charge for these tasks. The Bank also reimburses travel expenses and participation fees and covers the taxes for any non-cash benefits provided. On September 24, 2012, the Chairman's Committee approved the conclusion of this agreement. The provisions apply for the duration of Dr. Paul Achleitner's tenure as Chairman of the Supervisory Board and are reviewed on an annual basis for appropriateness. Under this agreement between Deutsche Bank and Dr. Achleitner, support services equivalent to € 225,000 (2015: € 203,000) were provided and reimbursements for expenses amounting to € 234,488 (2015: € 233,867) were paid during the 2016 financial year.

Corporate Governance Statement according to Section 289a HGB

The entire Corporate Governance Statement is available on our website under www.db.com/ir/en/reports.htm.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

General

Management of Deutsche Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (ICOFR). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our chairman and our Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the firm's consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ICOFR includes our disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent misstatements.

Risks in Financial Reporting

The main risks in financial reporting are that either financial statements do not present a true and fair view due to inadvertent or intentional errors (fraud) or the publication of financial statements is not done on a timely basis. These risks may reduce investor confidence or cause reputational damage and may have legal consequences including banking regulatory interventions. A lack of fair presentation arises when one or more financial statement amounts or disclosures contain misstatements (or omissions) that are material. Misstatements are deemed material if they could, individually or collectively, influence economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements.

To confine those risks of financial reporting, management of the Group has established ICOFR with the aim of providing reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements and conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO recommends the establishment of specific objectives to facilitate the design and evaluate adequacy of a control system. As a result in establishing ICOFR, management has adopted the following financial statement objectives:

– Existence - assets and liabilities exist and transactions have occurred.
– Completeness - all transactions are recorded, account balances are included in the financial statements.
– Valuation - assets, liabilities and transactions are recorded in the financial reports at the appropriate amounts.
– Rights and Obligations and ownership - rights and obligations are appropriately recorded as assets and liabilities.
– Presentation and disclosures - classification, disclosure and presentation of financial reporting is appropriate.
– Safeguarding of assets - unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets is prevented or detected in a timely manner.

However, any internal control system, including ICOFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of that control system are met. As such, disclosure controls and procedures or systems for ICOFR may not prevent all errors and fraud. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Organization of the Internal Control System

Functions Involved in the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Controls within the system of ICOFR are performed by all business functions and infrastructure functions with an involvement in reviewing the reliability of the books and records that underlie the financial statements. As a result, the operation of ICOFR involves staff based mainly in the following functions: Finance, Chief Operating Office and Risk.

Finance is responsible for the periodic preparation of the financial statements and operates independently from the Group's businesses. Within Finance, different departments have control responsibilities which contribute to the overall preparation process:

– Finance specialists for businesses or entities are responsible for reviewing the quality of financial data by performing validation and control. They are in close contact with business, infrastructure and legal entity management and employ their specific knowledge to address financial reporting issues arising on products and transactions, as well as validating reserving and other adjustments based on judgment.
– Group Finance is responsible for Group-wide activities which include the preparation of Group financial and management information, forecasting and planning, and risk reporting. Group Finance sets the reporting timetables, performs the consolidation and aggregation processes, effects the elimination entries for inter and intra group activities, controls the period end and adjustment processes, compiles the Group financial statements, and considers and incorporates comments as to content and presentation made by senior and external advisors.
– Accounting Policy and Advisory Group (APAG) is responsible for developing the Group's interpretation of International Financial Reporting Standards and their consistent application within the Group. APAG provides accounting advice and consulting services to Finance and the wider business, and is responsible for the timely resolution of corporate and transaction-specific accounting issues.
– Group Valuations and business aligned valuation specialists are responsible for developing policies and minimum standards for valuation, providing related implementation guidance when undertaking valuation control work, and challenging and validating valuation control results. They act as the single point of contact on valuation topics for external parties (such as regulators and external auditors).
– Group Tax is responsible for producing income tax related financial data in conjunction with Finance, covering the assessment and planning of current and deferred income taxes and the collection of tax related information. Group Tax monitors the income tax position and controls the provisioning for tax risks.

The operation of ICOFR is also importantly supported by the Chief Operating Office and Risk. Although these functions are not directly involved in the financial preparation process, they contribute significantly to the production of financial information:

– Chief Operating Office (COO) is responsible for confirming transactions with counterparties, and performing reconciliations both internally and externally of financial information between systems, depots and exchanges. COO also undertakes all transaction settlement activity on behalf of the Group and performs reconciliations of nostro account balances.
– Risk is responsible for developing policies and standards for managing credit, market, legal, liquidity operational and vendor risks. Risk identifies and assesses the adequacy of credit, legal and operational provisions.

Controls to Minimize the Risk of Financial Reporting Misstatement

The system of ICOFR consists of a large number of internal controls and procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of misstatement of the financial statements. Such controls are integrated into the operating process and include those which:

– are ongoing or permanent in nature such as supervision within written policies and procedures or segregation of duties,
– operate on a periodic basis such as those which are performed as part of the annual financial statement preparation process,
– are preventative or detective in nature,
– have a direct or indirect impact on the financial statements themselves. Controls which have an indirect effect on the financial statements include IT general controls such as system access and deployment controls whereas a control with a direct impact could be, for example, a reconciliation which directly supports a balance sheet line item,
– feature automated and/or manual components. Automated controls are control functions embedded within system processes such as application enforced segregation of duty controls and interface checks over the completeness and accuracy of inputs. Manual internal controls are those operated by an individual or group of individuals such as authorization of transactions.

The combination of individual controls encompasses each of the following aspects of the system of ICOFR:

– Accounting policy design and implementation. Controls to promote the consistent recording and reporting of the Group's business activities on a global basis in accordance with authorized accounting policies.
– Reference data. Controls over reference data in relation to the general ledger and on and off-balance sheet transactions including product reference data.
– New product and transaction approval, capture and confirmation. Controls are intended to ensure the completeness and accuracy of recorded transactions as well as appropriate authorization. Such controls include transaction confirmations which are sent to and received from counterparties to help ensure that trade details are corroborated.
– Reconciliation controls, both external and internal. Inter-system reconciliations are performed between relevant systems for all trades, transactions, positions or relevant parameters. External reconciliations include nostro account, depot and exchange reconciliations.
– Valuation including the independent price verification process (IPV). Finance performs IPV controls at least monthly in order to evaluate the reasonableness of the front office valuation. The results of the IPV processes are assessed on a monthly basis by the Valuation Control Oversight Committee.
– Business aligned valuation specialists focus on valuation approaches and methodologies for various asset classes and perform IPV for complex derivatives and structured products.
– Taxation. Controls are designed to ensure that tax calculations are performed properly and that tax balances are appropriately recorded in the financial statements.
– Reserving and adjustments based on judgment. Controls are designed to ensure reserving and other adjustments based on judgment are authorized and reported in accordance with the approved accounting policies.
– Balance Sheet substantiation. Controls relating to the substantiation of balance sheet accounts to promote the integrity of general ledger account balances based on supporting evidence.
– Consolidation and other period end reporting controls. At period end, all businesses and regions submit their financial data to the Group for consolidation. Controls over consolidation include the validation of accounting entries required to eliminate the effect of inter and intra company activities. Period end reporting controls include general ledger month end close processes and the review of late adjustments.
– Financial Statement disclosure and presentation. Controls over compilation of the financial statements themselves including preparation of disclosure checklists and compliance with the requirements thereof, and review and sign-off of the financial statements by senior Finance management. The financial statements are also subject to approval by the Management Board, and the Supervisory Board and its Audit Committee.

The above controls are performed for primary GAAP IFRS and apply to HGB accordingly. In addition to these controls specific HGB related controls are implemented which include:

– Intra-company elimination. Inter-branch reconciliation and elimination are performed for HGB specific balances.
– Analytical review. Review of revaluation and reclassification items between IFRS and HGB on branch and parent company level.

Measuring Effectiveness of Internal Control

Each year, management of the Group undertakes a formal evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of ICOFR. This evaluation incorporates an assessment of the effectiveness of the control environment as well as individual controls which make up the system of ICOFR taking into account:

– The financial misstatement risk of the financial statement line items, considering such factors as materiality and the susceptibility of the particular financial statement item to misstatement.
– The susceptibility of identified controls to failure, considering such factors as the degree of automation, complexity, and risk of management override, competence of personnel and the level of judgment required.

These factors, in aggregate, determine the nature and extent of evidence that management requires in order to be able to assess whether or not the operation of the system of ICOFR is effective. The evidence itself is generated from procedures integrated within the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICOFR evaluation. Information from other sources also form an important component of the evaluation since such evidence may either bring additional control issues to the attention of management or may corroborate findings. Such information sources include:

– Reports on audits carried out by or on behalf of regulatory authorities;
– External Auditor reports; and,
– Reports commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of outsourced processes to third parties.

In addition, Group Audit evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of ICOFR by performing periodic and ad-hoc risk-based audits. Reports are produced summarizing the results from each audit performed which are distributed to the responsible managers for the activities concerned. These reports also provide evidence to support the annual evaluation by management of the overall operating effectiveness of the ICOFR.

As a result of the evaluation, management has concluded that ICOFR is appropriately designed and operating effectively as of December 31, 2016.

Non-financial Key Performance Indicators

The following section applies to the Group and is not restricted to the parent company.

Corporate Responsibility

Deutsche Bank's approach to corporate responsibility (CR) focuses on the three dimensions of sustainability to create economic, environmental and social value. It aims to set the direction for a future-orientated business strategy that balances economic success with environmental and social responsibility.

The Bank seeks to promote sustainable business, to increase transparency, and to avoid negative environmental and social impacts from its core businesses. In addition the Bank strives to manage its business operations sustainably, and embraces its responsibilities as a corporate citizen.

The Bank's understanding of responsibility is aligned with its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and is reflected in its procedures, policies and processes. It is underpinned by the formal commitment to international standards and principles such as the ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

Please visit Deutsche Bank's online "Corporate Responsibility Report" on cr-report.db.com/16 and db.com/society for more information on:

– Environmental and social risks: Deutsche Bank's approach to managing environmental and social (ES) risk is based on a policy framework, which forms part of our global Reputational Risk Framework. The Environmental and Social Policy Framework specifies the requirements for ES due diligence, and the criteria for mandatory referral to the Bank's sustainability function. The number of clients and transactions reviewed under this framework by the Bank's sustainability team decreased in 2016 to 727 (December 31, 2015: 1,346), as a result of revised and strengthened escalation criteria, and improved the Bank's roll out of the Framework via training. In addition, the Bank continued to endorse its Statement on Human Rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In 2016, the focus was on raising awareness and broadening understanding around the relevance of human rights issues across the organization, and the implementation of the UK Modern Slavery Act.
– ESG factors in Asset Management: At the end of 2016, Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM) managed assets of approximately € 10 billion invested on the basis of ESG criteria (December 31, 2015: € 7.7 billion). In 2016, Deutsche AM developed a Responsible Investment Statement. It outlines Deutsche AM's position regarding ESG issues, the international principles that inform its approach, and how ESG factors are integrated into business and investment activities.
– Tackling climate change: In 2016, Deutsche Bank revised its approach to financing coal mining and power, and amended its formal position and internal guidelines, to be effective from December 2016. The Bank and its subsidiaries will not grant new financing for greenfield thermal coal mining and new coal-fired power plant construction. Moreover, the Bank will gradually reduce its existing exposure to the thermal coal mining sector. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank arranged € 3.9 billion in project finance for renewable energy generation of more than 3,480 megawatts. Deutsche Bank was the first commercial bank globally to become accredited to act as implementing entity for the UN Green Climate Fund. In 2016, the Fund approved an investment of about € 74.4 million in the Green Energy Access Program, a new Deutsche AM fund for renewable energy access in Africa. The investment will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.
– Carbon neutral operations: Deutsche Bank continued to operate on a carbon neutral basis in 2016 by investing in energy efficiency projects, using renewable electricity, and offsetting unavoidable emissions by purchasing and retiring high-grade offset certificates.

– Corporate Citizenship: Deutsche Bank's corporate citizenship strategy is to support drivers of prosperity for individuals, communities and economies. Under the Born to Be-umbrella, the Bank supports education projects that prepare young people to become the workforce of tomorrow. With its Made for Good program, the Bank assists enterprises that help drive positive change in society to get off the ground and reach their next level. In the communities where Deutsche Bank does business, it helps them to get stronger and more inclusive, empowers the disadvantaged and contributes to the revitalization of distressed areas. It works with like-minded partners from public and private sectors and with the commitment of its workforce. In addition, the Bank's Plus You volunteering and giving portfolio encourages its people to contribute to causes they care about. Public advocacy further strengthens the impact of the Bank's corporate citizenship programs. With a total investment of € 73.5 million in 2016 (December 31, 2015: € 76.8 million), Deutsche Bank and its foundations continue to be among the world's most active corporate citizens. Almost 4.9 million (December 31, 2015: 4.7 million) people benefited from their initiatives, the reach of the Bank's Born to Be youth engagement program increased to 1.35 million people (December 31, 2015: 1.3 million). More than 9,800 social enterprises benefitted from Made for Good offers in 2016. 16,651 colleagues, 20 % of global staff, (December 31, 2015: 17,382; 22 % of global staff) volunteered almost 188,000 hours of their time, skills, and expertise.

Restructuring as part of our Strategy

Deutsche Bank's people agenda and HR activities in 2016 were characterized by the bank's transformation and restructuring measures that form part of the targets originally announced in October 2015. To make the organization more cost-efficient, a reduction of staff by 9,000 individual jobs as measured in FTE worldwide, with 4,000 located in Germany, had been announced in 2015. During 2016, the bank conducted a transparent and constructive dialogue with employee representatives in Germany and elsewhere. The multi-stage negotiation process in Germany included an initial round of negotiations for a framework balance of interest agreement and a framework social plan. This was followed by three rounds of negotiations on specific balance of interest agreements for all impacted business divisions and infrastructure functions in the home market, which concluded in 2016.

Internationally, Deutsche Bank has also made progress in rationalizing its footprint and reducing its workforce. Among the measures initiated in 2016 are the sale of bank subsidiaries in Argentina, Mexico, the US and the UK as well as the closing of country representative offices.

Focus on internal career mobility

As part of the targets originally announced in October 2015, Deutsche Bank is committed to filling vacant positions – at all levels of seniority – with suitable internal candidates, whenever possible. In accordance with its Hiring Policy, all open positions are advertised to internal staff first and exclusively for at least two weeks before any external candidates can be sought. In 2016, more than one in three open roles, or 39 %, were filled with an internal candidate. An even higher ratio of 71 % (2015: 60 %) was seen in Germany. During the year, 9,715 employees – or 11.1 % of the entire workforce – changed roles within the organization, with cross-divisional moves increasing by 6 % from 2015.

Balanced approach to talent acquisition

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the bank implemented hiring restrictions to focus external hiring on business critical roles – provided there are no suitable internal candidates – and junior pipeline hires only. During the year, around 5,300 officers and 4,200 non-officers were hired, primarily in the areas of technology and digitization as well as in control functions. In 2016, 813 new graduates (2015: 766) joined globally, while 741 new apprentices were hired in Germany (2015: 863).

Maintaining a strong focus on corporate culture: results of the 2016 Spotlight People Survey

Underpinning the Deutsche Bank's HR efforts is a continued commitment to embedding its corporate culture and values in all people-related activities and processes. The HR function provides clear frameworks to help managers be accountable for making the right people-related decisions, sets the standards and tone for those decisions and intervenes when those standards and corporate values are not followed and there is a risk to the bank.

Through an annual employee survey, employees are regularly asked for their feedback to provide insight into levels of engagement, commitment and enablement across the organization. In May 2016, Deutsche Bank surveyed a representative, random sample of its employees, equivalent to 22.7 % of its workforce. The response rate stood at 47 %. Of the survey participants, 76 % said they actively engage with Deutsche Bank's corporate values, and more than 70 % are convinced that the values will have a positive impact on reaching the bank's strategic aspirations. More than 60 % now observe changes in behavior. These are significantly positive developments compared to previous years.

The commitment level among employees in 2016 declined to 58 % (2015: 63 %) amid the ongoing transformation of the businesses and resulting job cuts, which represented a source of concern and uncertainty among employees. In terms of engagement and identification with their work, 86 % of employees (2015: 87 %) signaled they are ready to go above and beyond what is expected in their role, with the vast majority perceiving their jobs to be challenging and interesting, allowing them to make good use of their abilities. The enablement index stood at 62 % in 2016 (2015: 68 %).

Developing performance

Committed and capable leaders, along with a skilled and motivated workforce, are critical for Deutsche Bank – even more so during times of significant change. This is why the bank is committed to building leadership skills and investing in future leaders as well as supporting the professional and personal development of all employees. A third priority is the ongoing focus on learning and mandatory Compliance and Anti-Financial Crime training for all staff against the backdrop of increasing regulation.

First introduced in 2015, Deutsche Bank runs two "Management Fundamentals" programs which are mandatory for new managers. A core program is designed for new managers up to Vice President level who are taking on people management responsibilities at the bank for the first time. An executive program is tailored to the needs of Managing Directors and Directors. Both programs are built around three key areas: leading people, driving business and shaping culture. Management Fundamentals aims to help participants grow and develop as people managers. In 2016, more than 1,000 employees attended the cross-divisional Management Fundamentals programs in over 20 locations around the world.

Furthermore, a new cross-divisional program for managers of managers – Leadership Fundamentals – was designed and piloted in 2016. The focus is to strengthen participants' leadership skills so that they are better placed to deliver the bank's strategy commitments. In 2016, more than 180 employees attended the cross-divisional Leadership Fundamentals program in four locations around the world.

Deutsche Bank's cross-divisional Vice President Acceleration Program was launched in May 2016, with the development journey for participants spanning six months and training methods including interactive business simulations. In 2016, 482 Vice Presidents from across the bank started the program, which is held in various regional centers. Furthermore, the 2016 Infrastructure Director Program was launched in April 2016, spanning a 12-month journey with 61 participants. Focus themes are: building talent capability, functional expertise and leadership capability.

Investing in digitization

Increasing digitization has a significant impact on how the bank operates and, more specifically, how its employees work. Accordingly, it is an important element of Deutsche Bank's strategic HR agenda, resulting in people processes being automated increasingly and employees being encouraged and required to develop the necessary digital skills. New digital offerings launched in 2016 include "Connect2Learn", an online learning platform for all employees which consolidates all training offerings in one place. Another example is the "Internal Mobility Tool" designed to facilitate redeployment and promote cross-divisional moves.

To address new and emerging trends proactively – including digitization and demographic change – in today's working environment and society at large, HR started its "Arbeiten@DB 4.0" (Working@DB 4.0) initiative in Germany at the end of 2015. Its main focus has been on identifying more flexible approaches to career and leadership issues, accounting for the needs and requirements of people at all employment stages, including those transitioning into retirement.

Fostering diversity and inclusion: visible progress in gender equality

Throughout 2016, Deutsche Bank continued its efforts to advance women in the workplace under new gender quota legislation introduced in Germany in 2015. The percentage of women on the Supervisory Board stood at 35 % at the end of 2016, above the statutory requirement of 30 % for listed and co-determined German companies. The Supervisory Board's target for the Management Board was set in 2015 as at least one female member by June 30, 2017. This target has been met with the appointments of Chief Regulatory Officer Sylvie Matherat and Chief Operating Officer Kimberly Hammonds to the Management Board in 2015 and 2016, respectively. As of year-end 2016, 15.7 % of positions at the first management level below the Management Board of Deutsche Bank were held by female executives. At the second level below the Management Board, this percentage stood at 19.5 %. The bank has set itself targets in accordance with legal requirements in Germany, and it is on track to reach its 2017 targets of 17 % and 21 %, respectively, as the underlying group of senior managers on those levels is relatively small and every appointment or change has a significant impact on percentages.

