UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

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Form 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of March 2014



Commission File Number 1-15242

DEUTSCHE BANK CORPORATION
(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Taunusanlage 12
60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F: Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ☐

Explanatory note

This Report on Form 6-K contains Deutsche Bank AG's Annual Review 2013 and Financial Report 2013. This Report on Form 6-K is being filed in paper format pursuant to Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1). This Report on Form 6-K is not intended to be incorporated by reference into registration statements filed by Deutsche Bank AG under the Securities Act of 1933.

Exhibits

Exhibit 99.1: Annual Review 2013.

Exhibit 99.2: Financial Report 2013.

Forward-looking statements contain risks

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations. Any statement in this report that states our intentions, beliefs, expectations or predictions (and the assumptions underlying them) is a forward-looking statement. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our trading revenues, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 20-F, which was filed with the SEC on March 20, 2014, on pages 11 through 25 under the heading "Risk Factors." Copies of this document are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.deutsche-bank.com/ir.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This document and other documents we have published or may publish contain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures are measures of our historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows that contain adjustments which exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as the case may be, from the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS in our financial statements. Examples of our non-GAAP financial measures, and the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures, are as follows:

Non-GAAP Financial Measure	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Financial Measure
IBIT attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	Income (loss) before income taxes
Average active equity	Average shareholders' equity
Pre-tax return on average active equity	Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity
Post-tax return on average active equity	Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity
Tangible book value	Total shareholders' equity (book value)
Total assets adjusted	Total assets
Total equity adjusted	Total equity
Leverage ratio (total assets adjusted to total equity adjusted)	Leverage ratio (total assets to total equity)

While our regulatory assets, exposures, risk-weighted assets, capital and ratios thereof are calculated for regulatory purposes as of December 31, 2013 and set forth in the exhibits hereto under the Basel 2.5 capital rules, we also set forth in several places therein such measures under a pro forma application of the regulation on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms ("CRR") and the Capital Requirements Directive 4 ("CRD 4") implementing Basel 3, which were passed on June 27, 2013 and which apply on and after January 1, 2014. Because CRR/CRD 4 was not yet applicable as of December 31, 2013 such measures are also non-GAAP financial measures.

Please refer to pages 4 and 5 of our 2013 Annual Report on Form 20-F for a description of our use of these non-GAAP financial measures, including references to where in the 2013 Annual Report on Form 20-F such non-GAAP financial measures are reconciled to the most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS (or the Basel 2.5 capital rules, as applicable).

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

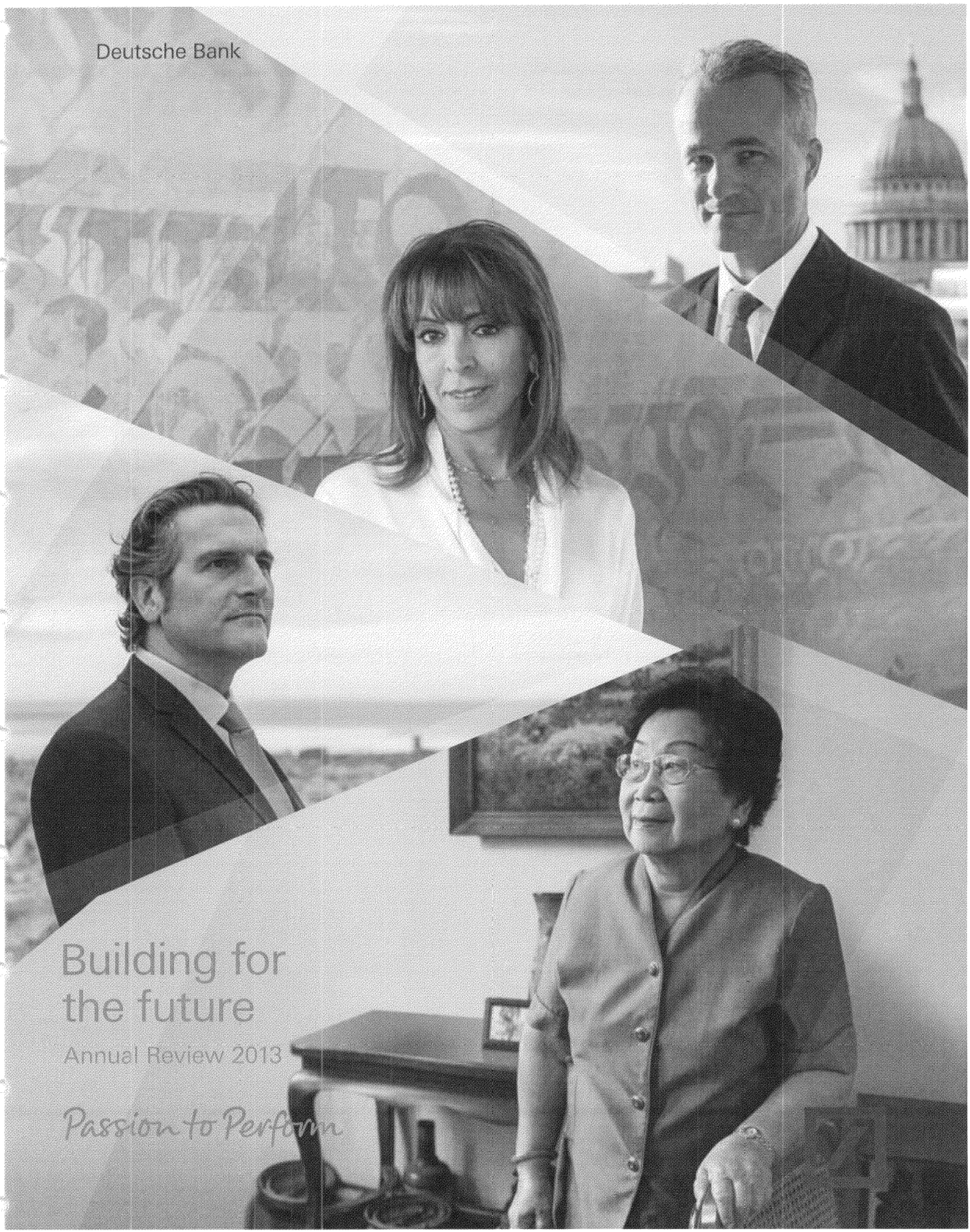
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Date: March 20, 2014

By: _____
Name: Karin Dohm
Title: Managing Director

By: _____
Name: Mathias Otto
Title: Managing Director and Senior Counsel

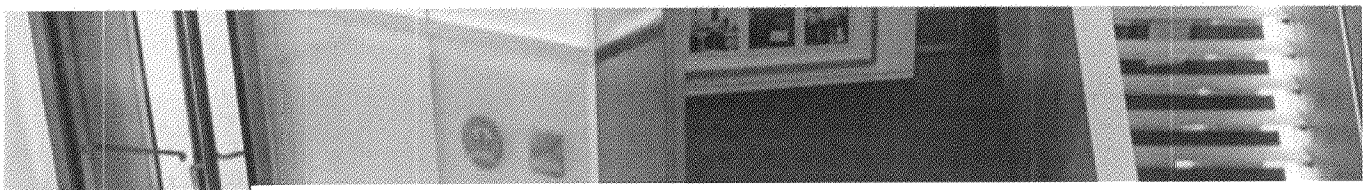
Deutsche Bank



Building for the future

Annual Review 2013

Passion to Perform

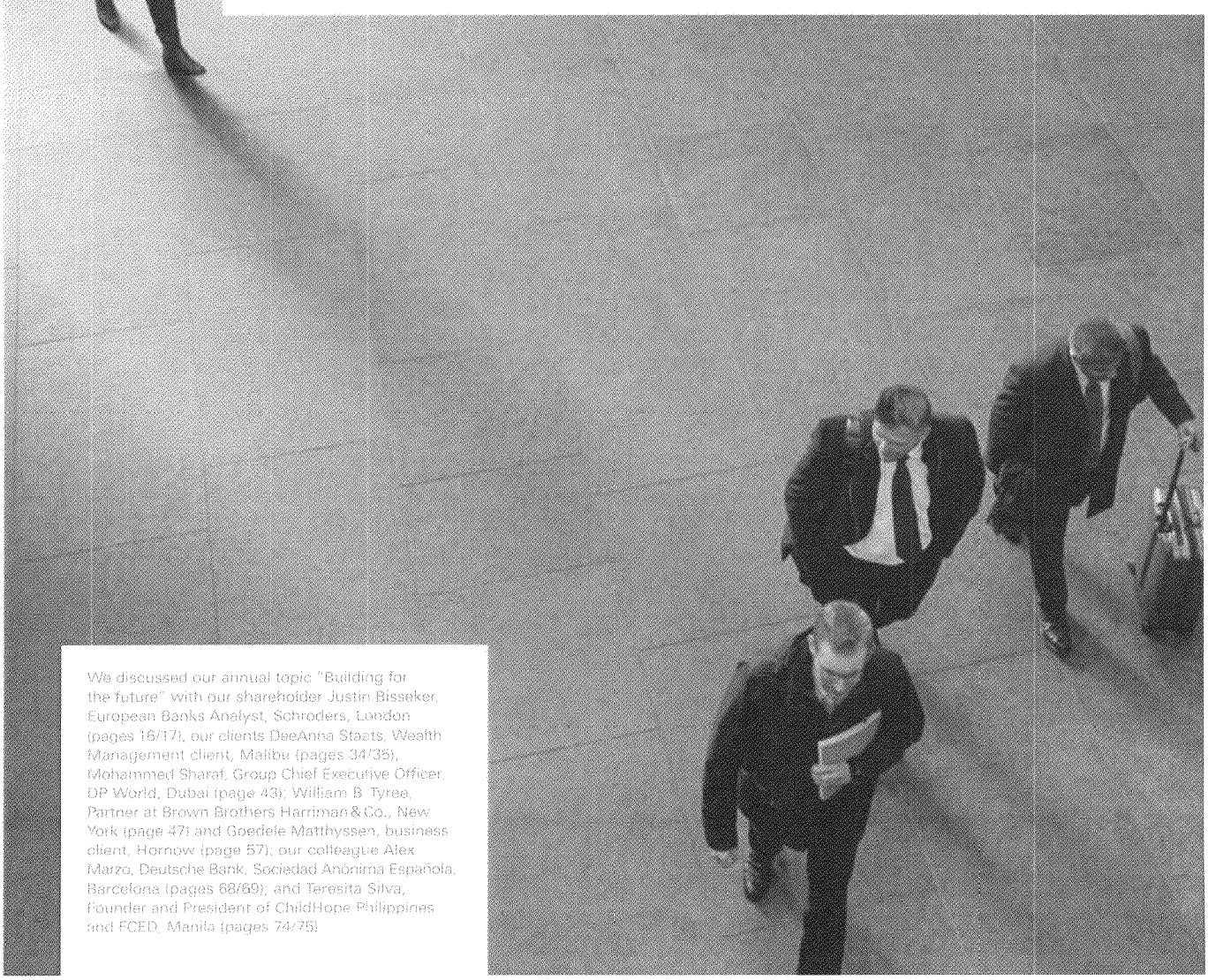


Building for the future

In 2013, Deutsche Bank made solid progress on its Strategy 2015+ targets. The bank became leaner, safer and better balanced. We successfully cut costs, swiftly reduced balance sheet risks and strengthened our capital position.

The strength of our core businesses is the basis for our platform reconfiguration. All corporate divisions performed well in a difficult market environment. Increasing profitability remains a top priority at Deutsche Bank – also in the interests of our shareholders.

Our aspiration to become one of the world's leading universal banks is ambitious. Since the inception of Strategy 2015+, we have invested in the implementation of our strategy, dealing with the past and positioning Deutsche Bank for the future. We are more certain of being on the right path than ever before. We will hold our course and maintain our focus on disciplined implementation of Strategy 2015+.



We discussed our annual topic "Building for the future" with our shareholder Justin Bisseker, European Banks Analyst, Schroders, London (pages 16/17); our clients DeeAnna Staats, Wealth Management client, Malibu (pages 34/35), Mohammed Sharaf, Group Chief Executive Officer, DP World, Dubai (page 43); William B. Tyree, Partner at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York (page 47) and Goedele Matthyssen, business client, Hornow (page 57); our colleague Alex Marzo, Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española, Barcelona (pages 68/69); and Teresita Silva, Founder and President of ChildHope Philippines and FCED, Manila (pages 74/75).

Deutsche Bank

The Group at a glance	2013	2012
Share price at period end	€34.68	€32.95
Share price high	€38.73	€39.51
Share price low	€29.41	€22.11
Basic earnings per share	€0.67	€0.28
Diluted earnings per share	€0.65	€0.27
Average shares outstanding, in m., basic	997	934
Average shares outstanding, in m., diluted	1,025	960
Book value per basic share outstanding	€53.24	€57.37
Tangible book value per basic share outstanding	€39.69	€42.26
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	2.6%	1.3%
Pre-tax return on average active equity[1]	2.6%	1.4%
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity	1.2%	0.5%
Post-tax return on average active equity	1.2%	0.5%
Cost/income ratio	89.0%	92.5%
Compensation ratio	38.6%	40.0%
Noncompensation ratio	50.3%	52.5%

in €m.	2013	2012
Total net revenues	31,915	33,736
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721
Total noninterest expenses	28,394	31,201
Income before income taxes	1,456	814
Net income	681	316

in €bn.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Total assets	1,611	2,022
Total shareholders' equity	54.7	54.0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.8%	11.4%
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.9%	15.1%

Number	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Branches	2,907	2,984
thereof in Germany	1,924	1,944
Employees (full-time equivalent)	98,254	98,219
thereof in Germany	46,377	46,308

Long-term rating	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Moody's Investors Service	A2	A2
Standard & Poor's	A	A+
Fitch Ratings	A+	A+

[1] We calculate this adjusted measure of our return on average shareholders' equity to make it easier to compare us to our competitors. We refer to this adjusted measure as our "Pre-tax return on average active equity". However, this is not a measure of performance under IFRS and you should not compare our ratio based on average active equity to other companies' ratios without considering the differences in the calculation of the ratio. The items for which we adjust the average shareholders' equity of €56.1 billion for 2013 and €55.6 billion for 2012 are average dividends of €646 million in 2013 and €670 million in 2012, for which a proposal is accrued on a quarterly basis and which are paid after the approval by the Annual General Meeting following each year.

The Deutsche Bank Share

Useful information on the Deutsche Bank share

2013

Change in total return[1]	7.47%
Share in equities trading (Xetra)[1]	5.86%
Average daily trading volume[2]	6.2 million shares
Share price high	€38.73
Share price low	€29.41
Dividend per share (proposed for 2013)	€0.75

As of December 31, 2013

Issued shares	1,019,499,640
Outstanding shares	1,019,327,736
Share capital	2,609,919,078.40
Market capitalization	€35.37 billion
Share price[3]	€34.68
Weighting in the DAX	4.36%
Weighting in the Euro STOXX 50	1.84%

Securities identification codes

Deutsche Börse		New York Stock Exchange	
Type of issue	Registered share	Type of issue	Global Registered Share
Symbol	DBK	Currency	U.S.$
WKN	514000	Symbol	DB
ISIN	DE0005140008	CINS	D 18190898
Reuters	DBKGn.DE	Bloomberg	DBK GR

[1] Share price based on Xetra
[2] Order book statistics (Xetra)
[3] Xetra closing price

02 Interview with the Chairmen of the Management Board
08 Group Executive Committee
10 Letter from the Supervisory Board
14 Supervisory Board

1
Deutsche Bank Group

19 Corporate Profile and Overview
A leading global universal bank with a clear strategy
24 Corporate Governance
Corporate governance based on best practices
27 Culture
Cultural change – laying the foundations for our future success
29 Creating Value for Our Stakeholders
Shareholders, clients, staff and society

2
Stakeholders

37 Shareholders
Successful capital increase
41 Clients – Corporate Banking & Securities
Efficient use of resources for sustainable growth
46 Clients – Global Transaction Banking
Stable performance in all regions
51 Clients – Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
Preserving and increasing wealth
55 Clients – Private & Business Clients
A strong leader in the private clients business
60 Non-Core Operations Unit
Good progress made in reducing risk
62 Staff
Diverse, talented and motivated
65 Society
Fostering corporate responsibility

3
Consolidated Financial Statements / Excerpts

71 Statement of Income
72 Balance Sheet
73 Group Five-Year Record

4
Further Information

77 Glossary
80 Imprint / Publications

Interview with the Chairmen of the Management Board
Building for the future

»In 2013, Deutsche Bank made significant progress in implementing Strategy 2015+«





€4.8
billion
pre-tax profits in
the core bank

What challenges did Deutsche Bank face in 2013?

Jain: — Deutsche Bank faced a number of challenges during 2013. The global economy continued to recover, but at different speeds: growth in the U.S. and Asia Pacific was significantly stronger than in Europe. Interest rates remained very low, as many governments and central banks around the world continued to provide stimulus by pumping liquidity into their economies. Business volumes in some businesses were muted, and many clients remained risk-averse despite stronger equity markets. Regulation of the banking industry continued to tighten with a renewed focus on leverage and, more recently, structural reform. Additionally, the banking industry was confronted with significant litigation costs relating to issues which arose in past years.

Against this backdrop, how did Deutsche Bank perform?

Fitschen: — Group pre-tax profits for 2013 were up by 79% to €1.5 billion, while the core bank reported pre-tax profits up 27% to €4.8 billion. While we're pleased with the year-on-year improvement, we're not satisfied with this level of profitability. We have the potential to deliver more for our shareholders, and Strategy 2015+ is designed to deliver that potential.

Jain: — It's important to consider the factors that drove these results. Our reported profits reflect the impact of specific charges related to implementing our strategy: the cost of derisking in our Non-Core Operations Unit or NCOU, investments in our Operational Excellence Program (OpEx) and charges to resolve major litigation issues. These effects, along with some specific accounting adjustments, together reduced pre-tax profits by €7 billion in 2013.

Taking account of these factors, what about the underlying core business?

Fitschen: — Adjusted profitability in our core business was close to its strongest ever, at €8.4 billion. We achieved this with a leaner platform. We reduced assets, risk-weighted assets and costs substantially from their peak levels. In addition, we improved the balance between investment banking

€2.1 billion
in cumulative OpEx savings

and non-investment banking earnings, thanks to growth in Private and Business Clients (PBC), Global Transaction Banking (GTB) and Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM). Together, these non-investment banking businesses accounted for around half of our operating profitability in 2013. In other words, Deutsche Bank produced one of its strongest-ever operating results with a leaner, safer and better balanced business.

Have you made Deutsche Bank safer?
Jain: – Yes! In the financial crisis, banks got into difficulties either from a lack of liquidity or a lack of capital. We've strengthened DB against both. Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital is now significantly higher than early 2012. In addition we have transformed the quality of our funding base, which now consists predominantly of the most stable sources of funding.

How did DB's core businesses perform in 2013?
Fitschen: – All businesses did well in challenging conditions. CB&S delivered solid profitability and good returns despite ongoing restructuring. While 2013 was a challenging year for fixed income, we saw good momentum in both equities and corporate finance, and we're committed to maintaining our world-leading investment banking franchise. PBC's operating profit grew despite ongoing low interest rates, and we made progress on three major initiatives – integrating Postbank, building a common operating platform, Magellan, and launching a new Mittelstand initiative. GTB turned in robust operating profit growth with good cost discipline despite low interest rates and a challenging environment in our core European market. DeAWM produced record operating profit with both revenue growth and cost savings as we reap the benefits of integrating five business units into one.

We're now nearly halfway through Strategy 2015+...what does the "scorecard" look like?
Jain: – We're making solid progress on all our key objectives. We've strengthened our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio from below 6% in early 2012 to 9.7%. During 2013, our leverage ratio improved from 2.6% to 3.1%. In respect of costs, OpEx has so far delivered savings of €2.1 billion – that's half a billion ahead of our 2013 year-end target.

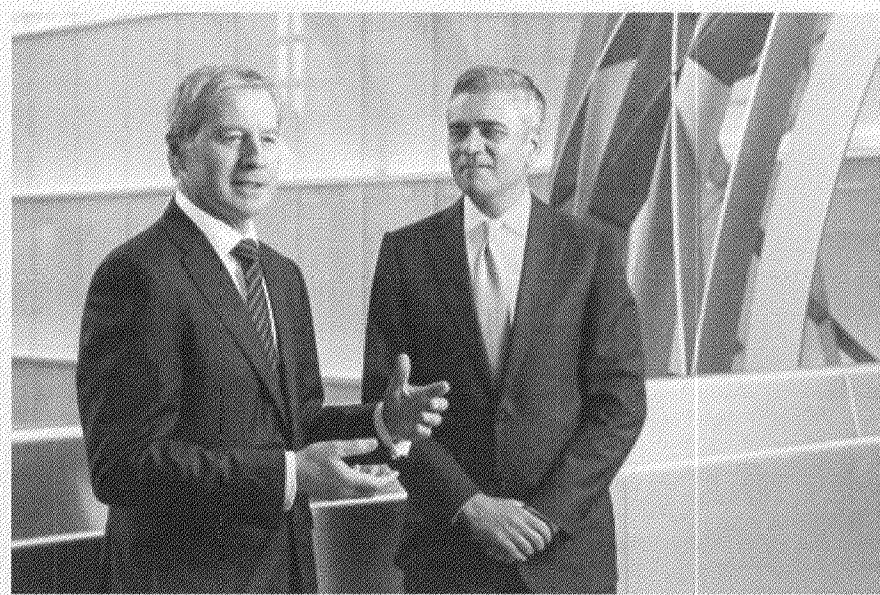
Our core businesses have returned solid operating profitability and sustained strong customer franchises while dealing with the twin challenges of significant reconfiguration and a challenging operating environment. We have reconfigured our businesses more closely around the needs of our clients, for example by transferring some 10,000 German Mittelstand clients to our dedicated private and commercial banking platform and by creating an integrated, full-service asset and wealth management offering.

Fitschen: – Last but certainly not least: We laid solid foundations for cultural change. We launched new values and beliefs, strengthened our control environment and put some legacy litigation matters firmly behind us. We're under no illusions. We know cultural change is a long-term, multi-year effort; but we are on the right track.

How is the Operational Excellence Program meeting its objectives?
Jain: – OpEx has saved money by buying smarter, putting the right people in the right locations and reaping the benefits of a more efficient platform. For example, we eliminated

Cultural change

is already transforming our everyday business



1,200 IT applications – over 20% of our total – and identified another 1,100 for decommissioning; we cut our number of vendors by around 18,000 or nearly one in four; and we disposed of over 60,000 square meters of office space.

Fitschen: – OpEx is also about building a world-class platform. We are investing some €1.4 billion in integrating business platforms, around €700 million to consolidate and standardize systems, around €600 million to create a more effective organization. And we're spending a further €200 million to automate and simplify processes.

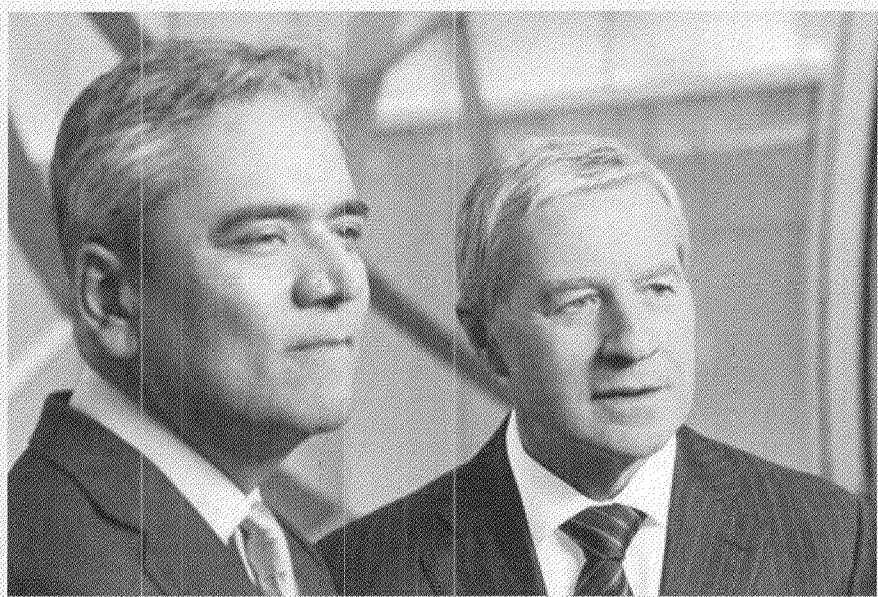
What difference does cultural change make in everyday practice?

Jain: – Cultural change is visible in numerous aspects of our day-to-day activity. For example, for our most senior leaders, we have extended the vesting period for deferred compensation awards from three to five years with strict clawback provisions. That aligns rewards with longer-term performance more than short-term gain. In 2014, we will change the way we assess people for bonus and promotion, taking into account our new values and beliefs.

Fitschen: – We have also strengthened our control environment. We're investing around €1 billion until 2015 to adapt our systems to new regulation and are hiring more people into our Compliance function. We have made key appointments, including a Chief Control Officer and a Chief Governance Officer. We also launched a special initiative, reporting directly to us, to further reinforce our control model across businesses, control functions and Group Audit – our three lines of defense against control deficiencies.

Deutsche Bank faces litigation arising from legacy issues. What's the current status?

Fitschen: – During 2013, we put two major legacy issues behind us: the European Commission's probe into IBOR – Inter-



bank Offered Rate – and litigation with the FHFA – Federal Housing Financing Agency – related to mortgages in the U.S. We also recently reached a settlement with the Kirch Group which ends all legal disputes between the parties in this long-standing and well-known legacy matter. In certain other cases, we successfully contested litigation brought against the bank. In the remainder of 2014 we will continue our efforts to resolve legacy litigation issues.

Looking ahead, how do you see the year 2014?

Jain: – We see 2014 as another year of challenges and of disciplined implementation of Strategy 2015+. We will make further progress on reconfiguring our businesses, strengthening our infrastructure 'spine', and elevating our systems and controls to best-in-class. We anticipate cumulative savings from OpEx to approach €3 billion, and further investments of some €1.5 billion into OpEx. In addition, we aim to build on our momentum in making decisive progress toward our leverage reduction target.

Fitschen: – In 2014 we must also respond successfully to new regulations, including the asset quality review and the stress test implemented by the European Banking Authority, and the transition to a single EU banking regulator.

And what about 2015 and beyond?

Jain: – We are confident that in 2015 we will see the benefits of the progress we have made so far, and will continue to make in 2014. We are extremely grateful for the focus and discipline of our staff and for the commitment they have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate in implementing our strategy.

Fitschen: – Completing Strategy 2015+ will leave Deutsche Bank well positioned to capitalize on future long-term trends. In the global economy, we continue to see dynamic growth

2014

we will make further progress on reconfiguring our businesses



»We aspire to be the leading client-centric global universal bank, and we reaffirm that vision.«

in the world's emerging markets. This favors a small number of banks with a truly global network, franchise and expertise. Deutsche Bank is one of them. As demographics in many important markets shift toward an ageing population, savings and retirement solutions will become increasingly important. Here, too, we have unique advantages as a global, fully-integrated asset and wealth manager.