In 2011, Deutsche Bank signed a voluntary declaration to substantially raise the proportion of all female managers globally by the end of 2018. As of year-end 2016, the number of female Managing Directors and Directors has increased by 16 % since 2011. In 2016, the percentage of women at this level stood at 21.3 % (December 31, 2015: 20.5 %). The share of female officers was at 32.8 % (December 31, 2015: 32.5 %). In May 2016, Deutsche Bank was included in the inaugural Bloomberg Financial Services Gender-Equality Index (BFGEI), which recognizes firms that have made strong commitments to gender equality. The bank is one of only two DAX companies to have been included in this global index.

Amid a wide range of causes, Deutsche Bank actively supports generational diversity and LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Trans- and Intersexual) initiatives around the world. The bank has received various accolades honoring its commitment to LGBTI causes. For example, it was awarded the maximum score of 100 in the Human Rights Campaign's annual Corporate Equality Index for the 14th consecutive year.

Key employee figures

A few selected employee figures and KPIs are set forth below. For full details on Deutsche Bank's people metrics, as well as its strategic HR priorities and achievements, please refer to the bank's Human Resources Report 2016.

	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Female staff (based upon global corporate titles, in FTE)[1]			
Female Managing Directors and Directors	21.3 %	20.5 %	19.4 %
Female officers	32.8 %	32.5 %	31.7 %
Female non-officers	55.6 %	55.5 %	55.4 %
Total female staff	41.5 %	41.7 %	41.7 %
Age (in %, headcount)			
up to 29 years	17.1 %	18.4 %	18.8 %
30 - 39 years	29.9 %	29.7 %	29.3 %
40 - 49 years	28.2 %	28.6 %	29.6 %
Over 49 years	24.8 %	23.3 %	22.3 %
Part-time employment (in % of total staff)	12.9 %	13.1 %	13.2 %
Apprentices ratio in Germany	3.9 %	4.0 %	3.8 %

	2016	2015	2014
Commitment index[2]	58 %	63 %	68 %
Voluntary staff turnover rate	7.2 %	7.3 %	6.6 %
Health rate (in %)[3]	94.3 %	94.8 %	94.9 %

1 Excluding legal entities outside of Deutsche Bank Corporate Title system, primarily Postbank. DB Investment Services integrated in 2016, Sal. Oppenheim integrated in 2015.
2 2016 and 2015 scores exclude total Postbank; 2014 scores exclude Postbank with the exception of its Banking Services entities (i.e., 5 % of total population in scope for survey).
3 Health rate: 100 - ((total sickness days x 100)/total regular working days); Germany excluding primarily Postbank; DB Investment Services integrated in 2016, Sal. Oppenheim integrated in 2015.

Information pursuant to Section 289 (4) of the German Commercial Code and Explanatory Report

Structure of the Share Capital including Authorized and Conditional Capital

For information regarding Deutsche Bank's share capital please refer to the "Common Shares" under the section "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements".

Restrictions on Voting Rights or the Transfer of Shares

Under Section 136 of the German Stock Corporation Act the voting right of the affected shares is excluded by law. As far as the bank held own shares as of December 31, 2016 in its portfolio according to Section 71b of the German Stock Corporation Act no rights could be exercised. We are not aware of any other restrictions on voting rights or the transfer of shares.

Shareholdings which Exceed 10 % of the Voting Rights

The German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz) requires that any investor whose share of voting rights reaches, exceeds or falls below certain thresholds as the result of purchases, disposals or otherwise, must notify us and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) thereof. The lowest threshold is 3 %. We are not aware of any shareholder holding directly or indirectly 10 % or more of the voting rights.

Shares with Special Control Rights

Shares which confer special control rights have not been issued.

System of Control of any Employee Share Scheme where the Control Rights are not Exercised Directly by the Employees

The employees, who hold Deutsche Bank shares, exercise their control rights as other shareholders in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Association (Satzung).

Rules Governing the Appointment and Replacement of Members of the Management Board

Pursuant to the German Stock Corporation Act (Section 84) and the Articles of Association of Deutsche Bank (Section 6) the members of the Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The number of Management Board members is determined by the Supervisory Board. According to the Articles of Association, the Management Board has at least three members. The Supervisory Board may appoint one or two members of the Management Board as Chairpersons of the Management Board. Members of the Management Board may be appointed for a maximum term of up to five years. They may be reappointed or have their term extended for one or more terms of up to a maximum of five years each. The German Co-Determination Act (Mitbestimmungsgesetz; Section 31) requires a majority of at least two thirds of the members of the Supervisory Board to appoint members of the Management Board. If such majority is not achieved, the Mediation Committee shall give, within one month, a recommendation for the appointment to the Management Board. The Supervisory Board will then appoint the members of the Management Board with the majority of its members. If such appointment fails, the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board shall have two votes in a new vote. If a required member of the Management Board has not been appointed, the Local Court (Amtsgericht) in Frankfurt am Main shall, in urgent cases, make the necessary appointments upon motion by any party concerned (Section 85 of the Stock Corporation Act).

Pursuant to the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz) and Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank (SSM Framework Regulation) evidence must be provided to the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Deutsche Bundesbank that the member of the Management Board has adequate theoretical and practical experience of the businesses of the Bank as well as managerial experience before the member is appointed (Sections 24 (1) No. 1 and 25c (1) of the Banking Act, Article 93 of the SSM Framework Regulation).

The Supervisory Board may revoke the appointment of an individual as member of the Management Board or as Chairperson of the Management Board for good cause. Such cause includes in particular a gross breach of duties, the inability to manage the Bank properly or a vote of no-confidence by the shareholders' meeting (Hauptversammlung, referred to as the General Meeting), unless such vote of no-confidence was made for obviously arbitrary reasons.

The ECB or the BaFin may appoint a special representative and transfer to such special representative the responsibility and powers of individual members of the Management Board if such members are not trustworthy or do not have the required competencies or if the credit institution does not have the required number of Management Board members. In any such case, the responsibility and powers of the Management Board members concerned are suspended (Section 45c (1) through (3) of the Banking Act, Article 93 (2) of the SSM Framework Regulation).

If the discharge of a bank's obligations to its creditors is endangered or if there are valid concerns that effective supervision of the bank is not possible, the BaFin may take temporary measures to avert that risk. It may also prohibit members of the Management Board from carrying out their activities or impose limitations on such activities (Section 46 (1) of the Banking Act). In such case, the Local Court Frankfurt am Main shall, at the request of the BaFin appoint the necessary members of the Management Board, if, as a result of such prohibition, the Management Board no longer has the necessary number of members in order to conduct the business (Section 46 (2) of the Banking Act).

Rules Governing the Amendment of the Articles of Association

Any amendment of the Articles of Association requires a resolution of the General Meeting (Section 179 of the Stock Corporation Act). The authority to amend the Articles of Association in so far as such amendments merely relate to the wording, such as changes of the share capital as a result of the issuance of authorized capital, has been assigned to the Supervisory Board by the Articles of Association of Deutsche Bank (Section 20 (3)). Pursuant to the Articles of

Association, the resolutions of the General Meeting are taken by a simple majority of votes and, in so far as a majority of capital stock is required, by a simple majority of capital stock, except where law or the Articles of Association determine otherwise (Section 20 (1)). Amendments to the Articles of Association become effective upon their entry in the Commercial Register (Section 181 (3) of the Stock Corporation Act).

Powers of the Management Board to Issue or Buy Back Shares

The Annual General Meeting of May 23, 2013 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 of the Stock Corporation Act to buy and sell, for the purpose of securities trading, own shares of Deutsche Bank AG on or before April 30, 2018, at prices which do not exceed or fall short of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the respective three preceding stock exchange trading days by more than 10 %. In this context, the shares acquired for this purpose may not, at the end of any day, exceed 5 % of the share capital of Deutsche Bank AG. In addition, have look at our own shares disclosure within the notes.

The Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act to buy, on or before April 30, 2021, own shares of Deutsche Bank AG in a total volume of up to 10 % of the share capital at the time the resolution was taken. Together with own shares acquired for trading purposes and/or for other reasons and which are from time to time in the company's possession or attributable to the company pursuant to Sections 71a et seq. of the Stock Corporation Act, the own shares purchased on the basis of this authorization may not at any time exceed 10 % of the company's respectively applicable share capital. The own shares may be bought through the stock exchange or by means of a public purchase offer to all shareholders. The countervalue for the purchase of shares (excluding ancillary purchase costs) through the stock exchange may not be more than 10 % higher or lower than the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the obligation to purchase. In the case of a public purchase offer, it may not be more than 10 % higher or lower than the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the day of publication of the offer. If the volume of shares offered in a public purchase offer exceeds the planned buyback volume, acceptance must be in proportion to the shares offered in each case. The preferred acceptance of small quantities of up to 50 of the company's shares offered for purchase per shareholder may be provided for.

The Management Board has also been authorized to dispose of the purchased shares and of any shares purchased on the basis of previous authorizations pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act on the stock exchange or by an offer to all shareholders. The Management Board has been authorized to dispose of the purchased shares against contribution-in-kind and excluding shareholders' pre-emptive rights for the purpose of acquiring companies or shareholdings in companies or other assets. In addition, the Management Board has been authorized, in case it disposes of such own shares by offer to all shareholders, to grant to the holders of the option rights, convertible bonds and convertible participatory rights issued by the company and its affiliated companies pre-emptive rights to the extent to which they would be entitled to such rights if they exercised their option and/or conversion rights. Shareholders' pre-emptive rights are excluded for these cases and to this extent.

The Management Board has also been authorized with the exclusion of shareholders' pre-emptive rights to use such own shares to issue staff shares to employees and retired employees of the company and its affiliated companies or to use them to service option rights on shares of the company and/or rights or duties to purchase shares of the company granted to employees or members of executive or non-executive management bodies of the company and of affiliated companies.

Furthermore, the Management Board has been authorized with the exclusion of shareholders' pre-emptive rights to sell such own shares to third parties against cash payment if the purchase price is not substantially lower than the price of the shares on the stock exchange at the time of sale. Use may only be made of this authorization if it has been ensured that the number of shares sold on the basis of this authorization does not exceed 10 % of the company's share capital at the time this authorization becomes effective or – if the amount is lower – at the time this authorization is exercised. Shares that are issued or sold during the validity of this authorization with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, in direct or analogous application of Section 186 (3) sentence 4 Stock Corporation Act, are to be included in the maximum limit of 10 % of the share capital. Also to be included are shares that are to be issued to service option and/or conversion rights from convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, convertible participatory rights or participatory rights, if these bond or participatory rights are issued during the validity of this authorization with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights in corresponding application of Section 186 (3) sentence 4 Stock Corporation Act.

The Management Board has also been authorized to cancel shares acquired on the basis of this or a preceding authorization without the execution of this cancellation process requiring a further resolution by the General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act to execute the purchase of shares under the resolved authorization also with the use of put and call options or forward purchase contracts. The company may accordingly sell to third parties put options based on physical delivery and buy call options from third parties if it is ensured by the option conditions that these options are fulfilled only with shares which themselves were acquired subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment. All share purchases based on put or call options are limited to shares in a maximum volume of 5 % of the actual share capital at the time of the resolution by the General Meeting on this authorization. The term of the options must be selected such that the share purchase upon exercising the option is carried out at the latest on April 30, 2021.

The purchase price to be paid for the shares upon exercise of the put options or upon the maturity of the forward purchase may not exceed more than 10 % or fall below 10 % of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before conclusion of the respective transaction in each case excluding ancillary purchase costs but taking into account the option premium received. The call option may only be exercised if the purchase price to be paid does not exceed by more than 10 % or fall below 10 % of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the acquisition of the shares.

To the sale and cancellation of shares acquired with the use of derivatives the general rules established by the General Meeting apply.

Own shares may continue to be purchased using existing derivatives that were agreed on the basis and during the existence of previous authorizations.

Significant Agreements which Take Effect, Alter or Terminate upon a Change of Control of the Company Following a Takeover Bid

Significant agreements which take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the company following a takeover bid have not been entered into.

Agreements for Compensation in Case of a Takeover Bid

If a member of the Management Board leaves the bank within the scope of a change of control, she or he receives a one-off compensation payment described in greater detail in the Compensation Report.

2

Annual Financial Statements

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2016

Assets in € m.				Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Cash reserve					
a) cash on hand			85		87
b) balances with central banks			109,375		59,828
thereof: with Deutsche Bundesbank	51,673				18,792
				109,459	59,916
Debt instruments of public-sector entities and bills of exchange eligible for refinancing at central banks					
a) Treasury bills, discountable Treasury notes and similar debt instruments of public-sector entities			184		124
thereof: eligible for refinancing at Deutsche Bundesbank	0				0
b) bills of exchange			13		13
				197	137
Receivables from banks					
a) Mortgage loans			39		70
b) loans to or guaranteed by public-sector entities			117		119
c) other receivables			166,621		198,380
				166,777	198,568
thereof:					
repayable on demand	71,799				95,042
receivables collateralized by securities	2,935				5,335
Receivables from customers					
a) Mortgage loans			12,725		11,584
b) loans to or guaranteed by public-sector entities			7,033		9,106
c) other receivables			254,331		224,595
				274,089	245,286
thereof:					
receivables collateralized by securities	8,221				5,679
Bonds and other fixed-income securities					
a) money market instruments					
aa) of public-sector issuers		846			1,391
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	0				0
			846		1,391
b) bonds and notes					
ba) of public-sector issuers		40,380			40,998
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	16,218				21,552
bb) of other issuers		3,145			16,519
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	2,239				7,206
			43,524		57,516
c) own debt instruments			29		29
nominal amount	30				30
				44,399	58,937
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities				580	1,051
Trading assets				715,338	813,607
Participating interests				387	433
thereof: in banks	9				10
in financial services institutions	90				187
Investments in affiliated companies				44,049	43,423
thereof: in banks	11,376				11,878
in financial services institutions	202				212
Assets held in trust				58	46
thereof: loans on a trust basis	39				28
Intangible assets					
a) Self-developed intangible assets			3,109		2,322
b) Purchased intangible assets			870		92
c) Goodwill			28		42
d) Down-payments for intangible assets			0		0
				4,007	2,456
Tangible assets				939	1,004
Sundry assets				7,996	5,881
Prepaid expenses					
a) from the issuance and loan business			41		68
b) other			890		1,004
				931	1,072
Deferred tax assets				2,290	3,370
Overfunded plan assets				1,149	841
Total assets				**1,372,646**	1,436,029

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity in € m.				Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks					
c) other liabilities			252,752		261,385
				252,752	261,385
thereof:					
repayable on demand	127,499				143,073
Liabilities to customers					
a) registered Mortgage Pfandbriefe issued			315		315
c) savings deposits					
ca) with agreed notice period of three months		2,446			2,837
cb) with agreed notice period of more than three months		1,171			1,472
			3,616		4,308
d) other liabilities			266,014		277,814
				269,945	282,437
thereof:					
repayable on demand	178,812				202,326
Liabilities in certificate form					
a) bonds in issue					
aa) Mortgage Pfandbriefe		7,435			5,641
ac) other bonds		92,146			96,607
			99,581		102,248
b) other liabilities in certificate form			6,800		19,595
				106,381	121,843
thereof:					
money market instruments	5,788				17,335
own acceptances and promissory notes in circulation	174				202
Trading liabilities				646,585	678,050
Liabilities held in trust				58	46
thereof: loans on a trust basis	39				28
Sundry liabilities				21,619	17,757
Deferred income					
a) from the issuance and loan business			188		65
b) other			775		753
				963	818
Provisions					
a) provisions for pensions and similar obligations			48		56
b) provisions for taxes			702		699
c) other provisions			7,525		7,606
				8,275	8,360
Subordinated liabilities				12,465	12,419
Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital				5,110	5,159
Fund for general banking risks				2,426	1,926
thereof: trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e (4) HGB	1,476				1,476
Capital and reserves					
a) subscribed capital		3,531			3,531
less notional par value of own shares		0			1
			3,531		3,530
conditional capital € 486 m. (Dec 31, 2015: € 486 m.)					
b) capital reserve			35,796		35,796
c) revenue reserves					
ca) statutory reserve		13			13
cd) other revenue reserves		6,280			6,323
			6,293		6,336
d) distributable profit			447		165
				46,067	45,828
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity				**1,372,646**	1,436,029
Contingent liabilities					
b) liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements			50,589		54,526
c) liability arising from the provision of collateral for third-party liabilities			3		1
				50,592	54,527
Other obligations					
b) placement and underwriting obligations			0		46
c) irrevocable loan commitments			122,816		135,151
				122,816	135,197

Income Statement for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2016

in € m.			2016	2015
Interest income from				
a) lending and money market business	9,035			8,213
thereof: negative interest income from lending and money market business	416			188
b) fixed-income securities and government-inscribed debt	1,892			2,150
		10,927		10,363
Interest expenses		7,336		6,807
thereof: negative interest expenses		290		120
			3,591	3,556
Current income from				
a) equity shares and other variable-yield securities		2,396		3,248
b) participating interests		83		177
c) investments in affiliated companies		1,669		5,214
			4,148	8,639
Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements			2,249	72
Commission income		8,256		9,065
Commission expenses		1,225		1,531
			7,030	7,535
Net trading result			694	2,404
thereof: release of trading-related special reserve according to section 340e (4) HGB		0		350
Other operating income			3,288	3,019
Administrative expenses				
a) staff expenses				
aa) wages and salaries	4,162			4,988
ab) compulsory social security contributions and expenses for pensions and other employee benefits	1,098			784
		5,260		5,772
thereof: for pensions € 461 m. (2015: € 73 m.)				
b) other administrative expenses		8,264		8,863
			13,524	14,635
Depreciation, amortization and write-downs of and value adjustments to tangible and intangible assets			895	791
Other operating expenses			2,817	6,584
Write-downs of and value adjustments to claims and certain securities as well as additions to provisions for loan losses			124	506
Write-downs of and value adjustments to participating interests, investments in affiliated companies and securities treated as fixed assets			2,061	1,643
Expenses from assumption of losses			15	680
Releases from/Additions (–) to the fund for general banking risks			(500)	650
Result from ordinary activities			**1,063**	1,036
Extraordinary income		3		28
Extraordinary expenses		309		162
Extraordinary result			(306)	(133)
Income taxes		389		755
thereof: deferred taxes € 168 m. (2015: € 210 m.)				
Other taxes, unless reported under "Other operating expenses"		87		117
			476	872
Net income			**282**	30
Profit carried forward from the previous year			165	135
			447	165
Allocations to revenue reserves				
– to other revenue reserves		0		0
			0	0
Distributable profit			**447**	165

General Information

Deutsche Bank AG's legal name is Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft and it is incorporated in Frankfurt am Main. It is registered in the Commercial Register of the District Court Frankfurt am Main under registration number HRB 30000.

The annual financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code ("HGB") as well as the Statutory Order on Banks' and Financial service institutions' Accounts ("RechKredV"). Company-law regulations have been complied with. For the sake of clarity, the figures are reported in million euros (€).

Basis of Presentation

Accounting policies for:

Receivables

Receivables which are held with a trading intent are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph "Trading activities".

Receivables from banks and customers which do not qualify as trading assets are generally reported at their nominal amount or at acquisition cost less necessary impairments. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease in impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment is reversed through the income statement.

Risk provisioning

Provisioning for loan losses comprises impairments and provisions for all identifiable credit and country risks, for inherent default risks and the provision for general banking risks. Provisions for credit risks are reflected in accordance with the prudence principle at the amount of expected losses.

The transfer risk for loans to borrowers in foreign states (country risk) is assessed using a rating system that takes into account the economic, political and regional situation. When recognizing provisions for cross-border exposures to certain foreign states the prudence principle is applied.

Provisions for inherent credit risk are reflected in the form of general value adjustments in accordance with commercial law principles. In addition, general banking risks are provisioned pursuant to Section 340f HGB. The offsetting option available under Section 340f (3) HGB has been utilized.

Securities

Bonds and other fixed income securities as well as equity shares and other variable-yield securities which are held for trading purposes are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph "Trading activities".

Certain holdings of bonds and other fixed-income securities for which the intent is to hold them for the foreseeable future are classified as non-current assets and accounted for using the moderate lower-of-cost-or-market rule. This means that the respective securities are carried at acquisition cost less other than temporary impairment.

If bonds and other fixed-income securities are neither held for the foreseeable future nor form part of the trading portfolio, they are classified as current assets and are accounted for using the strict lower-of-cost-or-market rule. This means that they are carried at the lower of acquisition cost or market respectively attributable value.

The same applies to equity shares and other variable-yield securities which, if they are not part of the trading portfolio, are generally accounted for as current assets.

Securities are written up pursuant to the requirement to reinstate original values if the reason for the write-up can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized.

Embedded Derivatives

Some hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non derivative component. In such cases, the derivative component is referred to as embedded derivative, with the non derivative component representing the host contract. Where the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the hybrid contract itself is not carried as a trading activity at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is bifurcated following general principles. The host contract is accounted for at amortized cost or settlement amount.

Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives held or incurred with a trading intent are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph “Trading activities”.

Other credit derivatives held which qualify as collateral for incurred credit risk are not accounted for separately, but rather taken into account in the risk provisioning for the underlying transaction.

Trading activities

Financial instruments (including positive and negative market values of derivative financial instruments) as well as precious metals which are held or incurred with a trading intent are recognized at fair value less risk adjustment. In addition to the value-at-risk adjustment a de-facto limit on profit distribution for net trading P&L exists because each fiscal year a certain portion of net trading revenues has to be allocated to a trading-related special reserve which is part of the fund for general banking risk.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable, willing and unrelated parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. Where avail-able, fair value is based on observable market prices and parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. The availability of observable data varies by product and market and may change over time. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation techniques appropriate to the particular instrument are applied.

If fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique or derived from observable prices or parameters, significant judgment may be required. Such estimates are inherently uncertain and susceptible to change. Therefore, actual results and the financial position may differ from these estimates.

The fair valuation of financial instruments includes valuation adjustments for close-out costs, liquidity risk and counterparty risk as well as funding considerations for uncollateralized trading derivatives.

In order to reflect any remaining realization risk for unrealized gains, the result of the fair value measurement is reduced by a risk adjustment, which is deducted from trading assets. The risk adjustment is based on value-at-risk which is calculated using a holding period of ten days and a confidence level of 99 %.

The trading-related special reserve is provided for by taking at least 10 % of the net trading revenues (after risk adjustment) and must not exceed the total amount of net trading revenues of the respective fiscal year. It has to be provided for until the trading-related special reserve corresponds to 50 % of the five-year average of net trading revenues after risk adjustment.

The reserve may only be consumed to either release an amount exceeding the 50 % limit or to cover net trading losses.

Financial instruments and precious metals held for trading are separately presented as “Trading assets” or “Trading liabilities” on the face of the balance sheet. Forward contracts to buy or sell commodities do basically not qualify as financial instruments and can therefore not be assigned to trading assets.

Any changes in fair value after risk adjustment are recognized as “Net trading result”.

Under certain conditions, trading derivatives are offset against cash collateral posted by counterparties. On an individual counterparty basis, such derivatives qualify for offsetting which have been contracted under a master agreement with a credit support annex (“CSA”) and daily exchange of cash collateral. For each counterparty, the amount offset includes the carrying value of the derivatives as well as the collateral posted.

Valuation Units (Hedge Accounting)

In instances in which for accounting purposes assets, liabilities, pending transactions or highly probable forecasted transactions (hedged items) and financial instruments (hedging instruments) are designated in a valuation unit to achieve an offset for changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk the general measurement rules are not applicable. The bank generally utilizes the freeze method, which means that offsetting value changes related to the hedged risk are not recorded. Consequently, negative fair value changes related to the same type of risk are not recognized during the period of the hedge unless a net loss, i.e., negative ineffectiveness, arises which is recognized as a provision for imminent losses.

For the purpose of hedge accounting forward contracts to buy or sell commodities are treated as financial instruments.

Reclassifications

Receivables and securities have to be classified as trading activities, liquidity reserve or non-current investments at inception.

A reclassification into trading after initial recognition is not permitted and a reclassification from trading activities is only allowed if the intent changes due to exceptional market conditions, especially conditions that adversely affect the ability to trade. Furthermore, financial instruments held with a trading intent may be designated subsequently as hedging instruments into a valuation unit.

A reclassification between the categories liquidity reserve and non-current investments occurs when there is a clear change in management intent after initial recognition which is documented.

The reclassifications are made when the intent changes and at the fair value as of the reclassification date.

Participating interests and investments in affiliated companies

Participating interests are recognized either at cost or utilizing the option available under Section 253 HGB at their lower fair value.

Investments in affiliated companies are accounted for at moderate lower-of-cost-or-market. This means that write-downs are only recognized if the impairment is considered other than temporary.

To determine the fair value of affiliated companies, a discounted cash-flow model is applied. The model discounts the expected free cash-flows for a five year horizon using a risk-adjusted interest rate. For the time after the five year period, the sustainable plan development is projected to determine the terminal value. The valuation includes measurable synergies for certain affiliated companies.

Participating interests and investments in affiliated companies are written up pursuant to the requirement to reinstate original values if the reason for the write-up can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized. The offsetting option available under Section 340c (2) HGB has been utilized.

Tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible assets are reported at their acquisition or manufacturing cost less any depreciation or amortization. Self-developed brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and similar intangible assets are not recognized.

Write-downs are made for any impairment that is likely to be permanent.

Tangible and intangible assets have to be written up if the increase in value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized.

Low-value assets are written off in the year in which they are acquired.

Derecognition of assets

An asset is generally derecognized when legal ownership is transferred.

However, if the seller irrespective of the asset's legal transfer retains the majority of risks and rewards of ownership, the asset is not derecognized.

Since January 1, 2010 securities lending/borrowing transactions in accordance with Section 246 (1) sentence 2 HGB remain recognized in the transferor's balance sheet. Therefore the securities lent are not derecognized by the transferor because he is exposed to the majority of risks and rewards of ownership.

Liabilities

Liabilities are recognized at their settlement or nominal amounts. Zerobonds issued at a discount are reported at their present value.

Instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital

The instruments issued qualify as liabilities and are recognized at their settlement or nominal amount. Interest is accrued based on the expected payments to the investors in the instruments.

Provisions

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations are recognized in accordance with actuarial principles. Pension provisions are calculated using the projected unit credit method and using the average market rate for an assumed remaining term of 15 years as published by the German Federal Bank unless the pension plan's remaining term is shorter.

Assets which are exclusively used to settle pensions and similar obligations and which are controlled neither by Deutsche Bank AG nor any creditor (plan assets) are fair valued and offset with the respective provisions. Overfunded obligations are recognized on the balance sheet as a net asset after offsetting of provisions. For underfunded pension obligations and obligations from the bank's internally financed plans, the relevant provisions are made.

If the settlement amount of pensions and similar obligations is solely based on the fair value of securities held as non-current financial assets, the provision is measured at the fair value of these securities if the fair value exceeds the guaranteed minimum.

Other provisions for uncertain liabilities or for onerous contracts (excluding trading activities) are recognized at their expected settlement amount applying the principles of prudent commercial judgment. Provisions for uncertain liabilities are discounted if the related cash outflows are not expected to arise within twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The assessment whether to recognize a provision for imminent losses comprises an evaluation whether a net loss is probable to arise for all interest-earning and interest-bearing positions which are not held with a trading intent, i.e., all positions within the banking book existing as of the reporting date.

The assessment whether a net loss is probable in respect of interest-earning and interest-bearing positions within the banking book requires comparing expected future net interest and expected future directly attributable fees with expected future funding and credit risk expenses as well as future expected administrative expenses associated with the interest-earning and interest-bearing positions as of the reporting date.

The assessment of a potential provision is aligned with the internal management of the interest-related position in the banking book. For open interest-related positions of the banking book a present value based approach is used supplemented by an analysis of the historic cost coverage of risk and administrative costs by net interest surpluses for the positions hedged against interest rate risk.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences between the accounting and tax base for assets, liabilities and accruals are offset against each other and presented net on the balance sheet as either deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. In determining deferred tax assets unused tax losses are taken into account, but only to the extent that they can be utilized within the following five years.

Treasury shares

If Deutsche Bank AG acquires its own shares (treasury shares) they are openly deducted at cost from capital and distributable reserves in a separate column on the face of the balance sheet with no gain or loss being recognized in the income statement.

If such treasury shares are subsequently sold the previously mentioned deduction is reversed and any amount exceeding the original acquisitions costs is to be recognized within capital reserves whereas a loss on the subsequent sale is to be recognized in revenue reserves.

Currency translation

Currency translation is consistent with the principles set forth in Sections 256a and 340h HGB.

Assets denominated in foreign currency and treated as fixed assets, but not separately covered in the same currency, are shown at historical cost unless the change in the foreign currency rate is other than temporary so that the assets have to be written down. Other foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and outstanding cash deals are translated at the mid spot rate at the balance sheet date, and forward exchange deals at the forward rate at the balance sheet date.

The definition of those positions in foreign currency for which the bank applies the special coverage method according to Section 340h HGB reflects internal risk management procedures.

The accounting for gains and losses from currency translation depends on to which foreign currency positions they relate. Gains and losses from currency translation of trading assets and trading liabilities as well as gains and losses from the translation of positions which are specifically covered are recognized in the income statement. The same applies to foreign currency positions which are not specifically covered but have a remaining term of one year or less. In contrast, for foreign currency positions which are not specifically covered and have a remaining term of more than year in accordance with the imparity principle only the losses from currency translation are recognized. The result of currency translation is included in the net trading result and in other operating income and expenses.

The items on the balance sheets and the income statements of foreign branches are translated into euros at mid-rates at the respective balance sheet dates (closing-rate method). Differences resulting from the translation of balance sheet items within the bank – with the exception of exchange rate losses on the translation of the capital allocated to the branches outside Germany (including gains and losses carried forward) – are reported as sundry assets or sundry liabilities not affecting net income.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Maturity structure of receivables

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Other Receivables from banks without receivables repayable on demand	**94,978**	103,526
with a residual period of		
up to three months	26,316	39,912
more than three months and up to one year	21,587	20,473
more than one year and up to five years	19,509	25,166
more than five years	27,565	17,976
Receivables from customers	**274,089**	245,286
with a residual period of		
up to three months	154,441	133,886
more than three months and up to one year	23,938	18,649
more than one year and up to five years	68,588	64,715
more than five years	26,428	27,282
with an indefinite period	694	754

Of the bonds and other fixed-income securities of € 44.4 billion, € 3.4 billion mature in 2017.

Securities

The table below provides a breakdown of the marketable securities contained in the listed balance sheet positions.

	listed		unlisted	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	37,534	51,024	6,866	7,913
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	165	596	7	4
Participating interests	4	4	42	40
Investments in affiliated companies	0	0	1,094	1,102

The decrease in listed bonds and other fixed-income securities was mainly driven by sales from our Strategic Liquidity Reserve.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities held as fixed assets are reported at amortized cost as Deutsche Bank intends to hold these securities for the foreseeable future. Their total carrying amount as of the reporting date amounts to € 3,271 million. These bonds are held in two different portfolios. The first one, with a fair value of € 3,305 million (carrying amount € 3,128 million) is related to the Strategic Liquidity Reserve, which is managed by Group Treasury. It contains high quality government, supranational and agency bonds, which were reclassified from the liquidity reserve in early January 2016, because of a change of intent to hold for the foreseeable future rather than exit or trade in the short term. These bonds were reclassified at their carrying value at the reclassification date, which was below market value.

The second portfolio mainly included reclassifications carried out in 2008 and 2009 due to significantly reduced liquidity in the financial markets. For those assets reclassified, a change of intent to hold for the foreseeable future rather than exit or trade in the short term occurred. These assets were reclassified with the lower fair value at reclassification date. The intrinsic value of these assets exceeded at reclassification date the estimated fair value. These securities were managed in separated portfolios. The lower fair value of these securities amounted to € 126 million at the reporting date (carrying amount € 143 million). Where available, the fair value was derived from observable prices or parameters. Where observable market prices or inputs were not available, valuation techniques appropriate for the particular instrument were applied.

Investments in investment funds

The following table shows a breakdown of investments in German and foreign investment funds by investment purpose, where the fund units held exceeded 10 %.

	Dec 31, 2016			
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference between fair value and carrying value	Distribution in 2016
Equity funds	1,181	1,181	0	0
Bonds funds	30	30	0	0
Mixed funds	3,086	3,086	0	0
Currency funds	0	0	0	0
Commodities funds	19	19	0	0
Total	4,315	4,315	0	0

The investments in the funds were predominantly assigned to trading assets. Their carrying values corresponded to their fair values. The majority of the funds were exchange traded funds established by Deutsche Bank.

The conditions to postpone the redemption of fund units may vary from fund to fund. They may be based on a minimum asset value or make it discretionary to the fund directors. Restrictions for daily redemption of the fund units relate to cases where too many investors try to redeem at a specific point in time. In these cases the funds might postpone the redemption until such time that they can fulfill the redemption request.

Transactions subject to sale and repurchase agreements

The book value of assets reported on the balance sheet and sold subject to a repurchase agreement in the amount of € 39.1 billion related exclusively to securities sold under repo agreements.

Trading assets and liabilities

Financial instruments held with a trading intent

The following table provides a breakdown of trading assets and trading liabilities.

Dec 31, 2016 in € m.	Trading assets	in € m.	Trading liabilities
Derivative financial instruments	461,735	Derivative financial instruments	450,740
Receivables	95,463	Liabilities	195,846
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	54,520		
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	91,960		
Sundry assets	12,062		
Risk adjustment	(402)		
Total	715,338	Total	646,585

The basic assumptions to determine the fair value using accepted valuation methods are presented in detail in the section “Basis of Presentation”.

The subsequent table breaks down the derivatives valued at fair value which correspond to trading derivatives, by type and volume.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016 Notional amount
OTC products	35,768,649
interest rate-linked transactions	28,142,609
exchange rate-linked transactions	5,507,995
credit derivatives	1,515,628
equity- and index-linked transactions	570,181
other transactions	32,236
Exchange-traded products	5,653,983
interest rate-linked transactions	5,134,535
equity- and index-linked transactions	446,466
exchange rate-linked transactions	25,719
other transactions	47,263
Total	41,422,632

The amount, timing and the reliability of future cash flows are impacted by the interest rate environment, from the development in the equity and debt markets as well as the credit spreads and defaults.

Method and assumptions and risk adjustment amount

The calculation of the risk adjustment is based on the model to calculate the regulatory value-at-risk which incorporates financial instruments held or incurred for trading purposes. The valuation of trading assets might require various valuation adjustments e.g. for liquidity risks which are explained in more detail under “Basis of Presentation” in the section “Trading activities”.

The calculation of the value-at-risk adjustment (“VaR-adjustment”) is based on a holding period of ten days and a confidence level of 99 %. The observation period is 261 trading days.

In addition to the regulatory VaR-adjustment the risk adjustment was supplemented by additional risk figures related to Deutsche Bank’s own credit risk which is not covered by the VaR calculation.

The absolute amount of the risk adjustment is € 402 million.

Change of criteria for the classification of financial instruments as trading

During the year 2016 the criteria related to the assignment of financial instruments to trading assets and liabilities remained unchanged.

Subordinated assets

Subordinated assets

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from banks	795	250
Receivables from customers	138	210
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	382	1,768
Trading assets	9,231	10,206

Derivative financial instruments

Forward transactions

Forward transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date consisted mainly of the following types of business:

— interest rate-linked transactions: forward deals linked to debt instruments, forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, interest futures, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to interest rates and indices;
— exchange rate-linked transactions: foreign exchange and precious metal forwards, cross-currency swaps, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to foreign exchange and precious metals, foreign exchange and precious metal futures;
— share-/index-related transactions: equity forwards and futures, index futures, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to equities and indices;
— credit derivatives: credit default swaps (CDS), total return swaps (TRS), credit linked notes (CLN).

The above types of transactions are concluded almost exclusively to hedge interest rate, exchange rate and market price fluctuations in trading activities.

Derivatives not accounted for at fair value

The subsequent table presents derivative financial instruments recorded as banking book derivatives that are generally not accounted for at fair value.

					Dec 31, 2016
	Notional		Carrying value		Fair value
in € m.	amount	positive	negative	positive	negative
OTC products					
interest rate-related transactions	820,077	666	730	3,353	2,974
exchange rate-related transactions	115,651	626	212	771	12,701
equity/ index-related transactions	6	0	0	0	0
credit derivatives	4,644	8	77	15	77
other transactions	39	0	0	0	19
Total	940,417	1,299	1,019	4,139	15,771

The carrying values of derivatives generally not recorded at fair value are reported in “Sundry Assets” and “Sundry Liabilities”.

Valuation Units (Hedge Accounting)

Deutsche Bank AG enters into valuation units via fair value hedges, to protect itself essentially through interest rate swaps and options against fair value changes of fixed rate securities resulting from changes in market rates.

In case credit derivatives in the banking book do not qualify for loan collateral treatment, hedge accounting is applied in line with pronouncement IDW RS BFA 1.

Additional risks resulting from bifurcatable derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments are hedged as well via microhedge relationships.

In addition to the cases described above Deutsche Bank hedges commodity risks via micro- and portfolio-hedge relationships.

The subsequent table provides an overview of the hedged items in valuation units including the amount of hedged risks. For hedged assets and hedged liabilities the carrying value is presented as well.

		Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Carrying value	Amount of secured risk
Secured assets, total	38,585	60
Secured liabilities, total	115,200	(3,467)
	Notional amount	Amount of secured risk
Pending transactions	92,788	1,228

The amount of hedged risk, if negative, represents the cumulative decrease in fair value for assets respectively the cumulative increase of fair value for liabilities since inception of the hedge relationship that were not recognized in profit and loss net, after considering hedges. Positive amounts of hedged risk correspond to the cumulative increase in fair value of assets respectively the cumulative decrease in fair value of liabilities that were not recognized in profit and loss net, after considering hedges.

Using foreign exchange forwards and swaps, Deutsche Bank AG contracts fair value hedges of foreign-exchange risks of its branches dotational capital and profit/loss carried forward representing the net asset value exposed to foreign exchange risk. The carrying amount of the net position hedged via macro hedges amounts to € 30.0 billion. The amount of hedged risk is negative € 718 million. The final offset of the mirroring spot rate changes takes place at the point in time when the dotational capital is redeemed.

In instances where the contractual terms of hedged item and hedging instrument are exactly offsetting, both prospective assessment of effectiveness and retrospective measurement of ineffectiveness of a valuation unit are based on the matching of critical terms. In addition the bank may utilize statistic methods and regression analysis for the assessment of effectiveness. Deutsche Bank AG compares the amounts of the changes of fair values of hedged items and hedging instruments (dollar-offset method). The valuation units are generally established over the remaining maturity of the hedged items.

Information on affiliated, associated and related companies

	Affiliated companies		Associated and related companies	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from banks	112,928	120,657	0	41
Receivables from customers	74,963	81,137	255	240
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,455	1,627	7	136
Liabilities to banks	97,012	115,324	1	54
Liabilities to customers	41,592	54,620	66	101
Liabilities in certificate form	1,163	1,172	0	0
Subordinated liabilities	6,027	6,771	0	0

A complete list of the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank AG (including companies, where the holding equals or exceeds 20 % and holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of the voting rights) can be found in the Note Shareholdings".

Trust business

	Assets held in trust			Liabilities held in trust	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from customers	39	28	Liabilities to banks	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	9	9	Liabilities to customers	58	46
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	4	4			
Participating interests	4	4			
Sundry assets	2	2			
Total	**58**	46	Total	**58**	46

Fixed Assets

The following schedule shows the changes in fixed assets.

in € m.	Acquisition/manufacturing costs: Balance at Jan 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation/amortization, write-downs and value adjustments: Cumulative	therein current year	therein disposals	Book value: Balance at Dec 31, 2016	Balance at Dec 31, 2015
Intangible assets	4,407	2,214	109	2,505	654	68	4,007	2,456
Self-developed intangible assets	3,364	1,399[1]	53	1,601	604	11	3,109	2,322
Purchased intangible assets	343	816[2]	58	231	36	56	870	92
Goodwill	701	0	0	673	14	0	28	42
Down-payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangible assets	3,041	265	509	1,858	233	466	939	1,004
Land and buildings	94	1	1	31	2	1	63[3]	75
Office furniture and equipment	2,678	264	252	1,825	199	248	865	848
Leasing assets	269	0	256	2	31	217	11	81
			Change					
Participating interests			(46)				387	433
Investments in affiliated companies			626[4]				44,049	43,423
Money market instruments			24				24	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities			1,601				3,271	1,670
thereof: included in valuation units according to Section 254 HGB			0				0	0
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities			(1)				5	6
thereof: included in valuation units according to Section 254 HGB			0				0	0

The option to combine financial assets pursuant to Section 34 (3) RechKredV has been utilized. Exchange rate changes at foreign branches resulting from currency translation at closing rates have been recognized in acquisition/manufacturing costs (balance at January 1, 2016) and in cumulative depreciation/amortization, write-downs and value adjustments.