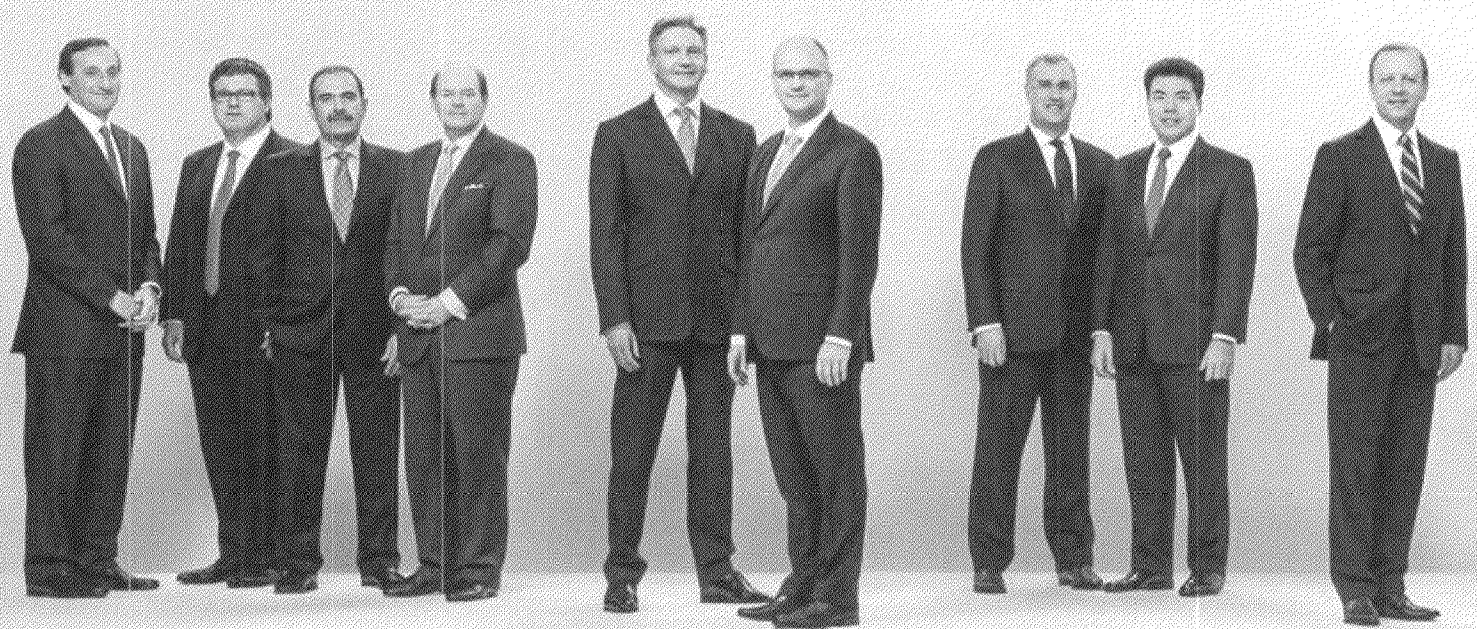
Jain: — Technology is transforming the way we reach our clients. More than ever, they connect with us through smartphones, laptops and other mobile devices. This is an opportunity we are determined to grasp. Our industry is consolidating in both the U.S. and Europe, and this trend will continue. Deutsche Bank is uniquely poised as a consolidator, particularly in Europe.

So Deutsche Bank's strategic vision remains unchanged?

Fitschen: — Absolutely. We have made significant progress so far, and we're confident that we will build on that momentum, deliver Strategy 2015+ and position Deutsche Bank as a winner in the post-2015 environment. We aspire to be the leading client-centric global universal bank, and we reaffirm that vision. We stay the course.

Frankfurt am Main, March 2014

Group Executive Committee



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 **Jacques Brand,** *1960
Chief Executive Officer of North America

2 **Alan Cloete,** *1962
Co-Chief Executive Officer of Asia Pacific

3 **Gunit Chadha,** *1961
Co-Chief Executive Officer of Asia Pacific

4 **Colin Grassie,** *1961
Chief Executive Officer of the UK

5 **Stuart Lewis,** *1965
Management Board member since 2012.
Chief Risk Officer

6 **Rainer Neske,** *1964
Management Board member since 2009.
Head of Private & Business Clients

7 **Robert Rankin,** *1963
Co-Head of Corporate Banking & Securities and Head of Corporate Finance

8 **Colin Fan,** *1973
Co-Head of Corporate Banking & Securities and Head of Markets

9 **Stefan Krause,** *1962
Management Board member since 2008.
Chief Financial Officer



10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

10 Jürgen Fitschen, *1948
Management Board member since 2009
Co-Chairman of the Management Board and the Group Executive Committee

11 Anshuman Jain, *1963
Management Board member since 2009
Co-Chairman of the Management Board and the Group Executive Committee

12 Michele Faissola, *1968
Head of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management

13 Werner Steinmüller, *1954
Head of Global Transaction Banking

14 Christian Ricken, *1966
Chief Operating Officer of Private & Business Clients

Stephan Leithner, *1966
Management Board member since 2012
Chief Executive Officer Europe (except Germany and UK), Human Resources, Legal, Compliance, Government & Regulatory Affairs

16 Henry Ritchotte, *1963
Management Board member since 2012
Chief Operating Officer

17 Richard Walker, *1950
General Counsel

18 David Folkerts-Landau, *1949
Chief Economist and Global Head of Research



The Supervisory Board
from left to right:

Frank Bsirske
Dina Dublon
Stephan Szukalski
Suzanne Labarge
John Cryan
Henriette Mark
Dr. Johannes Teyssen
Bernd Rose
Sabine Irrgang
Peter Löscher

Dr. Paul Achleitner
Alfred Herling
Gabriele Platscher
Katherine Garrett-Cox
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler
Rudolf Stockem
Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann
Martina Klee
Timo Heider
Georg F. Thoma

Dear Shareholders,

The past year was eventful and ultimately very challenging for your bank. Independent of the difficult economic conditions in many markets and the extensive changes taking place within the bank as part of Strategy 2015+, regulatory and legal issues came to the fore. These had a considerable impact on the bank both internally and externally.

Consequently, the Supervisory Board's focus was divided roughly equally between our supervisory duties and our role as an advisory body. To fulfill our responsibilities, we not only met formally a total of 39 times in 2013, but we also organized ourselves more effectively. Your Supervisory Board has at its disposal not only a high level of professional expertise, but also an expanded committee structure which enables each member to contribute detailed and focused input.

Integrity Committee: First to mention here is the newly formed Integrity Committee, which looks closely at legal matters, reputational issues and general questions relating to social responsibility. It also monitors the bank's cultural change process. After it was established in May 2013, the committee met five times under the chairmanship of Georg F. Thoma to discuss complex matters relating to legal and regulatory matters. During these meetings, it not only discussed specific cases but also considered their possible consequences for organizational change and future conduct. We believe, that by forming the Integrity Committee, we have created a best practice example for addressing environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues.

Audit Committee: Following his election last May, John Cryan assumed the chair of the Audit Committee from Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Eick once again for his nine years of service for Deutsche Bank. The Audit Committee met a total of eleven times in 2013 and analyzed the financials intensively on each occasion. It examined individual balance sheet items and looked at how the bank had dealt with specific inquiries from regulators. One focal point was how the bank addressed the issues raised by Group Audit. The appointment of external auditors also received particular scrutiny in light of the contesting lawsuits. The restructuring of the Group Audit function and an assessment of the bank's risk systems featured prominently on the Audit Committee's full agenda.

Risk Committee: A clear division of responsibilities between the Integrity Committee and the Risk Committee, which met six times in 2013, made it possible for the Risk Committee to focus less on legal risks and more on market, credit and operational risks. Given the difficult and, at times, very volatile market environment, this was crucial in 2013. The overlapping memberships in the Risk, Integrity and Audit Committees ensured close cooperation between these committees. Other topics discussed intensively

included the EU requirements for recovery and resolution plans as well as the preparations for the upcoming stress tests by the European Banking Authority and the asset quality review by the European Central Bank.

Compensation Control Committee: Under the Capital Requirements Directive IV Implementation Act, Deutsche Bank is required in accordance with section 25d (12) of the German Banking Act to establish a separate Compensation Control Committee. The role of this committee is not only to advise the Supervisory Board on Management Board compensation, but also to support the Supervisory Board in monitoring the appropriateness of compensation structures for all employees of the bank. In this regard, the committee's duties pursuant to the German Banking Act go beyond the scope of the German Stock Corporation Act's provisions. To ensure an efficient start, we established the Compensation Control Committee last year. This allowed its members to take part in two workshops and engage in private study to familiarize themselves with the issues at hand. As a result, they were already able to contribute to reviewing the 2013 compensation round.

Nomination Committee: Although the bank already had a Nomination Committee, as required by the German Corporate Governance Code, it was previously tasked with seeking suitable shareholder representatives for the Supervisory Board and presenting them to the full Supervisory Board in preparation for the proposal for their election at the General Meeting. With effect from January 1, 2014, new requirements under the German Banking Act also apply. Now, the Nomination Committee is required not only to support the Supervisory Board in selecting shareholder representatives, but also in appointing Management Board members. Furthermore, it also has to perform an annual assessment of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, evaluating both boards in their entirety as well as each member individually. As is the case with the Compensation Control Committee, legislators have gone a step further here and require the Nomination Committee to review the selection criteria for the second management level. In the light of these expanded duties, representatives of the employees have also been appointed to the Nomination Committee. The Supervisory Board will submit a proposal to the Annual General Meeting for the Nomination Committee's work to be compensated accordingly in the future.

Chairman's Committee: This committee met eight times in 2013, addressing general governance issues as well as specific Management Board matters. Its tasks also included the preparation of our plenary sessions and the strategy workshop as well as the organizational restructuring of the committees specified above and their terms of reference. The preparations for the two General Meetings in 2013 and overseeing the bank's capital increase also required our attention. During the year, we also prepared a review of the efficiency of the work of the full Supervisory Board and identified further potential for improvement, which includes enhanced training programs.

Supervisory Board: In addition to the seven regular plenary sessions, we also held a two-day strategy workshop in 2013. For the first time, the Chairmen of the Management Board also participated in parts of this workshop. The focus here was on strategy, regulatory issues and succession planning. Furthermore, we held two-day introductory seminars on bank-specific issues aimed primarily, but not exclusively, at new members of the Supervisory Board. These seminars were widely attended, as were external training courses tailored to individual needs.

In addition to the work in the committees and full Supervisory Board, regular discussions also take place not only between the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board, but also among the three committee chairmen and with the Management Board.

We hope that this overview, which is complemented by the more detailed description in the Report of the Supervisory Board beginning on page 451 of the Financial Report, demonstrates how seriously we take our responsibilities. The topics covered in great detail in last year's letter, especially our understanding that we have an obligation and responsibility to you in return for the trust you place in us, once again served to guide us through challenging times. We are convinced that Deutsche Bank will succeed in realizing its full potential to become the leading client-centric universal bank. One of the main reasons for this optimism lies in the quality of our employees. We thank them for their tireless work over what has been a very challenging year.

We still have a long way to go to achieve the social and competitive position you can expect. Improving Deutsche Bank's reputation, also in the light of its less than satisfactory net results in 2013, will be essential. But, as the saying goes, even the longest journey begins with a single step. Over the past year, we already took many steps forward – and our destination is clear. Thank you for your support!

On behalf of the Supervisory Board,



Dr. Paul Achleitner
Chairman



Alfred Herling
Deputy Chairman

Frankfurt am Main, March 2014

Supervisory Board

Dr. Paul Achleitner
Chairman
Munich

Alfred Herling*
since May 23, 2013
Deputy Chairman
Deutsche Bank AG,
Wuppertal

Karin Ruck*
Deputy Chairperson
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Wolfgang Böhr*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Dusseldorf

Frank Bsirske*
since May 23, 2013
Chairman of ver.di –
Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft,
Berlin

John Cryan
since May 23, 2013
President Europe, Head Africa,
Head Portfolio Strategy,
Head Credit Portfolio
Temasek International Pte Ltd.,
Singapore

Dina Dublon
since November 1, 2013
New York

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick
until May 23, 2013
KGE Asset Management Consulting Ltd.,
London

Katherine Garrett-Cox
Chief Executive Officer of
Alliance Trust Plc,
Brechin, Angus

Timo Heider*
since May 23, 2013
BHW Bausparkasse Zentrale,
Emmenthal

Sabine Irrgang*
since May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Mannheim

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
President of acatech – German
Academy of Science and Engineering,
Königs Wusterhausen

Martina Klee*
Deutsche Bank AG,
Frankfurt am Main

Suzanne Labarge
Oakville

Peter Löscher
Chairman of the Management
Board of Siemens AG
(until July 31, 2013),
Munich

Henriette Mark*
Deutsche Bank AG,
Munich

Gabriele Platscher*
Deutsche Bank Privat- und
Geschäftskunden AG,
Braunschweig

Bernd Rose*
since May 23, 2013
Chairman of the joint General Staff
Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG
and Postbank Filial GmbH,
Menden

Rudolf Stockem*
Trade Union Secretary of ver.di –
Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft,
Aachen

Stephan Szukalski*
since May 23, 2013
Deutsche Postbank AG,
Frankfurt am Main

Dr. Johannes Teyssen
Chairman of the
Management Board of E.ON SE,
Dusseldorf

Marlehn Thieme*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Georg F. Thoma
since May 23, 2013
Partner Shearman & Sterling LLP,
Neuss

Tilman Todenhöfer
until October 31, 2013
Managing Partner of Robert Bosch
Industrietreuhand KG,
Madrid

Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler
Essen

Stefan Viertel*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Renate Voigt*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Stuttgart

Werner Wenning
until May 23, 2013
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
of E.ON SE, Chairman of the Supervisory
Board of Bayer AG,
Leverkusen

* Elected by the employees in Germany; Renate Voigt appointed by the court as employee representative.

Committees

Chairman's Committee
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
  Chairman
- Frank Bsirske*
  since May 23, 2013
- Alfred Herling*
- Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
  since November 1, 2013
- Karin Ruck*
  until May 23, 2013
- Tilman Todenhöfer
  until October 31, 2013

Mediation Committee
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
  Chairman
- Wolfgang Böhr*
  until May 23, 2013
- Alfred Herling*
  since May 23, 2013
- Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
  since November 1, 2013
- Karin Ruck*
  until May 23, 2013
- Stephan Szukalski*
  since May 23, 2013
- Tilman Todenhöfer
  until October 31, 2013

Audit Committee
- John Cryan
  since May 23, 2013
  Chairman
- Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick
  until May 23, 2013
  Chairman
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
- Henriette Mark*
- Gabriele Platscher*
  since May 23, 2013
- Bernd Rose*
  since May 23, 2013
- Karin Ruck*
  until May 23, 2013
- Marlehn Thieme*
  until May 23, 2013
- Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler

Risk Committee
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
  Chairman
- John Cryan
  since May 23, 2013
- Dina Dublon
  since November 1, 2013
- Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
  until October 31, 2013
- Suzanne Labarge
- Rudolf Stockem*
  since May 23, 2013

Nomination Committee
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
  Chairman
- Frank Bsirske*
  since October 29, 2013
- Alfred Herling*
  since October 29, 2013
- Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
  since November 1, 2013
- Dr. Johannes Teyssen
  since May 23, 2013
- Tilman Todenhöfer
  until October 31, 2013
- Werner Wenning
  until May 23, 2013

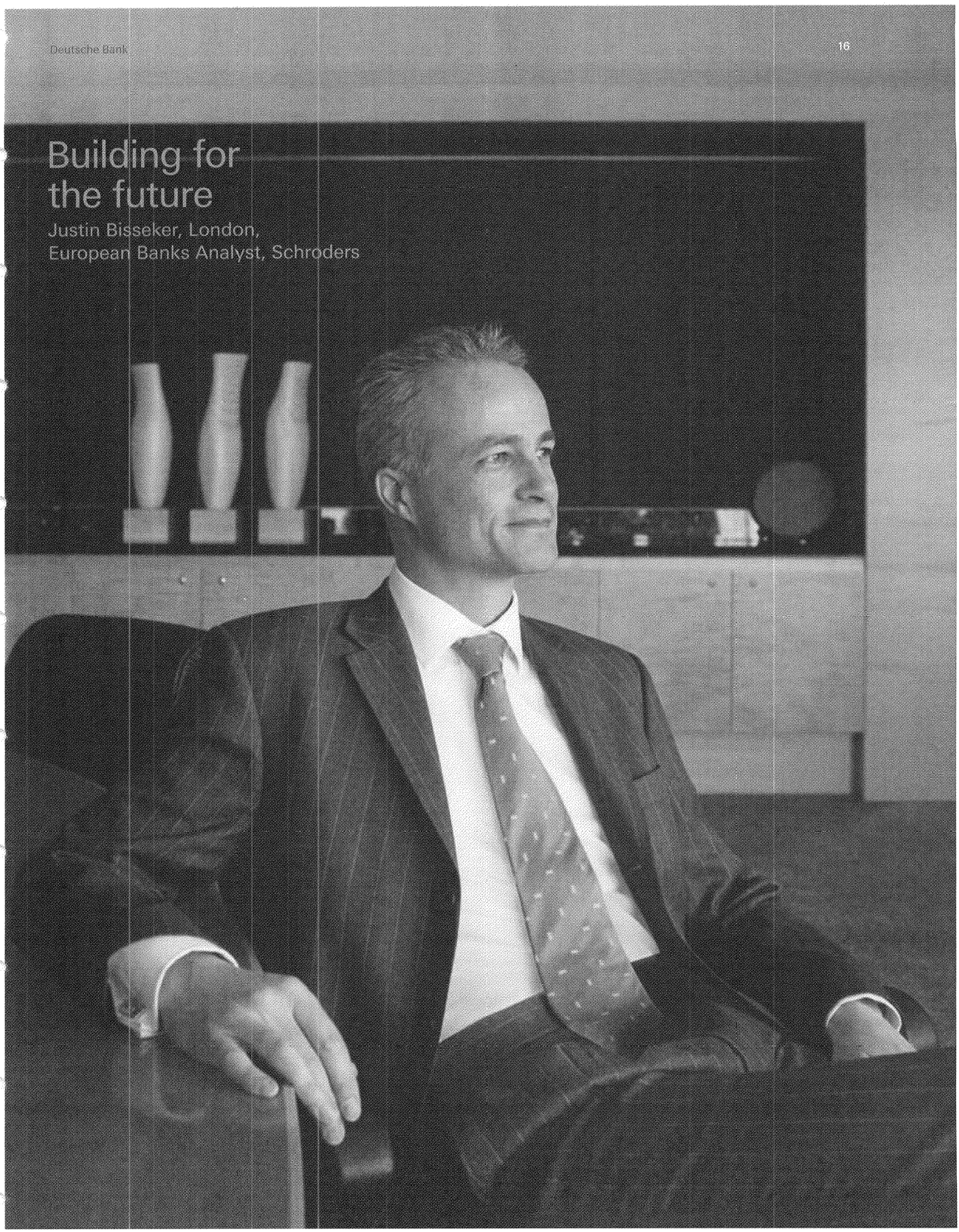
Integrity Committee
(since May 23, 2013)
- Georg F. Thoma
  Chairman
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
- Timo Heider*
- Sabine Irrgang*
- Martina Klee*
- Peter Löscher

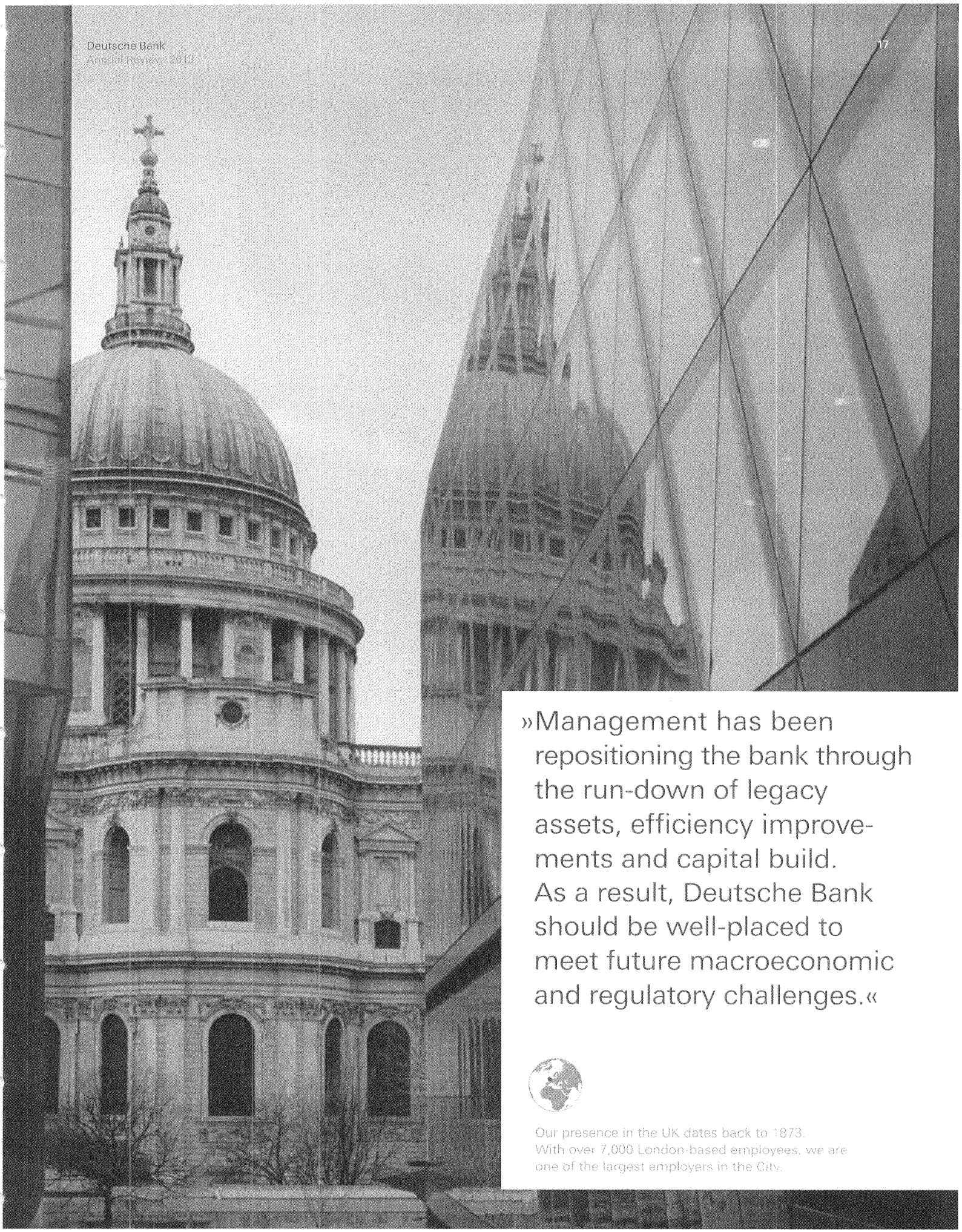
Compensation Control Committee
(since October 29, 2013)
- Dr. Paul Achleitner
  Chairman
- Frank Bsirske*
- Alfred Herling*
- Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann

* Elected by the employees in Germany.

Building for the future

Justin Bisseker, London,
European Banks Analyst, Schroders





»Management has been repositioning the bank through the run-down of legacy assets, efficiency improvements and capital build. As a result, Deutsche Bank should be well-placed to meet future macroeconomic and regulatory challenges.«

Our presence in the UK dates back to 1873. With over 7,000 London-based employees, we are one of the largest employers in the City.

1

Deutsche Bank Group

19 Corporate Profile and Overview
A leading global universal bank with a clear strategy

24 Corporate Governance
Corporate governance based on best practices

27 Culture
Cultural change – laying the foundations for our future success

29 Creating Value for Our Stakeholders
Shareholders, clients, staff and society

Corporate Profile and Overview
A leading global universal bank with a clear strategy

In brief

- Leader in German home market, outstanding position in Europe
- Core businesses delivered sound operating profitability
- Committed to further strengthening capital and leverage ratios

Deutsche Bank is a leading global universal bank. Its businesses encompass a wide range of products and services in investment banking, private and commercial banking, transaction banking as well as in asset and wealth management. The Group operates in all regions of the world. Deutsche Bank is the leader in its German home market and enjoys a strong competitive position in Europe, North America as well as in key emerging markets, particularly in Asia.

Management structure

Since June 1, 2012, Jürgen Fitschen and Anshu Jain have been Co-Chairmen of the Management Board and the Group Executive Committee (GEC).

The prime responsibilities of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG include the Group's strategic management, resource allocation, financial accounting and reporting, risk management and corporate control. The Management Board is supported in the performance of its leadership and oversight duties by central infrastructure units and other service departments, as well as functional and regional committees chaired by its members.

GEC

The Group Executive Committee coordinates the bank's global business

The GEC comprises the members of the Management Board and senior representatives from the regions, corporate divisions and certain infrastructure functions.

The GEC serves to coordinate the businesses and regions. Its prime tasks and responsibilities include the ongoing provision of information to the Management Board on business developments and important transactions, the regular review of business segments, consultation with and advising of the Management Board on strategic decisions and the identification of decisions to be considered by the Management Board.

Management structure



Corporate Divisions

Deutsche Bank comprises five corporate divisions: Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S), Global Transaction Banking (GTB), Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM), Private & Business Clients (PBC) and the Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU).

Corporate Banking & Securities

CB&S consists of the Markets and the Corporate Finance Business Divisions. The Markets Business Division combines the sales, trading and structuring of a wide range of financial market products, including bonds, equities and equity-linked products, exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives, foreign exchange, money market instruments, securitized instruments and commodities.

Corporate Finance is responsible for mergers and acquisitions, as well as debt and equity advisory and origination. Regional and industry-focused teams ensure the delivery of the entire range of financial products and services.

Global Transaction Banking

GTB provides domestic and cross-border payments, risk mitigation and international trade finance for corporate clients and financial institutions across the globe. GTB also offers trust, agency, depositary, custody and related services.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management

DeAWM helps individuals and institutions worldwide to preserve and increase their wealth. DeAWM offers traditional and alternative investments across all major asset classes, as well as tailored wealth management solutions and private banking services to high net worth clients and family offices. DeAWM clients can draw on Deutsche Bank's entire range of wealth and asset management capabilities as well as a comprehensive selection of first-class products and solutions, also by third-party providers.

Private & Business Clients
PBC provides banking and other financial services to private customers, self-employed clients as well as small and medium-sized businesses in Germany and internationally. PBC's product range includes payment and current account services, investment management and retirement planning, securities as well as deposits and loans.

PBC is a leading retail bank in Deutsche Bank's home market, Germany, with a franchise in Italy, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Poland and India. In China, PBC cooperates closely with Hua Xia Bank in which it holds a 19.99% stake and is its second largest shareholder.

Non-Core Operations Unit
The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) was established in late 2012 and is responsible for selling capital-intensive assets that are not core to the bank's new strategy, thereby reducing risk and capital demand. This also allows management to focus on strategic core operations and, at the same time, increases the transparency of external reporting.

Central Infrastructure
The central infrastructure area comprises the Corporate Center departments Finance, Legal & Compliance, Group Audit, Tax, Risk, Investor Relations, Communications, Corporate Social Responsibility & Public Affairs, Human Resources, Group Technology and Operations, Group Strategy, Corporate Insurance and DB Research.

These support the Management Board through their strategy, risk management and control functions. Most of the processes required for this are globally integrated into the business divisions, but have their own independent reporting lines.

We plan
to save costs of

€4.5
billion
annually

Strategy 2015+

Strategy 2015+ was launched in September 2012. It sets out how Deutsche Bank plans to address the current challenges and to successfully position itself in a changed environment characterized by macroeconomic uncertainties, increasing regulation, historically low interest rates, growing margin pressure and, not least, a critical public perception of the financial industry. Strategy 2015+ enables the bank to seize opportunities presented by longer-term global trends, including the strong growth in and increasing significance of emerging markets, demographic change and technological advances.

With Strategy 2015+, Deutsche Bank is reinforcing its commitment to the universal banking model, which best meets the increasingly complex requirements of its clients. Moreover, the bank is reinforcing its commitment to its home market, Germany, where it has deep roots and is a clear market leader, as well as to its global presence. This enables Deutsche Bank to deliver its global product expertise locally to clients in 71 countries. Strategy 2015+ emphasizes the need to become even more client-centric, enhance efficiency and business performance, strengthen the bank's capital position, further reduce risks and change its culture. This is how Deutsche Bank wants to achieve its vision of becoming the leading client-centric global universal bank.