1 Additions to self-developed intangible assets relate to self-developed software.
2 Additions of € 787 million relate to software, which was purchased from an affiliated company.
3 Land and buildings with a total book value of € 63 million were used as part of our own activities.
4 Investments in affiliated companies increased by € 626 million to € 44.0 billion. Additions to investments in affiliated companies amounted to € 21.7 billion compared to decreases of € 21.3 billion. The increase was mainly attributable to the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held indirectly and a positive impact of foreign currency translation. It was mainly offset by the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held directly and net write-downs of € 3.7 billion.

Intangible assets

The goodwill reported under intangible assets is amortized over its estimated useful life of between five and 15 years. Its determination is based on economic and organizational factors such as future growth and profit prospects, mode and duration of expected synergies, leveraging customer base and assembled workforce of the acquired business. Software classified as an intangible asset is amortized over its useful life, which extends over a period of up to 10 years.

Sundry assets

Sundry assets of € 8.0 billion mainly consist of receivables from profit pooling agreements of € 2.2 billion, from balloon-payments from swaps of € 2.2 billion, claims against tax authorities of € 1.3 billion and of receivables related to the sale of a Deutsche Bank shareholding of € 788 million.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include discounts between the issuance and redemption amount for liabilities of € 45 million.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are determined for temporary differences between commercial carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and accruals and their tax bases when it is anticipated that such differences will reverse in subsequent reporting periods. In this context, temporary differences of consolidated tax group subsidiaries/partnerships where Deutsche Bank AG is a shareholder/partner are included in the determination of Deutsche Bank AG's deferred taxes as well. Deutsche Bank AG – New York Branch executed the tax allocation agreement whereby it is reimbursed for its deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits. In addition, unused tax losses are taken into account when determining deferred tax assets, to the extent that they will be utilized within the following five years. The measurement of deferred taxes is based on the combined income tax rate of the tax group of Deutsche Bank AG which is currently 31.3 %. The combined income tax rate includes corporate tax, trade tax and solidarity surcharge.

By contrast, deferred taxes arising from temporary differences in German investments in the form of a partnership are measured based on a combined income tax rate which includes only the corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge; this currently amounts to 15.83 %.

Deferred taxes in foreign branches are measured with the applicable statutory tax rates which are mainly within a range of 20 % and 38 %.

In the reporting period an overall deferred tax asset of € 2.3 billion was presented on the balance sheet. Significant contributors were – Deutsche Bank AG – "domestic bank", including deferred taxes of consolidated tax group subsidiaries, and Deutsche Bank AG – London Branch. These are mainly based on unused tax losses and temporary differences, the latter mainly relating to staff related obligations and fair value measurements of loan portfolios and trading books.

Maturity structure of liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks with agreed period or notice period	**125,253**	118,312
with a residual period of		
up to three months	52,105	55,485
more than three months and up to one year	21,157	24,254
more than one year and up to five years	42,634	29,494
more than five years	9,357	9,079
Savings deposits with agreed notice period of more than three months	**1,171**	1,472
with a residual period of		
up to three months	507	746
more than three months and up to one year	640	689
more than one year and up to five years	24	36
more than five years	0	1
Other liabilities to customers with agreed period or notice period	**87,514**	75,799
with a residual period of		
up to three months	43,704	39,376
more than three months and up to one year	24,266	20,280
more than one year and up to five years	11,035	8,030
more than five years	8,510	8,113
Other liabilities in certificate form	**6,800**	19,595
with a residual period of		
up to three months	2,573	5,044
more than three months and up to one year	4,223	14,227
more than one year and up to five years	4	325
more than five years	0	0

Of the issued bonds and notes of € 99.6 billion, € 23.9 billion mature in 2017.

Liabilities for which assets were pledged as collateral

Liabilities for which assets were pledged as collateral

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks	5,971	29,832
Liabilities to customers	10,260	16,730
Trading liabilities	2,766	2,895
Other liabilities	383	299

The decrease in liabilities to banks from € 29.8 billion in 2015 to € 6.0 billion in 2016 is mainly related to the reduced use of refinancing facilities at central banks.

Sundry liabilities

Sundry liabilities of € 21.6 billion mainly contain equalization of assessment regarding specially covered FX positions according to §340h HGB amounting to € 12.4 billion, liabilities due to failed derecognition amounting to € 3.7 billion, FX revaluation effects for dotational capital and P&L carried forward of € 2.3 billion and operating expenditure to be paid amounting to € 1.2 billion.

Pensions and similar obligations

Deutsche Bank AG sponsors post-employment benefit plans for its employees (pension plans) which contain defined contribution as well as defined benefit plans.

The majority of the beneficiaries of these pension plans are located in Germany. The value of a participant's accrued benefit is based primarily on each employee's remuneration and length of service.

December 31 is the measurement date for all defined benefit plans. All plans are valued using the projected unit-credit method. The valuation requires the application of certain actuarial assumptions such as demographic developments, increase in remuneration for active staff and in pensions as well as inflation rates. The discount rate is determined pursuant to the rules of Section 253 (2) HGB.

Assumptions used for pension plans	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Discount rate	3.90 %	3.76 %
Inflation rate	1.60 %	1.60 %
Rate of nominal increase in future compensation levels	2.10 %	2.10 %
Rate of nominal increase for pensions in payment	1.50 %	1.50 %
Mortality/disability tables	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005 G	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005 G

The obligations from these defined benefit pension benefits are, for the most part, externally funded. Overfunded obligations are recognized on the balance sheet as a net asset after netting of provisions. For underfunded pension obligations and obligations from the bank's internally financed plans, the relevant provisions are recognized.

For defined contribution plans in Germany, where Deutsche Bank AG and other financial institutions are members of BVV, the subsidiary liability of employers contain the benefit payments and their legally required increases.

Furthermore, provisions are recognized for other similar long-term obligations, primarily in Germany, for example, for anniversary years of service or early retirement schemes. The bank funds these plans on a cash basis as the benefits are due.

	Pension plans	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Pension obligation (recognized in the Financials)	**4,604**	5,038
Notional pension obligation based on 7-year-average discount rate	5,041	N/M
Income recognized due to discount rate difference	437	N/M
Fair value of plan assets	**5,705**	5,824
thereof: cost of plan assets	5,327	5,261
thereof: total of unrealized gains within plan assets	377	562
Net overfunded amount at year end	**1,101**	786
Net pension asset	**1,101**	786
thereof: recognized as “Overfunded plan assets related to pension plans”	1,149	841
thereof: recognized as “Provisions for pensions and similar obligations”	48	56

Adopting the revised valuation principles according to §253 (6) HGB results in a valuation difference between the defined benefit obligation recognized in the financials using the 10-year-average discount rate and the 7-year-average discount rate used in the past. This difference has been recognized as a gain in the amount of € 437 million and is subject to dividend blocking provisions.

	Pension plans	
in € m.	2016	2015
Return from plan assets	**372**	216
Interest costs for the unwind of discount of pension obligations	**(102)**	590
Net interest income (expense)	**270**	(374)
thereof: recognized as “Other operating income”	274	1
thereof: recognized as “Other operating expenses”	4	374

Other Provisions

in €	Dec 31, 2016
Provisions for imminent losses	663
Provisions for loan losses	402
Remaining other provisions	6,460
Total other provisions	7,525

The remaining Other Provisions are set for the following (main) types of risk:

Staff related provisions have been set up to reflect additional compensation and benefits to employees. They relate to variable payments and deferred compensation, share-based compensation, obligations for early retirement and others. The provided amount totals € 1,7 billion.

Regulatory Enforcement provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in an assessment of fines or penalties by governmental regulatory agencies, self regulatory organizations or other enforcement authorities. The provision for this risk is € 2,5 billion per year end 2016.

Civil Litigation provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with contractual or other legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in demands from customers, counterparties or other parties in civil litigations. The provision for this risk is € 1,3 billion per year end 2016.

Operational provisions arise out of operational risk and exclude civil litigation and regulatory enforcement provisions, which are presented as separate classes of provisions. The provision for this risk is € 271 million per year end 2016.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The definition used for the purposes of determining operational provisions differs from the risk management definition, as it excludes risk of loss resulting from civil litigations or regulatory enforcement matters. For risk management purposes, operational risk includes legal risk, as payments to customers, counterparties and regulatory bodies in civil litigations or regulatory enforcement matters constitute loss events for operational shortcomings, but excludes business and reputational risk.

Restructuring provisions arise out of restructuring activities. The Group aims to enhance its long-term competitiveness through major reductions in costs, duplication and complexity in the years ahead. The provision for these activities is € 251 million per year end 2016.

Sundry provisions are set to € 380 million per year end 2016.

Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities are issued in the form of fixed rate and floating rate securities, registered and bearer bonds and borrower's note loans and have original maturities mostly within ten and 30 years.

Deutsche Bank AG is not obliged to redeem subordinated liabilities in advance of the specified maturity date, however in some cases early redemption at the issuer's option is possible. In the event of liquidation or insolvency, the receivables and interest claims arising from these liabilities are subordinate to the non-subordinated receivables of all creditors of Deutsche Bank AG. The conversion of these funds into equity or another form of debt is not anticipated under the terms of the notes. These conditions also apply to subordinated liabilities not specified individually.

Material subordinated liabilities above € 1.0 billion

Currency	Amount in million	Type	Year of issuance	Coupon	Maturity
€	1,150	Bearer bond	2010	5.000 %	24.06.2020[1]
U.S.$	1,500	Registered bond	2013	4.296 %	24.05.2028[1]
€	1,000	Registered bond	2008	8.000 %	15.05.2038[1]
U.S.$	1,385	Registered bond	2008	8.050 %	perpetual[1]
U.S.$	1,975	Registered bond	2008	7.600 %	perpetual[1]
€	1,250	Bearer bond	2015	2.750 %	17.02.2025[1]
U.S.$	1,500	Bearer bond	2015	4.500 %	01.04.2025[1]

1 Pre-payment possibility due to callability of bonds.

Expenses for all subordinated liabilities of € 12.5 billion totalled € 393 million, including results from hedging derivatives. Accrued but not yet matured interest of € 194 million included in this figure is reported in sundry liabilities.

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital

In 2014, Deutsche Bank AG placed Additional Tier 1 Notes (the "AT1 Notes" or "Notes"), amounting to € 4.7 billion. Since then no further AT1 Notes were issued.

The AT1 Notes constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank. The Notes bear interest on their nominal amount from the issue date to the first call date at a fixed annual rate. Thereafter the interest rate will be reset at five year intervals. The Notes contain features that may require Deutsche Bank and will permit Deutsche Bank in its sole and absolute discretion at all times and for any reason to cancel any payment of interest. If cancelled, interest payments are non-cumulative and will not increase to compensate for any shortfall in interest payments in any previous year. The Notes do not have a maturity date. They are redeemable by Deutsche Bank at its discretion on the respective first call date and at five year intervals thereafter or in other limited circumstances. In each case, the Notes are subject to limitations and conditions as described in the terms and conditions for example, the Notes can be redeemed by Deutsche Bank at its discretion, in whole but not in part, for certain regulatory or taxation reasons. Any redemption is subject to the prior consent of the competent supervisory authority. The redemption amount and the nominal amount of the Notes may be written down upon the occurrence of a trigger event. A trigger event occurs if the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of Deutsche Bank Group, determined on a consolidated basis falls below 5.125 %. The Notes may also be written up, following a trigger event, subject to meeting certain conditions.

As of December 31, 2016 the notes amounted to € 5.1 billion. Related interest expense totaled € 331 million and included € 229 million of accrued interest as of year-end 2016, which was recorded within other liabilities.

AT1 Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2016

Currency	Amount in million	Type	Year of issuance	Coupon	First call date
€	1,750	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	6.000 %	30.04.2022
U.S.$	1,250	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	6.250 %	30.04.2020
GBP	650	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	7.125 %	30.04.2026
U.S.$	1,500	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	7.500 %	30.04.2025

Foreign currencies

The total amount of assets denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to € 1,197.5 billion at the balance sheet date; the total value of liabilities was equivalent to € 1,068.4 billion.

Capital and reserves

Own shares

In the course of 2016, the bank or its affiliated companies bought 336,942,318 Deutsche Bank shares at prevailing market prices and sold 336,878,347 Deutsche Bank shares at prevailing market prices for trading purposes. The purchase of its own shares was based on the authorization given by the General Meeting on May 23, 2013 pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 AktG, whose limitations were adhered to for each share purchase and sale transaction. The average purchase price was € 14.80 and the average selling price was € 14.80 per share. The result was recognized in revenue reserves.

The bank's own shares bought and sold for trading purposes during 2016 represented about 24 % of its share capital. The largest holding on any individual day was 0.17 % and the average daily holding 0.02 % of its share capital.

In addition, the bank was authorized to buy own shares by the General Meetings of May 19, 2016 and of May 21, 2015 pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG. The respective limitations were adhered to for each purchase and sale transaction. The authorization for the bank to purchase its own shares, which was given by the General Meeting on May 21, 2015 and valid until April 30, 2020, was cancelled once the authorization of May 19, 2016 came into effect.

Additionally the Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG to execute the purchase of shares under the resolved authorization also with the use of put and call options or forward purchase contracts. The limitations concerning the use of such derivatives were adhered to for each purchase and sale transaction.

At the end of 2016, Deutsche Bank AG held 94,027 own shares pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 AktG. Its holdings pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG amounted to 4,863 shares, or 0.00 % of its share capital. On December 31, 2016, 5,089,000 (end of 2015: 4,265,535) Deutsche Bank shares, i.e., 0.37 % (end of 2015: 0.31 %) of our share capital, were pledged to the bank and its affiliated companies as security for loans.

Changes in subscribed, authorized and conditional capital

The bank's subscribed capital is divided into 1,379,273,131 registered no-par-value shares and each share has a nominal value of € 2.56. Excluding holdings of the bank's own shares, the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2016 was 1,379,174,241 (end of 2015: 1,378,944,872). The average number of shares outstanding in the reporting period was 1,372,457,189.

in €	Subscribed capital[1]	Authorized capital	Conditional capital (yet to be utilized)
Balance as of Dec 31, 2015	3,530,939,215.36	1,760,000,000.00	486,400,000.00
Balance as of Dec 31, 2016	3,530,939,215.36	1,760,000,000.00	486,400,000.00

[1] Includes nominal value of treasury shares.

Details with regard to the authorized and the yet to be utilized conditional capital are presented in the note concerning the Information pursuant to Section 289 (4) of the German Commercial Code.

Changes in capital and reserves

in € m.		
Balance as of Dec 31, 2015		45,828
Distribution in 2016		0
Profit carried forward		(165)
Treasury shares		
– Change in notional value in treasury shares	1	
– Change of acquisition costs	8	
– Realized net gains (non-trading)	0	
– Realized result (trading)	(5)	
– Realized net losses (non-trading)	(46)	(42)
Profit allocation to other revenue reserves		0
Distributable profit for 2016		447
Balance as of Dec 31, 2016		46,067

Taking into account the profit carried forward from the prior year of € 165 million, the distributable profit amounted to € 447 million as of December 31, 2016. The Bank will propose to the Annual General Meeting to pay of € 0.19 per share and to carry forward the remaining distributable profit.

Off-balance sheet transactions

The bank discloses contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments as off-balance sheet transactions as far as no provisions have been established for them. The decision, whether the disclosure of the contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments will be shown off-balance sheet or recognized as provisions is taken upon the result of the evaluation of the credit risk. Contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments are also reduced by the amount of cash collateral received, which is recorded as liability on the balance sheet.

The risk of losses from claims under contingent liabilities is mitigated by the possibility to recourse towards the respective customer and hence is based predominantly on the credit risk of the customer.

The bank evaluates the risk of losses from claims under contingent liabilities and irrevocable credit commitments before irrevocably entering into an obligation within a credit risk assessment of the customer or using an assessment of the customer's expected compliance with the underlying obligation. Additionally the bank regularly assesses during the lifetime of the commitment whether losses are expected from claims under contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments. In certain circumstances the bank requests the provision of collateral to reduce the risk of losses from claims. Loss amounts assessed within such evaluations are recorded on the balance sheet as provisions.

Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business Deutsche Bank AG enters regularly into guarantees, letters of credit and credit liabilities on behalf of its customers. Under these contracts Deutsche Bank AG is required to make payments to the beneficiary based on third party's failure to meet its obligations or to perform under an obligation agreement. For such contingencies it is not known to the bank in detail, if, when and to which extend claims will be made. If the credit risk monitoring provides sufficient perception about a loss from an expected drawing, a provision is recognized.

The following table shows the total potential payments under guarantees, letters of credit and credit liabilities after deduction of cash collateral and provisions recorded on the balance sheet. It shows the maximum amount of the potential utilization of Deutsche Bank AG in case all obligations entered into must be fulfilled and at the same time all recourse claims to the customers are not satisfied. The table therefore does not show the expected future cash flows from these contracts as many of these agreements will expire without being drawn or drawings will counterbalanced by recourse to the customer.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Guarantees	38,750	41,322
Letters of credit	4,263	5,248
Credit liabilities	7,576	7,956

Irrevocable loan commitments

Irrevocable loan commitments amounted to € 122.8 billion as of December 31, 2016 and included commitments of € 121.0 billion for loans and discounts in favor of non-banks.

Deutsche Bank AG enters into irrevocable loan commitments to meet the financing needs of its customers. Irrevocable loan commitments represent the undrawn portion of Deutsche Bank's obligation to grant loans which cannot be withdrawn by Deutsche Bank. These commitments are shown with the contractual amount after consideration of cash collateral received and provisions as recorded on the balance sheet. The amounts stated above do not represent expected future cash flows as many of these contracts will expire without being drawn. Even though the irrevocable loan commitments are not recognized on the balance sheet, Deutsche Bank AG considers them in monitoring the credit exposure. If the credit risk monitoring provides sufficient perception about a loss from an expected drawing, a provision is established.

Deutsche Bank AG is engaged in various business activities with certain entities, referred to as special purpose entities ("SPEs"), which are designed to achieve a specific business purpose. The principal uses of SPEs are to provide clients with access to specific portfolios of assets and risks and to provide market liquidity for clients through securitizing financial assets. Typically, Deutsche Bank AG will benefit by receiving service fees and commissions for the creation of the SPEs, or because it acts as investment manager, custodian or in some other function. SPEs may be established as corporations, trusts or partnerships. While our involvement with these entities can take many different forms, it consists primarily of liquidity facilities, which are disclosed off balance sheet as irrevocable loan commitments within "other obligations" below the line of the balance sheet. Deutsche Bank AG provides financial support to SPEs in connection with commercial paper conduit programs, asset securitizations, mutual funds and real estate leasing funds. Such vehicles are critical to the functioning of several significant investor markets, including the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities markets, since they offer investors access to specific cash flows and risks created through the securitization process. As of December 31, 2016, Deutsche Bank AG's exposure has not had a material impact on its debt covenants, capital ratios, credit ratings or dividends.

Sundry obligations

Purchase obligations are legally enforceable and binding agreements to purchase goods or services at pre-defined terms such as minimum quantities or prices. When Deutsche Bank AG enters into such agreements there is the potential risk that terms and conditions of the contract are less favorable than terms and conditions at the time the goods or services are delivered or that related costs are higher than the economic benefit received. In case of an anticipated loss, Deutsche Bank AG may set aside a provision for onerous contracts.

Purchase obligations for goods and services amount to € 2.1 billion as of December 31, 2016, which include future payments for, among others, services such as information technology and facility management.

Leases are contracts in which the owner of an asset (lessor) grants the right to use this asset to another party (lessee) for a specific period of time in return for regular payments. A leasing contract is classified as Operating Lease if the agreement includes a limited or unlimited right of termination for the lessee. All main risks and benefits linked with the ownership of the asset remain with the lessor, the lessor remains economic owner. Operating leases provide an alternative to ownership as they enable the lessee to benefit from not having its resources invested in the asset. Deutsche Bank AG's existing obligations arising from operating leases involve rental and leasing agreements for buildings, office furniture and equipment. The majority of these are leasing agreements for buildings, where Deutsche Bank AG is the lessee. As of December 31, 2016 payment obligations under rental agreements and leases amounted to € 2.0 billion (€ 159 million were related to subsidiaries) and had residual maturities of up to 20 years.

As of December 31, 2016, including awards granted in early March 2017, unamortized deferred variable compensation costs amount to approximately € 0.9 billion.

Liabilities for possible calls on not fully paid-up shares in public and private limited companies and other shares amounted to € 112 million at the end of 2016, of which € 15 million were related to a subsidiary and € 88 million were related to an associated entity.

Liabilities for possible calls on other shares totaled € 0.1 million at December 31, 2016.

Pursuant to Section 5 (10) of the Statute of the Deposit Protection Fund Deutsche Bank AG has undertaken to indemnify Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V., Berlin, for any losses incurred through measures taken in favor of banks majority-held or controlled by Deutsche Bank AG.

Pursuant to Section 3 (1a) of the Statute of the Deposit Protection Fund for Banks' Building and Loan Associations, Deutsche Bank AG has also undertaken to indemnify Fachverband für Bank-Bausparkassen e.V. for any losses incurred through measures taken in favor of Deutsche Bank Bauspar AG, Frankfurt am Main.

Irrevocable payment commitments for to bank levy related to the Single Resolution Fund (SFR) and German statutory deposit protection amounted to € 229 million.

As part of the business activity of our foreign branches, collateral security of € 1.8 billion was required by statutory regulations.

Obligations arising from transactions on futures and options exchanges and towards clearing houses for which securities were pledged as collateral amounted to € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2016.

There are contingent liabilities totaling € 24 million, which is mainly attributable to the resale of the trading company Klöckner & Co. AG, Duisburg.

Notes to the Income Statement

Income by geographical market

The total amount of interest income, of current income from equity shares and other variable-yield securities, participating interests and investments in affiliated companies, of commission income, of net trading result and of other operating income is originated across various regions as shown by the following breakdown pursuant to Section 34 (2) RechKredV.

in € m.	2016	2015
Germany	5,857	15,245
Europe excl. Germany	12,963	10,118
Americas	4,274	4,402
Africa/Asia/Australia	3,661	3,376
Total	**26,755**	33,141

The decrease of income in Germany is mainly attributable to the reduced trading result as well as lower dividends from affiliated companies. The increase of income in Europe excl. Germany is mainly attributable to an increased trading result.

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income from lending and money market business included € 416 million of negative interest, i.e., interest expenses on receivables which were mainly related to receivables from banks and to trading assets. Interest expenses included € 290 million of negative interest, i.e., interest income on liabilities which was mainly related to liabilities to banks.

Administrative and agency services provided for third parties

The following administrative and agency services were provided for third parties: custody services, referral of mortgages, insurance policies and home savings contracts, administration of assets held in trust, and asset management.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income of € 3.3 billion mainly consists of the result from non-trading derivatives of € 1.3 billion, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company, income from defined benefit plans of € 274 million and income from currency translation regarding assets and liabilities, which amounted to € 126 million.

Other operating expenses of € 2.8 billion contain the result from non-trading derivatives of € 1.1 billion. Also included in other operating expenses are litigation expenses of € 906 million.

Extraordinary result

Extraordinary income of € 3.4 million relates to the reversal of restructuring provisions (2015: income of € 28.4 million related to the reversal of restructuring provisions). Extraordinary expenses of € 309.0 million reflect restructuring activities (2015: expenses of € 161.6 million).

Extraordinary income and expenses net to an extraordinary result of negative € 305.6 million (2015: negative € 133.2 million).

Information regarding amount blocked according to Sections 253 (6) and 268 (8) HGB

The following table presents the amounts pursuant to section 268 (8) HGB and for the first time the blocked item according to section 253 (6) HGB that should be considered for profit distribution. According to this rule which was enacted in 2016, the difference in the valuation of pension obligations based on average rates, either employing a ten year or a seven year period, has to be calculated. Please refer to our notes to the balance sheet, pensions and similar obligations. At Deutsche Bank AG the total distributable reserves after profit distribution plus the distributable profit are at least equal to the amounts to be considered. The individual positions include deferred tax liabilities, if applicable; therefore the amounts shown in the table may deviate from the corresponding balance sheet positions.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016
Self-developed intangible assets	2,941
Deferred tax assets	2,607
Unrealized gains of plan assets	365
Valuation difference related to discounting of provisions for pension obligations	300
Total undistributable amount	6,213

Shareholdings

The following pages show the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank AG pursuant to Section 285 Number 11 HGB including information pursuant to Section 285 Number 11a HGB. Pursuant to Section 286 (3) Sentence 1 Number 1 HGB, Deutsche Bank AG does not disclose own funds and annual result of individual holdings to the extent that those disclosures are insignificant for the presentation of assets and liabilities, financial position, and results of operations of Deutsche Bank AG.

Footnotes:

1 Profit and loss transfer agreement, annual result is not disclosed.
2 Own funds and annual result of business year 2015; local GAAP figures for business year 2016 are not yet available.
3 Own funds and annual result of the subgroup. The following companies starting with a dash are part of the subgroup; their own funds and annual result are incorporated in the subgroup data.
4 Status as shareholder with unlimited liability pursuant to Section 285 Number 11a HGB.
5 General Partnership (Cayman Islands).
6 Consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Companies, where the holding exceeds 20 %

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
1	ABATE Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
2	ABRI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
3	AC VI Initiatoren GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		25.0		
4	Acacia (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
5	Acamar Holding S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
6	Accounting Solutions Holding Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
7	ACHTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
8	ACHTUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
9	ACHTZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
10	ACIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
11	ACTIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
12	Adara S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
13	ADEO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
14	ADLAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
15	ADMANU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
16	Agena S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
17	AGLOM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
18	AGUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
19	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		26.9	213.0	16.0
20	ALANUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
21	Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft - Das internationale Forum der Deutschen Bank - mbH	Berlin		100.0		
22	ALMO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
23	ALTA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
24	Amber Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
25	ANDOT Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
26	APUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
27	Aqueduct Capital S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	10.6	(0.1)
28	Argantis GmbH i.L.	Cologne		50.0		
29	ATAUT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
30	Atena SPV S.r.l	Conegliano		60.0		
31	Atrium 99. Europäische VV SE	Frankfurt		100.0		
32	AVOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
33	Baigo Capital Partners Fund 1 Parallel 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Bad Soden am Taunus		49.8	15.4	0.2
34	BAKTU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
35	BAL Servicing Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
36	BALIT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
37	BAMAR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
38	Bankers Trust International Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
39	Bankers Trust Investments Limited	London		100.0		
40	BANKPOWER GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Frankfurt		30.0	7.4	5.1
41	Banks Island General Partner Inc.	Toronto		50.0		
42	Bayan Delinquent Loan Recovery 1 (SPV-AMC), Inc.	Makati City		100.0		
43	Bebek Varlik Yönetym A.S.	Istanbul		100.0		
44	Belzen Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
45	Benefit Trust GmbH	Luetzen		100.0	6963.4	487.1
46	Bestra Gesellschaft für Vermögensverwaltung mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		49.0		
47	BFDB Tax Credit Fund 2011, Limited Partnership	New York		99.9		
48	BHS tabletop Aktiengesellschaft	Selb		28.9	33.6	2.1
49	BHW Invest, Société à responsabilité limitée	Luxembourg		100.0		
50	BIMES Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
51	Biomass Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
52	Birch (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
53	BLI Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Leasinginvestitionen mbH	Duesseldorf		33.2		
54	BLI Internationale Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		32.0		
55	Borfield Sociedad Anonima	Montevideo		100.0		
56	BRIMCO, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
57	BrisConnections Holding Trust	Kedron		35.6		
58	BrisConnections Investment Trust	Kedron		35.6		
59	BT Globenet Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
60	BVT-CAM Private Equity Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0		
61	BVT-CAM Private Equity Management & Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0		
62	Cabarez S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
63	CAM Initiator Treuhand GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
64	CAM PE Verwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
65	CAM Private Equity Nominee GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
66	CAM Private Equity Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
67	Cape Acquisition Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
68	CapeSuccess Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
69	CapeSuccess LLC	Wilmington		82.6		
70	Cardales Management Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
71	Cardales UK Limited	London		100.0	15.9	13.5
72	Career Blazers Consulting Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
73	Career Blazers Contingency Professionals, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
74	Career Blazers Learning Center of Los Angeles, Inc.	Los Angeles		100.0		
75	Career Blazers LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
76	Career Blazers Management Company, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
77	Career Blazers New York, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
78	Career Blazers of Ontario Inc.	London, Ontario		100.0		
79	Career Blazers Personnel Services of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Washington D.C.		100.0		
80	Career Blazers Personnel Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
81	Career Blazers Service Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
82	Cathay Advisory (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		100.0		
83	Cathay Asset Management Company Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
84	Cathay Capital Company (No 2) Limited	Port Louis		67.6	260.7	121.0
85	CBI NY Training, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
86	Cedar (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
87	Centennial River 1 Inc.	Denver		100.0		
88	Centennial River 2 Inc.	Austin		100.0		
89	Centennial River Acquisition I Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
90	Centennial River Acquisition II Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
91	Centennial River Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
92	China Recovery Fund LLC	Wilmington		85.0	16.0	0.4
93	CITAN Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	13.6	0.0
94	City Leasing (Thameside) Limited	London		100.0		
95	City Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
96	Comfund Consulting Limited	Bangalore		30.0		
97	Consumo Finance S.p.A.	Milan		100.0		
98	Craigs Investment Partners Limited	Tauranga		49.9	30.1	10.0
99	CREDA Objektanlage- und verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
100	CTXL Achtzehnte Vermögensverwaltung GmbH i.L.	Munich		100.0		
101	D&M Turnaround Partners Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
102	DAHOC (UK) Limited	London		100.0	57.5	(0.1)
103	DAHOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0	318.9	(0.1)
104	Danube Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
105	DB (Barbados) SRL	Christ Church		100.0		
106	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Asing) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
107	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
108	DB Advisors SICAV	Luxembourg		96.4	8946.3	175.6
109	DB Alternative Strategies Limited	George Town		100.0		
110	DB Alternatives and Fund Solutions Shanghai Investment Company Ltd	Shanghai		100.0		
111	DB Aotearoa Investments Limited	George Town		100.0		
112	DB Apex (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
113	DB Apex Management Limited	George Town		100.0		
114	DB Avila Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
115	DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	10002.8	0.0
116	DB Capital Investments Sàrl	Luxembourg		100.0	(83.1)	(295.4)
117	DB Capital Markets (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	2265.1	0.0
118	DB Capital Partners Asia G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
119	DB Capital Partners General Partner Limited	London		100.0		
120	DB Capital Partners Latin America, G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
121	DB Cartera de Inmuebles 1, S.A.U.	Pozuelo de Alarcón		100.0	9.6	(6.4)
122	DB Chambers Limited	George Town		100.0		
123	DB Chestnut Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
124	DB Consorzio S. Cons. a r. l.	Milan		100.0		
125	DB Corporate Advisory (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
126	DB Covered Bond S.r.l.	Conegliano		90.0		
127	DB Credit Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	5.3	21.4
128	DB Delaware Holdings (Europe) Limited	George Town		100.0		
129	DB Direkt GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
130	DB Energy Commodities Limited	London		100.0	47.9	4.9
131	DB Enfield Infrastructure Holdings Limited	St. Helier	2	100.0	29.1	44.4
132	DB Enfield Infrastructure Investments Limited (in liquidation)	St. Helier	2	100.0	34.2	2.6
133	DB Equity Limited	London	2	100.0	34.0	(0.1)
134	DB Finance International GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
135	DB Finanz-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	8060.2	0.0
136	DB Global Technology SRL	Bucharest		100.0	15.7	6.6
137	DB Group Services (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
138	DB HR Solutions GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
139	DB Hypernova LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
140	DB iCON Investments Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
141	DB Immobilienfonds 2 GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		74.0		
142	DB Impact Investment (GP) Limited	London		100.0		
143	DB Impact Investment Fund I, L.P.	Edinburgh		100.0		
144	DB Industrial Holdings Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Luetzen		100.0	1643.6	0.9
145	DB Industrial Holdings GmbH	Luetzen		100.0	1551.1	11.1
146	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.1 Limited	London	2	100.0	13.5	0.5

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
147	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.3 Limited	London	2	100.0	0.2	3.7
148	DB International (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0	438.3	(7.3)
149	DB International Investments Limited	London		100.0		
150	DB International Trust (Singapore) Limited	Singapore		100.0		
151	DB Investment Services GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	46.0	0.0
152	DB Investments (GB) Limited	London	2	100.0	2014.5	(0.1)
153	DB London (Investor Services) Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
154	DB Management Support GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
155	DB Munico Ltd.	George Town		100.0	106.3	(3.1)
156	DB Nexus American Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
157	DB Nexus Iberian Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
158	DB Nexus Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
159	DB Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
160	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0		
161	DB Operaciones y Servicios Interactivos Agrupación de Interés Económico	Barcelona		99.9		
162	DB Overseas Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	37.5	21.1
163	DB Petri LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
164	DB Print GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
165	DB Private Equity GmbH	Cologne		100.0	21.1	1.0
166	DB Private Equity International S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
167	DB Private Equity Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
168	DB PWM Private Markets I GP	Luxembourg		100.0		
169	DB RC Holdings, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
170	DB Re S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0		
171	DB Real Estate Canadainvest 1 Inc.	Toronto		100.0		
172	DB Real Estate Global Opportunities IB (Offshore), L.P.	Camana Bay		34.6		
173	DB Safe Harbour Investment Projects Limited	London	2	100.0	14.0	0.0
174	DB Securities S.A.	Warsaw		100.0	7.6	(2.2)
175	DB Service Centre Limited	Dublin	2	100.0	10.1	1.5
176	DB Service Uruguay S.A.	Montevideo		100.0		
177	DB Servizi Amministrativi S.r.l.	Milan		100.0		
178	DB STG Lux 10 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
179	DB STG Lux 11 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
180	DB STG Lux 12 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
181	DB STG Lux 9 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
182	DB Strategic Advisors, Inc.	Makati City		100.0		
183	DB Trustee Services Limited	London		100.0		
184	DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
185	DB UK Australia Finance Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
186	DB UK Australia Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
187	DB UK Bank Limited	London	2	100.0	786.3	(13.9)
188	DB UK Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	409.2	128.4
189	DB UK PCAM Holdings Limited	London		100.0	50.5	(1.1)
190	DB USA Corporation (Sub-group)	Wilmington	3	100.0	9210.9	(360.1)
191	-ABFS I Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
192	-ABS Leasing Services Company	Chicago		100.0		
193	-ABS MB Ltd.	Baltimore		100.0		
194	-Alex. Brown Financial Services Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
195	-Alex. Brown Investments Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
196	-Americas Trust Servicios de Consultoria, S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
197	-Argent Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
198	-Axiom Shelter Island LLC	San Diego		100.0		
199	-Azurix AGOSBA S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
200	-Azurix Argentina Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
201	-Azurix Buenos Aires S.A. (en liquidacion)	Buenos Aires		100.0		
202	-Azurix Cono Sur, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
203	-Azurix Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
204	-Azurix Latin America, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
205	-B.T.I. Investments (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
206	-Bankers Trust International Finance (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
207	-Barkly Investments Ltd.	St. Helier		100.0		
208	-Blue Cork, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
209	-BT Commercial Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
210	-BT Maulbronn GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
211	-BT Milford (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0		
212	-BT Muritz GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
213	-BT Vordertaunus Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0		
214	-BTAS Cayman GP	George Town		100.0		
215	-Charlton (Delaware), Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
216	-Cyrus J. Lawrence Capital Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
217	-D.B. International Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
218	-Dawn-BV II LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
219	-Dawn-BV LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
220	-DB (Pacific) Limited	Wilmington		100.0		
221	-DB (Pacific) Limited, New York	New York		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
222	-DB Abalone LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
223	-DB Alex. Brown Holdings Incorporated	Wilmington		100.0		
224	-DB Alps Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
225	-DB Alternative Trading Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
226	-DB Asia Pacific Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
227	-DB Aster II, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
228	-DB Aster III, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
229	-DB Aster, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
230	-DB Aster, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
231	-DB Boracay LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
232	-DB Capital Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
233	-DB Commodity Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
234	-DB Dawn, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
235	-DB Delaware Holdings (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
236	-DB Elara LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
237	-DB Energy Trading LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
238	-DB Equipment Leasing, Inc.	New York		100.0		
239	-DB Finance (Delaware), LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
240	-DB Fund Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
241	-DB Funding LLC #5	Wilmington		100.0		
242	-DB Ganymede 2006 L.P.	Camana Bay		100.0		
243	-DB Global Technology, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
244	-DB Green Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
245	-DB Green, Inc.	New York		100.0		
246	-DB Holdings (New York), Inc.	New York		100.0		
247	-DB Holdings (South America) Limited	Wilmington		100.0		
248	-DB Intermezzo LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
249	-DB Investment Managers, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
250	-DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
251	-DB Investment Resources (US) Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
252	-DB Investment Resources Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
253	-DB Io LP	Wilmington		100.0		
254	-DB IROC Leasing Corp.	New York		100.0		
255	-DB Like-Kind Exchange Services Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
256	-DB Litigation Fee LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
257	-DB Managers, LLC	West Trenton		100.0		
258	-DB Mortgage Investment Inc.	Baltimore		100.0		
259	-DB Omega BTV S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0		
260	-DB Omega Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
261	-DB Omega Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
262	-DB Omega S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0		
263	-DB Overseas Finance Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
264	-DB Portfolio Southwest, Inc.	Austin		100.0		
265	-DB Private Clients Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
266	-DB Private Wealth Mortgage Ltd.	New York		100.0		
267	-DB RMS Leasing (Cayman) L.P.	George Town		100.0		
268	-DB Samay Finance No. 2, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
269	-DB Services Americas, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
270	-DB Services New Jersey, Inc.	West Trenton		100.0		
271	-DB Servicios México, Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable	Mexico City		100.0		
272	-DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
273	-DB Structured Products, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
274	-DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
275	-DBAB Wall Street, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
276	-DBAH Capital, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
277	-DBFIC, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
278	-DBNZ Overseas Investments (No.1) Limited	George Town		100.0		
279	-DBUSBZ1, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
280	-DBX Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
281	-DBX Strategic Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
282	-Deutsche AM Distributors, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
283	-Deutsche AM Service Company	Wilmington		100.0		
284	-Deutsche AM Trust Company	Salem		100.0		
285	-Deutsche Asia Pacific Finance, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
286	-Deutsche Asset Management USA Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
287	-Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
288	-Deutsche Bank Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
289	-Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
290	-Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency of Delaware	Wilmington		100.0		
291	-Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Los Angeles		100.0		
292	-Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
293	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	New York		100.0		
294	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company Delaware	Wilmington		100.0		
295	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company, National Association	New York		100.0		
296	-Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation	New York		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
297	-Deutsche Cayman Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
298	-Deutsche International Corporate Services (Delaware) LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
299	-Deutsche Inversiones Limitada	Santiago		100.0		
300	-Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
301	-Deutsche Leasing New York Corp.	New York		100.0		
302	-Deutsche Master Funding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
303	-Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
304	-Deutsche Securities SpA	Santiago		100.0		
305	-DFC Residual Corp.	Carson City		100.0		
306	-Dusk LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
307	-ECT Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
308	-G Finance Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
309	-GAC-HEL II, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
310	-GAC-HEL, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
311	-Gemini Technology Services Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
312	-German American Capital Corporation	Baltimore		100.0		
313	-GWC-GAC Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
314	-Hac Investments Ltd.	Wilmington		100.0		
315	-Kelsey Street LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
316	-Kingfisher Canada Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
317	-Kingfisher Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
318	-87 Leonard Development LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
319	-Long-Tail Risk Insurers, Ltd.	Hamilton		100.0		
320	-Manta Acquisition LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
321	-Manta Group LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
322	-MHL Reinsurance Ltd.	Burlington		100.0		
323	-MIT Holdings, Inc.	Baltimore		100.0		
324	-MortgageIT Securities Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
325	-MortgageIT, Inc.	New York		100.0		
326	-NCKR, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
327	-New 87 Leonard, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
328	-North American Income Fund PLC	Dublin		67.3		
329	-North Las Vegas Property LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
330	-Operadora de Buenos Aires S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
331	-PARTS Funding, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
332	-PARTS Student Loan Trust 2007-CT 1	Wilmington		100.0		
333	-Pelleport Investors, Inc.	New York		100.0		
334	-Polydeuce LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
335	-Port Elizabeth Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
336	-Quantum 13 LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
337	-REO Properties Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
338	-RoPro U.S. Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
339	-Route 28 Receivables, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
340	-RREEF America L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
341	-RREEF Management L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
342	-RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund A, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9		
343	-RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund B, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9		
344	-Sagamore Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
345	-Sharps SP I LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
346	-Singer Island Tower Suite LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
347	-Structured Finance Americas, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
348	-STTN, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
349	-World Trading (Delaware) Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
350	-Zumirez Drive LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
351	DB Valoren S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	957.8	557.1
352	DB Value S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	57.4	9.2
353	DB Vanquish (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
354	DB Vantage (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
355	DB Vantage No.2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
356	DB Vita S.A.	Luxembourg		75.0	22.9	1.8
357	db x-trackers (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	4.2	2.6
358	DBCIBZ1	George Town		100.0	6.3	4.5
359	DBCIBZ2	George Town		100.0	6.3	4.5
360	DBG Eastern Europe II Limited Partnership	St. Helier		25.9	38.8	13.3
361	DBOI Global Services (UK) Limited	London	2	100.0	6.4	6.3
362	DBOI Global Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	76.1	16.5
363	DBR Investments Co. Limited	George Town		100.0	(20.1)	18.7
364	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IA, Ltd.	George Town		100.0	12.6	(0.1)
365	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IB, Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
366	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IA, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
367	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IB, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
368	DBRMS4	George Town		100.0	577.9	3.9
369	DBRMSGP1	George Town	4, 5	100.0	368.4	2.5
370	DBRMSGP2	George Town	4, 5	100.0	209.5	1.4
371	DBUK PCAM Limited	London		100.0	(103.4)	(0.5)