Global presence



71

Present in 71 countries worldwide

Major regional hubs:
Frankfurt am Main, London, New York, São Paulo, Dubai, Singapore, Hong Kong

Five levers are key to Deutsche Bank's delivery of Strategy 2015+:

Clients. Deutsche Bank serves a targeted portfolio of clients and regions based on its ability to generate value for them. The bank is focused on growth in its home market, Germany, in Asia Pacific and in the Americas. Since the launch of Strategy 2015+, Deutsche Bank has aligned its organization more closely to its clients. For instance, the bank created a dedicated platform for Germany's small and medium-sized companies (the Mittelstand), intensified local coverage across regions and strengthened cross-divisional collaboration.

Competencies. Deutsche Bank's strategy is also based on the strengths of its businesses. The bank believes that its four core corporate divisions – Corporate Banking & Securities, Private & Business Clients, Global Transaction Banking and Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management – satisfy the increasingly complex and global needs of the bank's clients and balance the earnings mix. In 2013, the core businesses delivered sound operating profitability. Adjusted for specific items, these results were close to the best ever. This good operating performance enabled Deutsche Bank to reduce legacy items, drive forward the reduction of risk and make investments to enhance our operating platform.

Capital. Deutsche Bank is committed to further strengthening its capital and leverage ratios. Under full application of Basel 3 rules, the bank aims to achieve a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of more than 10% by the first quarter of 2015. The CET1 ratio improved from below 6% in June 2012 to 9.7% at the end of December 2013, and is thus already well within reach of the 2015 target. During the same period, the bank also significantly scaled back its leverage exposure (based on the Capital Requirements Directive IV rules, CRD IV). The Non-Core Operations Unit, which manages the reduction of assets from non-core business activities, made a strong contribution to this de-leveraging.

Costs. Deutsche Bank aims to secure its long-term competitiveness by building a modern and efficient platform through its Operational Excellence (OpEx) program: increasing the quality of products and services, strengthening the flexibility of the franchise, reinforcing controls and embedding a culture of cost efficiency. Through investments of approximately €4 billion, the bank intends to achieve annual cost savings of €4.5 billion by 2015. The program is making good progress. By the end of 2013, Deutsche Bank had already delivered cumulative savings of €2.1 billion. We saved money by becoming more efficient, buying smarter, upgrading technology and streamlining the businesses.

Culture. Deutsche Bank recognizes the need for cultural change in the banking sector and aspires to be at the forefront of change. The bank is committed to a culture that aligns risks and rewards, attracts and develops talented individuals, fosters teamwork and partnership, and is sensitive to the society in which it operates. In 2013, Deutsche Bank laid the foundations for cultural change. It defined new values and beliefs, strengthened its governance and control mechanisms, reformed its compensation model and established a program for sustainable change.

In summary, Strategy 2015+ seeks to strengthen the bank's global platform and home market position, further leverage the integrated performance of the universal banking model, build capital strength, achieve operational excellence and cost efficiency, and place Deutsche Bank at the forefront of cultural change in the banking industry. Deutsche Bank believes that Strategy 2015+ is the right course for the future and that it will emerge as one of only a handful of strong global universal banks, well positioned to capture future opportunities.

Our vision

We aspire to be the leading client-centric global universal bank

We serve shareholders best by putting our clients first and by building a global network of balanced businesses underpinned by strong capital and liquidity.

We value our German roots and remain dedicated to our global presence.

We commit to a culture that aligns risks and rewards, attracts and develops talented individuals, fosters teamwork and partnership and is sensitive to the society in which we operate.

Corporate Governance
Corporate governance based on best practices

In brief

- Integrity Committee established to monitor compliance with acceptable business conduct
- Global unit integrates initiatives to improve corporate governance
- Compensation reformed

Effective corporate governance in accordance with high international standards is very important to Deutsche Bank. In line with today's increased focus on corporate governance issues, the bank established a Global Corporate Governance function, aimed at strengthening its numerous corporate governance initiatives.

Deutsche Bank's system of corporate governance provides the basis for the responsible management and control of the bank, with a focus on sustainable value creation. It has five key elements: effective decision-making on the basis of appropriate information, good relations with shareholders, effective cooperation between the Management Board and Supervisory Board, a performance-based compensation system with a sustainable and long-term focus, as well as transparent and timely reporting.

The essential framework for the corporate governance of Deutsche Bank AG is provided, first and foremost, by the German Stock Corporation Act and the German Corporate Governance Code. As the Deutsche Bank share is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the bank is subject to the relevant U.S. capital markets laws as well as the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and New York Stock Exchange. Furthermore, the bank also takes into account European and international developments and discussions to enhance its corporate governance further.

Strong participation encouraged for our Annual General Meetings

Shareholders

Deutsche Bank's shareholders are one of its key stakeholders. The bank wants to intensify the relationship with its shareholders and encourage strong shareholder participation at Annual General Meetings. Shareholders participate in decisions of material importance to the bank, including amendments to the Articles of Association, the appropriation of profit, the authorization to issue new shares and important structural changes.

Deutsche Bank has only one class of shares, with each share carrying one voting right.

To make it easier for shareholders to exercise their voting rights, the bank offers absentee voting and supports the use of electronic media for the Annual General Meeting. For example, shareholders can issue authorizations and voting instructions to Deutsche Bank's proxies through the internet.

Corporate governance focused on sustainable

Performance

Management Board

The Management Board is responsible for managing the company and exercises control over Deutsche Bank Group. It ensures compliance with all provisions of law and company policies. The members of the Management Board, together with senior representatives from the regions, corporate divisions and infrastructure functions, form the Group Executive Committee (GEC). This Committee performs advisory, coordinating and decision-preparing functions for the Management Board. These involve making preparations for the Management Board's discussions of strategy as well as for the monitoring of the implementation of bank-wide strategic initiatives and changes in corporate structures.

In agreement with the Supervisory Board, the Management Board has established several committees that report directly to the Management Board. Furthermore, the Management Board may establish further committees.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board oversees and advises the Management Board in its management of Deutsche Bank. Major decisions affecting the bank require Supervisory Board approval. The Supervisory Board may specify the information and reporting duties of the Management Board beyond what is required by law, appoints the members of the Management Board and creates succession plans for the Management Board. The Supervisory Board reviews the efficiency of its work on a regular basis. In 2013, the Supervisory Board had seven committees: the Mediation Committee, Chairman's Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Nomination Committee, Compensation Control Committee and Integrity Committee. The last two committees were established in 2013. While the Compensation Control Committee is required by law, the Integrity Committee was voluntarily established by the Supervisory Board. It is intended to regularly advise and monitor the Management Board with regard to its measures to ensure the economically sound, sustainable development of the company while protecting the resources of the natural environment, maintaining social responsibility and observing the principles of sound, responsible management and corporate governance.

To carry out its tasks, the Supervisory Board takes care to ensure that it has a balanced composition and that its members collectively possess the required knowledge, ability and expertise. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board encourages diversity in the company, in particular when appointing members to the Management Board and making proposals for the election of the Supervisory Board.

In light of Deutsche Bank's international activities, the Supervisory Board has an appropriate number of members with long-term international experience. The Supervisory Board also has a sufficient number of independent members.

April 2013

The bank reforms Management Board compensation

Compensation

Criteria for the variable portions of Management Board members' compensation were realigned in April 2013, following the completion of an independent review of the bank's compensation systems commissioned by the Supervisory Board. Already in 2013, the bank placed a stronger focus on qualitative aspects so that variable compensation is determined not just on the basis of financial targets, but also on "how" performance is achieved. Factors for determining the level of annual variable compensation include Group-wide and individual performance metrics linked to a sustainable development of earnings. Management Board members' variable compensation has two components and takes into account a "Culture and Client Factor", which is

aligned to Strategy 2015+ and the cultural change introduced at Deutsche Bank. Most of the variable compensation is granted on a deferred basis and subject to specific forfeiture conditions. At least 50% of the total variable compensation is equity-based and thus linked to the long-term success of Deutsche Bank.

In accordance with the new recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code, Supervisory Board members' compensation no longer comprises variable components and meeting fees. However, Supervisory Board members' fixed annual compensation was increased. Additional fixed annual compensation levels for committee membership and committee function were also adjusted to better reflect the actual workload and level of complexity of the required tasks. The chair and the deputy chair of the Supervisory Board as well as the chairs and members of the Supervisory Board committees, with the exception of the Nomination Committee and Mediation Committee, receive this additional compensation.

► Please refer to the Financial Report 2013, page 226 ff.

The individual compensation of members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board as well as the structure of the compensation system are published in the Compensation Report.

Financial reporting

Shareholders and the public are regularly kept up to date through the Annual Report, including the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the Interim Reports. The reporting of Deutsche Bank Group is in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This provides for a high degree of transparency in financial reporting and facilitates comparability with international peers.

Declaration of Conformity

On October 29, 2013, the Management Board and Supervisory Board published the annual Declaration of Conformity pursuant to section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act. This states that Deutsche Bank AG acts in conformity with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code in the version dated May 13, 2013, with two exceptions. The first exception relates to No. 4.2.3 (3) of the Code, according to which the Supervisory Board shall define the targeted pension level to be reached with a pension scheme, taking into account the annual and long-term expense for the company. However, the defined contribution plan for members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG does not aim at achieving a specific level of pensions. The second exception relates to Code No. 5.3.3, which recommends the establishment of a Nomination Committee composed solely of shareholder representatives. The Capital Requirements Directive IV Implementation Act of August 28, 2013, however, stipulates that the Nomination Committee of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG must take on additional tasks that should be handled not solely by the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board. Thus, the Nomination Committee now also comprises employee representatives. However, it will be ensured that the candidate recommendations for the election proposals to the General Meeting will be made exclusively by the Committee's shareholder representatives.

More information at
► www.db.com/corporate-governance

Deutsche Bank's detailed Corporate Governance Report, along with the Corporate Governance Statement for 2013 and other documents on corporate governance, such as the terms of reference for the Management Board, the Supervisory Board and its committees, are available on the internet.

Deutsche Bank continually checks its system of corporate governance in light of new events, statutory requirements and domestic and international standards, and makes the appropriate adjustments.

Culture
Cultural change – laying the foundations for our future success

In brief

- Cultural change is core component of Strategy 2015+
- New values and beliefs defined as a result of intensive consultations
- Integration into business policies and day-to-day business conduct

Culture is at the heart of how any business operates. It reflects the values and beliefs that a company stands for. It guides behavior, decision-making and most importantly how the organization serves its clients and society at large. We firmly believe that corporate culture is one of the key factors to the bank's long-term success. That is why cultural change is a core component of Strategy 2015+.

Going forward, Deutsche Bank aims to be at the forefront of cultural change in the financial services sector. Accomplishing this transition is one of our prime objectives. Deutsche Bank can only be strong and successful if everything we do is built on a sound foundation. We have reaffirmed our commitment to our stakeholders: clients, shareholders, staff and society and wish to highlight the valuable role that banks play in the economy and the communities they serve.

Integrity and responsibility are core principles on which cultural change rests. That is why, in 2013, we defined a clear set of values and beliefs, established guiding principles, tightened the bank's control environment and incorporated the values and beliefs in our performance management processes.

1 – 1
Deutsche Bank's new values and beliefs – our principles

Authentic
Values were formulated by our employees

Consultations at all levels
Values that all employees can endorse

Valid over the long term
Values designed to be valid over the long term

Intensive consultation to define new values and beliefs

In 2013, Deutsche Bank launched the most extensive staff consultation in recent years, asking some 52,000 employees to contribute their opinions, expectations and ideas. Their feedback was complemented by in-depth discussions and workshops at the senior management level. As an outcome of this process, we defined six core values for Deutsche Bank: Integrity, Sustainable Performance, Client Centricity, Innovation, Discipline and Partnership. Each of the values rests on a set of three beliefs to guide us in everything we do. All top 250 senior leaders unanimously subscribed to the new values and beliefs at the Senior Management Conference on July 10, 2013. The bank announced its new values and beliefs to employees and the public on July 24, 2013.

Our values will guide our behavior in future. They will help us to conduct business with the utmost integrity, to create long-term value for our shareholders and to nurture the best talent. We will maintain an unwavering focus on serving our clients effectively. At the same time, we will work to constantly improve our processes and encourage accountability and entrepreneurial drive.

Our values

Integrity	Sustainable Performance	Client Centricity	Innovation	Discipline	Partnership

Our beliefs

We live by the highest standards of integrity in everything we say and do	We drive value for shareholders by putting long-term success over short-term gain	We earn our clients' trust by placing them at the core of our organisation	We foster innovation by valuing intellectual curiosity in our people	We protect the firm's resources by always thinking and acting like owners	We build diverse teams to generate better ideas and reach more balanced decisions
We will do what is right – not just what is allowed	We encourage entrepreneurial spirit which responsibly balances risks and returns	We deliver true value by understanding and serving our clients' needs best	We enable our clients' success by constantly seeking suitable solutions to their problems	We live by the rules and hold ourselves accountable to deliver on our promises – no excuses	We put the common goals of the firm before 'silo' loyalty by trusting, respecting and working with each other
We communicate openly; we invite, provide and respect challenging views	We pursue lasting performance by developing, nurturing and investing in the best talent, and by managing based on merit	We strive to pursue mutually beneficial client relationships in which the value created is shared fairly	We continuously improve our processes and platforms by embracing new and better ways of doing things	We achieve operational excellence by striving to 'get it right the first time'	We act as responsible partners with all our stakeholders and regulators, and in serving the wider interests of society

Raising awareness of the values and beliefs across the bank

The bank expects every one of its employees to live its values and beliefs in their everyday work as this is the only way the new principles will have any material impact. With this in mind, the bank communicated the core elements of the values and beliefs to all our employees through a variety of channels, including workshops, townhall meetings and many bilateral discussions. The bank underpins these values by including them in objective setting and performance evaluations. Most importantly, the bank's approach is to start at the top, with senior managers living by the highest standards of integrity in all that they do and setting an example to guide staff behavior.

Cultural change affects all parts of Deutsche Bank. Essential actions range from changing the way we reward our management and people to strengthening governance and control mechanisms to changing the way we conduct our day-to-day business. Many of these steps have already been implemented, but we continue to improve our policies and conduct by embracing new and better ways of doing things.

In a survey launched in November 2013, 94% of Deutsche Bank's employees confirmed that they are aware of our new values and beliefs. This is a good sign that we are on the right track.

Cultural change is often met with skepticism and the process takes time. But we are committed to implementing cultural change across the organization. It is without doubt the most crucial part of Strategy 2015+ and the key to Deutsche Bank's long-term success. Ultimately, we will be measured by the way we combine our performance culture with a culture of responsibility.

Creating Value for Our Stakeholders
Shareholders, clients, staff and society

1–2
Creating Value for Our Stakeholders

Shareholders

Clients

Staff

Society

Deutsche Bank aspires to become one of the world's leading universal banks. The focus of our strategy is on top performance for our clients, operational efficiency and excellence, cost consciousness, a stronger capital base and fundamental cultural change. In 2013, Deutsche Bank made solid progress on its Strategy 2015+ objectives – in the interests of shareholders, clients, staff and society.

Shareholders

We aspire to create added value for our shareholders and are working on this in a challenging and demanding international environment. Our objective is to deliver strong earnings and dividends over the long term. In 2013, we strengthened our capital base and reached important settlements. Our platform reconfiguration is designed to leverage the strengths of our core businesses. As a result, the bank became leaner, safer and better balanced in 2013. In the interests of our stakeholders, we will maintain our focus on disciplined implementation of Strategy 2015+.

Clients

We want to generate value for our private and commercial clients by providing them with excellent products and the best possible advice. Our employees focus on finding and implementing outstanding solutions, while delivering our global expertise on a local level. We believe providing suitable instruments for the enormous variety of different needs of clients is at the heart of the banking business. In addition to quality, speed and close cooperation between our corporate divisions, innovation also plays a central role. In 2013, we expanded our offering for small and mid-sized companies in Germany.

Staff

Our nearly 100,000 employees in 71 countries ensure our business success. We are confident that our teams are among the most highly educated, productive and dedicated in the world. We seek to strengthen our position as an employer of choice. We are aware that since the financial crisis, the public has taken a critical view of banks' compensation practices. In the context of cultural change, we examined and adapted our compensation systems. Furthermore, we understand cultural change to mean that each employee has a duty to act with absolute integrity towards clients, colleagues, shareholders and society.

Society

Greater transparency concerning our business activities is important not only to society but to all our stakeholders. It helps the public in forming a considered opinion and shareholders in their investment decisions. In line with our stakeholders' expectations and Deutsche Bank's new values and beliefs, we intensified our efforts to make the banks' business more sustainable, while integrating environmental and social due diligence into the approval process for all transactions and products. Deutsche Bank's corporate citizenship activities address social challenges in many countries, with a special focus on Germany, and the bank also provides extensive support to the volunteer work of its employees.

Shareholders

We thank our shareholders for their loyalty and support.

Structural Data

		2013	2012	2011
Number of shareholders		566,979	610,964	660,389
Shareholders by type in % of share capital[1]	Institutional (including banks)	79	75	74
	Private	21	25	26
Regional breakdown in % of share capital[1]	Germany	50	45	52
	European Union (excluding Germany)	26	33	26
	Switzerland	6	6	6
	USA	15	13	13
	Other	4	2	3

Key Figures

	2013	2012	2011
Change in total return of Deutsche Bank share[2]	7.5%	15.0%	(23.3)%
Average daily trading volume (in million shares)[3]	6.2	7.6	8.8
Dividend per share for the financial year (in €)	0.75[4]	0.75	0.75

Special Projects

Capital increase from authorized capital	Issue of 90 million new shares at a placement price of €32.90 per share led to aggregate gross proceeds of €2.96 billion, excluding pre-emptive rights. The shares were placed with institutional investors by way of an accelerated book building procedure.
Bondholder information	Enhanced bondholder information website with announcements on call decisions and issuance activities relating to Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments.

[1] Figures rounded
[2] Share price based on Xetra
[3] Order book statistics (Xetra)
[4] Proposal for the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014

Clients

The trust of millions of clients is both an honor and a source of motivation.

Structural Data

		2013	2012	2011
Number of clients (rounded)				
Corporate Banking & Securities		20,200	21,400	18,700
Global Transaction Banking		62,585	67,200	71,700
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Retail Asset Management (Germany/Luxembourg)	2,461,000	2,316,000	2,260,000
	thereof: in cooperation	624,000	552,000	465,000
	Institutional Asset Management	2,400	2,400	2,400
	Wealth Management[1]	65,700	71,300	75,800
Private & Business Clients		27,994,000	28,419,000	28,575,000
	thereof: Deutsche Postbank AG	13,959,000	14,018,000	14,064,000

Key Figures

		2013	2012	2011
Corporate Banking & Securities	IFR Awards, number of awards won	7	9	8
	Risk Awards, number of awards won	3	3	3
	Euromoney Awards for Excellence, number of awards won	19	27	20
	Euromoney FX Poll, ranking	1	1	1
Global Transaction Banking	Assets under custody (in € trillion)	1.78	1.55	1.52
	Documentary trade business (in € billion)	72.7	61.2	57.3
	Locations incl. representative offices	47	46	45
	Top ratings for sub-custody[2]	17	11	16
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	DeAWM retail funds			
	Number of fund performance awards in Europe[3]	56	77	69
	Insurance asset management			
	Award as Best Global Insurance Asset Manager[4]	1	1	1
Private & Business Clients	Client business volume (deposits in € million)	220,025	234,680	229,293
	Number of branches internationally (excl. Germany)	879	886	866
	Loans from Deutsche Bank and Postbank including BHW in Germany (in million)	11.2	9.7	8.9

Special Projects

Corporate Banking & Securities	"Strategic Agenda" – a set of 23 strategic initiatives to further recalibrate CB&S spanning culture, clients, revenue growth, resource efficiency, operational alignment and inter-divisional cooperation.
Global Transaction Banking	"Payments and Collections On-Behalf-Of" program for corporate clients, offering highly efficient and centralized corporate treasury departments the potential to further optimize and streamline their operations.
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	SOP Future: Integration of Sal. Oppenheim actively managed funds into DWS platform and foundation of Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office in Germany by merging two previously separate family offices. Olympus: Agreement with BlackRock Solutions to utilize Aladdin® – an integrated enterprise investment solution which represents a significant investment in our operations and technology.
Private & Business Clients	Launch of Private & Commercial Banking – new enhanced coverage for commercial banking clients.

[1] Number of relationships excluding Private Client Services (USA), including Sal. Oppenheim
[2] Global Custodian's annual Agent Bank Survey (in major markets)
[3] Lipper & Feri
[4] Reactions Magazine

Staff

Highly educated, capable and dedicated – i.e. focussed on clients.

Structural Data

		2013	2012	2011
Staff (full-time equivalents)[1]		98,254	98,219[2]	100,996
Divisions	Private & Business Clients	38.6%	38.7%	38.6%
	Corporate Banking & Securities	8.6%	8.8%	10.0%
	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%
	Global Transaction Banking	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%
	Non-Core Operations Unit	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
	Infrastructure/Regional Management	40.9%	40.0%	38.5%
Regions[3]	Germany	47.2%	47.1%	46.9%
	Europe (excluding Germany), Middle East and Africa	23.8%	24.4%	24.0%
	Americas	10.5%	10.5%	11.0%
	Asia Pacific	18.5%	18.0%	18.1%
Qualifications[4,5]	University degree	64.2%	64.0%	63.7%
	High school certificate	17.4%	17.4%	17.3%
	Other school degrees	18.4%	18.6%	19.0%
Female staff[6]	Total female staff	41.7%	41.7%	41.2%
	Female Managing Directors and Directors	18.7%	18.0%	17.1%
	Female staff with a corporate title	31.1%	30.8%	29.7%
Age[4]	up to 29 years	18.9%	19.8%	21.0%
	30 – 39 years	29.2%	29.4%	29.4%
	40 – 49 years	30.6%	30.8%	30.7%
	over 49 years	21.3%	20.0%	18.9%
Length of company service[7]	up to 4 years	33.2%	34.9%	37.8%
	5 – 14 years	30.7%	30.0%	28.0%
	over 14 years	36.1%	35.1%	34.2%

Key Figures

	2013	2012	2011
Employee Commitment Index[7]	–	73%	72%
Voluntary staff turnover rate	6.4%	6.2%	7.2%
Training (expenses in € million)[8]	86	109	122
Apprenticeship programs (expenses in € million)	46	54	56

Special Projects

Senior Leader People Committee	We formed the Senior Leader People Committee chaired by Anshu Jain and Jürgen Fitschen to steer and govern our Group-wide strategic talent management. The committee oversees the development, appointment and succession planning for our top senior talent to build a strong pipeline of senior leaders.
Recruiting junior talent for the bank around the world	Recruiting of 1,196 junior talents for the bank around the world by developing and implementing strategies tailored to the regional needs and required skill sets of each location, in particular for our expanding service and technology centers, especially in India, the USA, the UK, Moscow and Bucharest.

[1] Staff (full-time equivalent) = total headcount adjusted proportionately for part-time staff, excluding apprentices and interns
[2] A one-off adjustment in data for staff in India resulted in a notional decrease of 300 employees
[3] In 2013, the employees in Pakistan previously shown in Asia Pacific were assigned to Europe (excluding Germany), Middle East and Africa; numbers for 2012 and 2011 have been restated to reflect this.
[4] Number of staff (headcount)
[5] Excluding Postbank, Sal. Oppenheim and BHF-Bank
[6] Excluding Postbank, Sal. Oppenheim, BHF-Bank and DB Investment Services, where corporate titles have not been implemented
[7] Not conducted in 2013, scheduled for 2014; excluding Postbank
[8] Implementing our Learning 2015+ strategy provided the opportunity to streamline our portfolio of training options towards more self-service learning combined with instructor-led training, and an increase in internal leader-led sessions. We saw a 10% increase in online e-learning courses, which enables more targeted development with shorter duration. This strategy, combined with increased organizational and governance enhancements, contributed to a small overall reduction in training days per full-time equivalent.

Society

We combine our performance culture with a culture of responsibility.

Structural Data

	2013	2012	2011
Number of countries in which Deutsche Bank operates (including offshore sites)	71	72	72

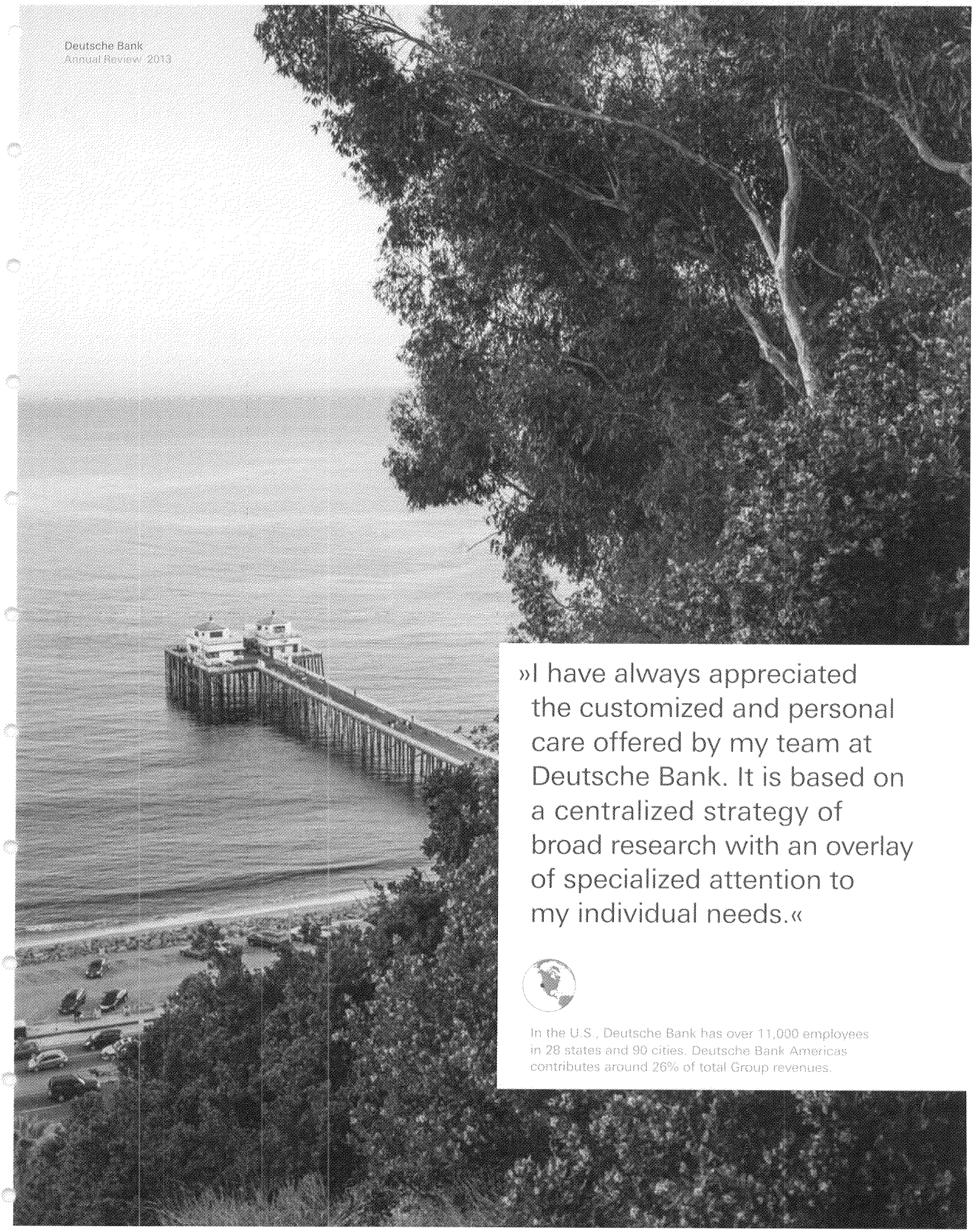
Key Figures

		2013	2012	2011
Sustainability ratings	Carbon Disclosure Project (Band A to E)	91/Band A	90/Band A	82/Band B
	OEKOM Research (on a scale from A+ to D–)	C/Prime	C/Prime	C/Prime
	RobecoSAM	72	78	75
	Sustainalytics	59	65	66
External perception of Deutsche Bank as a responsible corporate citizen (B2B market)	Global	51%	49%	54%
	Germany	76%	82%	76%
Total corporate citizenship investments (in € million)		78.2	82.7	83.1
Sustainability-oriented banking business				
Assets under management in sustainability-oriented funds (in € billion)		5.1	3.7	3.0
Estimated cumulative financing to micro-borrowers since 1997 (in U.S. $ billion)		1.67	1.49	1.26
Sustainable operations				
Renewable energy as a % of total consumption		79%	67%	74%
Net greenhouse gas emissions[1], in metric tons CO_2		348,678	385,571	396,266
People and society				
Employees participating in Deutsche Bank's corporate volunteering programs		25%	24%	24%
Total participants in educational projects		411,121	1,322,026[2]	296,505
Total beneficiaries in projects with a social focus		439,635	710,898[3]	n/a

Special Projects

Economy	ESG Head Office established at Deutsche Asset and Wealth Management Further development of the framework and training concepts pertaining to environmental, social and governance risks
Ecology	Confirmation of our voluntary commitment to keep all operating activities carbon neutral Relisted in the Climate Performance Leadership Index
People & Society	Our new values and beliefs developed Deutsche Bank employees support relief efforts after Typhoon Haiyan and flooding in Germany Launch of Deutsche Bank's global youth engagement program "Born to Be"

[1] Net greenhouse gas emissions include renewable energy sources and Renewable Energy Certificates. New emissions have been fully offset by retired Certified Emissions Reductions since 2012.
[2] Due to web-based education projects with a substantially higher reach
[3] Date first collected in 2012



»I have always appreciated the customized and personal care offered by my team at Deutsche Bank. It is based on a centralized strategy of broad research with an overlay of specialized attention to my individual needs.«

In the U.S., Deutsche Bank has over 11,000 employees in 28 states and 90 cities. Deutsche Bank Americas contributes around 26% of total Group revenues.

Building for the future

DeeAnna Staats, Malibu, Wealth Management client



2

Stakeholders

37 Shareholders
Successful capital increase

41 Clients – Corporate Banking & Securities
Efficient use of resources for sustainable growth

46 Clients – Global Transaction Banking
Stable performance in all regions

51 Clients – Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
Preserving and increasing wealth

55 Clients – Private & Business Clients
A strong leader in the private clients business

60 Non-Core Operations Unit
Good progress made in reducing risk

62 Staff
Diverse, talented and motivated

65 Society
Fostering corporate responsibility

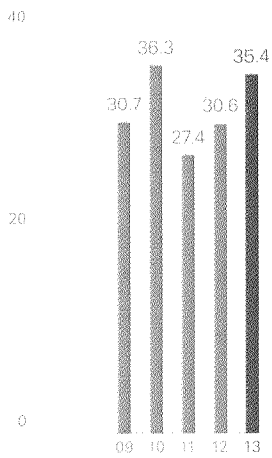
Statements relating to Deutsche Bank's competitive position, market share or ranking are based essentially on external sources, including industry publications (e.g. Euromoney) and specialist information providers (e.g. Thomson Reuters, Dealogic).

Shareholders
Successful capital increase

In brief

- Deutsche Bank share price sees 5% gain in 2013
- Extraordinary General Meeting establishes legal certainty
- Refinancing at very attractive spreads

2 – 1
Market capitalization
in € bn. at year-end 2013



Around the world, central banks' ongoing accommodative monetary policies supported the equity markets during 2013. Deutsche Bank's share reached its peak for the year at the beginning of February at €38.73, up 17.5% on the year-end 2012. Some disappointing economic data in Europe and uncertainties surrounding the bailout plan for Cyprus resulted in volatile European equity markets during the first half of 2013. In this environment, Deutsche Bank's share fell to €29.41 by mid April, its lowest point for the year. Overall, the bank performed broadly in line with the STOXX Europe 600 Banks Index (–2.4% versus –1.6%) in the first six months. In the second half of 2013, the worldwide improvement in leading economic indicators, as well as the ECB's surprising forward guidance that interest rates would remain low for an extended period of time, resulted in strong gains for equity markets. As a consequence, equity markets enjoyed a very strong second half of the year (DAX +20.0%). Deutsche Bank shares advanced 7.8% in the second six months of 2013 and finished the year up 5.2% at €34.68.

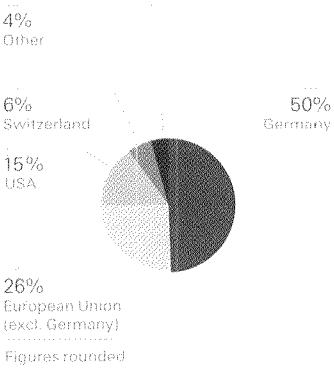
Market capitalization

Deutsche Bank's market capitalization increased during 2013 by approximately €4.8 billion to €35.4 billion. Chart 2 – 1 This includes €2.96 billion raised in the capital increase in April 2013. The average daily trading volume of Deutsche Bank shares on Xetra fell by 1.4 million to 6.2 million shares. This decrease more than offset the increase in share price and, consequently, the full-year value of Xetra trading fell from €127 billion to €109 billion in 2013. Based on value, Deutsche Bank's share was the fifth highest in trading among DAX shares on Xetra, compared to being the second-most traded last year. The Deutsche Bank share's weighting in the DAX decreased marginally to 4.4% (2012: 4.6%). On the New York Stock Exchange, the average volume of trading in the Deutsche Bank share decreased by 35% in 2013. This decline was mainly attributable to the lower interest of American investors in European bank shares.

Long-term return

An investor who bought Deutsche Bank shares for €10,000 at the start of 2009, reinvested dividends and subscribed to capital increases without injecting additional funds would have held a portfolio worth €14,956 at the end of 2013. This corresponds to an average annual return of 8.4%, while the STOXX Europe 600 Banks recorded an increase (including dividends) of 8.1% per annum over the same period.

2 – 2
Regional distribution of share ownership
In % at year-end 2013



Figures rounded

Capital increase

Strengthening the capital base remained Deutsche Bank's top priority in 2013. This was the main reason the bank decided to execute a capital increase on April 29, 2013, by issuing 90 million new shares from authorized capital, excluding pre-emptive rights. The shares were placed with institutional investors by way of an accelerated book build offering. The placement was made without any discount relative to the Xetra closing price of €32.90 per share, and it was oversubscribed almost fivefold at this price. Aggregate gross proceeds were €2.96 billion. This, in addition to other measures, helped to improve the bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (under full application of Basel 3 rules) during the year from 7.8% to 9.7%.

Shareholder structure

Deutsche Bank shares remain almost entirely in free float. Around 99% of the bank's shareholders were private investors. BlackRock, Inc., New York, which holds 5.14% of Deutsche Bank's shares, is the only large shareholder whose holdings are subject to the statutory reporting threshold of 3%. The number of shareholders decreased to 566,979 during the course of 2013 (2012: 610,964).

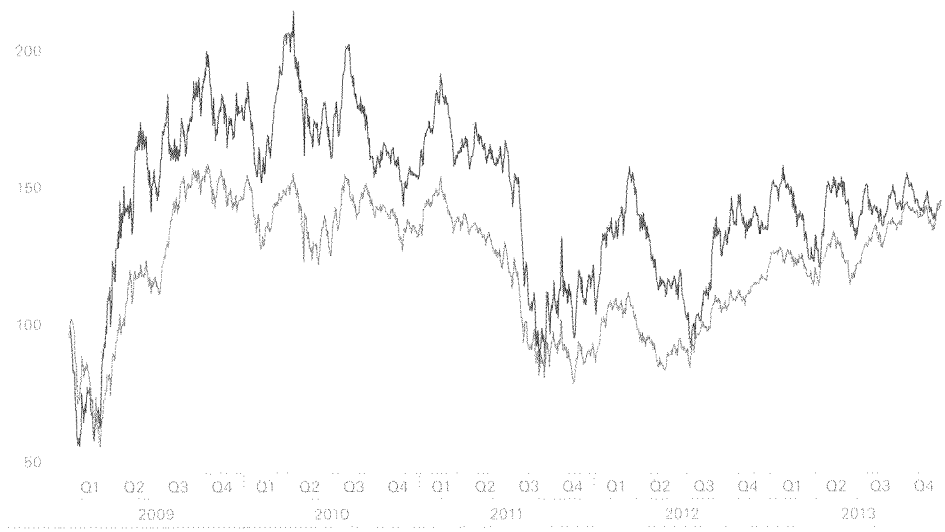
The share of capital held by private investors was 21% at the end of 2013 (2012: 25%). Institutional investors held 79% (2012: 75%) of the bank's total share capital of €2,609,919,078.40. Total share capital held in Germany increased to 50% during the course of the year (2012: 45%). This is mainly a technical effect, as one large institutional investor transferred the custody of its shareholdings from abroad to Germany.

Chart 2 – 2

Two General Meetings

In December 2012, the Frankfurt am Main District Court granted specific actions of various plaintiffs contesting several resolutions of the Annual General Meeting 2012.

Long-term return



Total Return Index, beginning of 2009 = 100
— STOXX Europe 600 Banks
— Deutsche Bank
Source: Datastream

566,979



The number of shareholders decreased to 566,979 over the course of 2013. The share of capital held by private investors was 21% at the end of 2013. Institutional investors held 79%.

Strengthening our capital base remained our top priority in 2013. Our core Tier 1 capital ratio improved further over the course of the year.

7.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio at year-end 2012

9.7%
Tier 1 capital ratio at year-end 2013

In order to establish the required legal certainty and to ensure that the bank could hold its Annual General Meeting 2013, the Management Board decided to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting. 2,500 shareholders were at the event in Frankfurt am Main on April 11, 2013, representing 28.4% of capital. Shareholders confirmed by a large majority all three contested resolutions.

The ordinary Annual General Meeting on May 23, 2013, was attended by 4,900 shareholders (2012: 7,100). The percentage of capital represented was 23.0% compared to 34.9% last year. This reduction is in line with what other companies with registered shares experienced. It is primarily attributable to a legal decision of the Cologne Higher Regional Court that effectively requires investors to register their shares if they want to exercise their voting rights. Many investors were under the impression that registration would impose a restriction on the disposal of their shares. This discouraged foreign investors, in particular, from exercising their voting rights.

The report of the Co-Chairmen of the Management Board on the preceding financial year and current outlook was followed by a lively discussion with shareholders. After the discussion, all of the items on the agenda were approved by large majorities. For the third time, the compensation system for Management Board members was submitted to a vote by shareholders.

Share buybacks

Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting authorized the bank to purchase own shares of a volume equivalent to up to 10% of the share capital by April 30, 2018, thereby replacing the authorization from 2012. In total, Deutsche Bank repurchased 34.2 million shares (2012: 17.4 million) worth €1.12 billion over the course of 2013. All of these shares were used to fulfill obligations from equity-based compensation plans. As of December 31, 2013, the number of shares held in Treasury was below one million. Deutsche Bank did not cancel or resell any shares. The ratio of shares in Treasury did not exceed the reporting threshold of 3% during the course of the year.

From the start of our first share buyback program in mid-2002 up to December 31, 2013, we repurchased a total of 353 million Deutsche Bank shares worth €19.8 billion, resold 16.3 million shares on the market worth €0.5 billion and cancelled 118 million shares with a value of approximately €7.2 billion.

Regulatory challenges affect credit rating

In 2013, bank ratings worldwide were again closely reviewed by the rating agencies as rising regulatory requirements and demanding capital markets influenced the performance of the sector. Standard and Poor's downgraded Deutsche Bank AG's long-term rating by one notch to A from A+, referring to mounting regulatory challenges and increased industry risk for banks with large-scale capital market operations. Deutsche Bank's A+ and A2 long-term credit ratings were affirmed by Fitch and Moody's, respectively. In December 2013, Moody's assigned a negative outlook to Deutsche Bank's rating as they perceive the completion of the bank's Strategy 2015+ targets to be ambitious.

€18.6 billion
in debt securities issued in 2013

Strong demand for Deutsche Bank's debt

Deutsche Bank enjoyed strong support from its debt investors, which allowed the bank to refinance at very attractive spreads. In 2013, Deutsche Bank issued €18.6 billion at an average spread of 36 bps over the relevant floating index (for example, LIBOR) with an average tenor of 4.4 years. Thereof, €5.6 billion were benchmark issuances, i.e. meeting certain minimum size requirements, and €13.1 billion were raised via retail-targeted issuance and other private placements. Deutsche Bank's issuance activities are well diversified across markets, instruments, currencies and investor type. As at the end of December 2013, in aggregate, 66% of the bank's total funding comes from the most stable funding sources, such as retail and transaction banking deposits, capital markets issuance as well as equity.

Active dialogue with investors and analysts

The interest shown by investors and financial analysts in the Deutsche Bank share remained high in 2013. In 2013 their questions focused primarily on the bank's capital position and leverage ratio, details on litigation and the bank's cost reduction program. Management and the Investor Relations team regularly reported on these matters and on the bank's results in telephone conferences as well as in individual and group meetings. At events such as roadshows and broker conferences, the bank conducted more than 450 meetings (2012: 460) with equity and debt investors, some of which members of the Management Board also participated in. Deutsche Bank also continued to intensify its communications with investors who base their investment decisions on ecological, social and governance (ESG) issues.

More information at
▶ www.db.com/ir

Extensive internet service

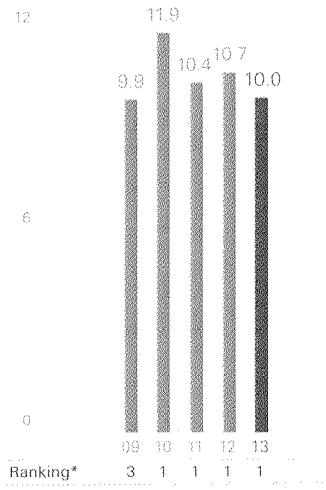
Private investors usually contact the bank via its toll-free shareholder hotline and via the internet. Deutsche Bank's Investor Relations website provides substantial financial information. The bank publishes all announcements and financial reports on the internet and broadcasts all major Investor Relations events, all conference calls and the speeches of the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders can register online to participate in the Annual General Meeting, and they can issue their voting instructions online in advance. The number of invitations to the Annual General Meeting sent by e-mail was around 55,600 in 2013 (2012: 51,700). Sending invitations by e-mail is convenient for the shareholder, helps to reduce costs and protects the environment.

Clients – Corporate Banking & Securities
Efficient use of resources for sustainable growth

In brief

- Business processes optimized, complexity reduced
- Strong momentum in equities trading
- Difficult conditions for fixed income business
- Corporate Finance consolidating market share

2–3
Markets: maintaining our leadership position in global fixed income
Market share in %



* in peer comparison
Source: Greenwich Associates

Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) comprises the Markets and Corporate Finance Business Divisions. The Markets Business Division combines the 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, securitized instruments and commodities. Coverage of institutional clients is provided by the Institutional Client Group, while Research provides analysis of markets, products and trading strategies for clients. The Corporate Finance Business Division is responsible for mergers and acquisitions (M&A) as well as debt and equity advisory and origination. Regional, industry-focused teams ensure the delivery of the entire range of financial products and services to the bank's corporate clients.

CB&S continued to operate under difficult conditions in 2013. While the U.S. economy grew, challenges such as the Cyprus bailout and political uncertainty in countries such as Italy and Greece continued to hamper Europe's recovery, especially in the first half of the year. Uncertainty regarding the U.S. "fiscal cliff" and the potential tapering of the Federal Reserve's quantitative easing program affected investor sentiment in the second half of the year. Furthermore, the investment banking industry was confronted with new regulatory requirements.

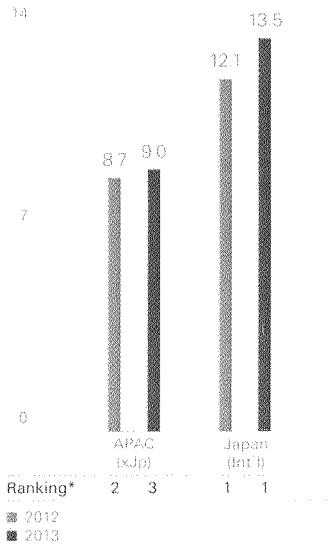
Excerpt from segment reporting (Corporate Banking & Securities[1])

Corporate Banking & Securities recorded income before income taxes of €3.1 billion in 2013 (2012: €2.9 billion). The improvement was driven by the non-recurrence of the impairment on intangible assets recorded in 2012, as well as lower compensation and non-compensation expenses reflecting the continued implementation of OpEx measures, partly offset by lower revenues and higher litigation provisions.

in € m.	2013	2012
Net revenues	13,623	15,448
Total provision for credit losses	190	81
Noninterest expenses	10,353	12,459
Income before income taxes	**3,063**	**2,891**
Return on equity (pre-tax) in %	15	14
Risk-weighted assets	118,689	117,056
Assets	1,111,592	1,464,721

[1] Excerpt from segment reporting. For notes and other detailed information, see Financial Report 2013 (Management Report).

2–4
Markets: extending market leadership in Asia Fixed Income
Market share in %



*in peer comparison
Source: Greenwich Associates

CB&S maintained its position as a world-leading investment bank and fixed income powerhouse in 2013. Amid a challenging revenue environment for the industry, CB&S revenues were down 12% versus the prior year. Income before income taxes (IBIT) came in at €3.1 billion, slightly above the 2012 figure of €2.9 billion. In recognition of its underlying franchise strength, Deutsche Bank won numerous awards in 2013, including Best Investment Bank in Western Europe from both Euromoney and Global Finance and Most Innovative Bank in Western Europe from The Banker.

CB&S made solid progress in implementing Strategy 2015+, continuing to enhance the focus, scale and efficiency of the platform. This strategy is the result of a detailed evaluation of CB&S activities, identifying strengths and challenges of the businesses, while taking into account the economic environment, changing competitive landscape and additional regulatory requirements. The corporate division selectively restructured certain businesses to position itself for the evolving environment. CB&S is now leaner and more efficient, using less balance sheet and risk-weighted assets, with a reduced headcount and lower overall expenses. In 2013, the corporate division enhanced the governance of technology investments and redesigned key trading systems. Moreover, CB&S strengthened the monitoring of business processes. For example, new restrictions were introduced for electronic communication and employee trading.

Markets

In 2013, the Markets Business Division delivered a weaker performance than in the prior year. Revenues were down 16% year on year as difficult trading conditions for Debt Sales & Trading were only partially offset by better performance in Equities Sales & Trading.

In 2013, CB&S completed the organizational integration of Rates, Flow Credit Trading, Foreign Exchange and Global Liquidity Management businesses into the Fixed Income and Currencies business (FIC) in order to increase overall efficiency and leverage technology more effectively. Revenues in this combined unit were lower compared to the prior year, primarily due to difficult trading conditions across most products and markets. Despite a significant reduction in resources and the recalibration of its businesses – CB&S total adjusted assets dropped by 12% – the bank's market position in the FIC business remained robust. For the fourth time in a row, Greenwich Associates ranked Deutsche Bank's global fixed income business first place based on market share (Global Fixed Income Chart 2–3 and U.S. Fixed Income).

15.2%
market share in global foreign exchange trading

In the Foreign Exchange business, the first half of the year saw strong volumes and healthy client demand. The positive development also reflected Deutsche Bank's improved offering and continued investment in the foreign exchange business, including the further development of app-based access to CB&S products and services. In the second half of the year, revenues fell due to ongoing margin compression and lower market volatility. With a market share of 15.2%, Deutsche Bank took first place in Euromoney's foreign exchange market survey for the ninth year in a row, despite the challenging environment.

Building for the future

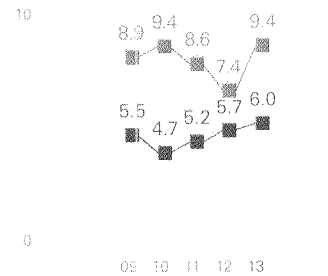
Mohammed Sharaf, Dubai, Group Chief Executive Officer, DP World



»In a changing world, Deutsche Bank has been a true partner. We both actively pursue our passion to deliver long-term sustainable and profitable growth through excellence in customer service and innovation.«

Deutsche Bank's commitment in the MENA region is more than a century old, beginning with the bank's financing of the Baghdad railway.

2–5
Markets: strengthening our position in U.S. equities
Market share in %



The figure on swaps refers to the Americas
Source: Greenwich Associates

Global Liquidity Management (GLM) provides collateralized financing and collateral management services for clients. Revenues in this segment were lower than the prior year due to lower market liquidity and the reduced risk profile following the restructuring of the business.

Core Rates provides clients with a market in interest rate-based financial products, including both flow products and structured solutions. Revenues in this segment were down on 2012 as a result of reduced client volumes, ongoing market uncertainty and weaker liquidity. Deutsche Bank was named Global Flow House (Rates) in the Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2013.

Flow Credit enables clients to meet their investment objectives and manage credit risk by providing liquidity through a range of products across high yield, investment grade and distressed asset classes. In 2013, Flow Credit revenues remained unchanged on the prior year.

The Structured Finance business delivers structured risk and non-flow financing solutions for clients across multiple industries and asset classes. Thanks to its global presence, breadth of products, depth of capabilities and success in executing complex transactions for clients, Deutsche Bank's Structured Finance business is an industry leader. Revenues in the 2013 financial year were in line with the prior year. Deutsche Bank was named Most Innovative Investment Bank for Structured Finance by The Banker.

The Emerging Markets business is a globally integrated platform, dedicated to market making in a full range of emerging market debt products (Debt, CDS, Foreign Exchange and Rates) mainly for clients in Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Revenues in the Emerging Markets Trading business in 2013 were higher than the prior year.

In 2013, CB&S announced a significant scaling back of the Commodities business. In future the bank will focus on financial derivatives and precious metals. The decision was driven by the need to deploy capital more efficiently, reduce the complexity of the business and respond to industry-wide regulatory challenges.

+20%

revenues in our Equity Sales & Trading

In 2013, Equity Sales & Trading revenues were up 20% on the prior year as global equity markets improved on the back of better global macroeconomic conditions. IBIT increased even more as a number of strategic initiatives resulted in a more efficient equities business. Revenues from Cash Equities rose in 2013, reflecting a more positive market sentiment than in the prior year. In line with this development, Equity Derivatives revenues were significantly higher year on year, especially in Asia and

Awards 2013

The Banker
Most Innovative Investment Bank in Foreign Exchange
Most Innovative Investment Bank in Structured Finance

Euromoney
Best Global Flow House
Best Global Commodities House
No. 1 Euromoney FX survey, nine consecutive years

Risk
Bank Risk Manager of the Year

Greenwich Associates
No. 1 in Global Fixed Income
No. 1 in U.S. for Fixed Income

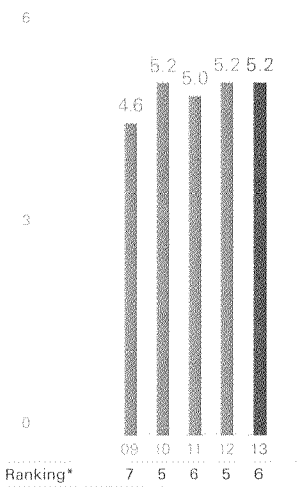
Europe due to increased client activity. Greenwich Associates ranked Deutsche Bank No.1 in Flow Equity Derivatives and Structured OTC Equity/Securitized Products for European Investors.

The Prime Brokerage business delivers innovative multi-asset financing solutions and access to worldwide markets to the world's largest and most sophisticated fund managers. Revenues remained stable, in line with the prior year.

Corporate Finance

Corporate Finance delivered a strong performance in 2013, reflecting improved market conditions and solid franchise momentum. Revenues were 17% higher, with significantly improved overall profitability. The business won three out of the eight top accolades awarded by IFR Magazine, including Best Bond House for the third year in a row.

2–6
Corporate Finance: sustained market share based on fees
Market share in %



* in peer comparison
Source: Dealogic

Global fees in Corporate Finance rose 9% on 2012, reaching their highest level since 2007. This growth was driven by very strong capital markets activity. Equity Capital Markets (ECM) activity increased by 20%, with issue volumes hitting their highest levels in the USA for 13 years. The Leveraged Debt Capital Markets (LDCM) business was very robust with the fee pool reaching a record level.

Deutsche Bank's 2013 market share based on fees remained stable at the record level that was achieved in 2012 (source: Dealogic) Chart 2–6. At the same time, CB&S succeeded in increasing its market share in the ECM and DCM businesses as well as in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region, where it continued to be ranked No.1. The LDCM business had an outstanding year, achieving an impressive No. 2 global ranking in high yield issuance based on fees.

During M&A assignments, in addition to providing advisory services related to the purchase or sale of companies, CB&S also assists clients with managing a variety of transaction-related risks, such as foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risk. M&A lost momentum in 2013, with fewer deals, reduced volume and a smaller fee pool.

Outlook

In 2014 CB&S will remain on track to deliver the 2015+ objectives. CB&S will continue to consolidate its strengths in fixed income flow through ongoing platform integration and investments, while executing on its cost, capital and leverage targets. In geographical terms, the corporate division will continue to streamline the business.

Awards 2013

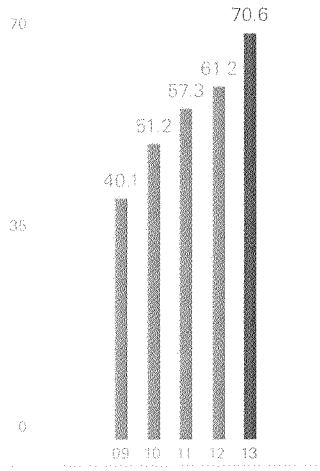
International Financing Review
Bond House of the Year
Loan House of the Year
High-Yield Bond House of the Year

Clients – Global Transaction Banking
Stable performance in all regions

In brief

- Improved business performance, growth in transaction volumes
- Consolidation of home market position
- Expansion in high-growth regions
- Enhancement of cross-divisional cooperation and client coverage

2–7
Growing trade business volumes
Annual average in € bn.



Global Transaction Banking (GTB) provides commercial banking products and services for both corporates and financial institutions, including domestic and cross-border payments, risk mitigation, international trade finance as well as trust, agency, depositary, custody and related services. It comprises the Cash Management, Trade Finance and Trust & Securities Services businesses.

Throughout 2013, the macroeconomic environment was challenging, with persistently low interest rates in core markets and competitive pressure on margins. Furthermore, foreign exchange movements, compared to 2012, adversely impacted GTB's reported results in euro.

Despite the headwinds associated with the challenging market conditions and restructuring costs related to the execution of the 2015+ strategy, business performance improved on 2012. While total GTB revenues only decreased slightly as pressure on revenues in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region was largely offset by growth in Asia Pacific and the Americas, the cost/income ratio dropped significantly. Overall, GTB's income before income taxes, amounting to €1.1 billion, rose compared to the previous year (2012: €0.7 billion). Trade Finance benefitted from strong volumes, offsetting the impact of margin erosion. Trust & Securities Services demonstrated robust performance under these conditions, buoyed by higher transaction volumes. Revenues in Cash Management also benefitted from stronger transaction volumes.