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
372	DBUSBZ2, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	6.4	4.5
373	DD Finansman Anonim Sirketi	Sisli		49.0	10.1	(2.8)
374	De Meng Innovative (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited	Beijing		100.0		
375	DeAM Infrastructure Limited	London		100.0		
376	DEBEKO Immobilien GmbH & Co Grundbesitz OHG	Eschborn	4	100.0	159.4	0.3
377	DEE Deutsche Erneuerbare Energien GmbH	Duesseldorf		100.0	18.9	7.4
378	Delowrezham de México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0	11.4	(0.3)
379	DEUFRAN Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0	172.4	(0.1)
380	DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0	4.4	3.4
381	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Capital Holdings New Zealand	Auckland		100.0		
382	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Foreign Investments New Zealand	Auckland		100.0		
383	Deutsche Aeolia Power Production Société Anonyme	Paiania		80.0		
384	Deutsche Alt-A Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
385	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (France) SAS	Paris		100.0		
386	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (Global) Limited	London		100.0	54.8	13.7
387	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0	71.5	(66.8)
388	Deutsche Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	744.0	412.8
389	Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0	246.6	31.2
390	Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	25.9	2.8
391	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	11.1	54.3
392	Deutsche Asset Management (Japan) Limited	Tokyo		100.0	58.0	19.6
393	Deutsche Asset Management (Korea) Company Limited	Seoul	2	100.0	12.2	0.6
394	Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0	39.6	(7.2)
395	Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited	London		100.0	16.0	(6.8)
396	Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	44.5	0.0
397	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	193.6	0.0
398	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	465.8	202.3
399	Deutsche Asset Management S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
400	Deutsche Australia Limited (Sub-group)	Sydney	2, 3	100.0	248.0	55.1
401	-Baincor Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
402	-Bainpro Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
403	-BNA Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
404	-BTD Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
405	-Buxtal Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
406	-Deutsche Capital Markets Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
407	-Deutsche Finance Co 1 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
408	-Deutsche Finance Co 2 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
409	-Deutsche Finance Co 3 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
410	-Deutsche Finance Co 4 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
411	-Deutsche Group Services Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
412	-Deutsche Investments Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
413	-Deutsche Managed Investments Limited	Sydney		100.0		
414	-Deutsche Securities Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
415	-Deutsche Securitisation Australia Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
416	-DNU Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
417	-DTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
418	-OPS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
419	-Pan Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
420	-R.B.M. Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
421	-RTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
422	Deutsche Bank (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0	54.1	1.3
423	Deutsche Bank (Chile)	Santiago		100.0		
424	Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		100.0	1228.4	91.9
425	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0	370.3	31.0
426	Deutsche Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0	36.0	4.6
427	Deutsche Bank (Perú) S.A.	Lima		100.0	45.2	(5.8)
428	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0	650.5	5.5
429	Deutsche Bank (Uruguay) Sociedad Anónima Institución Financiera Externa	Montevideo		100.0		
430	DEUTSCHE BANK A.S.	Istanbul		100.0	138.2	18.6
431	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		100.0	513.5	62.5
432	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance LLC I	Wilmington		100.0	300.0	0.0
433	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC I	Wilmington		100.0	300.9	0.0
434	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC II	Wilmington		100.0	757.0	0.0
435	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC III	Wilmington		100.0	1868.9	0.0
436	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0	1000.0	0.0
437	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC V	Wilmington		100.0	1310.6	0.0
438	Deutsche Bank Corretora de Valores S.A.	Sao Paulo		100.0	60.4	2.3
439	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	10.0	0.0
440	Deutsche Bank Financial Company	George Town		100.0	56.3	(4.4)
441	Deutsche Bank Financial Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
442	Deutsche Bank International Limited	St. Helier		100.0	176.9	2.9
443	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0		
444	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
445	Deutsche Bank Investments (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0	0.7	(6.4)
446	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	5948.2	1067.3

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
447	Deutsche Bank Mutui S.p.A.	Milan		100.0	41.1	(10.4)
448	Deutsche Bank México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	Mexico City		100.0	178.9	7.6
449	Deutsche Bank Nominees (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
450	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Warsaw		100.0	948.6	22.6
451	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt	1	100.0	2666.3	0.0
452	Deutsche Bank Representative Office Nigeria Limited	Lagos		100.0		
453	Deutsche Bank S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0	58.6	22.8
454	Deutsche Bank S.A. - Banco Alemão	Sao Paulo		100.0	452.3	(23.4)
455	Deutsche Bank Securities Limited	Toronto		100.0	98.1	(0.4)
456	Deutsche Bank Services (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
457	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Milan		99.9	1597.2	11.6
458	Deutsche Bank Trustee Services (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
459	Deutsche Bank Österreich AG	Vienna		100.0	20.6	(3.1)
460	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Madrid		99.8	1211.9	5.7
461	Deutsche Capital Finance (2000) Limited	George Town		100.0		
462	Deutsche Capital Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	15.4	1.9
463	Deutsche Capital Partners China Limited	George Town		100.0		
464	Deutsche CIB Centre Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	47.5	8.9
465	Deutsche Colombia S.A.S.	Bogotá		100.0		
466	Deutsche Commodities Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		100.0		
467	Deutsche Custody N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
468	Deutsche Emerging Markets Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	Amsterdam		99.9		
469	Deutsche Equities India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	33.8	15.1
470	Deutsche Far Eastern Asset Management Company Limited	Taipei		60.0		
471	Deutsche Fiduciary Services (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0		
472	Deutsche Finance No. 2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
473	Deutsche Finance No. 2 Limited	George Town		100.0	15.9	(71.9)
474	Deutsche Financial Capital I Corp.	Greensboro		50.0		
475	Deutsche Financial Capital Limited Liability Company	Greensboro		50.0		
476	Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	18.4	(2.2)
477	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Immobilien-Leasing mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		100.0		
478	Deutsche Global Markets Limited	Tel Aviv		100.0	81.0	0.0
479	Deutsche Group Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	87.5	16.1
480	Deutsche Grundbesitz Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0		
481	Deutsche Grundbesitz-Anlagegesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt	1	99.8		
482	Deutsche Gulf Finance	Riyadh	6	29.1	124.7	3.9
483	Deutsche Haussmann S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
484	Deutsche Holdings (BTI) Limited	London		100.0		
485	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	2697.4	132.2
486	Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd.	Floriana		100.0	583.2	39.6
487	Deutsche Holdings (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0		
488	Deutsche Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	1771.2	6.7
489	Deutsche Holdings No. 2 Limited	London	2	100.0	167.5	15.3
490	Deutsche Holdings No. 3 Limited	London	2	100.0	6.7	11.1
491	Deutsche Holdings No. 4 Limited	London		100.0	1081.9	(76.9)
492	Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH	Duesseldorf	1	100.0	26.5	0.0
493	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	65.1	89.6
494	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0	23.3	3.4
495	Deutsche International Corporate Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
496	Deutsche International Custodial Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
497	Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0		
498	Deutsche International Trust Company N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0	15.6	0.8
499	Deutsche International Trust Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
500	Deutsche Inversiones Dos S.A.	Santiago		100.0		
501	Deutsche Investments (Netherlands) N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
502	Deutsche Investments India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	118.6	7.4
503	Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
504	Deutsche IT License GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0		
505	Deutsche Knowledge Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0	49.0	(8.4)
506	Deutsche Malta Company Ltd	Floriana		100.0	525.6	5.6
507	Deutsche Mandatos S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
508	Deutsche Mexico Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	279.0	0.0
509	Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company	London	2	100.0	957.5	(10.8)
510	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
511	Deutsche Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
512	Deutsche New Zealand Limited (Sub-group)	Auckland	3	100.0	67.8	27.2
513	-Deutsche (New Munster) Holdings New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
514	-Deutsche Domus New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
515	-Deutsche Foras New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
516	-Deutsche Overseas Issuance New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
517	-Deutsche Securities New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
518	-Kingfisher Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0		
519	-LWC Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0		
520	Deutsche Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
521	Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG	Grasbrunn	1	100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
522	Deutsche Postbank AG (Sub-group)	Bonn	2, 3, 6	100.0	7158.0	608.0
523	-Betriebs-Center für Banken AG	Frankfurt		100.0		
524	-BHW - Gesellschaft für Wohnungswirtschaft mbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
525	-BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Hameln		100.0		
526	-BHW Gesellschaft für Vorsorge mbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
527	-BHW Holding AG	Hameln	1	100.0		
528	-BHW Kreditservice GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
529	-Deutsche Postbank Finance Center Objekt GmbH	Schuettringen		100.0		
530	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC I	Wilmington		100.0		
531	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC II	Wilmington		100.0		
532	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC III	Wilmington		100.0		
533	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0		
534	-DSL Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	Bonn		100.0		
535	-DSL Portfolio Verwaltungs GmbH	Bonn		100.0		
536	-PB Factoring GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
537	-PB Firmenkunden AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
538	-PB International S.A.	Schuettringen		100.0		
539	-PB Spezial-Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen	Bonn		98.4		
540	-Postbank Beteiligungen GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
541	-Postbank Direkt GmbH	Bonn		100.0		
542	-Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
543	-Postbank Finanzberatung AG	Hameln		100.0		
544	-Postbank Immobilien GmbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
545	-Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
546	-Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH & Co. Objekt Leipzig KG	Bonn		90.0		
547	-Postbank Leasing GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
548	-Postbank Service GmbH	Essen		100.0		
549	-Postbank Systems AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
550	-VÖB-ZVD Processing GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
551	Deutsche Private Asset Management Limited	London		100.0		
552	Deutsche Regis Partners Inc	Makati City		49.0	13.9	6.2
553	Deutsche River Investment Management Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		49.0		
554	Deutsche Securities (India) Private Limited	New Delhi		100.0		
555	Deutsche Securities (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	40.2	14.2
556	Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	1.8	2.2
557	Deutsche Securities Asia Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	295.3	13.1
558	Deutsche Securities Inc.	Tokyo		100.0	1023.7	109.9
559	Deutsche Securities Israel Ltd.	Tel Aviv		100.0	10.1	(0.5)
560	Deutsche Securities Korea Co.	Seoul		100.0	243.3	2.2
561	Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
562	Deutsche Securities Menkul Degerler A.S.	Istanbul		100.0		
563	Deutsche Securities S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
564	Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC	Riyadh		100.0	127.3	(9.3)
565	Deutsche Securities Venezuela S.A.	Caracas		100.0		
566	Deutsche Securities, S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa	Mexico City		100.0	74.1	(0.2)
567	Deutsche Services Polska Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		100.0		
568	Deutsche StiftungsTrust GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
569	Deutsche Strategic Investment Holdings Yugen Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
570	Deutsche TISCO Investment Advisory Company Limited	Bangkok		49.0		
571	Deutsche Transnational Trustee Corporation Inc	Charlottetown		100.0		
572	Deutsche Trust Company Limited Japan	Tokyo		100.0		
573	Deutsche Trustee Company Limited	London		100.0	28.2	4.6
574	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
575	Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
576	Deutsche Zurich Pensiones Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A.	Barcelona		50.0		
577	Deutscher Pensionsfonds Aktiengesellschaft	Bonn		25.1		
578	Deutsches Institut für Altersvorsorge GmbH	Frankfurt		78.0		
579	Deutz-Mülheim Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		40.2		
580	DG China Clean Tech Partners	Tianjin		49.9		
581	DI Deutsche Immobilien Baugesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
582	DI Deutsche Immobilien Treuhandgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
583	DIB-Consult Deutsche Immobilien- und Beteiligungs-Beratungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
584	DIL Financial Services GmbH & Co. KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
585	DIL Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
586	DIL Internationale Leasinggesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
587	DISCA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	1	100.0		
588	Domus Beteiligungsgesellschaft der Privaten Bausparkassen mbH	Berlin		21.1		
589	DONARUM Holding GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
590	Donlen Exchange Services Inc.	Boston		100.0		
591	Drehscheibe Bochum GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
592	DREIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
593	DREIZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
594	DRITTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
595	DRITTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
596	Durian (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
597	DWS Holding & Service GmbH	Frankfurt	1	99.2	336.4	0.0
598	EC EUROPA IMMOBILIEN FONDS NR. 3 GmbH & CO. KG i.I.	Hamburg		65.2		
599	EINUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
600	Elba Finance GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
601	Elbe Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0		
602	ELC Logistik-Centrum Verwaltungs-GmbH	Erfurt		50.0		
603	ELFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
604	Elizabethan Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
605	Elizabethan Management Limited	George Town		100.0		
606	Elmo Funding GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0	10.3	0.0
607	Elmo Leasing Vierzehnte GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0		
608	Emerald Asset Repackaging Designated Activity Company	Dublin		100.0		
609	EOL2 Holding B.V.	Amsterdam		45.0		
610	eolec	Issy-les-Moulineaux		33.3		
611	equiNotes Management GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
612	Erste Frankfurter Hoist GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
613	European Value Added I (Alternate G.P.) LLP	London		100.0		
614	EVROENERGIAKI S.A.	Athens		40.0		
615	Exinor SA (dissolution volontaire)	Bastogne		100.0		
616	EXTOREL Private Equity Advisers GmbH i.L.	Cologne		100.0		
617	FARAMIR Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
618	Farezco I, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
619	Farezco II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
620	Fenix Administración de Activos S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
621	Fiduciaria Sant' Andrea S.r.L.	Milan		100.0		
622	Finanza & Futuro Banca SpA	Milan		100.0	34.8	10.6
623	FRANKFURT CONSULT GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
624	Franz Urbig- und Oscar Schlitter-Stiftung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0		
625	FÜNFTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
626	FÜNFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
627	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. "Leipzig-Magdeburg" KG	Bad Homburg		41.2		
628	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Dresden "Louisenstraße" KG	Bad Homburg		30.6		
629	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Suhl "Rimbachzentrum" KG	Bad Homburg		74.9		
630	FÜNFUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
631	FÜNFZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
632	German Public Sector Finance B.V.	Amsterdam		50.0		
633	Gesellschaft für Kreditsicherung mit beschränkter Haftung	Berlin		36.7		
634	giropay GmbH	Frankfurt		33.3		
635	Glor Music Production GmbH & Co. KG	Valley-Oberlaindern		21.2		
636	Gordian Knot Limited	London		32.4		
637	Graphite Resources (Knightsbridge) Limited	London		45.0		
638	Graphite Resources Holdings Limited	London		70.0		
639	Great Future International Limited	Road Town		43.0		
640	Grundstücksgesellschaft Frankfurt Bockenheimer Landstraße GbR	Troisdorf		94.9		
641	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI GbR	Troisdorf		44.9		
642	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI mbH	Cologne		100.0		
643	Grundstücksgesellschaft Leipzig Petersstraße GbR	Troisdorf	2	36.1	94.0	(5.5)
644	Grundstücksgesellschaft Wiesbaden Luisenstraße/Kirchgasse GbR	Troisdorf		64.7	131.3	(17.2)
645	Grundstücksvermietungsgesellschaft Wilhelmstr. mbH i.L.	Gruenwald		100.0		
646	Hakkeijima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		95.0		
647	Harvest Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		30.0	478.3	140.1
648	Herengracht Financial Services B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
649	Hertz Car Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
650	HTB Spezial GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
651	Huarong Rongde Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		40.7	858.7	146.6
652	IKARIA Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
653	ILV Immobilien-Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Düsseldorf mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
654	Immobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co. Objekt Rolandufer KG	Berlin		20.5		
655	Immobilienfonds Büro-Center Erfurt am Flughafen Bindersleben II GbR	Troisdorf		50.0		
656	Inn Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
657	Intermodal Finance I Ltd.	George Town		49.0	3.0	(12.9)
658	IOG Denali Upton, LLC	Dover		23.0		
659	IOG NOD I, LLC	Dover		22.5		
660	IOS Finance E F C S.A.	Barcelona		100.0	52.3	7.6
661	Isaac Newton S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0	0.0	9.6
662	Isar Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
663	ISTRON Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
664	IVAF I Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
665	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		21.1		
666	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien GmbH & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft	Duesseldorf		21.6		
667	J R Nominees (Pty) Ltd	Johannesburg		100.0		
668	Jyogashima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
669	KEBA Gesellschaft für interne Services mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
670	Kenanga Deutsche Futures Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur		27.0		
671	Kidson Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	32.7	0.0
672	Kinneil Leasing Company	London		35.0		
673	KOMPASS 3 Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
674	KOMPASS 3 Erste Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Euro KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		96.1		
675	KOMPASS 3 Zweite Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. USD KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		97.0		
676	Konsul Inkasso GmbH	Essen	1	100.0		
677	Kradavimd UK Lease Holdings Limited	London		100.0		
678	KVD Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		30.0		
679	KölnArena Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		20.8		
680	LA Water Holdings Limited	George Town		75.0	7.3	2.8
681	Lammermuir Leasing Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
682	LAWL Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0	21.5	3.7
683	Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Waltersdorf mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
684	Leo Consumo 2 S.r.l.	Conegliano		70.0		
685	Leonardo III Initial GP Limited	London		100.0		
686	Lindsell Finance Limited	St. Julian's		100.0		
687	London Industrial Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
688	M Cap Finance Mittelstandsfonds GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		77.1	103.7	10.2
689	MAC Investments Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
690	Macondo Spain SL	Madrid		100.0		
691	Maestrale Projects (Holding) S.A.	Luxembourg		49.7		
692	Magalhaes S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
693	Maher Terminals Holdings (Toronto) Limited	Vancouver		100.0	281.1	0.6
694	Manuseamento de Cargas - Manicargas, S.A.	Matosinhos		38.3	13.7	2.9
695	Mars Investment Trust II	New York		100.0		
696	Mars Investment Trust III	New York		100.0		
697	Maxblue Americas Holdings, S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
698	MCT Südafrika 3 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		35.3		
699	MEF I Manager, S. à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
700	MEFIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		62.0		
701	Memax Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
702	Metro plus Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		40.0		
703	MFG Flughafen-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. BETA KG i.L.	Gruenwald		29.6		
704	Midsel Limited	London		100.0		
705	Mira GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
706	Moon Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
707	Mortgage Trading (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
708	Motion Picture Productions One GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
709	Mountaintop Energy Holdings LLC	Wilmington		38.7		
710	MPP Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
711	MT "CAPE BEALE" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		22.3		
712	MT "KING EDWARD" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		25.6		
713	MT "KING ERIC" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		25.6		
714	Navegator - SGFTC, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0		
715	NBG Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
716	NCW Holding Inc.	Vancouver		100.0		
717	NEPTUNO Verwaltungs- und Treuhand-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Cologne	1	100.0		
718	NEUNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
719	NEUNZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
720	Nevada Mezz 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
721	Nevada Parent 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0	(64.4)	0.0
722	New Energy Biomasse Hellas GmbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
723	Nexus Infrastruktur Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
724	Nineco Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
725	NOFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
726	Nordwestdeutscher Wohnungsbauträger Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt	1	100.0	55.2	0.0
727	norisbank GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0	433.9	0.0
728	Nortfol Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
729	North Coast Wind Energy Corp.	Vancouver		96.7		
730	NV Profit Share Limited	George Town		42.9		
731	Oder Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
732	OOO "Deutsche Bank TechCentre"	Moscow		100.0	25.2	22.8
733	OOO "Deutsche Bank"	Moscow		100.0	233.3	33.3
734	Opal Funds (Ireland) Public Limited Company	Dublin		100.0		
735	OPB Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
736	OPB Verwaltungs- und Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
737	OPB-Holding GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
738	OPB-Nona GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
739	OPB-Oktava GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
740	OPB-Quarta GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
741	OPB-Quinta GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
742	OPB-Septima GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
743	Oppenheim Asset Management Services S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
744	OPPENHEIM Buy Out GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		27.7		