Excerpt from segment reporting (Global Transaction Banking[1])

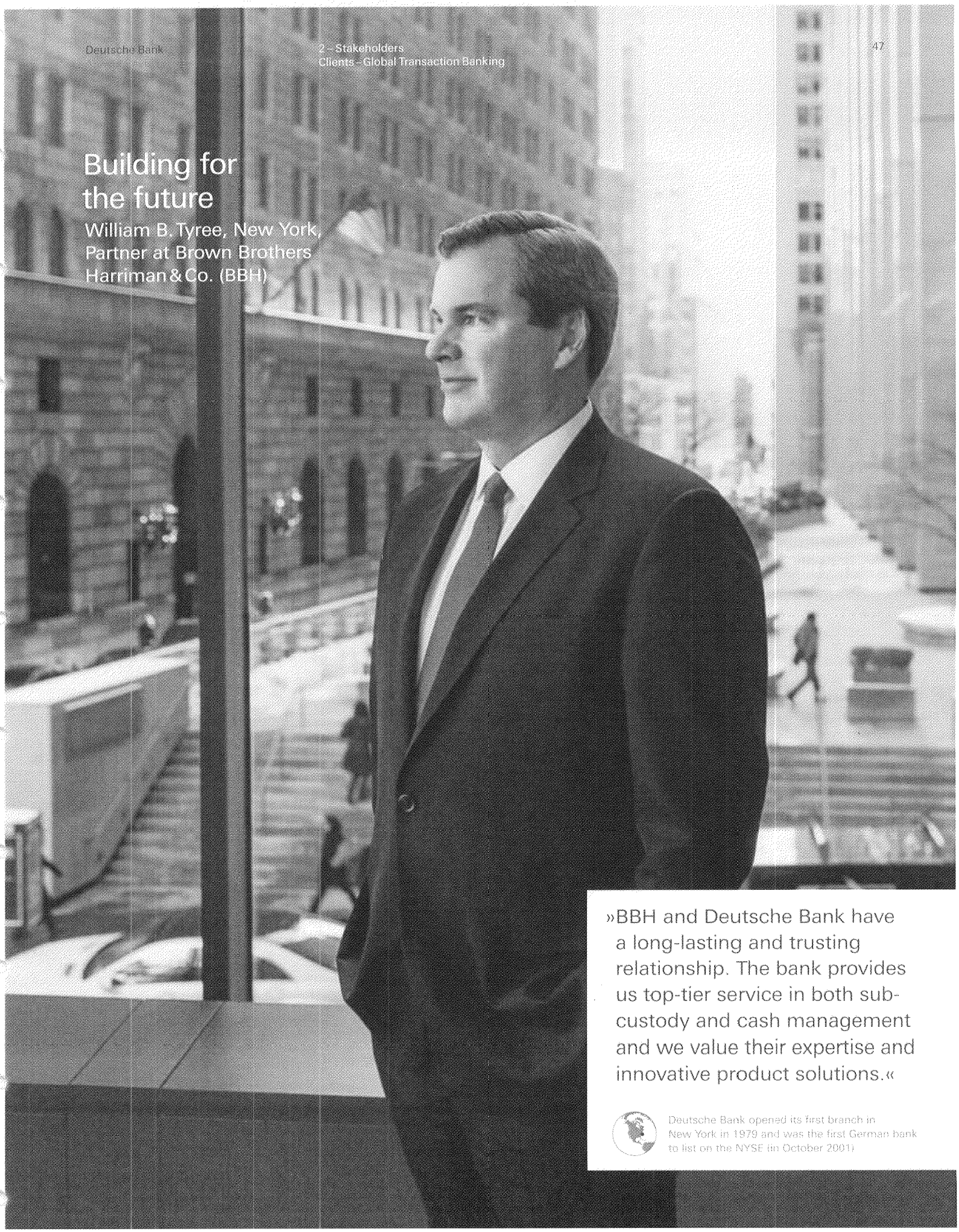
Global Transaction Banking recorded income before income taxes of €1.1 billion in 2013 (2012: €0.7 billion). Net revenues decreased compared to 2012, which included a settlement payment related to the turn-around measures of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands. Provision for credit losses increased, primarily driven by a single client credit event in Trade Finance. Noninterest expenses decreased on 2012, mainly driven by the non-recurrence of a litigation-related charge as well as lower turn-around charges in the Netherlands.

in € m.	2013	2012
Net revenues	4,069	4,200
Total provision for credit losses	315	208
Noninterest expenses	2,648	3,326
Income before income taxes	1,107	665
Return on equity (pre-tax) in %	22	16
Risk-weighted assets	36,811	34,976
Assets	97,240	87,997

[1] Excerpt from segment reporting. For notes and other detailed information, see Financial Report 2013 (Management Report).

Building for the future

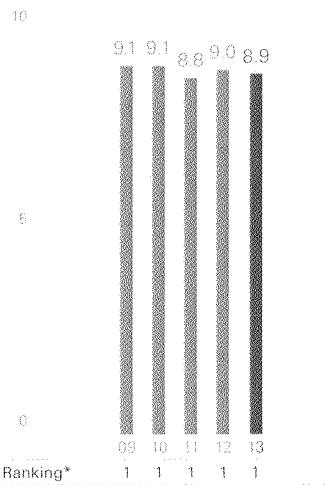
William B. Tyree, New York, Partner at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (BBH)



»BBH and Deutsche Bank have a long-lasting and trusting relationship. The bank provides us top-tier service in both sub-custody and cash management and we value their expertise and innovative product solutions.«

Deutsche Bank opened its first branch in New York in 1979 and was the first German bank to list on the NYSE (in October 2001).

2–8
Leader in euro clearing
Market share in %



* in peer comparison
Source: European Central Bank, December 2013, based on euro payments through "Target 2" and EBA /EURO 1"

New products in Chinese
renminbi

GTB's strategy remained focused on target client groups, products and geographies. Its strategic priorities include strengthening relationships with existing clients and acquiring new clients, investing in solutions and operational excellence, continuing to optimize its business portfolio and global footprint, identifying and achieving synergies from closer collaboration with other business divisions, as well as continued strict cost, risk and capital discipline.

In 2013, GTB adapted its business model, also to align with the difficult external conditions. For example, GTB is continuously expanding its cooperation with other divisions of the bank to serve clients more effectively. In this context, the division further strengthened its partnership with Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S). For its corporate clients, GTB intensified its collaboration with the Capital Market and Treasury Solutions (CMTS) team. In Germany, GTB successfully set up a joint venture with Private & Business Clients (PBC) to combine GTB's extensive product expertise and international reach with PBC's advisory capabilities and sales power, thereby increasing coverage of medium-sized companies (see page 56). Together with DeAWM, GTB also optimized its front office capabilities.

Solid business development across the world

GTB's global business, which operates in 47 countries and serves clients in 190 locations and jurisdictions, continued to focus on expanding its franchise in high-growth regions while consolidating its position in its home market.

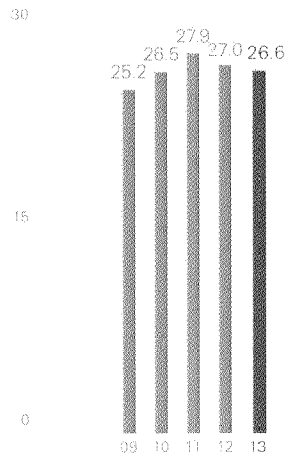
In the EMEA region, the ongoing drive to turn around GTB's business in the Netherlands gathered momentum in 2013. In North and South America, revenues and profitability rose and major mandates were secured with target clients across the region. In addition to business growth in the USA, GTB expanded its presence in Latin America notably, in Brazil and Mexico.

Despite slower growth in parts of the Asia Pacific region, GTB succeeded in expanding its physical presence in key markets such as China and India. It also broadened its client offering in Chinese renminbi, reflecting the growing importance of the currency. GTB increased its strategic focus on those countries that are part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in order to diversify revenue streams.

Client support in a changing regulatory environment

GTB provided intensive support to its clients on the transition to the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) and the use of the second generation of the TARGET gross settlement system (TS2). In addition, GTB also advised its clients on regulatory challenges, such as Basel 2 and 3, and rules under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD).

2–9
Significant market share in trade finance
Annual average in %



Source: SWIFT, export letters of credit Germany

Cash Management: excellent position in clearing

GTB's Cash Management for Financial Institutions (CMFI) is the world's largest clearer of euro cash payments and a leading U.S. dollar cash clearer. Moreover, CMFI is one of the few global cash management providers for financial institutions that provide cross-currency payment products such as FX4Cash.

In 2013, CMFI maintained its dominant position in euro clearing for institutional clients Chart 2–8 and remained one of the key players in EMEA and the market leader in Germany. CMFI has expanded its presence in the U.S. dollar market and maintained its position as one of the top six U.S. dollar clearers.

Cash Management Corporates (CMC) offers a range of solutions for clients to optimize their treasury and payment businesses and improve cash flow. In 2013, CMC acquired new corporate clients and focused investments on higher margin products. Cash Management received numerous client mandates in 2013. Payment volumes via the international clearing system, the Automated Clearing House (ACH), rose by about 37%.

Trade Finance: leading position in key markets

In 2013, the Trade Finance business gained momentum in EMEA, the Americas and Asia Pacific, with a focus on consolidating its leadership position in key markets such as Brazil, Russia, India and China. Moreover, the unit continued to invest in people and business platforms to grow in under-represented target markets.

Trade Finance closed a number of landmark deals across all product lines and regions in 2013, including in emerging markets, with a special emphasis on financial supply chain business.

Trust & Securities Services: enhanced operational performance

Trust & Securities (TSS) offers various administrative securities services. The business comprises Direct Securities Services (DSS), Trust & Agency Services (TAS), and Global Equity Services (GES).

In 2013, transaction volumes and assets under custody of DSS, which includes domestic custody business, agency securities lending and fund services, rose significantly. The unit strengthened its position in emerging Asia Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America while continuing to grow market share in Europe. Moreover, client and market recognition was high, underlined by numerous awards. TSS's agency securities lending business gained market share and was top rated in Global Custodian's securities lending survey.

Furthermore, the TAS business focusing on corporate trust and administration maintained its leading position as trustee for U.S. asset and mortgage-backed securities as well as other debt instruments.

The GES business comprises depositary receipts and post-IPO services. The business continued to gain significant market share globally with a focus on developing its presence in Asia Pacific.

190

GTB locations in 47 countries in 2013

Outlook

With attractive returns, GTB is a stable pillar of the Deutsche Bank Group. The division will continue to pursue consistent cost and risk management and the efficient use of capital. GTB aims to maintain growth and revenue momentum in 2014 while delivering on key strategic priorities across all businesses.

The business continues to focus on strengthening its client relationships in mature markets as well as driving additional growth in selected emerging markets. The cooperation with other areas of the bank is continuously being expanded to ensure a wider range of clients can benefit from GTB's products and services.

Awards 2013

Treasury Management International
Global Bank of the Year, Cash Management and Best Bank for Risk Management

The Banker
Most Innovative Transaction Bank from Europe

Euromoney
Cash Management Survey – No.1 Cash Manager in Germany and Western Europe (Nonfinancial Institutions) and No. 1 Euro and Dollar Institutional Cash Management Provider in Europe and North America

Asian Banker
Best Depositary Receipt Bank Asia Pacific

Trade Finance Awards for Excellence
Best Trade Bank in Western Europe

Finetrix
Distinguished Provider in Transaction Banking

Greenwich Associates
European and Asian Quality Leader in Large Corporate Cash Management as well as for Germany, Italy, China and Singapore

Clients – Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management
Preserving and increasing wealth

In brief

- Financial performance confirms DeAWM's strategy
- Efficiency and innovation for sustainable growth
- All product and business capabilities combined

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM) integrates all of Deutsche Bank's asset management and wealth management businesses with its passive investment and third-party alternative asset management businesses. Following restructuring in 2012, DeAWM took on a new name in 2013.

DeAWM helps individuals and institutions worldwide to preserve and increase their wealth, offering traditional and alternative investments across all major asset classes. It also provides tailored wealth management solutions and private banking services to high net worth clients and family offices.

Operating results doubled to

€1.2 billion

DeAWM operates in a highly competitive environment and faces continued volatility in financial markets and a weakening of industry margins. Despite the challenging environment, DeAWM's adjusted income before income taxes (IBIT) came to €1.2 billion in 2013, or double the €0.6 billion figure in 2012. IBIT increased even more strongly and reached €0.8 billion in 2013. This robust performance was attributable to both higher revenues, driven by the Alternatives and Active Investment businesses, and reduced costs as a result of the continued execution of the OpEx program. It also reflects the solid foundation for sustainable growth DeAWM has put in place. Globally, DeAWM had net asset outflows of €11.8 billion. This is a result of DeAWM's aim of reducing low revenue margin products. Overall, this led to an increase in gross margin from 44 bps to 45 bps and overall net revenue growth. The number of Wealth Management clients decreased to 65,700 in 2013 (2012: 71,300) as DeAWM refocused its business activities on the higher Wealth Management segment.

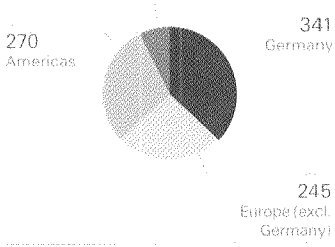
Excerpt from segment reporting (Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management[1])

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management recorded income before income taxes of €782 million in 2013 (2012: €154 million). Net revenues were up by 6% versus 2012, benefitting from the increase in equity and bond markets. Noninterest expenses were €3.9 billion, an improvement of €368 million compared to 2012, mainly due to headcount reductions related to OpEx in 2013 as well as Scudder and IT related impairments in 2012. Invested assets were €923 billion as of December 31, 2013, an increase of €3 billion versus 2012, mainly driven by market appreciation, partly offset by foreign currency effects, outflows and other movements.

in € m.	2013	2012
Net revenues	4,735	4,470
Total provision for credit losses	23	18
Noninterest expenses	3,929	4,297
Income before income taxes	782	154
Return on equity (pre-tax) in %	13	3
Risk-weighted assets	12,553	12,429
Assets	72,613	78,103

[1] Excerpt from segment reporting. For notes and other detailed information, see Financial Report 2013 (Management Report).

2 – 10
Regional split of invested assets
Total of €923 bn at year-end 2013



Figures rounded

Assets under management in 4 and 5-star (Morningstar) rated funds increased by 12% to €68.4 billion in 2013. In addition, DeAWM earned numerous awards, for example, an "AAA" rating for the third year in a row from Scope Analysis as the Best Asset Management Company in Germany for Real Estate Funds. Deutsche Bank was the only company to receive an "AAA" rating in 2013.

Foundation for sustainable growth

DeAWM's strategy concentrates on harnessing the power of the integrated platform to deliver client focus, efficiency, innovation and performance. The division's strategic initiatives aim to deliver solid results as the basis for reaching its IBIT target for its operating business of approximately €1.7 billion in 2015, and to set the foundation for sustainable growth. In 2013, DeAWM made substantial progress in implementing its strategy.

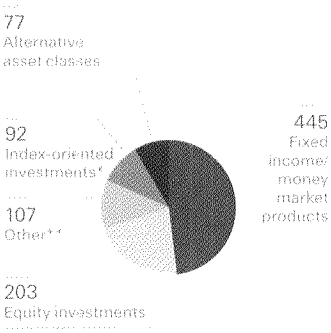
To better serve DeAWM's clients, the division integrated the coverage teams to provide a single point of access to the global capabilities of DeAWM and the other divisions of Deutsche Bank. The Global Client Group delivers DeAWM's full range of investment products and solutions to institutional clients and retail distribution partners, while the regional Wealth Management teams provide customized advice and investment solutions to a high net worth and ultra high net worth clientele.

In 2013, DeAWM organized its investment capabilities along six business lines: Loans & Deposits, Wealth Management Products, Active Investments, Passive Investments, Alternative Real Assets and Alternative Fund Solutions. Together with DeAWM's investment experts, the global Chief Investment Office develops a house view for investment strategies that allows DeAWM to build on the division's combined expertise in all six business lines on behalf of its clients. DeAWM leverages global capabilities across a wide investment spectrum, ranging from equities, fixed income, multi-asset and alternatives (including real estate, infrastructure, private equity and hedge funds) to products and solutions across mutual and private funds, exchange-traded products and separately managed accounts.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management



2 – 11
Product mix by invested assets
Total of €923 bn. at year-end 2013



Figures rounded
* Exchange-traded funds, certificates, etc
** Including multi-asset funds, forex products and other specialty funds/products

▶ More information on page 66

Efficiency and innovation

DeAWM made substantial investments in its IT platform in 2013 and is in the process of implementing a comprehensive technology solution for its asset management investment platform. This will provide DeAWM with a state-of-the-art IT infrastructure ideally suited to its investment processes, and also reduce costs and complexity.

In 2013, DeAWM brought to market the first exchange-traded fund (ETF) to give U.S. investors direct access to China's domestic A-share market trading in renminbi. The division also expanded its offering of "physical replication" ETFs (i.e. using direct index replication instead of derivatives). In December, DeAWM announced plans to switch another 18 ETFs to physical replication, which will position the division as Europe's second-largest provider of direct replication ETFs, with total assets under management of some €9.5 billion.

DeAWM also established a Solutions and Trading Group that coordinates the cooperation between product development and distribution teams. This facilitates the creation of high quality products and solutions aligned to client needs. The group is also responsible for a disciplined product selection process for the Wealth Management business.

To broaden DeAWM's range of sustainable investment products, the unit established a centralized team that focuses on the environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects of investing. DeAWM expects client demand for ESG investments to rise in the future. In 2013, the division expanded its range of solutions by integrating the Cash Return on Capital Invested (CROCI) approach, a value-based investment process from CB&S.

Cooperation across corporate divisions

As part of its Wealth Management offering, DeAWM established Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office in mid-2013 by combining two previously separate family offices. The merger of Oppenheim Vermögenstreuhand GmbH and Wilhelm von Finck Deutsche Family Office AG, both part of Deutsche Bank Group, created the largest family office in Germany and a new leader in the family wealth sector. Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office provides a comprehensive service for diversified international portfolios, spanning wealth planning, asset management, real estate consultancy as well as reporting and controlling.

For ultra high net worth clients, DeAWM set up Key Client Partners advisory centers around the globe. They give professional investors seamless access to cross-asset class and cross-border investment opportunities and financing solutions – delivered by DeAWM, the bank's Corporate Banking & Securities, Global Transaction Banking and Private & Business Clients divisions or third-party providers. Cross-divisional collaboration to ensure that clients receive the best possible service is a top priority of the DeAWM strategy.

Global presence and capabilities for clients

In 2013, DeAWM reviewed its geographical presence around the globe with the aim of focusing on core activities and reducing complexity and costs. DeAWM continued to focus on its home market, Germany, and on European markets. Furthermore, the division concentrated on ultra high net worth and institutional clients in North America and on select emerging markets in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, where the unit's investment and advisory capabilities are well suited to meeting local client needs. DeAWM will be discontinuing its asset management activities in Russia.

Outlook

Looking ahead, DeAWM will build on its global capabilities to deliver first-class asset and wealth management products and services to clients. In the asset management market, DeAWM plans to expand its range of high quality investment products and customized solutions, including passive, liquid alternative asset and real asset investment strategies. In the wealth management market, the division plans to strengthen its leading position in the German home market. Furthermore, DeAWM will continue to offer differentiated regional products and global expertise to clients in the Asia Pacific region and the Americas, as well as in the emerging markets of Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Through cooperation with CB&S, the division will further expand its services to ultra high net worth clients worldwide.

€ 923 billion
in assets under management in DeAWM 2013

Awards 2013

Reactions
Best Insurance Asset Manager globally for the sixth year in a row

Risk Management
Hedge Fund Derivatives House of the Year for the fifth consecutive year

Risk Management
Best New Emerging Market ETF Provider and Best ETF Structuring and Distribution House

Euromoney
Best Private Bank in Germany

Scope Analysis
Best Asset Management Company for real estate funds

Clients – Private & Business Clients
A strong leader in the private clients business

In brief

- Home market leadership, profitable growth in Europe and Asia
- Launch of Private & Commercial Banking Business Division
- Postbank integration well on track

over
2,700
PBC branches
in European countries and India

Private & Business Clients (PBC) provides banking and other financial services to private customers, self-employed clients as well as small and medium-sized businesses in Germany and internationally. PBC's product range includes payment and current account services, investment management and retirement planning, securities as well as deposits and loans. As the leading private retail bank in Deutsche Bank's home market, PBC provides services to more than 23 million clients in Germany and five million clients abroad. PBC has over 2,700 branches in Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Poland and India. The corporate division complements its own branch-based sales networks with mobile sales advisors as well as direct channels. In addition, PBC maintains its cooperation partnerships with companies such as Deutsche Post DHL, Deutsche Vermögensberatung AG (DVAG) as well as the Spanish and Italian postal services. In China, PBC holds a 19.99% stake in Hua Xia Bank, as its second largest shareholder.

In a difficult market environment, PBC delivered a stable operating performance. Low interest rates and muted client investment activity in Germany remained challenging, while the lending environment was favorable with credit losses below previous years. European markets in which PBC operates outside of Germany were marked by reduced credit activity. However, business in investment products increased.

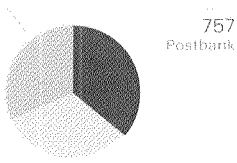
Excerpt from segment reporting (Private & Business Clients[1])

Private & Business Clients recorded income before income taxes of €1.6 billion in 2013 (2012: €1.5 billion). Net revenues increased slightly by €10 million versus 2012. Provision for credit losses was down 8%, reflecting an improved portfolio quality and credit environment in Germany. Noninterest expenses were €7.3 billion, an increase of €52 million versus the prior year. This included higher costs-to-achieve related to the Postbank integration and to OpEx and savings from the realization of synergies in connection with Postbank. Invested assets were down by €11 billion, mainly driven by net outflows, mostly in deposits.

in € m.	2013	2012
Net revenues	9,550	9,540
Total provision for credit losses	719	781
Noninterest expenses	7,276	7,224
Income before income taxes	1,555	1,519
Return on equity (pre-tax) in %	11	12
Risk-weighted assets	73,001	72,695
Assets	265,359	282,427

[1] Excerpt from segment reporting. For notes and other detailed information, see Financial Report 2013 (Management Report).

2 – 12
Well balanced income before income taxes* by business division
Total of €2,107 million at year-end 2013



* Income before income taxes excluding costs-to-achieve
Figures rounded

In 2013, PBC generated income before income taxes (IBIT) of €1.6 billion (2012: €1.5 billion). Adjusted for investment costs as part of the Postbank integration and the cross-divisional Operational Excellence Program, IBIT amounted to €2.1 billion. Chart 2 – 12 Net revenues increased slightly by €10 million compared to 2012. Higher revenues from credit products as well as investment and insurance products were offset by lower revenues from deposits, as a result of the ongoing low interest rate environment. Provisions for credit losses were down, primarily in Private & Commercial Banking and Postbank, reflecting an improved portfolio quality and credit environment in Germany.

"PBC Powerhouse": a well-diversified business model

PBC's strategy combines a strong home market leadership position with a focused advisory presence in selected European and Asian markets. PBC businesses increasingly share a common services and IT platform, enabling economies of scale. In its home market, Germany, PBC strengthened its franchise with the launch of Private & Commercial Banking and progressed with the integration of Postbank.

Private & Commercial Banking

The Private & Commercial Banking (PCB) Business Division combines all of PBC's activities in the bank's home market under the main brand Deutsche Bank. In 2013, the division integrated Deutsche Bank's German business with medium-sized companies into its existing Advisory Banking Germany business. This joint venture between Private & Business Clients and Global Transaction Banking is part of Private & Commercial Banking. Via this cooperation and by implementing an enhanced coverage model the new business division aims to increase its market share.

Private and small business clients previously covered by Advisory Banking Germany can now take advantage of improved advisory quality and an enhanced service, including trade finance products as well as cash and risk management solutions. Furthermore, they benefit from access to Deutsche Bank's global product expertise through closer cooperation with product experts in Global Transaction Banking (GTB) and Corporate Treasury Sales (CTS). The former German mid-cap clients, in turn, now have improved access to a dense local branch network with dedicated advisory services.

PBC Powerhouse



Building for the future

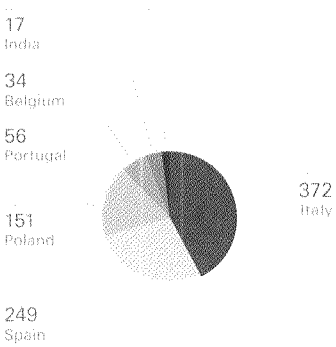
Goedele Matthyssen, Hornow, business client



»It's not just our figures that count at my bank but also the people behind our company. The bank's trust has really encouraged us to pursue our expansion plans.«

The launch of Private & Commercial Banking marks a new era in strengthening Deutsche Bank's operations in its home market.

2 – 13
Branch presence in Advisory Banking International
Total of 879 branches at year-end 2013



Personal advisory remains the key element of PBC's relationship approach. PBC has invested significantly in the modernization of its branches and an innovative new branch concept, generating a very positive public response. In this context, the bank received an Iconic Award 2013 by the German Design Council ("Rat für Formgebung") and was named Branch of the Year by the specialist magazine geldinstitute. In addition, PCB invested in its multi-channel distribution. The bank's mobile applications and the online broker maxblue were significantly enhanced and upgraded. Furthermore, they are now available on a broader range of devices. This has also been well received by the public and won the bank several awards (e.g. Top Online Broker from Handelsblatt).

Advisory Banking International

Advisory Banking International comprises all of PBC's activities in Europe (excluding Germany) and Asia. In 2013, the unit was successful in both regions and expanded its business operations, especially in Italy, where 18 new branches were opened. Chart 2 – 13 PBC operated profitably in all countries despite the difficult market environment. PBC's strategy focuses on key market niches, where it offers advisory banking to affluent private and business clients. PBC provides trust-based advisory relationships to its clients, who can select from a comprehensive range of financial solutions suited to their needs.

In 2013, PBC was able to realize higher lending margins and successfully enhanced portfolio quality compared to the market average. Moreover, the division further optimized local refinancing in Italy, Spain and Portugal and strengthened its investment and insurance products business. Through its strategic cooperation with and stake in Hua Xia Bank, PBC participated in the Chinese bank's strong growth and profitability.

Postbank

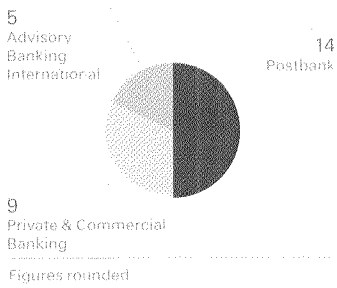
The Postbank Business Division comprises consumer banking business under the Postbank brand name as well as DSL Bank, BHW Bausparkasse and norisbank. With 14 million private and business clients Chart 2 – 16 and 5.2 million current accounts, Postbank continued to be a consumer banking leader in Germany.

Online sales

close to 35%
for personal loans

The overall positive business development is the result of Postbank reinforcing its business model and extending the successful cooperation with Deutsche Post DHL. One of the many benefits this brings is a strong and steady flow of existing and prospective clients into the bank's branches. The extended collaboration between the building societies BHW and Deutsche Bank Bauspar AG improved the bank's market presence in the home loans and savings business. While all distribution channels contributed to Postbank's performance, the business division significantly enhanced its online banking services in 2013. Nearly 35% of Postbank's personal loan sales are now carried out online and almost 20% of the new current accounts are opened online. This resulted in several awards, e.g. Best Online Bank from Chip magazine and Best Online Banking from Focus Money.

2 – 14
Clients by business division
Total of 28 million at year-end 2013



Figures rounded

In 2013, the division was able to realize revenue and cost synergies thanks to the ongoing integration of Postbank into PBC. In this connection, substantial progress was made in building a new joint services and IT platform for PBC under the name Magellan. Magellan combines a well-architected and highly efficient core banking IT platform, a simplified and standardized product and service portfolio with a focus on customer needs, innovative and easy-to-use front ends and multi-channel interfaces, and optimized, standardized end-to-end processes.

Thanks to Magellan, in 2013 PBC made its client processes faster and redesigned its online banking. With the new mobile platform, the division implemented an innovative digital banking facility for its clients, enhancing the functionality of applications (e.g. the Deutsche Bank app for different mobile devices, photo transactions, and an electronic mailbox). Furthermore, PBC laid the foundation for the integration of all service entities under one umbrella in PBC Banking Services GmbH.

Priorities

Through its Powerhouse strategy, PBC aspires to be among Europe's leading retail banks. It will also continue to pursue its strategy as the home market leader among German private banks. PBC covers advisory banking needs with Private & Commercial Banking under the main brand Deutsche Bank and consumer banking demand with the Postbank franchise. Furthermore, PBC continues to strengthen Advisory Banking International by focusing on profitable business activities in Europe and realizing growth opportunities in Asia. A joint service and IT platform as well as harmonized end-to-end processes will help to reduce costs.

PBC wants to increase revenues in a challenging environment, while focusing on selected low-risk lending activities in Germany, expanding its investments and insurance business in Advisory Banking and growing selectively in Europe. In Private & Commercial Banking, the division aims to raise profitability. Further goals include improving client proximity and enhancing cross-divisional collaboration. The Postbank division plans to increase the focus on core activities, and thus to achieve an improved business alignment and cost reductions by streamlining the organization. In the European market, PBC International will continue to work on improving efficiency in 2014, moving towards a common European platform aligned to Magellan Germany. In addition, PBC is further developing its business model to become a more client-centric, multi-channel advisory bank. PBC will continue to support the partnership with Hua Xia Bank and strive to achieve targets in India, further building on PBC's success in Asia.

PBC is working towards its ambitious objective of generating income before income taxes of about €3 billion once key benefits from Postbank's integration are achieved.

Awards 2013

Handelsblatt
Best Client Advisory Service
Top Online Broker (maxblue)

n-tv
Best Loan for Renovations

Rat für Formgebung
Iconic Award 2013 – Interior Winner
German Design Award – Special Mention
(Architecture & Interior Design)

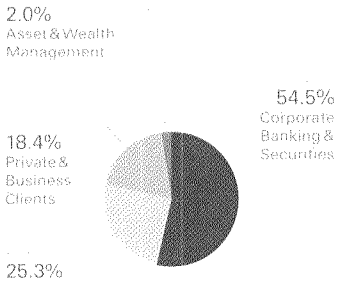
geldinstitute
Geschäftsstelle des Jahres (Branch of the Year)

Non-Core Operations Unit
Good progress made in reducing risk

In brief

- Large-scale reduction of non-strategic assets
- Capital released for core business
- Impairments and litigation-related charges impact results

2 – 15
Total assets (adjusted)*
Total of €55 bn. at year-end 2013



* Total assets according to IFRS adjusted for netting of derivatives and certain other components.
According to business areas assets were transferred from in 2012
Figures rounded

The purpose of the Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) is to free up capital and protect shareholder value by reducing risks from non-core assets and business activities. The NCOU is a key element of Strategy 2015+, as providing transparency as well as strict capital and balance sheet management are critical to Deutsche Bank's success in a continually evolving regulatory environment.

The NCOU was formed in the fourth quarter of 2012 with an initial risk-weighted asset (RWA, pro-forma Basel 3) equivalent of €141 billion and total adjusted assets (TAAs) of €120 billion. The NCOU's portfolio comprises activities that are non-core to Deutsche Bank's strategy, for example assets materially affected by business, legal or regulatory changes.

The NCOU's strategic focus is on reducing capital demand to strengthen the Bank's capital ratio through the divestment of non-core assets. Furthermore, reducing the balance sheet as defined under the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) assists Deutsche Bank in meeting its leverage ratio targets.

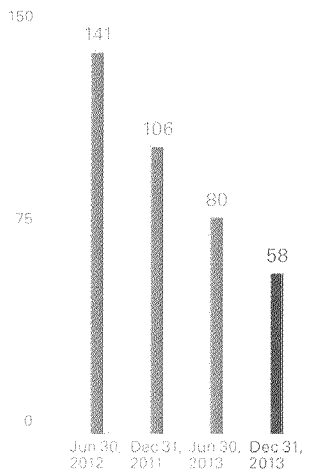
Excerpt from segment reporting (Non-Core Operations Unit[1])

The Non-Core Operations Unit recorded a loss before income taxes of €3.3 billion in 2013 (2012: loss of €2.9 billion). Net revenues decreased 18% in comparison to 2012 driven by lower portfolio revenues due to asset reductions. The provision for credit losses increased 29%, mainly due to specific credit events across portfolios including exposure to European commercial real estate. Noninterest expenses increased by €47 million, or 1%, compared to 2012. The movement includes higher litigation-related costs offset by the non-recurrence of the impairment of intangible assets of €421 million reported in the prior year.

in € m.	2013	2012
Net revenues	867	1,054
Total provision for credit losses	818	634
Noninterest expenses	3,358	3,312
Income before income taxes	(3,306)	(2,923)
Risk-weighted assets	48,483	80,317
Assets	54,224	97,451

[1] Excerpt from segment reporting. For notes and other detailed information, see Financial Report 2013 (Management Report).

2–16
Accelerated de-risking
Risk-weighted asset equivalents in € bn.*



* Risk-weighted assets plus equivalents of capital deduction items; based on CRD IV

Operating successfully in volatile markets

In 2013, the NCOU successfully accelerated de-risking despite increased market volatility. The NCOU achieved a reduction of €40 billion (–42% versus the year-end 2012) in TAAs and of €48 billion (–45%) in the CRD IV RWA equivalent Chart 2–16, well in excess of the €80 billion target for CRD IV RWAs and TAAs for 2013. This generated a regulatory capital accretion of approximately €3.8 billion on a pre-tax basis excluding litigation-related costs, equivalent to an 88-basis-point Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio benefit. As of December 31, 2013, TAAs stood at €55 billion Chart 2–15 with associated CRD IV RWAs of €58 billion.

The NCOU identified the positions with less favorable capital and risk return profiles and prioritized their disposal. Significant disposals of wholesale assets in the former CB&S business were supplemented by the winding down of credit derivative protection in the monoline portfolio and the sale of underlying bonds. The program also targeted Postbank's legacy investment portfolio, including its structured credit portfolio, sovereign and corporate bond exposures in European countries strongly affected by the financial crisis, and two separate commercial real estate entities holding loan investment portfolios in the USA and UK.

The NCOU's asset de-risking generated an aggregate net gain. Although the NCOU's activities in 2013 were capital accretive, the financial performance of the division also reflected significant provisions, impairments and mark-to-market adjustments taken across the portfolios. Additionally, non-interest expenses were significantly impacted by litigation-related charges amounting to €1.3 billion. Overall, this resulted in a loss of €3.3 billion in 2013.

Furthermore, Deutsche Bank reached a settlement in 2013 with the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), the regulator and conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which resolves all past and future claims in connection with Deutsche Bank's single largest residential mortgage-related litigation case. This charge was reflected in the NCOU's financial results for the fourth quarter of 2013.

Disposal governance

The NCOU operates under clearly defined, and strictly adhered to, divestment rules. The objective of the NCOU is to de-risk assets by carrying out a broad array of transactions across all asset classes. It reduces the balance sheet through disposals to third-party investors. As part of this process, the NCOU aims to find optimal de-risking solutions for unwinding complex structures by working with multiple parties including other dealers, investors and financial institutions.

Outlook

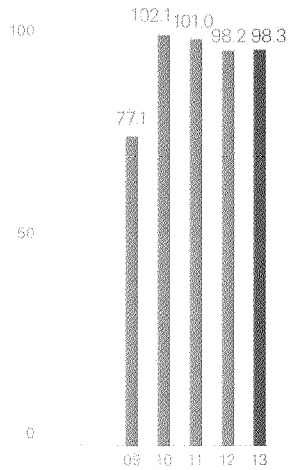
The Non-Core Operations Unit is expected to make a continued contribution to the process of enhancing the bank's capital creation and deleveraging. Challenges remain for the successful execution of the de-risking strategy, including changes in the economic environment and market conditions, which may make the associated timeline for de-risking activities less certain.

Staff
Diverse, talented and motivated

In brief

- Number of staff remains broadly stable
- More women working in management
- Changed compensation philosophy implemented

2 – 17
Staff numbers
In thousands at year end*



* Full-time equivalents

As one of the leading global universal banks, Deutsche Bank sees its staff as its main asset. The bank seeks to strengthen its position as an employer of choice and strives to create a culture that aligns risks and rewards, attracts and develops talented individuals, fosters teamwork and partnership, and is sensitive to the society in which it operates. To reach this goal, Deutsche Bank focuses on strategic human resource initiatives, among them diversity, leadership and talent management, recruiting and the redesign of reward structures.

In 2013, the number of (full-time) staff employed by Deutsche Bank Group increased marginally to 98,300 (2012: 98,200). Chart 2 – 17 Adjusted for businesses acquired and sold, the number of full-time equivalent staff decreased by 877. The regional structure of Deutsche Bank's workforce changed only slightly. The percentage of the bank's workforce employed in Germany stood at 47.2% at the end of 2013 (2012: 47.1%). Chart 2 – 19

Advantages of diversity

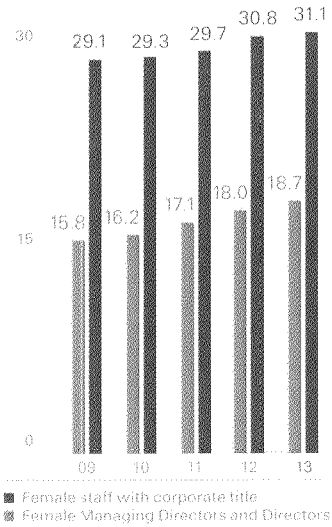
The diversity of Deutsche Bank's workforce is a business imperative as it enables the bank to maximize team performance, foster innovation, and strengthen partnership and collaboration both internally and with clients. For years, Deutsche Bank has been cultivating a culture that embraces diversity and inclusion, regardless of age, culture, disability, gender, race, sexual orientation and religion. To achieve sustainable progress, the bank launched a new diversity strategy in 2013, based on the following five key elements: increasing leadership and accountability, delivering transparency, establishing a governance structure, setting global standards for diversity and inclusion, and enhancing communication with stakeholders.

Deutsche Bank has made a voluntary commitment, subject to applicable laws worldwide, to increase the percentage of women at the Managing Director and Director levels to 25% by the end of 2018. The bank increased this percentage to 18.7% by the end of 2013. Overall, the percentage of women with corporate titles rose to 31.1% Chart 2 – 18 of all employees in this group at the end of 2013. Deutsche Bank's target is to achieve 35% by the end of 2018. Through its "Women on Boards" initiative, the bank clearly increased the female membership on its subsidiaries' supervisory boards and regional advisory boards.

25%

is our objective for the ratio of women at the Managing Director and Director levels by 2018

2–18
Increased ratio of women in management positions
In % at year end



To ensure better representation of senior female talent in succession planning, Deutsche Bank supports their development through its award winning ATLAS (Accomplished Top Leaders Advancement Strategy) program as well as the Women Global Leaders program at INSEAD Business School. In 2013, the ATLAS program was run for the third time and the Women Global Leaders program for the fourth time. More than 50% of the participants are now in positions with new or greater responsibilities.

Successful talent recruiting

International competition for future top talent has increased in recent years. Implementing the right resourcing strategy to position Deutsche Bank in this market and attract qualified individuals is therefore highly important. Talent acquisition plays a key role in optimizing the bank's locations, driving cultural change and thus contributing to Deutsche Bank's business success.

In 2013, Deutsche Bank hired 1,196 junior, highly qualified people around the world. 501 university graduates were inducted into the bank's Graduate Training Program (GTP), and additional young people were hired as part of the expansion of Deutsche Bank's service centers in the USA, UK and India. The shifting of business activities also led to the recruitment of university graduates and entry-level staff for such service centers. Furthermore, the bank set up or expanded technology centers in Moscow, Bucharest and Cary (North Carolina, USA) as well as integrated service centers in Jacksonville (Florida, USA), Birmingham (UK) and Manila (Philippines).

As a matter of course, Deutsche Bank continued its highly successful vocational training program in Germany and employed a total of 1,849 apprentices in 2013.

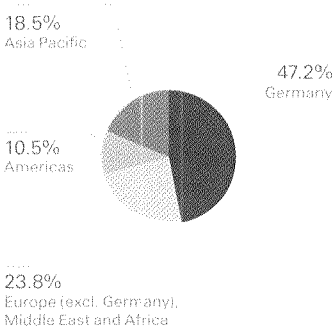
The bank also encouraged the internal mobility of staff and enabled talent to move within and across divisions. Over 3,000 open roles were filled internally with the help of the employee career portal.

1,849
apprentices were employed by Deutsche Bank in 2013

Pool of future leaders

A Group-wide approach to the bank's senior talent management is crucial to building a strong pipeline of future leaders who can advance performance, growth and cultural change at the bank over the long-term. For this purpose, the Senior Leader People Committee, chaired by the Co-CEOs Anshu Jain and Jürgen Fitschen, was formed in 2013 to steer and govern Group-wide strategic talent management. Senior appointments are now centrally coordinated to ensure that the most qualified, highly talented people from across the bank are rapidly identified for key open positions. Since the process was launched in April 2013, appointments have been completed for 21 of the 28 available senior management posts.

2 – 19
Regional deployment of staff
In % at year-end 2013*



* Full-time equivalents

Please refer to the Financial Report 2013, pages 226 ff.

New compensation rules

Since the financial crisis, the public has taken a critical view of banks' compensation practices. The bank is working to improve this image. Redesigning the bank's compensation and benefit schemes form an important part of the bank's strategic human resources initiatives. Deutsche Bank is constantly refining its reward structures for the future, in line with national regulations and Strategy 2015+.

In 2013, the Independent Compensation Review Panel completed its work of comparing compensation systems with best practices in the banking sector and examining the systems in light of current and expected regulatory requirements. For a sustainable and transparent compensation system, the Independent Compensation Review Panel recommended that Deutsche Bank introduce selected core principles to facilitate the process of deciding on specific compensation, governance and disclosure procedures. The bank is currently implementing these recommendations.

The bank continues to view variable compensation as an important tool to reward, incentivize and retain talented employees. Deferring a significant percentage of variable compensation awarded to senior employees provides an appropriate method for aligning compensation with the long-term success of Deutsche Bank. It is important that variable compensation is appropriately structured and, to that end, a number of improvements were made to the compensation processes and policies in 2013, including the enhancement of variable compensation forfeiture provisions in response to increased industry scrutiny. This is in line with regulators' demands for more rigorous forfeiture requirements and the option given to banks to forfeit awards for longer periods.

To strengthen the system of compensation governance, Deutsche Bank also expanded the mandate of the Group Compensation Oversight Committee, making it a full-fledged monitoring and review body. In 2013, as required by law, the Supervisory Board established a Compensation Control Committee dedicated to intensively addressing compensation issues. Additional details on the changes in compensation are presented in Deutsche Bank's Compensation Report 2013.

Sustainable retirement planning

Deutsche Bank acknowledges its responsibility to assist its employees in their retirement pension planning. The bank's objective is to fully fund its existing global pension obligations. For Postbank's pension obligations, full funding was nearly achieved through a contribution of €1.4 billion in 2013. In Germany, Deutsche Bank offers employees a package of occupational pension plan components to supplement their social security pension benefits upon retirement. These comprise an employer-financed pension, pension benefits from a banking sector pension fund, BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e. V., as well as the option to convert a portion of pay into future pension benefits.

Staff share purchase plan with high participation levels

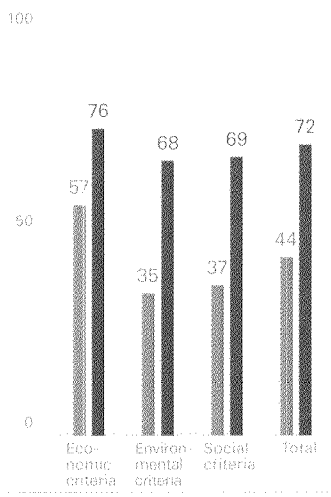
In 2013, approximately 20,000 staff from 31 countries participated in Deutsche Bank's Global Share Purchase Plan. 56% of Deutsche Bank's employees in Germany took part, along with more than 36% of the workforce in other countries in which the plan is effective. It gives employees the opportunity to purchase Deutsche Bank shares in monthly installments. At the end of the purchase cycle, Deutsche Bank matches the acquired shares at a one-to-one ratio up to a maximum of ten free shares.

Society
Fostering corporate responsibility

In brief

- Integration of environmental and social standards in business decisions
- Continuation of carbon neutral operations
- More than two million people benefitted from corporate citizenship programs

2 – 20
RobecoSAM sustainability rating 2013
Financial services companies
Index ceiling = 100



Source: RobecoSAM AG

In 2013, trust in banks remained low as a result of the financial crisis. Reconnecting with society thus continued to be a key priority for Deutsche Bank. The bank observed that investors, civil society, clients and employees expect greater transparency on environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors to form their opinions and base their decisions on. In line with Deutsche Bank's new values and beliefs as well as stakeholders' expectations, we intensified our efforts to make the bank's business more sustainable and to demonstrate that we act with integrity and responsibility. Accordingly, we analyzed the impact of our business decisions on the environment and society at large and strengthened our awareness of ESG issues.

Deutsche Bank's corporate citizenship activities are an integral part of its corporate responsibility approach and seek to tackle challenges in a global context through the bank's commitment.

Increasing risk awareness

Deutsche Bank's Environmental and Social Reputational Risk Framework makes environmental and social due diligence an integral part of the approval process for all transactions and especially for business activities in sensitive sectors. In 2013, the number of transactions reviewed under the Framework increased significantly, demonstrating the banking teams' increased awareness of these risks. Over the course of the year, 106 of the audited transactions were escalated to regional and divisional reputational risk committees or to the Group Reputational Risk Committee for a decision (2012: 102), and seven of these involved environmental and social risks (2012: 16).

Creating value for clients and shareholders

In 2013, Deutsche Bank implemented the FairShare™ principle in the Private & Business Clients division to ensure that responsible banking means creating balanced value for clients and shareholders. The concept leverages several initiatives put in place since 2008 that contribute to a client-centric approach. Key measures include product information sheets that provide clear facts about the bank's products as well as special software to assist sales staff in meeting the high quality standards of the bank's advisory service. The FairShare™ concept is reflected in a broader Responsible Banking Initiative and includes a Code of Values and Product Principles. A Responsible Banking Committee (RBC) of senior executives from Private and Commercial Banking supervises compliance with these principles. New management processes, new key performance indicators for branch performance and incentives support the FairShare™ principle.

Integrating ESG factors in investment decisions

With the establishment of the new Asset & Wealth Management platform, the bank also enhanced its existing approach to integrating ESG issues in the investment process. The newly formed ESG Head Office is not only responsible for implementing the ESG strategy, but also for coordinating and developing the ESG resources and know-how in this area.

The new ESG growth strategy in Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM) is based on three pillars:

Risk management. To produce in-depth ESG research to support investment decisions and reduce business risks.

Governance. To roll out consistent ESG policies and procedures for all DeAWM assets to ensure that all employees are aware of available information and comply with processes.

Value creation. To identify product gaps and develop new ESG products and services. At the end of 2013, DeAWM managed assets of approximately €5.1 billion invested on the basis of environmental, social and governance criteria (2012: €3.7 billion).

Renewable energy finance

Deutsche Bank is one of the leading private sector project financiers in renewable energy in Europe, North America and the Middle East.

In 2013, the bank provided financing for more than 1,185 megawatts of solar, wind, run-of-the-river hydroelectric and waste-to-energy projects worth more than U.S. $3.6 billion.

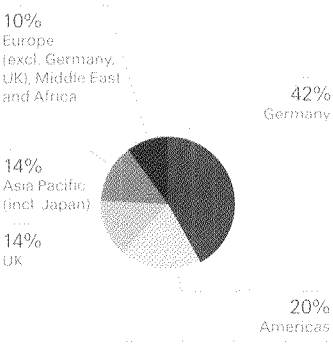
Maintaining carbon neutral operations

In 2013, Deutsche Bank kept its operations carbon neutral by investing in energy efficiency projects, purchasing and generating on-site renewable electricity, and offsetting remaining emissions by purchasing and retiring high-grade offset certificates. The broad range and effectiveness of the climate change activities earned Deutsche Bank a place for the second consecutive year in the Climate Performance Carbon Leadership Index (CPLI). In 2013, the bank achieved 91 points (from 100) and an A rating.

CPLI

is the Climate Performance Leadership Index of the Carbon Disclosure Project

2–21
Regional split of global corporate responsibility investments
Total of €78.2 m. in 2013



Corporate citizenship

For Deutsche Bank, investments in society are also investments in its own future. The bank's corporate citizenship programs tackle key social challenges. Deutsche Bank is dedicated to removing barriers to education and personal development and to supporting all levels of education, from improving access to schooling in emerging market countries to helping young people pursue a university education. In 2013, more than 400,000 children and young people participated in the bank's educational projects.

Deutsche Bank drives change to improve conditions for communities and people, helping them overcome unemployment and social barriers. In the UK, the bank's Impact Investment Fund – with 10 million British pounds under management – continues to empower social entrepreneurs with the capital needed for their projects. Through its microfinance funds, Deutsche Bank has enabled an estimated 3.8 million loans for micro-entrepreneurs since 1997.

Moreover, Deutsche Bank makes cultural experiences such as outstanding music events and contemporary art accessible to as many people as possible and promotes promising artists.

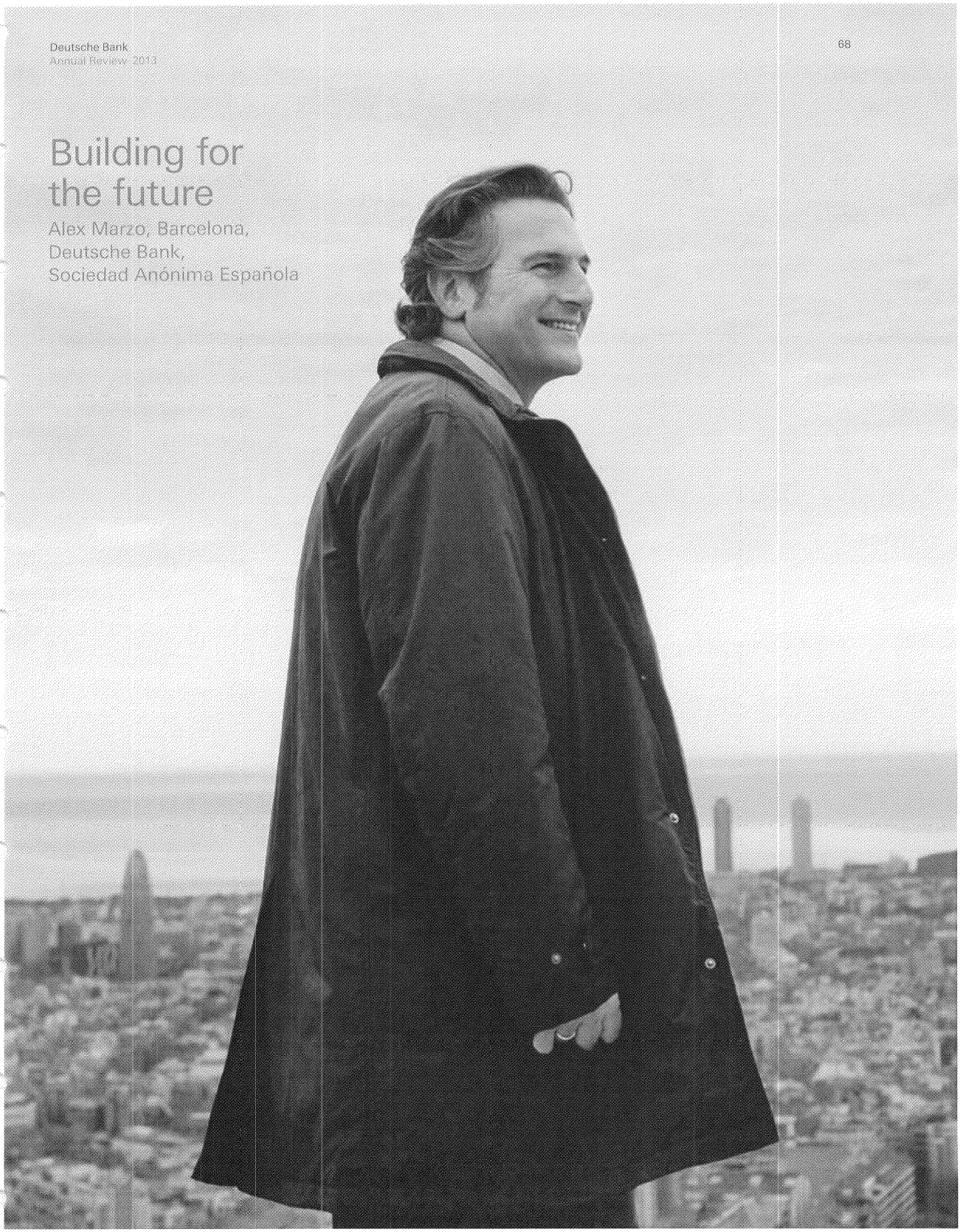
Furthermore, in 2013, Deutsche Bank employees, clients and foundations supported the bank's disaster relief efforts for the flood in Germany and Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in the Philippines with total donations of more than €2.6 million.

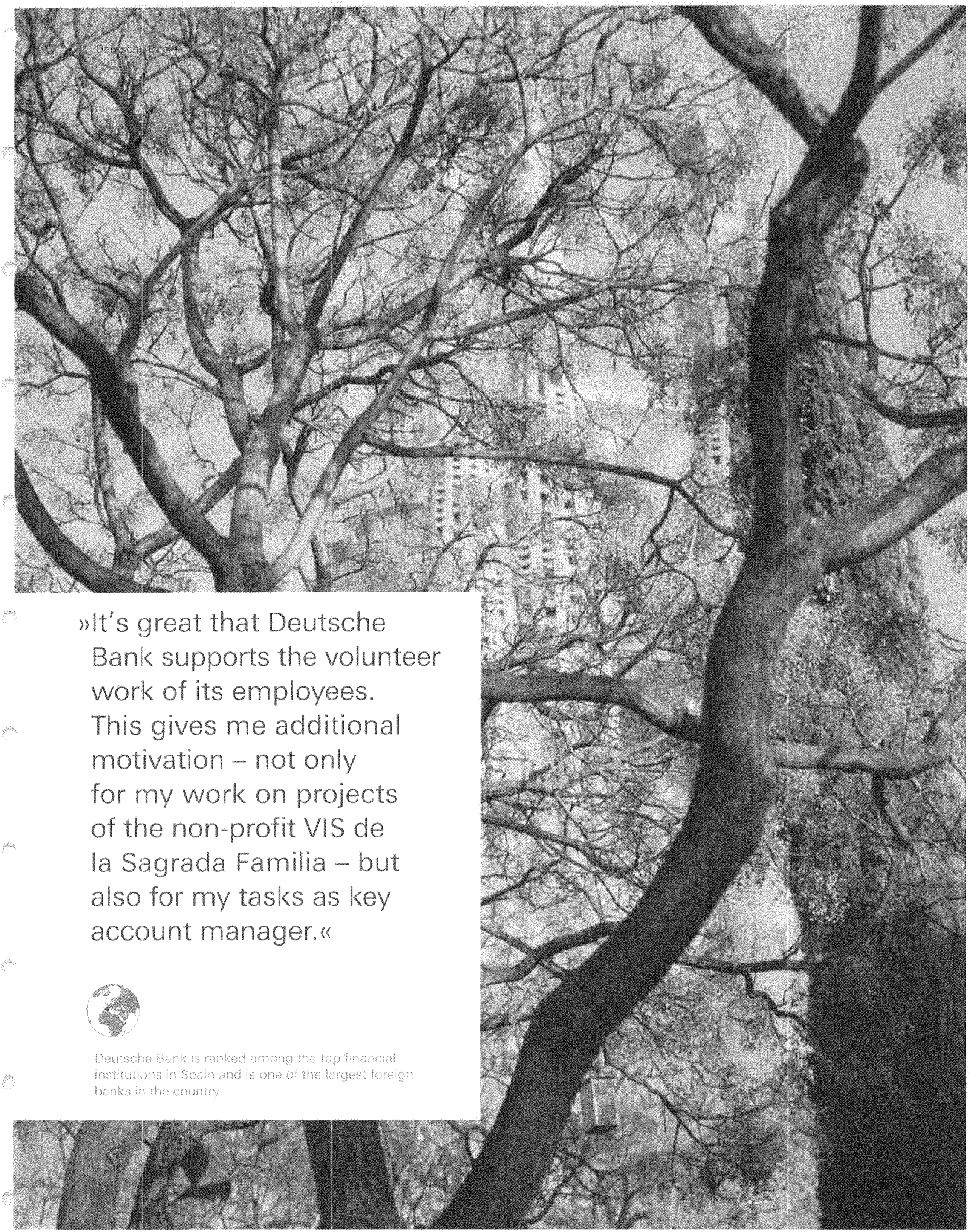
By investing a total of €78.2 million in 2013, Deutsche Bank and its foundations continued to be among the world's most active corporate citizens. Chart 2–21 And more than 19,500 employees volunteered over 25,000 days, making their time, expertise and skills available to strengthen community programs and non-profit organizations. To recognize this commitment over and above the bank's programs, Deutsche Bank established the global Volunteer Award (see pages 68/69 for this year's winner).

Corporate Responsibility Report 2013
▶ www.db.com/responsibility

Building for the future

Alex Marzo, Barcelona, Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española





»It's great that Deutsche Bank supports the volunteer work of its employees. This gives me additional motivation – not only for my work on projects of the non-profit VIS de la Sagrada Familia – but also for my tasks as key account manager.«

Deutsche Bank is ranked among the top financial institutions in Spain and is one of the largest foreign banks in the country.

3

71 Statement of Income
72 Balance Sheet
73 Group Five-Year Record

Consolidated Financial Statements / Excerpts

For notes and other detailed information (including footnotes), see Financial Report 2013 (Consolidated Financial Statements).

Statement of Income

Statement of Income

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Interest and similar income	25,601	31,593	34,366
Interest expense	10,768	15,619	16,921
Net interest income	**14,834**	**15,975**	**17,445**
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721	1,839
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	**12,769**	**14,254**	**15,606**
Commissions and fee income	12,308	11,809	11,878
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,817	5,608	2,724
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	394	301	123
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	369	163	(264)
Other income (loss)	193	(120)	1,322
Total noninterest income	**17,082**	**17,761**	**15,783**
Compensation and benefits	12,329	13,490	13,135
General and administrative expenses	15,126	15,017	12,657
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207
Impairment of intangible assets	79	1,886	–
Restructuring activities	399	394	–
Total noninterest expenses	**28,394**	**31,201**	**25,999**
Income before income taxes	**1,456**	**814**	**5,390**
Income tax expense	775	498	1,064
Net income	**681**	**316**	**4,326**
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	15	53	194
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	666	263	4,132

Earnings per Share

in €	2013	2012	2011
Basic	0.67	0.28	4.45
Diluted[1]	0.65	0.27	4.30
Number of shares in million			
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted-average shares outstanding	997.4	934.0	928.0
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions	1,025.2	959.8	957.3

[1] Includes numerator effect of assumed conversions.

Balance Sheet

Assets

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Cash and due from banks	17,155	27,877
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	120,637
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	27,363	36,570
Securities borrowed	20,870	24,013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Trading assets	210,070	254,459
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	504,590	768,353
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	184,597	187,027
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss thereof €73 billion and €89 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged at December 31, 2013, and 2012, respectively	899,257	1,209,839
Financial assets available for sale thereof €0 billion and €0 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged at December 31, 2013, and 2012, respectively	48,326	49,400
Equity method investments	3,581	3,577
Loans thereof €0 billion and €2 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged each year ending December 31, 2013 and 2012	376,582	397,377
Property and equipment	4,420	4,963
Goodwill and other intangible assets	13,932	14,219
Other assets	112,539	123,702
Assets for current tax	2,322	2,389
Deferred tax assets	7,071	7,712
Total assets	**1,611,400**	**2,022,275**

Liabilities and equity

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Deposits	527,750	577,210
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	13,381	36,144
Securities loaned	2,304	3,166
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Trading liabilities	55,804	54,400
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	483,428	752,652
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	90,104	110,409
Investment contract liabilities	8,067	7,732
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	637,404	925,193
Other short-term borrowings	59,767	69,661
Other liabilities	163,595	179,099
Provisions	4,524	5,110
Liabilities for current tax	1,600	1,589
Deferred tax liabilities	1,101	1,447
Long-term debt	133,082	157,325
Trust preferred securities	11,926	12,091
Total liabilities	**1,556,434**	**1,968,035**

Shareholders' equity

Common shares, no par value, nominal value of €2.56	2,610	2,380
Additional paid-in capital	26,204	23,776
Retained earnings	28,376	29,199
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(13)	(60)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(2,457)	(1,294)
Total shareholders' equity	**54,719**	**54,001**
Noncontrolling interests	247	239
Total equity	**54,966**	**54,240**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,611,400**	**2,022,275**

Group Five-Year Record

Balance Sheet

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	Dec 31, 2009
Total assets	1,611,400	2,022,275	2,164,103	1,905,630	1,500,664
Loans	376,582	397,377	412,514	407,729	258,105
Total liabilities[1]	1,566,434	1,968,035	2,109,443	1,855,262	1,462,695
Total shareholders' equity[1]	54,719	54,001	53,390	48,819	36,647
Noncontrolling interests	247	239	1,270	1,549	1,322
Tier 1 capital[2]	50,717	50,483	49,047	42,565	34,406
Total regulatory capital[2]	55,464	57,015	55,226	48,688	37,929

Income Statement

in € m.	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Net interest income	14,834	15,975	17,445	15,583	12,459
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721	1,839	1,274	2,630
Commissions and fee income[3]	12,308	11,809	11,878	10,669	8,911
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss[1]	3,817	5,608	2,724	3,354	7,109
Other noninterest income (loss)	956	344	1,181	(1,039)	(527)
Total noninterest income	**17,082**	**17,761**	**15,783**	**12,984**	**15,493**
Compensation and benefits	12,329	13,490	13,135	12,671	11,310
General and administrative expenses	15,126	15,017	12,657	10,133	8,402
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207	485	542
Impairment of intangible assets	79	1,886	–	29	(134)
Restructuring activities	399	394	–	–	–
Total noninterest expenses	**28,394**	**31,201**	**25,999**	**23,318**	**20,120**
Income before income taxes	**1,456**	**814**	**5,390**	**3,975**	**5,202**
Income tax expense	775	498	1,064	1,645	244
Net income	**681**	**316**	**4,326**	**2,330**	**4,958**
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	15	53	194	20	(15)
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	666	263	4,132	2,310	4,973

Key figures

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Basic earnings per share[1]	€0.67	€0.28	€4.45	€3.07	€7.21
Diluted earnings per share[1]	€0.65	€0.27	€4.30	€2.92	€6.94
Dividends paid per share in period	€0.75	€0.75	€0.75	€0.75	€0.50
Return on average shareholders' equity (post-tax)	1.2%	0.5%	8.2%	5.5%	14.6%
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	2.6%	1.3%	10.2%	9.5%	15.3%
Cost/income ratio	89.0%	92.5%	78.2%	81.6%	72.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[2]	12.8%	11.4%	9.5%	8.7%	8.7%
Tier 1 capital ratio[2]	16.9%	15.1%	12.9%	12.3%	12.6%
Total capital ratio[2]	18.5%	17.1%	14.5%	14.1%	13.9%
Employees (full-time equivalent)[3]	98,254	98,219	100,996	102,062	77,053

The initial acquisition accounting for ABN AMRO, which was finalized at March 31, 2011, resulted in a retrospective adjustment of retained earnings of €(24) million for December 31, 2010.

[2] Figures presented for 2013, 2012 and 2011 are based on the Capital Requirements Directive 3, also known as "Basel 2.5", as implemented in the German Banking Act ("Kreditwesengesetz") and the Solvency Regulation ("Solvabilitätsverordnung"). Figures presented for 2010 and 2009 are pursuant to the capital framework presented by the Basel Committee in 2004 ("Basel 2") as adopted into German law by the German Banking Act and the Solvency Regulation. The capital ratios relate the respective capital to risk-weighted assets for credit, market and operational risk. Excludes transitional items pursuant to Section 64h (3) of the German Banking Act.

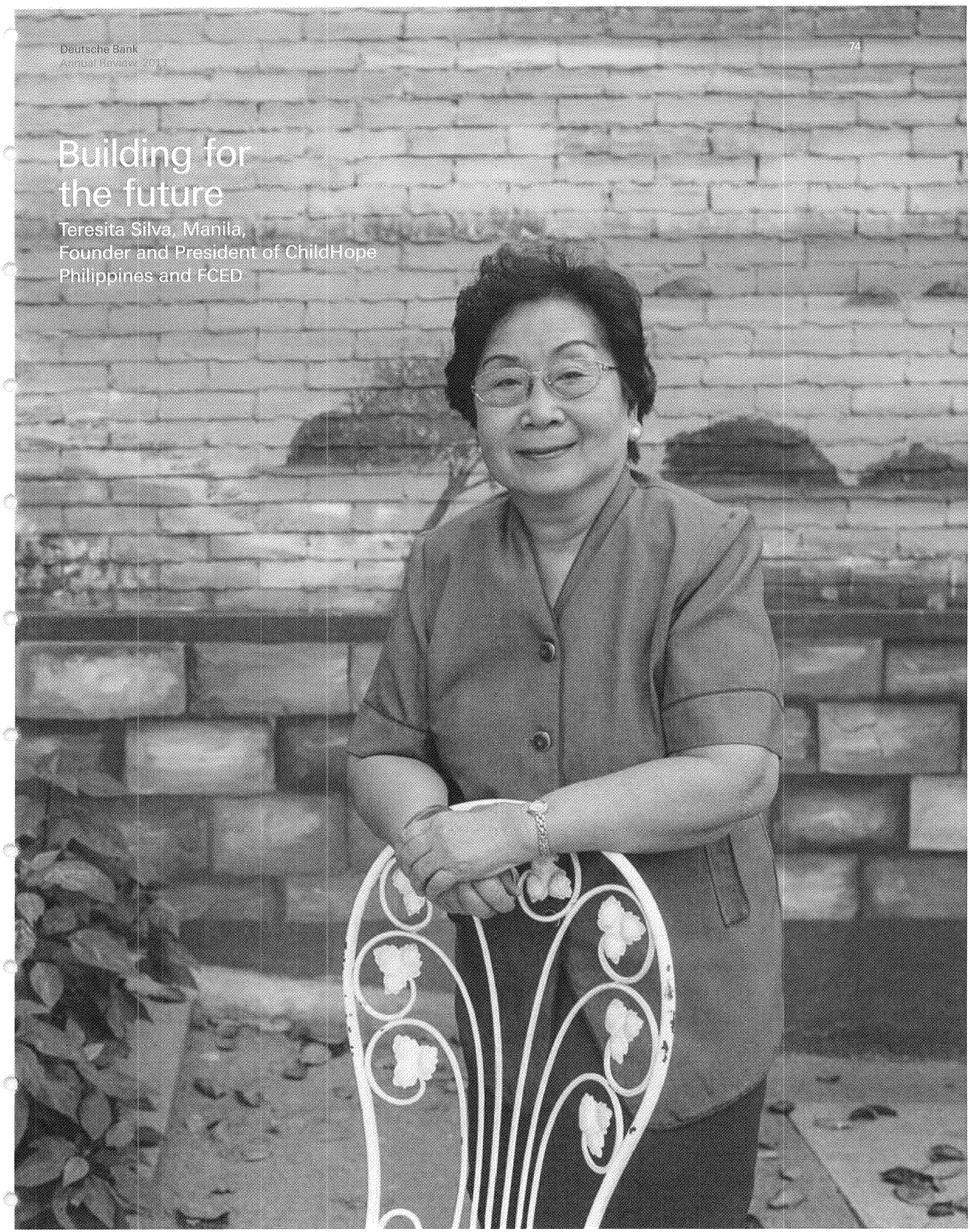
[3] Prior periods have been restated. For further details please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of the Financial Report 2013.

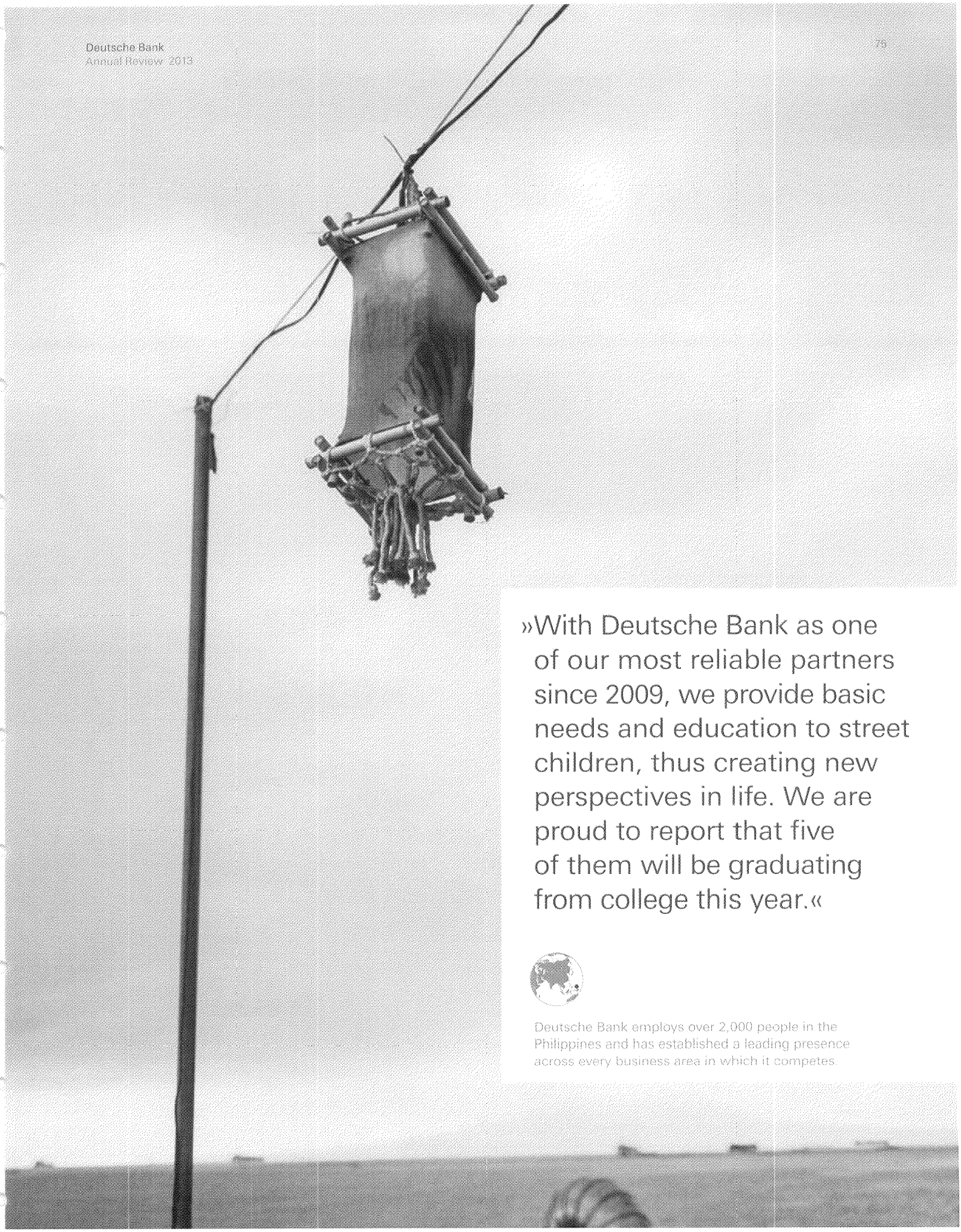
[4] The number of average basic and diluted shares outstanding has been adjusted for all periods before October 6, 2010 to reflect the effect of the bonus element of the subscription rights issue in connection with the capital increase.

Deutsche Postbank aligned its FTE definition to Deutsche Bank which reduced the Group number as of December 31, 2011 by 260 (prior periods not restated).

Building for the future

Teresita Silva, Manila,
Founder and President of ChildHope
Philippines and FCED





»With Deutsche Bank as one of our most reliable partners since 2009, we provide basic needs and education to street children, thus creating new perspectives in life. We are proud to report that five of them will be graduating from college this year.«

Deutsche Bank employs over 2,000 people in the Philippines and has established a leading presence across every business area in which it competes.

77 Glossary
80 Imprint/Publications

4

Further Information

Glossary

A

AIFMD
Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive: An EU directive that regulates the managers of alternative investment funds.

Alternative assets/investments
Direct investments in ▸private equity, venture capital, mezzanine capital and real-estate capital, as well as investments in leveraged buy-out funds, venture capital funds and ▸hedge funds.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)
Negotiable certificates issued by U.S. banks that represent non-U.S. equities deposited with them. ADRs simplify, reduce the cost of and accelerate trading in the American securities markets.

Asset-backed securities (ABS)
Particular type of securitized payment receivables in the form of tradable securities. These securities are created by the repackaging of certain financial assets. ▸securitization

Average active equity
Deutsche Bank calculates active equity to make comparisons to its competitors easier and refers to active equity in several ratios – in particular, it forms the basis for the divisional return on equity. Active equity is not a measure provided for in ▸International Financing Reporting Standards and the bank's ratios based on active equity should not be compared to other companies' ratios without considering the differences in the calculation. The bank adjusts its average shareholders' equity to account for average dividends, which accrue over the year and are paid after approval by the Annual General Meeting following each year.

B

Basel 2.5
Proposals by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, published in July 2009, for the reform of the Basel framework in the wake of the financial crisis. The minimum capital requirements mainly comprise the introduction of new measures for market risk, new standards for governance, risk management and compensation, as well as disclosure requirements that focus on securitizations. At the European Union level, Basel 2.5 has been implemented in the Capital Requirements Directives (CRDs) 2 and 3.

Basel 3
Revision of the international capital adequacy standards adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and endorsed by the G-20 summit in November 2010. The aim of the revision is to strengthen global capital and liquidity rules, promoting a more resilient banking sector. During a transition period that runs until 2019, the revised standards will not only successively increase the minimum capital requirements for banks, but will also introduce an additional capital conservation buffer as well as a bank-specific, countercyclical capital buffer. Basel 3 will also introduce an internationally harmonized liquidity framework with strict short and long-term ratios. In the European Union, the new Basel 3 capital framework was implemented by means of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on "Prudential Requirements for Credit institutions and Investment Firms" (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR) and the Directive on "Access to the Activity of Credit Institutions and the Prudential Supervision of Credit institutions and Investment firms" (Capital Requirements Directive IV ▸CRD IV) and published on June 27, 2013. The new rules were transposed into German law by means of adjustments to the German Banking Act (KWG), the German Solvency Regulation (SolvV) and the accompanying regulations.

Bookbuilding
The process of placing securities. During a subscription phase, investors can submit bids to purchase securities within a specific price range. At the end of the subscription phase, the bids are reviewed and a decision is made on which bidders receive the new securities at what issue price.

C

Cash management
Refers to the management of liquid assets in dollars, euros and other currencies for companies and financial institutions to optimize financial transactions.

Clearing
The process of transmitting, reconciling and, in some cases, confirming payment orders.

Climate Performance Leadership Index (CPLI)
Based on their reporting, companies that the not-for-profit Carbon Disclosure Project includes in its Climate Performance Leadership Index (CPLI) are leaders in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions and taking action on climate change and integrate climate change issues into their business strategies.

Compliance
Entirety of measures adopted to ensure that relevant laws, rules and internal regulations are adhered to and to prevent legal or regulatory sanctions as well as financial or reputational damage.

Core Tier 1 capital
Defined as ▸Tier 1 capital without ▸hybrid capital instruments. Consists solely of share capital and reserves. The regulatory capital is also corrected by regulatory filters and specific capital deduction items.

Cost/income ratio
A ratio expressing a company's cost effectiveness which sets operating expenses in relation to operating income.

CRR/CRD IV
In the European Union, Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on "Prudential Requirements for Credit institutions and Investment Firms" (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive IV were adopted on June 27, 2013. They form the new supervisory framework for capital, leverage and liquidity ratios and implement the amendments to banking regulation proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (▸Basel 3). The new capital rules are applicable from January 1, 2014, while the leverage and liquidity ratios are expected to apply starting in 2015 and 2018, respectively. The implementation of the rules is complemented by more detailed technical standards by the EBA (European Banking Authority), which are to be published over the next few years.

Custody
Custody and administration of securities as well as additional securities services.

E

Earnings per share
A key figure, determined in accordance with ▸International Financing Reporting Standards, which expresses a company's net income attributable to its shareholders in relation to the average number of common shares outstanding. Apart from basic earnings per share, diluted earnings per share must also be reported if the assumed conversion and exercise of outstanding share options, unvested deferred share awards and convertible debt and certain forward contracts could increase the number of shares.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)
This term is used in connection with whether and how environmental and social aspects as well as corporate governance standards are assessed and taken into account in decision-making processes.

Equity capital markets (ECM)
Primarily, activities connected with a company's IPO or the placement of new shares. It also covers the privatization of state-owned companies.

ETF
Exchange-traded funds. A special kind of ETFs are physical replication ETFs, which precisely reflect an index by investing in its individual securities (as opposed to synthetically replicating an index via swaps).

F

Family office
Financial services aimed at families with very large and complex asset portfolios. On a basis of absolute independence, these services protect clients' interests through the optimal management and comprehensive coordination of individual wealth components.

H

Hedge fund
A fund whose investors are generally institutions and wealthy individuals. Hedge funds can employ strategies which mutual funds are not permitted to use. Examples include short selling, leveraging and derivatives. Hedge fund returns are often uncorrelated with traditional investment returns.

Hybrid capital instruments
Capital instruments featuring profit-linked interest payments. Under banking supervisory regulations they form part of Tier 1 capital if interest payments are not accumulated in case of losses (non-cumulative trust-preferred securities) and if the instruments do not have a stated maturity date or if they are not redeemable at the option of the holder. Otherwise they are included in Tier 2 capital (cumulative). Under CRR/CRD IV, hybrid capital instruments are only recognized as additional Tier 1 capital if there is a cumulative participation in current losses in the form of write-downs on the nominal value or a conversion into common shares when a specific core Tier 1 capital ratio is not met.

I

IBOR
Interbank Offered Rate. The rate at which banks lend each other liquid assets.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
Financial reporting rules of the International Accounting Standards Board to ensure globally transparent and comparable accounting and disclosure. Their main objective is to present information that is useful in making economic decisions, especially for investors.

Investor relations
Investor relations is the name for the systematic and continuous two-way communication between companies and current/potential providers of debt or equity capital. Information is mainly supplied on major corporate events, financial results, business strategy and the capital market's expectations of management. One key objective of investor relations is to ensure that a company's share is appropriately valued by the market.

L

Leveraged debt capital markets
Business activities with clients whose balance sheets have a high percentage of debt versus equity funding.

Leverage ratio
Relationship of equity to total assets. A number of different leverage ratios are currently being discussed. On the one hand, these variations differ in whether they divide total assets by equity (expresses total assets as a multiple of equity) or vice versa (share of equity in total assets). On the other hand, various definitions of total assets and equity are used, for example values from the published balance sheet (assets versus reported equity). Due to the substantial differences in financial reporting standards in individual countries, this definition only permits a comparison of banks covered by the same reporting standards. To improve comparability with ▸U.S. GAAP peers, Deutsche Bank has created a "target definition" that replicates U.S. practice on a pro-forma basis. Implementation of Basel 3 should establish a uniform definition of the leverage ratio internationally.

M

Microfinance fund
Social investment fund that channels capital to microfinance institutions in the developing world, which in turn supply financial services to underserved communities, typically through microloans and savings facilities for low-income individuals running small business ventures.

Monoliner
A type of specialized insurance company in the USA that insures securities against default risks.

P

Pre-tax return on average active equity
Defined as income before income taxes excluding pre-tax non-controlling interests as a percentage of ▸average active equity.

Prime services/brokerage
Suite of products, mainly for ▸hedge funds, including ▸clearing and settlement, ▸custody, reporting and financing of positions for institutional investors.

Private equity
Equity investment in non-listed companies. Examples are venture capital and buy-out funds.

R

Rating
External: standardized evaluation of issuers' credit standing and debt instruments, carried out by specialized agencies.
Internal: detailed risk assessment of every exposure associated with an obligor on the basis of internally developed criteria/models.

Registered shares
Shares registered in a person's name. As required under stock company law, that person is registered in the share register with certain personal information and the number of shares owned. Only the persons entered in the share register are deemed to be shareholders of the company and are entitled, for instance, to exercise rights at the General Meeting.

Regulatory Capital
Capital for banks recognized for regulatory purposes according to the Basel Capital Adequacy Accord of 2004 with further amendments in 2009. Capital according to ▸Basel 2.5 consists of:
- Tier 1 capital: primarily share capital, reserves and certain trust preferred securities
- Tier 2 capital: primarily participatory capital, cumulative preference shares, long-term subordinated debt and unrealized gains on listed securities
- Tier 3 capital: mainly short-term subordinated debt and excess Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital is limited to 100% of Tier 1 capital, and the amount of long-term subordinated debt that can be recognized as Tier 2 capital is limited to 50% of Tier 1 capital. Regulatory capital is also corrected by regulatory filters and specific capital deduction items.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)
Positions that carry credit, market and/or operational risk, weighted according to regulatory requirements. RWAs are calculated in accordance with the currently valid European CRD (▸Basel 2.5) and the German Solvency Regulation which transposes the CRD into German law.

RWA equivalent
Defined as total risk-weighted assets (RWA) plus a theoretical amount for specific allocated Common Equity Tier 1 capital deduction items if these were converted into RWAs. RWAs are calculated in accordance with the currently valid European CRD (▸Basel 2.5) and German legislation (▸German Solvency Regulation). We also perform additional RWA equivalent calculations under pro forma ▸Basel 3 rules.

S

Securitization
Creation of tradable securities (such as shares or bonds) often from loan claims or cash flow claims from various kinds of financing through the issuance of securities, such as bonds or commercial paper.

SEPA
Single Euro Payments Area, established with the objective of harmonizing cashless euro payments.

Spread
The difference in interest rates, e.g. between the return on a security and the relevant reference rate.

Stakeholders
The various interest groups of a company, often taken to mean owners (shareholders), clients, staff and society.

Sustainability
Denotes the interplay of economy, ecology and social responsibility with the objective of sustainably advancing the basis for human life while preparing it for the future.

Swaps
Exchange of one payment flow for another. Interest rate swap: exchange of interest payment flows in the same currency with different terms and conditions (e.g. fixed or floating). Currency swap: exchange of interest payment flows and principal amounts in different currencies.

T

Target2
Target2 is the second generation of the Target payment system. It is the joint, real-time gross settlement system for the eurozone.

Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital, Tier 3 capital
Parts of ▸regulatory capital.