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745	OPPENHEIM Capital Advisory GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
746	Oppenheim Eunomia GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
747	OPPENHEIM Flottenfonds V GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		83.3		
748	Oppenheim Fonds Trust GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0		
749	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Manager GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
750	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
751	OVT Trust 1 GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0		
752	OVV Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
753	P.F.A.B. Passage Frankfurter Allee Betriebsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		22.2		
754	PADEM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
755	PADUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
756	PAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
757	PALDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
758	PANIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.I.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
759	PANTUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
760	Parkhaus an der Börse GbR	Cologne		37.7		
761	PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
762	PBC Banking Services GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	120.0	0.0
763	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Essen	1	100.0		
764	PEDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
765	PEDUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
766	PENDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
767	PENTUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
768	PERGOS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
769	PERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
770	PERILLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
771	PERLIT Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
772	PERLU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
773	PERNIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
774	Peruda Leasing Limited	London	2	100.0	(92.3)	(6.3)
775	PERXIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
776	PETA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
777	Philippine Opportunities for Growth and Income (SPV-AMC), INC.	Manila		95.0	21.7	0.3
778	Plantation Bay, Inc.	St. Thomas		100.0		
779	PONTUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
780	Postbank Akademie und Service GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
781	PPCenter, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
782	PRADUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
783	PRASEM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
784	PRATES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
785	PRISON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
786	Private Equity Asia Select Company III S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
787	Private Equity Global Select Company IV S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
788	Private Equity Global Select Company V S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
789	Private Equity Invest Beteiligungs GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
790	Private Equity Life Sciences Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
791	Private Equity Select Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
792	Private Financing Initiatives, S.L.	Barcelona		51.0	3.1	8.5
793	PS plus Portfolio Software + Consulting GmbH	Roedermark		80.2		
794	PT Deutsche Securities Indonesia	Jakarta		99.0	22.6	3.3
795	PT. Deutsche Verdhana Indonesia	Jakarta		40.0		
796	PTL Fleet Sales, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
797	Public joint-stock company "Deutsche Bank DBU"	Kiev		100.0	12.4	3.9
798	PUDU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
799	PUKU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
800	PURIM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
801	QI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
802	QUANTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
803	QUELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
804	QUOTAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
805	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-A L.L.C.	New York		33.0	15.0	(1.2)
806	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-B L.L.C.	New York		33.3	33.1	(2.4)
807	Raymond James New York Upstate Housing Opportunities Fund I L.L.C.	New York		24.9		
808	Real Estate Secondary Opportunities Fund, LP	London		100.0		
809	Reference Capital Investments Limited	London		100.0		
810	Regula Limited	Road Town		100.0		
811	REON - Park Wiatrowy I Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
812	REON-Park Wiatrowy II Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
813	REON-Park Wiatrowy IV Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
814	Rhine Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
815	Royster Fund Management S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
816	RREEF China REIT Management Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
817	RREEF European Value Added I (G.P.) Limited	London		100.0		
818	RREEF India Advisors Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
819	RREEF Investment GmbH	Frankfurt	1	99.9	21.7	0.0

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820	RREEF Management GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	122.7	0.0
821	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	26.5	0.0
822	SAB Real Estate Verwaltungs GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
823	SABIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
824	Safron NetOne Partners, L.P.	George Town		21.7		
825	SAGITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
826	Sal. Oppenheim Alternative Investments GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0	58.3	0.0
827	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien	Cologne	1	100.0	1339.4	0.0
828	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne	2	100.0	31.6	(2.6)
829	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Komplementär AG	Cologne	1	100.0		
830	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	93.2	(18.1)
831	SALIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
832	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
833	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Dresden KG	Duesseldorf		58.5		
834	SANCTOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
835	SANDIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
836	SANO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
837	SAPIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
838	SARIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
839	SATINA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
840	SCANDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
841	SCHEDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
842	Schiffahrts UG (haftungsbeschränkt) & Co. KG MS "DYCKBURG" i.I.	Hamburg		41.3		
843	Schumacher Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		33.2		
844	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
845	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heiligenstadt KG	Duesseldorf		71.1		
846	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
847	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kleine Alexanderstraße KG	Duesseldorf		95.0		
848	SECHSTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
849	SECHSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
850	SECHZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
851	SEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
852	SEGES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
853	SEGU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
854	SELEKTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
855	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
856	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Fehrenbach KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		94.7		
857	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
858	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kamenz KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
859	SERICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
860	Service Company Four Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
861	SIDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
862	SIEBTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
863	SIEBZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
864	SIFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
865	SILANUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
866	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
867	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Berlin KG	Duesseldorf		83.8		
868	SILIGO Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
869	Silrendel, S. de R. L. de C. V.	Mexico City		100.0	6.8	(3.5)
870	SILUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
871	SIMILA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
872	Sixco Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
873	SOLATOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
874	SOLIDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
875	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
876	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heizkraftwerk Halle KG i.L.	Halle/Saale		30.5		
877	SOLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
878	SOMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
879	SOREX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
880	SOSPITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
881	SPhinX, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		43.6		
882	SPINO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
883	SPLENDOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
884	SRC Security Research & Consulting GmbH	Bonn		22.5		
885	STABLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
886	STAGIRA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
887	Starpool Finanz GmbH	Berlin		49.9		
888	STATOR Heizkraftwerk Frankfurt (Oder) Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
889	SUBLICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
890	SUBU Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
891	SULPUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
892	Sunbelt Rentals Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
893	SUPERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
894	SUPLION Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		

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895	SUSA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
896	SUSIK Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
897	Swabia 1. Vermögensbesitz-GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
898	Süddeutsche Vermögensverwaltung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0		
899	TABA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
900	TACET Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
901	TAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
902	Tagus - Sociedade de Titularização de Creditos, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0	14.3	0.7
903	TAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
904	TAKIR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
905	TEBOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
906	Teesside Gas Transportation Limited	London		45.0	(199.9)	16.7
907	TELO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
908	TEMATIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
909	Tempurrite Leasing Limited	London	2	100.0	33.3	0.4
910	TERRUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
911	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
912	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle I KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
913	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Nordhausen I KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
914	Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset Management Company Limited	Bangkok		100.0		
915	Tianjin Deutsche AM Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Tianjin		100.0		
916	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
917	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lager Nord KG	Duesseldorf		25.0		
918	TIQI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
919	TOSSA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
920	TRAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
921	Trave Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
922	TREMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		50.0		
923	TRENTO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
924	Treuinvest Service GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
925	Trevona Limited	Road Town		100.0		
926	TRINTO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
927	TRIPLA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
928	Triplereason Limited	London		100.0	329.9	0.1
929	Triton Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		33.1		
930	Triton Fund III G L.P.	St. Helier		62.5	20.1	1.9
931	TRS Aria LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
932	TRS Birch II LTD	George Town		100.0		
933	TRS Birch LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
934	TRS Cypress II LTD	George Town		100.0		
935	TRS Elm II LTD	George Town		100.0		
936	TRS Leda LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
937	TRS Maple II LTD	George Town		100.0		
938	TRS Oak II LTD	George Town		100.0		
939	TRS Oak LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
940	TRS Poplar II LTD	George Town		100.0		
941	TRS Scorpio LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
942	TRS Spruce II LTD	George Town		100.0		
943	TRS SVCO LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
944	TRS Sycamore II LTD	George Town		100.0		
945	TRS Tupelo II LTD	George Town		100.0		
946	TRS Tupelo LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
947	TRS Venor LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
948	TRS Walnut II LTD	George Town		100.0		
949	TRS Walnut LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
950	TUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
951	TUGA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
952	TYRAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
953	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund XCV L.P.	Wilmington		23.5	30.8	(3.4)
954	U.S.A. ITCF XCI L.P.	New York		99.9		
955	UKE, s.r.o.	Belá		100.0		
956	VARIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
957	VCJ Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		95.0		
958	VCL Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		95.0	0.0	20.5
959	VCM Initiatoren III GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		24.9		
960	VCM MIP 2002 GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		90.0		
961	VCM MIP II GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		90.0		
962	VCM Partners GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		25.0		
963	VCM Treuhand Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
964	VCP Treuhand Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
965	VCP Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		100.0		
966	Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH der Deutschen Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden	Berlin		100.0		
967	Vesta Real Estate S.r.l.	Milan		100.0		
968	VEXCO, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
969	VIERTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
970	VIERTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
971	VIERUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
972	VIERZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
973	Volbroker.com Limited	London		22.5	6.8	3.8
974	Wealthspur Investment Company Limited	Labuan		100.0		
975	WEPLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0	76.9	0.1
976	Weser Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0		
977	Whale Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
978	Wohnungs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft Moers mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
979	Wohnungsgesellschaft HEGEMAG GmbH	Darmstadt		50.0		
980	XARUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
981	XELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
982	XENTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
983	XERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
984	XERIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.I.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
985	5000 Yonge Street Toronto Inc.	Toronto		100.0		
986	ZABATUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
987	ZAKATUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
988	ZALLUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
989	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
990	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		98.1		
991	ZARGUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
992	ZEA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
993	ZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
994	zeitinvest-Service GmbH	Eschborn		25.0		
995	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
996	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben I KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		98.2		
997	ZENO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
998	Zenwix Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
999	ZEPTOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1000	ZEREVIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1001	ZERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1002	Zhong De Securities Co., Ltd	Beijing		33.3	163.4	25.6
1003	ZIDES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1004	ZIMBEL Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1005	ZINDUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1006	ZINUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1007	ZIRAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1008	ZITON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1009	ZITUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1010	ZONTUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1011	ZORUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1012	ZURET Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1013	ZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1014	ZWEITE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1015	ZWEITE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1016	ZWEIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1017	ZWÖLFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1018	ZYLUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
1019	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
1020	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Patente I KG i.L.	Schoenefeld		20.4		

Holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of voting rights

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
1021	ABRAAJ Holdings	George Town		8.8		
1022	Accunia A/S	Copenhagen		9.9		
1023	BBB Bürgschaftsbank zu Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH	Berlin		5.6		
1024	Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam		8.5		
1025	Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin		8.4		
1026	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH	Dresden		6.3		
1027	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg		8.2		
1028	Bürgschaftsbank Schleswig-Holstein Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kiel		5.6		
1029	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt		8.7		
1030	Bürgschaftsgemeinschaft Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg		8.7		
1031	Cecon ASA	Arendal		9.6		
1032	China Polymetallic Mining Limited	George Town		5.7		
1033	Concardis GmbH	Eschborn		16.8		
1034	Damovo Group Holdings Limited	Camana Bay		16.0		
1035	Finance in Motion GmbH	Frankfurt		19.9		
1036	ISWAP Limited	London		13.3		
1037	K.K. D&M Holdings	Kawasaki		14.8		
1038	Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		8.3		
1039	Landgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit beschränkter Haftung	Leezen		11.0		
1040	MTS S.p.A.	Rome		5.0		
1041	Philipp Holzmann Aktiengesellschaft i.I.	Frankfurt		19.5		
1042	Prader Bank S.p.A.	Bolzano		9.0		
1043	Private Export Funding Corporation	Wilmington		6.0		
1044	PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk	Jakarta		14.6		
1045	Reorganized RFS Corporation	Wilmington		6.2		
1046	RREEF America REIT III, Inc.	Baltimore		7.9		
1047	Saarländische Investitionskreditbank Aktiengesellschaft	Saarbruecken		11.8		
1048	Shunfeng Catering & Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing		6.4		
1049	Sterling Resources Ltd.	Calgary		13.7		
1050	The Ottoman Fund Limited	St. Helier		13.6		
1051	The Topiary Fund II Public Limited Company	Dublin		10.5		
1052	TRIUVA Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		6.0		
1053	United Information Technology Co. Ltd.	George Town		12.2		
1054	Yensai.com Co., Ltd.	Tokyo		7.1		

Other Information

Declaration of Backing

Deutsche Bank AG ensures, except in the case of political risk, that the following subsidiaries are able to meet their contractual liabilities:

DB Investments (GB) Limited, London

Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Asset Management S.A., Luxenbourg

Deutsche Australia Limited, Sydney

DEUTSCHE BANK A.Ş., Istanbul

Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp., Wilmington

Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd., Beijing

Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg

Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad, Kuala Lumpur

Deutsche Nederland N.V., Amsterdam (until 30 June 2017)[1]

Deutsche Bank Polska Spółka Akcyjna, Warsaw

Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires (until 30 April 2017)[2]

Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão, São Paulo

Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española, Madrid

Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni, Milan

Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA, Geneva

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, New York

Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd, Singapore

Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd., St. Julians

Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH, Düsseldorf

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company, London

Deutsche Securities Inc., Tokyo

Deutsche Securities Asia Limited, Hong Kong

Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC, Riyadh

DWS Holding & Service GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

norisbank GmbH, Bonn

Public joint-stock company “Deutsche Bank DBU”, Kiev

OOO “Deutsche Bank”, Moscow

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA, Köln

[1] We have withdrawn and terminated the declaration of backing for Deutsche Nederland N.V. (formerly Deutsche Bank Nederland N.V.), Amsterdam, last-mentioned in the Annual Report 2015, effective at the end of 30 June 2017.
[2] As published in our Interim Report as of 30 September 2016 and our website, we have entered into an agreement to sell Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires to Banco Comafi S.A. on 26 August 2016. Closing of the transaction is expected for the second quarter of 2017. We have therefore withdrawn and terminated the declaration of backing for Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires, last-mentioned in the Annual Report 2015, effective at the end of 30 April 2017.

Disclosures according to Section 28 of the Pfandbrief Act

The following tables show the disclosures required by Section 28 of the Pfandbrief Act.

Overall Exposure (Section 28 (1) No. 1 Pfandbrief Act)

					Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Nominal Value	Present Value	Present Value - High Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Low Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Worst Case Interest and FX Rate Stress Scenario
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	7,686.9	7,913.1	7,129.1	8,072.8	7,129.1
Cover Assets	8,940.1	10,320.4	9,090.5	10,566.5	9,090.5
Cover Assets acc. to § 12 (1)	8,660.1	10,023.1	8,811.6	10,268.8	8,811.6
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 1	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 2[1]	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 3[2]	280.0	297.3	278.8	297.7	278.8
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Claims)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Total Cover Assets	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Liabilities)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Over-Collateralisation	1,253.2	2,407.3	1,961.4	2,493.7	1,961.4
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	16.3	30.4	27.5	30.9	27.5

* According to § 5 (1) No. 1 and § 6 (2) No. 1 PfandBarwertV static approach.
¹ Excluding Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.
² Including Cover Assets according to § 19 (1) No. 2 PfandBG and including Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.

					Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Nominal Value	Present Value	Present Value - High Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Low Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Worst Case Interest and FX Rate Stress Scenario
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	5,886.9	6,182.0	5,677.4	6,321.0	5,677.4
Cover Assets	8,604.0	9,884.7	8,787.0	10,236.1	8,787.0
Cover Assets acc. to § 12 (1)	7,720.0	8,938.0	7,875.7	9,287.8	7,875.7
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 1	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 2[1]	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 3[2]	884.0	946.8	911.4	948.3	911.4
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	15.0	15.3	16.1	15.0	16.1
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Claims)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Total Cover Assets	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Liabilities)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Over-Collateralisation	2,717.1	3,702.7	3,109.6	3,915.1	3,109.6
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	46.2	59.9	54.8	61.9	54.8

* According to § 5 (1) No. 1 and § 6 (2) No. 1 PfandBarwertV static approach.
¹ Excluding Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.
² Including Cover Assets according to § 19 (1) No. 2 PfandBG and including Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.

All cover assets are receivables from customers which are secured by mortgages. The further cover assets are bonds and other fixed income securities as per Pfandbrief Act.

Maturity Profile (Section 28 (1) No. 2 Pfandbrief Act)

Maturity profile	Maturity structure of outstanding Pfandbriefe		Fixed rate terms for cover pool	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Term up to 6 months	80.0	1,000.0	396.6	371.8
Term more than 6 months up to 12 months	125.0	200.0	200.2	253.6
Term more than 12 months up to 18 months	1,000.0	80.0	269.4	663.4
Term more than 18 months up to 2 years	0	125.0	337.0	439.1
Term more than 2 years up to 3 years	759.9	1,000.0	972.2	577.1
Term more than 3 years up to 4 years	950.0	759.9	806.5	983.7
Term more than 4 years up to 5 years	1,375.0	950.0	836.3	756.7
Term more than 5 years up to 10 years	2,610.0	1,485.0	3,372.4	3,160.5
Term more than 10 years	787.0	287.0	1,749.5	1,398.1
Total	7,686.9	5,886.9	8,940.1	8,604.0

Portion of Derivatives included in the Cover Pool (Section 28 (1) No. 3 Pfandbrief Act)

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no derivatives in the cover pool.

Cover Assets by Nominal Value (Section 28 (2) No. 1a Pfandbrief Act)

Single cover assets included in the total amount of € 8.7 billion (2015: € 7.7 billion) with a nominal value of less than € 0.3 million amounted to € 6.3 billion (2015: € 5.7 billion), with a nominal value between € 0.3 million and € 1 million amounted to € 1.7 billion (2015: € 1.4 billion), with a nominal value between € 1 million and € 10 million amounted to € 706 million (2014: € 610 million) and with a nominal value of more than € 10 million amounted to € 0 million (2015: € 10 million).

Loans used as Cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe by country in which Mortgaged Real Estate is based and by Type of Use (Section 28 (2) No. 1b and 1c Pfandbrief Act)

Dec 31, 2016	Residential					Commercial						
in € m.	Apart-ments	Single Family Houses	Multi-family Houses	Other	Total	Office buildings	Retail buildings	Industrial buildings	Other com-mercially used buildings	Total	Land held for building	Total
Germany	1,301.7	4,044.8	2,267.5	0	7,614.0	411.0	147.6	142.2	345.3	1,046.1	0	8,660.1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,301.7	4,044.8	2,267.5	0	7,614.0	411.0	147.6	142.2	345.3	1,046.1	0	8,660.1

Dec 31, 2015	Residential					Commercial						
in € m.	Apart-ments	Single Family Houses	Multi-family Houses	Other	Total	Office buildings	Retail buildings	Industrial buildings	Other com-mercially used buildings	Total	Land held for building	Total
Germany	1,127.6	3,637.4	1,979.1	0	6,744.1	335.8	132.4	129.4	378.2	975.9	0	7,720.0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,127.6	3,637.4	1,979.1	0	6,744.1	335.8	132.4	129.4	378.2	975.9	0	7,720.0

Payments Outstanding on Mortgage Loans used as Cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe (Section 28 (2) No. 2 Pfandbrief Act)

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no payments 90 days or more past due on mortgage loans used as cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe.