U

U.S. GAAP (United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)
U.S. accounting principles drawn up by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). In addition, the interpretations and explanations furnished by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are particularly relevant for companies listed on the stock exchange. As in the case of International Reporting Standards, the main objective is to provide information useful for makings decisions, especially to investors.

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Photos

- Andreas Pohlmann, Munich
  pages 08/09, 10, U2, U5
- Mathias Ziegler, Munich
  pages 16/17, 34/35, 43, 47, 57
  68/69, 74/75 and cover

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Please note that Deutsche Bank Group's annual report consists of two separate sections: Annual Review 2013 and Financial Report 2013.

- Annual Review 2013
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- Financial Report 2013
  (German/English)
- Corporate Responsibility Report 2013
  (German/English)
- Annual Financial Statements and Management Report of Deutsche Bank AG 2013
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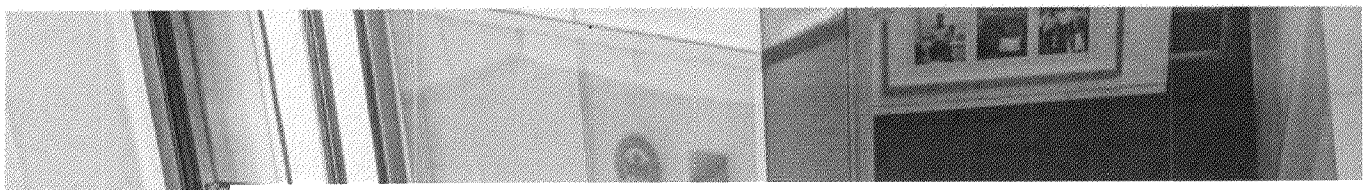
This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues and in which we hold a substantial portion of our assets, the development of asset prices and market volatility, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our SEC Form 20-F of March 20, 2014 under the heading "Risk Factors." Copies of this document are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.db.com/ir.

Climate neutral

This report is climate neutral. The amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by production and distribution (27 t CO_2 equivalents) has been offset by additional investments in a high quality climate protection project.



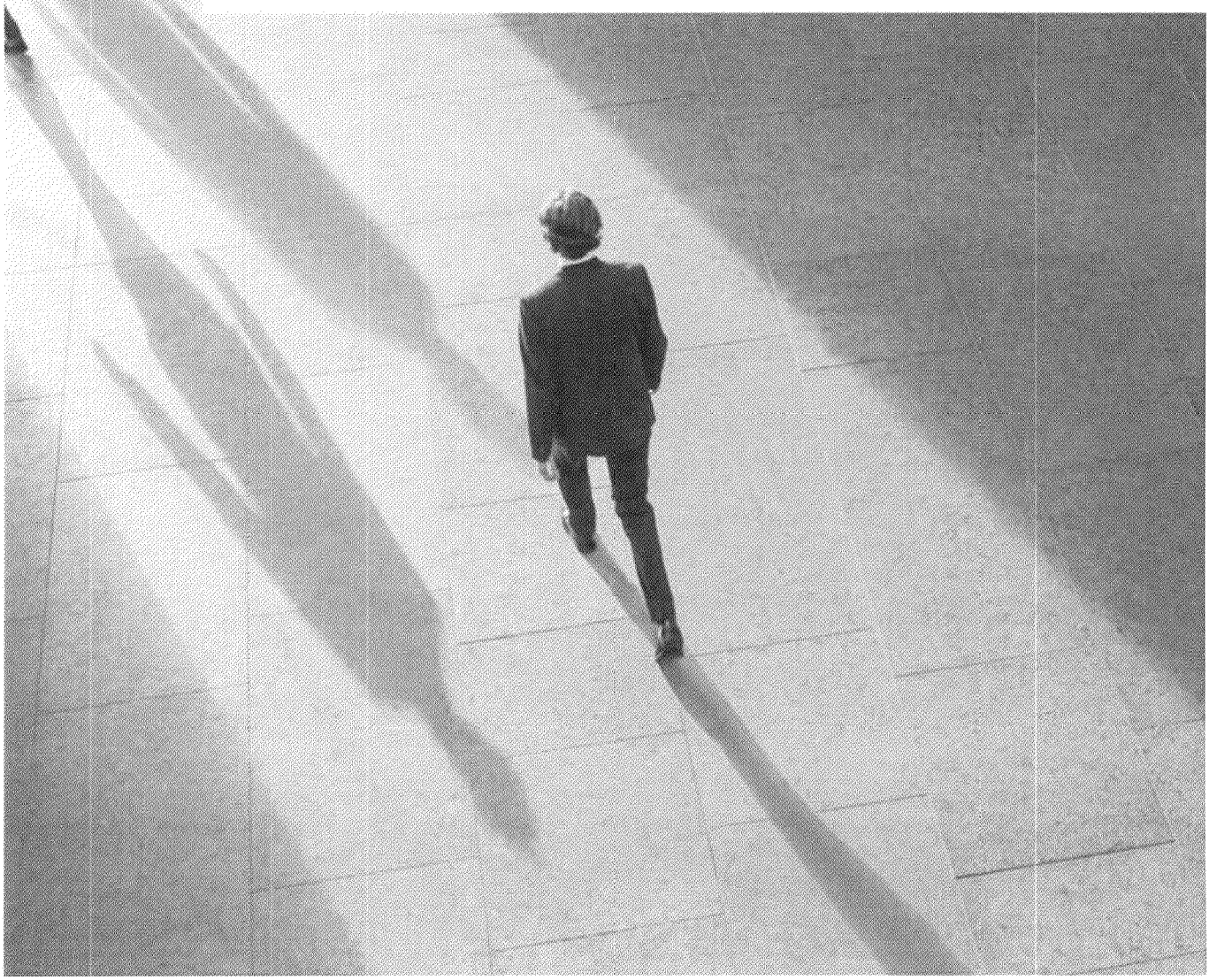


Deutsche Bank reaffirmed its high level of commitment to its stakeholders: clients, shareholders, staff and society. We aspire to create added value for our shareholders, to assist our clients with excellent products and the best possible advice, and to contribute to the prosperity of society as an employer and a corporate citizen.

Only through cultural change can we meet the demands of society and fulfil our own expectations. In setting out Deutsche Bank's new values and beliefs in 2013, we laid the foundation for sustainable cultural change and made it a top priority. We are committed to creating a culture that balances risk and return and addresses the concerns of society. Cultural change is already transforming our day-to-day business activity.

We are committed to the universal banking model and to our home market, to our global presence and to our vision of becoming the leading client-centric global universal bank.

Building for the future



2014

Financial Calendar

April 29, 2014
Interim Report as of March 31, 2014

May 22, 2014
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 23, 2014
Dividend payment

July 29, 2014
Interim Report as of June 30, 2014

October 29, 2014
Interim Report as of September 30, 2014

2015

Financial Calendar

February 5, 2015
Preliminary results for the 2014 financial year

March 12, 2015
Annual Report 2014 and Form 20-F

April 29, 2015
Interim Report as of March 31, 2015

May 21, 2015
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 22, 2015
Dividend payment

July 30, 2015
Interim Report as of June 30, 2015

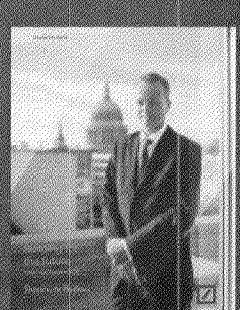
October 29, 2015
Interim Report as of September 30, 2015

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Financial Report 2013



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Deutsche Bank



Building for the future

Financial Report 2013

Passion to Perform

Deutsche Bank

The Group at a glance

	2013	2012
Share price at period end	€ 34.68	€ 32.95
Share price high	€ 38.73	€ 39.51
Share price low	€ 29.41	€ 22.11
Basic earnings per share	€ 0.67	€ 0.28
Diluted earnings per share	€ 0.65	€ 0.27
Average shares outstanding, in m., basic	997	934
Average shares outstanding, in m., diluted	1,025	960
Book value per basic share outstanding	€ 53.24	€ 57.37
Tangible book value per basic share outstanding	€ 39.69	€ 42.26
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	2.6 %	1.3 %
Pre-tax return on average active equity[1]	2.6 %	1.4 %
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity	1.2 %	0.5 %
Post-tax return on average active equity	1.2 %	0.5 %
Cost/income ratio	89.0 %	92.5 %
Compensation ratio	38.6 %	40.0 %
Noncompensation ratio	50.3 %	52.5 %
in € m.		
Total net revenues	31,915	33,736
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721
Total noninterest expenses	28,394	31,201
Income before income taxes	1,456	814
Net income	681	316

	Dec 31, 2013 in € bn.	Dec 31, 2012 in € bn.
Total assets	1,611	2,022
Total Shareholders' equity	54.7	54.0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.8 %	11.4 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.9 %	15.1 %
Number		
Branches	2,907	2,984
thereof in Germany	1,924	1,944
Employees (full-time equivalent)	98,254	98,219
thereof in Germany	46,377	46,308
Long-term rating		
Moody's Investors Service	A2	A2
Standard & Poor's	A	A+
Fitch Ratings	A+	A+

[1] We calculate this adjusted measure of our return on average shareholders' equity to make it easier to compare us to our competitors. We refer to this adjusted measure as our "Pre-tax return on average active equity". However, this is not a measure of performance under IFRS and you should not compare our ratio based on average active equity to other companies' ratios without considering the differences in the calculation of the ratio. The item for which we adjust the average shareholders' equity of € 56.1 billion for 2013 and € 55.6 billion for 2012 are the average dividends of € 646 million in 2013 and € 670 million in 2012, for which a proposal is accrued on a quarterly basis and which are paid after the approval by the Annual General Meeting following each year.

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

Comparative financial information for the year 2012 presented throughout this document has been restated in the context of the adaption of IFRS 10 and IAS 19R. For more details please see Note 2 "Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements" of this Financial Report.

1

Management Report

05 Operating and Financial Review
Executive Summary – 5
Deutsche Bank Group – 9
Results of Operations – 17
Financial Position – 40
Liquidity and Capital Resources – 43
Events after the Reporting Period – 45

46 Outlook

55 Risk Report
Introduction – 55

60 Risk Management Executive Summary

62 Risk Management Principles
Risk Management Framework – 62
Risk Culture – 66
Risk Appetite and Capacity – 67
Strategic and Capital Plan – 67

70 Risk Assessment and Reporting

73 Risk Inventory

75 Credit Risk
Credit Exposures – 82
Credit Exposure to Certain Eurozone Countries – 92
Credit Exposure from Lending – 96
Corporate Credit Exposure – 97
Consumer Credit Exposure – 99
Credit Exposure from Derivatives – 100
Equity Exposure – 103
Asset Quality – 103
Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment – 113
Securitization – 137

154 Trading Market Risk
Value-at-Risk at Deutsche Bank Group – 156
Trading Market Risk Requirements – 159
Balance Sheet and Trading Book Assets – 165
Value-at-Risk at Postbank – 170
Results of Regulatory Backtesting of Trading Market Risk – 170

172 Nontrading Market Risk
Assessment of Market Risk in Nontrading Portfolios – 173
Economic Capital Usage for Our Nontrading Market Risk Portfolios per Business Area – 174
Equity Investments Held – 176

178 Operational Risk

184 Liquidity Risk
Short-term Liquidity and Wholesale Funding – 185
Funding Markets and Capital Markets Issuance – 185
Funding Diversification – 186
Liquidity Reserves – 189
Asset Encumbrance – 192
Maturity Analysis of Assets and Financial Liabilities – 193

197 Capital Management

199 Regulatory Capital
Capital Adequacy – 199
Regulatory Capital Requirements – 213
Regulatory Capital Ratios – 218

220 Balance Sheet Management
Leverage Ratio according to internal definition (unaudited) – 220

223 Overall Risk Position
Economic Capital – 223
Internal Capital Adequacy –224

226 Compensation Report
Group Compensation Overview and Disclosure – 227
Management Board Report and Disclosure – 239
Employees Regulated under the InstitutsVergV – 257
Compensation System for Supervisory Board Members – 260

265 Corporate Responsibility

267 Employees

273 Internal Control over Financial Reporting

277 Information pursuant to Section 315 (4) of the German Commercial Code and Explanatory Report

2

Consolidated Financial Statements

283 Consolidated Statement of Income

284 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

285 Consolidated Balance Sheet

286 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

288 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

289 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 – Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates – 289
2 – Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements – 314
3 – Acquisitions and Dispositions – 318
4 – Business Segments and Related Information – 321

Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement

5 – Net Interest Income and Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – 326
6 – Commissions and Fee Income – 328
7 – Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Available for Sale – 328
8 – Other Income – 328
9 – General and Administrative Expenses – 329
10 – Restructuring – 329
11 – Earnings per Share – 330

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

12 – Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – 331
13 – Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, "Reclassification of Financial Assets" – 332
14 – Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value – 335
15 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value – 348
16 – Financial Assets Available for Sale – 350
17 – Equity Method Investments – 350
18 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – 351
19 – Loans – 354
20 – Allowance for Credit Losses – 355
21 – Transfers of Financial Assets – 355
22 – Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral – 357
23 – Property and Equipment – 358
24 – Leases – 359
25 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets – 360
26 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale – 367
27 – Other Assets and Other Liabilities – 369
28 – Deposits – 370
29 – Provisions – 370
30 – Credit related Commitments and Contingent Liabilities – 377
31 – Other Short-Term Borrowings – 378
32 – Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Securities – 378
33 – Maturity Analysis of the earliest contractual undiscounted cash flows of Financial Liabilities – 379

Additional Notes

34 – Common Shares – 381
35 – Employee Benefits – 382
36 – Income Taxes – 395
37 – Derivatives – 398
38 – Related Party Transactions – 400
39 – Information on Subsidiaries – 402
40 – Unconsolidated Structured Entities – 403
41 – Insurance and Investment Contracts – 406
42 – Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities – 409
43 – Events after the Reporting Period – 410
44 – Supplementary Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements according to Section 315a HGB – 411
45 – Shareholdings – 413

3 Confirmation

448 Independent Auditors' Report
450 Responsibility Statement by the Management Board
451 Report of the Supervisory Board

4 Corporate Governance Statement/ Corporate Governance Report

459 Management Board and Supervisory Board
469 Reporting and Transparency
470 Related Party Transactions
470 Auditing and Controlling
473 Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

5 Supplementary Information

476 Management Board
477 Supervisory Board
479 Advisory Boards
480 Group Five-Year Record
481 Declaration of Backing
482 Impressum/Publications

1

Management Report

05 Operating and Financial Review
Executive Summary – 5
Deutsche Bank Group – 9
Results of Operations – 17
Financial Position – 40
Liquidity and Capital Resources – 43
Events after the Reporting Period – 45

46 Outlook

55 Risk Report
Introduction – 55

60 Risk Management Executive Summary

62 Risk Management Principles
Risk Management Framework – 62
Risk Culture – 66
Risk Appetite and Capacity – 67
Strategic and Capital Plan – 67

70 Risk Assessment and Reporting

73 Risk Inventory

75 Credit Risk
Credit Exposures – 82
Credit Exposure to Certain Eurozone Countries – 92
Credit Exposure from Lending – 96
Corporate Credit Exposure – 97
Consumer Credit Exposure – 99
Credit Exposure from Derivatives – 100
Equity Exposure – 103
Asset Quality – 103
Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment – 113
Securitization – 137

154 Trading Market Risk
Value-at-Risk at Deutsche Bank Group – 156
Trading Market Risk Requirements – 159
Balance Sheet and Trading Book Assets – 165
Value-at-Risk at Postbank – 170
Results of Regulatory Backtesting of Trading Market Risk – 170

172 Nontrading Market Risk
Assessment of Market Risk in Nontrading Portfolios – 173
Economic Capital Usage for Our Nontrading Market Risk Portfolios per Business Area – 174
Equity Investments Held – 176

178 Operational Risk

184 Liquidity Risk
Short-term Liquidity and Wholesale Funding – 185
Funding Markets and Capital Markets Issuance – 185
Funding Diversification – 186
Liquidity Reserves – 189
Asset Encumbrance – 192
Maturity Analysis of Assets and Financial Liabilities – 193

197 Capital Management

199 Regulatory Capital
Capital Adequacy – 199
Regulatory Capital Requirements – 213
Regulatory Capital Ratios – 218

220 Balance Sheet Management
Leverage Ratio according to internal definition (unaudited) – 220

223 Overall Risk Position
Economic Capital – 223
Internal Capital Adequacy –224

226 Compensation Report
Group Compensation Overview and Disclosure – 227
Management Board Report and Disclosure – 239
Employees Regulated under the InstitutsVergV – 257
Compensation System for Supervisory Board Members – 260

265 Corporate Responsibility

267 Employees

273 Internal Control over Financial Reporting

277 Information pursuant to Section 315 (4) of the German Commercial Code and Explanatory Report

Operating and Financial Review

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes to them.

Our Operating and Financial Review includes qualitative and quantitative disclosures on Segmental Results of Operations and Entity Wide disclosures on Net Revenue Components as required by International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8, "Operating Segments". This information, which forms part of and is incorporated by reference into the financial statements of this report, is marked by a bracket in the margins throughout this Operating and Financial Review. For additional Business Segment disclosure under IFRS 8 please refer to Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Executive Summary

The Global Economy

Growth of the global economy, having already slowed slightly in 2012 to 3.0 %, continued to decline in 2013 to an estimated 2.8 % on an annualized basis. After the economy reached its low point in the first quarter of 2013 compared to previous year, a recovery was seen over the course of the remainder of the year.

The slowdown affected industrialized and emerging market countries. Economic output slowed from 1.4 % in 2012 to a projected 1.1 % in 2013 in industrialized countries and from 4.7 % to around 4.5 % in emerging market countries. The structural problems that contributed to the financial and economic crisis remained in focus in the industrialized countries. The reduction of private and public debt dampened growth, in particular in the eurozone. Furthermore, political uncertainties in the eurozone and the U.S. weighed on the global economy. Monetary policies of the major central banks continued to be extremely accommodative and supported the global economy. Key interest rates were at historically low levels and extensive quantitative easing measures provided additional support to the economy. In May 2013, initial indications from Ben Bernanke, Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, that the U.S. central bank might be reducing the rate of its asset purchases over the course of the year led to a change in the international interest rate cycle, which then had a negative impact on numerous emerging market countries as a result of capital outflows. The Federal Reserve's decision in December 2013 to taper quantitative easing starting January 2014 was largely priced into the market.

The eurozone, after six consecutive quarters of declining economic activity, experienced moderate growth in the second quarter of 2013. As an annualized average, the eurozone economy declined by 0.4 % in 2013, due to the weak winter half year 2012/2013, which was a little less than in 2012 (-0.6 %). The economy was supported by a recovery of the global economy and receding uncertainty over the future development of the sovereign debt crisis. International investors' trust in the eurozone improved in 2013, which led to net capital inflows. A decisive factor of stabilization in the eurozone was the European Central Bank's accommodative monetary policy, and in particular its statement that it would use its full range of instruments, e.g. lowering the policy rate corridor, vLTRO, private and public asset purchases, in the event of an emergency, its reduction of the interest rate in November 2013 to the historic low of 0.25 % and its statement that it would hold the interest rate at this level or lower for an extended period of time, as part of its "forward guidance" provided for the first time in 2013. Germany's economy began to recover following the weak winter half year 2012/2013. This was driven by solid domestic demand, thanks to the peak employment level, solid real income growth and a moderate rise in investments. As an annualized average, the German economy grew by 0.4 %, following an increase of 0.7 % in 2012.

U.S. economic growth slowed in 2013 to an estimated 2.0 %, compared to 2.8 % in 2012. Automatic spending cuts and uncertainties around the direction of fiscal policy – discussions of increasing the debt ceiling and extending the transitional budget as well as the temporary government shutdown – dragged on the economy. The recovery of the real estate market, the continuous improvement of employment figures and the strong rise on the stock markets led to a recovery in the second half of 2013, with a growth rate of around 4 %. Strong support to the U.S. economy came from the Federal Reserve's expansive monetary policy.

In Japan, economic growth rose slightly to 1.5 % in 2013, a development driven by extremely expansive fiscal and monetary policies, the first two pillars of what is called "Abenomics". However, there was little that followed the announcement of the third pillar of Abenomics, structural reform, in 2013.

In emerging market countries, growth calmed to an estimated 4.5 % in 2013. The Federal Reserve's announcement in May that it might be reducing the rate of its asset purchases over the course of the year shifted attention to structural weaknesses of the emerging market countries that had been masked by portfolio investments in previous years, leading to strong outflows of capital. In particular, these affected countries with relatively high budget and current account deficits such as South Africa, India, Indonesia, Brazil and Turkey. Depending on the region, performance was mixed in emerging market countries. Economic growth in Asia (excluding Japan) is estimated to have been at 5.9 %, slightly less than in 2012. China's economic activity – thanks to the recovery in the second half of the year – grew in 2013 by 7.7 %, slightly below previous year's growth (7.8 %). Although relatively weak world trade tempered growth in the first half of the year, the economy accelerated somewhat in the second half following the recovery of the global economy. However, growth was subdued by uncertainties about the impact of a rebalancing of China's economic structures, which should be pushed forward energetically by the extensive Central Committee resolutions in November 2013. In India, the economy grew somewhat stronger at 4.3 % in 2013, not least due to the devaluation by 12 % of the rupee versus the U.S. dollar over the course of the year. Despite the unfavorable political environment, the government launched extensive reforms intended to stimulate future growth. Economic activity in Latin America grew by only an estimated 2.3 % in 2013, following 2.8 % in 2012. In Brazil, infrastructure bottlenecks, a lack of reforms and weak commodities prices weighed on the economy, which is estimated to have grown by a moderate 2.2 % in 2013.

The Banking Industry

For the banking industry, 2013 was a year of transition. For the first time since 2006, there were no existential crises threatening the U.S. or European banking systems, as the European debt crisis had slowed down in late 2012. Still, 2013 was a year of substantial operating challenges, with banks almost everywhere suffering from a lack of growth, the low interest rate environment, elevated litigation expenses, tougher regulations and, particularly in Europe, continuing pressure from supervisors and investors to strengthen, de-leverage and de-risk balance sheets.

Commercial banking in Europe witnessed a significant decline in credit volumes, particularly with firms, whereas lending to households stayed virtually flat. Banks were still tightening credit standards but much less compared to 2011 and 2012. The main obstacle to loan growth may instead have been a lack of demand for credit, which fell further, even though the pace of the decline slowed over the course of the year. Loan losses probably decreased somewhat. On the funding side, private sector deposit growth remained solid throughout the year, for both corporate and retail clients. Banks' bond issuance shrank once more, to reach the lowest level in more than a decade. However, this may have been driven mainly by a lack of funding needs rather than a lack of access to debt capital markets. Indeed, EU banks' total assets dropped by more than 4 % year-over-year.

In the U.S., retail lending surprisingly turned negative again in 2013, driven by a lower volume of residential mortgages, despite an ongoing recovery in the housing market. Loans to corporations, on the other hand, continued to expand healthily, with all major lending categories returning to growth for the first time since 2007. Loan losses sank still further to the lowest figures on record, to levels not even seen at the peak of the credit boom. Deposit growth stayed robust, suffering neither from the low level of interest rates nor from the expiry of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage for certain large corporate deposits. With deposit growth outpacing loan growth, the deposit funding of banks' balance sheets climbed to its highest level in two decades.

Investment banking performance was heterogeneous in 2013. Bond issuance fell moderately from a very strong prior-year level, with high-yield activity reaching a new record high. Equity issuance was also solid, while the M&A business based on deal values had its best year since 2008, although revenues decreased. Equity trading volumes in 2013 were even weaker than in the year before, whereas fixed-income trading remained broadly flat compared to the 2012 result. Total investment banking revenues declined to the lowest level since 2008 due to reduced activity in more profitable business segments and tighter regulation, e.g. relating to derivative transactions. Revenues from issuance underwriting and advisory combined were up compared with the previous year and were in fact the strongest since 2007, but revenues from trading and other activities were down substantially, partly due to further margin compression.

Asset management businesses benefited from a particularly benign year for the capital markets: Market liquidity remained high, demand for high-risk assets increased further (notwithstanding some capital outflows from emerging market countries into developed markets), interest rates stayed very low (despite some uptick following announcements by the U.S. Federal Reserve it would taper its exceptionally loose monetary policy), and several major stock markets reached new record levels.

Overall, European banks profitability in 2013 improved from the miserable levels of 2011 and 2012, when the EU banking industry recorded aggregate net losses in the wake of the European debt crisis and the associated recession. However, returns in 2013 were still meager and far below sustainable levels, i.e. banks' cost of capital. In the U.S., bank profitability probably reached a new record high in absolute terms, despite setbacks in the second half of the year due to sizeable litigation expenses (which also continued to drag on bank earnings in Europe).

Regarding regulatory developments, 2013 saw further progress on a number of important projects to build a new architecture for a safer, more stable banking system. EU policymakers agreed on crucial components of a future European Banking Union by deciding to transfer supervision of the euro area's largest banks to the ECB as well as, in principle, designing mechanisms to resolve failing banks without requiring taxpayer support. Implementation of Basel 3 commenced both in Europe and the USA. Furthermore, discussions intensified on the international introduction of a binding leverage ratio, with U.S. authorities pressing ahead with considerably increased requirements for large domestic credit institutions. Derivative markets reform took final shape in the EU through the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), while implementation of new derivatives rules under the Dodd-Frank Act has already started in the USA.

Deutsche Bank Performance

The key financial highlights for the Group in the period can be summarized as:

— Group net revenues of € 31.9 billion in 2013, down 5 % versus 2012 largely reflecting revenue declines in CB&S;
— Income before income taxes of € 1.5 billion, up 79 % from 2012;
— Net income increased from € 316 million in 2012 to € 681 million in 2013;
— CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 9.7 % (Basel 2.5 CET 1: 12.8 %) at the end of 2013, compared to 7.8 % (Basel 2.5 CET 1: 11.4 %) at the end of 2012;

— Adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.1 % at year-end 2013;
— CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded risk-weighted assets of € 350 billion (Basel 2.5 RWA € 300 billion) as of December 31, 2013 down by 11 % compared to December 31, 2012 (down 10 % based on Basel 2.5 RWA).

2013 was the second consecutive year in which we have invested in the bank's future growth and in further strengthening our controls while addressing ongoing legal and regulatory issues. Costs-to-achieve of our Operational Excellence (OpEx) Programm and litigation expenses impacted our financial results in 2013. We expect 2014 to be a year of further challenges and disciplined implementation; however, we still intend to achieve our 2015 targets and deliver on our strategic vision for Deutsche Bank.

Net revenues in 2013 were € 31.9 billion, a 5 % decline from 2012. Most of the decline in net revenues was attributable to CB&S, along with slight decreases in GTB and NCOU, while PBC revenues were stable and DeAWM revenues increased. Noninterest expenses in 2013 were € 28.4 billion, down 9 % from 2012, reflecting significant cost reductions as well as a substantial reduction in impairment charges for goodwill and intangible assets as compared to 2012. The cost reductions included a € 1.2 billion (9 %) decrease in our compensation and benefits expenses in 2013 compared to 2012, due to reduced bonus and retention awards and as a result of the ongoing implementation of OpEx. Expenses also included significant litigation-related expenses of € 3.0 billion in 2013 (2012: € 2.5 billion).

In this context, we generated net income of € 681 million in 2013 (2012: € 316 million) and income before income taxes of € 1.5 billion (2012: € 814 million).

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

Group Key Performance Indicators	Status end of 2013	Status end of 2012
Post-tax return on average active equity	1.2 %	0.5 %
Cost/income ratio	89.0 %	92.5 %
Cost savings	€ 2.1 bn per annum	€ 0.4 bn per annum
Costs to achieve savings	€ 1.8 bn	€ 0.5 bn
CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