Additional information on Mortgage Loans (Section 28 (2) No. 4 Pfandbrief Act)

At year end 2016 and 2015 there were no foreclosures pending. In 2016 and 2015, no foreclosures were performed and Deutsche Bank AG did not take over properties to prevent losses on the mortgages. Furthermore, there were no arrears on interest payable by the mortgagors.

Fixed Interest Share Comparison (Section 28 (1) No. 9 Pfandbrief Act)

	Nominal Value	
in € (if not stated otherwise)	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Fixed Interest Mortgage Pfandbriefe	6,102	5,302
As % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	79	90
Fixed Interest Cover Assets	8,813	8,460
As % of Total Cover Assets	99	98

Net Present Value per currency (Section 28 (1) No. 10 Pfandbrief Act)

	Net Present Value	
currency in € million	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Euro	1,961	3,110

Additional Characteristic Factors

(Section 28 (1) No. 7, Section 28 (1) No. 11, Section 28 (2) No. 3 Pfandbrief Act)

in €	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Average Loan-to-Value Ratio weighted using the Mortgage Lending Value[1]	54	54
Volume-weighted Average in Years of the Maturity that has passed since the Mortgage Loan was granted[2]	4	4
Total Claims exceeding the Limits of § 13 (1) PfandBG (Countries without preferential right)[3]	0	0

[1] According to § 28 (2) No. 3 Pfand Act.
[2] According to § 28 (1) No. 11 Pfand Act.
[3] According to § 28 (1) No. 7 Pfand Act.

Information pursuant to Section 160 (1) Number 8 AktG

As of December 31, 2016 we were aware of the following shareholders who reported a share of at least 3 % in the voting rights each pursuant to Section 21 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz):

Paramount Services Holdings Ltd., British Virgin Islands, has notified us that as of August 20, 2015 it held 3.05 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by Paramount Services Holdings Ltd., British Virgin Islands, up to December 31, 2016.

Supreme Universal Holdings Ltd., Cayman Islands, has notified us that as of August 20, 2015 it held 3.05 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by Supreme Universal Holdings Ltd., Cayman Islands, up to December 31, 2016.

BlackRock, Inc., New York, has notified us on December 22, 2016 that it held 5,89 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by BlackRock, Inc., New York, up to December 31, 2016.

Management Board and Supervisory Board

The total remuneration paid to the Management Board is detailed in the Compensation Report starting on page 60. Former members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG or their surviving dependents received € 35,305,889 and € 17,429,709 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association. The compensation provisions were last amended by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014 which became effective on July 17, 2014. The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual compensation. The annual base compensation amounts to € 100,000 for each Supervisory Board member. The Supervisory Board Chairman receives twice that amount and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount. Members and chairs of the committees of the Supervisory Board are paid additional fixed annual compensation. 75 % of the compensation determined is disbursed to each Supervisory Board member after submitting invoices in February of the following year. The other 25 % is converted by the company at the same time into company shares (notional shares) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association. The share value of this number of shares is paid to the respective Supervisory Board member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office according to the provisions of the Articles of Association, provided that the member does not leave the Supervisory Board due to important cause which would have justified dismissal. In case of a change in Supervisory Board membership during the year, compensation for the financial year will be paid on a pro rata basis, rounded up/down to full months. For the year of departure, the entire compensation is paid in cash; a forfeiture regulation applies to 25 % of the compensation for that financial year. The members of the Supervisory Board received for the financial year 2015 a total remuneration of € 4,850,000 (2014: € 4,588,710), of which € 3,710,417 were paid out in February 2016 (February 2015: € 3,466,532) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Provisions for pension obligations to former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents amounted to € 181,630,281 and € 186,348,967 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Loans and advances granted and contingent liabilities assumed for members of the Management Board amounted to € 8,914,864 and € 2,378,392 and for members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG to € 712,861 and € 1,028,188 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Members of the Supervisory Board repaid € 125,156 loans in 2015.

The members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are listed on pages 163 to 164.

Employees

The average number of full-time equivalent staff employed during the reporting year was 30,110 (2015: 28,151), 11,343 of whom were women (2015: 10,505). Part-time employees are included proportionately in these figures based on their working hours. An average of 18,204 (2015: of 16,943) staff members worked at branches outside Germany.

Corporate Governance

The bank has issued the declaration required by Section 161 AktG. The Declaration of Conformity dated October 27, 2016, and all of the previous versions of the Declaration of Conformity are published on Deutsche Bank's website at www.db.com/ir/en/documents.htm.

Events after the Reporting Period

On January 13, 2017 Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to dispose of its non-strategic participation of 16.8 % in the German payment service provider Concardis GmbH. The transaction is expected to be completed in the first half of 2017 subject to regulatory approvals. The transaction is expected to have a positive effect on half year results.

As announced on March 5, 2017, Deutsche Bank expects to issue new shares with an expected volume in proceeds of around € 8 billion. The Group plans to complete this capital raise in the first half of April and plans a series of additional measures and sets new financial targets that replace the existing targets that are described in section "Management Report: Outlook: The Deutsche Bank Group" of this report. These measures include a revision of the Group's segmental structure which is expected to be implemented over the course of 2017 that, once further specified, will trigger a restatement of our segmental disclosures and an impairment review of related goodwill balances. Furthermore, the Management Board has revisited its dividend strategy and will propose to pay a dividend of € 0.19 per share taking into account expected shares following the aforementioned capital increase to the Annual General Meeting in May 2017. The bank expects to pay a total amount of approximately € 400 million in May 2017.

Management Bodies

Management Board

In the year 2016 the following members belonged to the Management Board:

John Cryan
Chairman
(since May 19, 2016)
Co-Chairman
(until May 19, 2016)

Jürgen Fitschen
Co-Chairman
(until May 19, 2016)

Kimberly Hammonds
(since August 1, 2016)

Stuart Lewis

Sylvie Matherat

Nicolas Moreau
(since October 1, 2016)

Quintin Price
(since January 1, 2016
until June 15, 2016)

Garth Ritchie
(since January 1, 2016)

Karl von Rohr

Dr. Marcus Schenck

Christian Sewing

Werner Steinmüller
(since August 1, 2016)

Jeffrey Urwin
(since January 1, 2016)

Supervisory Board

In the year 2016 the following members belonged to the Supervisory Board.
In addition, the place of residence of the members of the Supervisory Board is specified.

Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman
Munich

Alfred Herling*
(until December 31, 2016)
– Deputy Chairman
Wuppertal

Stefan Rudschäfski*
(since January 1, 2017)
– Deputy Chairman
Kaltenkirchen

Wolfgang Böhr*
Dusseldorf

Frank Bsirske*
Berlin

Dina Dublon
New York

Jan Duscheck*
(since August 2, 2016)
Berlin

Katherine Garrett-Cox
Brechin, Angus

Timo Heider*
Emmerthal

Sabine Irrgang*
Mannheim

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
Königs Wusterhausen

Martina Klee*
Frankfurt am Main

Peter Löscher
Munich

Henriette Mark*
Munich

Richard Meddings
Sandhurst

Louise M. Parent
New York

Gabriele Platscher*
Braunschweig

Bernd Rose*
Menden

Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon
(since August 23, 2016)
Cologne

Rudolf Stockem*
(until July 31, 2016)
Aachen

Dr. Johannes Teyssen
Dusseldorf

Georg F. Thoma
(until May 28, 2016)
Neuss

Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler
Essen

*Employees representatives

Committees

Chairman's Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski (since January 1, 2017)

Nomination Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017), Dr. Johannes Teyssen

Audit Committee
Richard Meddings, Chairman
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Katherine Garrett-Cox (since September 17, 2016), Henriette Mark*, Gabriele Platscher*,
Bernd Rose*, Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler

Risk Committee
Dina Dublon, Chairperson
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Wolfgang Böhr* (since August 1, 2016), Richard Meddings, Louise M. Parent,
Rudolf Stockem* (until July 31, 2016)

Compensation Control Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017)

Integrity Committee
Louise M. Parent, Chairperson (since April 29, 2016), Dr. Johannes Teyssen, Vice Chairperson (since April 29, 2016),
Georg. F. Thoma, Chairman (until April 28, 2016),
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Sabine Irrgang*, Timo Heider*, Martina Klee*, Peter Löscher

Mediation Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Wolfgang Böhr*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017)

*Employees representatives

Regional Advisory Boards and Advisory Boards

According to Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, the Management Board may establish regional Advisory Councils and Advisory Boards.
Further informations are published on Deutsche Bank's website at www.db.com/company/en/advisory-boards.htm.

List of Mandates

Supervisory Board

Mandates according to § 285 No. 10 German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with § 125 (1) sentence 5 Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Memberships in statutory supervisory boards of German corporations and in comparable supervisory bodies of German and foreign business enterprises. Changes in memberships during the year are noted with the date of joining and/or leaving.

As of: February 2017

For Supervisory Board members who left earlier, the mandates are shown as of the date they left. For new Supervisory Board members, the mandates shown are as of the date they joined.

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Dr. Paul Achleitner	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt	External mandates	
		Bayer AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Daimler AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Wolfgang Böhr	Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Dusseldorf; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		Betriebskrankenkasse Deutsche Bank AG	Member of the Advisory Board
Frank Bsirske	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin	External mandates	
		IBM Central Holding GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
		innogy SE	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since July 2016)
		Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Member of the Board of Supervisory Directors
		RWE AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dina Dublon		External mandates	
		Accenture PLC	Member of the Board of Directors (until February 2017)
		PepsiCo Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Jan Duscheck (since August 2016)	Head of national working group Banking, trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Katherine Garrett-Cox	Chief Executive Officer of Alliance Trust Plc, Dundee (until February 2016)	External mandates	
		Alliance Trust Investments Ltd.	Chief Executive (until February 2016)
		Alliance Trust Savings Ltd.	Executive Chairperson (until January 2016)

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
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 General Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG/ Postbank Finanzberatung AG; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	Mandates in the Group	
		BHW Bausparkasse AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Pensionskasse der BHW Bausparkasse AG VVaG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Alfred Herling (until December 2016)	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 of Deutsche Bank	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Sabine Irrgang	Head of Human Resources Baden-Württemberg, Deutsche Bank AG	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich	External mandates	
		BMW Bayerische Motoren Werke AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Post AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Martina Klee	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		Sterbekasse für die Angestellten der Deutschen Bank VVaG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Löscher	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of OMV AG, Vienna (since May 2016)	External mandates	
		OMV AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since May 2016)
		Sulzer AG	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		TBG AG	Non-Executive Director (until April 2016)
		Telefónica S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since April 2016)
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	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Richard Meddings		External mandates	
		HM Treasury Board	Non-Executive Director
		Legal & General Group Plc	Non-Executive Director
Louise M. Parent	Of Counsel, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York	External mandates	
		Zoetis Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Gabriele Platscher	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Braunschweig/Hildesheim of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G.	
		BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.	Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
		BVV Pensionsfonds des Bankgewerbes AG	

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Bernd Rose	Chairman of the General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		ver.di Vermögensverwaltungs-gesellschaft	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stefan Rudschäfski (since January 2017)	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Deputy Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Deputy Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Hamburg	External mandates	
		Betriebskrankenkasse Deutsche Bank AG	Member of the Advisory Board
Professor Dr. Stefan Simon (since August 2016)	Managing Partner of SIMON GmbH, Cologne	External mandates	
		Leop. Krawinkel GmbH & Co. KG	Member of the Advisory Council
Rudolf Stockem (until July 2016)	Secretary to the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerk-schaft), Berlin	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Düsseldorf	External mandates	
		Uniper SE	Deputy Chairman of the Super-visory Board (since April 2016)
Georg F. Thoma (until May 2016)	Of Counsel, Shearman & Sterling LLP, Frankfurt	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler		External mandates	
		Sartorius AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Wilh. Werhahn KG	Member of the Board of Directors
		Wuppermann AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Zwiesel Kristallglas AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Management Board

Mandates according to § 285 No. 10 German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with § 125 (1) sentence 5 Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Memberships in statutory supervisory boards of German corporations and in comparable supervisory bodies of German and foreign business enterprises. Changes in memberships during the year are noted with the date of joining and/or leaving.

Memberships in statutory supervisory bodies of large German and foreign corporations according to Section 340a (4) No. 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are marked with *.

As of: February 2017

For Management Board members who left earlier, the mandates are shown as of the date they left. For new Management Board members, the mandates shown are as of the date they joined.

Members of the Management Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
John Cryan	Chairman of the Management Board	External mandates	
		MAN Group Plc	Non-Executive Director
Jürgen Fitschen (until May 2016)	Co-Chairman of the Management Board	External mandates	
		Kühne + Nagel International AG	Member of the Board of Directors
		METRO AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Kimberly Hammonds (since August 2016)	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		Red Hat Inc., USA	Member of the Board of Directors
Stuart Lewis	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		London Stock Exchange*	Member of the Board of Directors (until April 2016)
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Chairman of the Advisory Board
Sylvie Matherat	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors (since June 2016)
Nicolas Moreau (since October 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since December 2016)
Quintin Price (until June 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board (until June 2016)
Garth Ritchie	Member of the Management Board	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Karl von Rohr	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2016)
		BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2016)
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.*	Member of the Supervisory Board (until March 2016)
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Marcus Schenck	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until November 2016)

Members of the Management Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Christian Sewing	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Werner Steinmüller (since August 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Nederland N.V.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until June 2016)
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Jeffrey Urwin	Member of the Management Board	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandates according to Section 340a (4) No. 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

Memberships in statutory supervisory bodies of large German and foreign corporations.
As of: December 31, 2016

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Wilfried Amanshauser	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank”	Member of the Supervisory Board
Bernd Amlung	External mandates	
	Harvest Fund Management Co Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Ashok Aram	External mandates	
	Nitesh Estates	Member of the Board of Directors
	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Manfred Bauer	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Nathalie Bausch	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Brigitte Bomm	Mandates in the Group	
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Jörg Bongartz	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Oliver Bortz	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rüdiger Bronn	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Ralf Brümmer	External mandates	
	Bankpower GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Matthias Buck	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Burrill	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Thomas Buschmann	External mandates	
	Vallourec Deutschland GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	VSM Vereinigte Schmirgel- und Maschinen-Fabriken AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Fabrizio Campelli	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Petra Crull	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Todd Dakan	Mandates in the Group	
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Karin Dohm	External mandates	
	Deutsche EuroShop AG	Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
	METRO AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Andreas Dörhöfer	External mandates	
	Düsseldorfer Hypothekenbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Valovis Bank AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Annemarie Ehrhardt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gerhard Erb	External mandates	
	Bezirksbaugenossenschaft Altwürttemberg e.G.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dirk Görgen	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Verena Grohs	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Bruno Hallak	External mandates	
	HF Company S.A.	Member of the Board of Directors
Sandra Heinrich	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Member of the Supervisory Board
Carmen Herbstritt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Hinder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Kees Hoving	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Marzio Hug	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Alexander Ilgen	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stephan Jugenheimer	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Majid Julfar	External mandates	
	United Kaipara Dairies	Member of the Board of Directors
Carsten Kahl	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Daniel Kalczynski	Mandates in the Group	
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Thomas Keller	External mandates	
	GEZE GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Susanne Kloess	External mandates	
	Eurex Frankfurt AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Mandates in the Group	
	BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Postbank Direkt GmbH	Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
	Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stefan Knoll	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Martin Konieczny	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Frank Krings	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Dr. Karen Kuder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Board of Directors
Vikkrama Kumaravale	External mandates	
	HSS Engineers Berhad	Member of the Board of Directors
Tiina Lee	External mandates	
	CAF Bank	Non-Executive Director
Britta Lehfeldt	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Tiberio Massaro	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Marc Melzer	External mandates	
	Investitionsbank Sachsen-Anhalt	Member of the Board of Directors
Karen Meyer	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gianluca Minella	External mandates	
	HIS Markit Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Alain Moreau	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Michael Münch	External mandates	
	Berlin Phil Media GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Mario Muth	External mandates	
	TradeWeb Markets LLC	Non-Executive Director
Henning Oldenburg	External mandates	
	Beutin AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jorge Otero	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank”	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Mathias Otto	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jay Patel	External mandates	
	iSwap	Non-Executive Director
Thomas Pemsel	External mandates	
	BayBG Bayerische Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
David Petrie	Mandates in the Group	
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Thomas Piquemal	External mandates	
	Fimalac SA	Member of the Board of Directors
Jane Providenti	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Member of the Board of Directors
Mirjam Pütz	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rainer Rauleder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Member of the Supervisory Board
Joseph Rice	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	DBAH Capital, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Christiana Riley	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Frank Rueckbrodt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Anke Sahlén	Mandates in the Group	
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Member of the Supervisory Board

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Dr. Herbert Schäffner	External mandates	
	BHS tabletop AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Schedl	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Daniel Schmand	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO „Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Werner Schmidt	External mandates	
	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Frank Schütz	External mandates	
	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rich Shannon	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Global Technology, Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Stephen Shaw	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Satvinder Singh	External mandates	
	Euroclear plc	Member of the Board of Directors
Eric-M Smith	Mandates in the Group	
	DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
	DBAH Capital, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Neil Smith	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Michael Spiegel	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Till Staffeldt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gülabatin Sun	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Peter Tils	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	OOO "Deutsche Bank"	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Christof von Dryander	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Nikolaus von Tippelskirch	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Member of the Board of Directors
David Waill	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	Member of the Board of Directors
Holger Wegmann	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Michael Welker	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	OOO "Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Wharton-Hood	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Yearley	Mandates in the Group	
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Daniel Zapf	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO "Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Tanja Zschach	External mandates	
	Thüringer Aufbaubank, Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts	Deputy Member of the Board of Directors

Frankfurt am Main, March 14, 2017

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Management Board

John Cryan	Kimberly Hammonds	Stuart Lewis
Sylvie Matherat	Nicolas Moreau	Garth Ritchie
Karl von Rohr	Marcus Schenck	Christian Sewing
Werner Steinmüller	Jeffrey Urwin	

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Confirmations

Responsibility Statement by the Management Board

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Deutsche Bank AG, and the management report of Deutsche Bank AG includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of Deutsche Bank AG, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Deutsche Bank AG.

Frankfurt am Main, March 14, 2017

John Cryan

Kimberly Hammonds

Stuart Lewis

Sylvie Matherat

Nicolas Moreau

Garth Ritchie

Karl von Rohr

Marcus Schenck

Christian Sewing

Werner Steinmüller

Jeffrey Urwin

Auditor's Report

We have audited the annual financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement and the notes to the financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report of the Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main for the business year from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The maintenance of the books and records and the preparation of the annual financial statements and management report in accordance with German commercial law are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB [„Handelsgesetzbuch": „German Commercial Code"] and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the annual financial statements in accordance with [German] principles of proper accounting and in the management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Company and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the books and records, the annual financial statements and the management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the annual financial statements comply with the legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with [German] principles of proper accounting. The management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with the German statutory requirements, and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Company's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Frankfurt am Main, March 15, 2017

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Pukropski | Beier

Wirtschaftsprüfer | Wirtschaftsprüfer

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60262 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
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deutsche.bank@db.com

2017

Financial Calendar

April 27, 2017
Interim Report as of March 31, 2017

May 18, 2017
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

July 27, 2017
Interim Report as of June 30, 2017

October 26, 2017
Interim Report as of September 30, 2017

2018

Financial Calendar

February 2, 2018
Preliminary results for the 2017 financial year

March 16, 2018
Annual Report 2017 and Form 20-F

April 25, 2018
Interim Report as of March 31, 2018

May 24, 2018
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

July 26, 2018
Interim Report as of June 30, 2018

October 25, 2018
Interim Report as of September 30, 2018

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XXIII.

The “**Table of Contents**” shall be amended accordingly.

Frankfurt am Main, 11 April 2017

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft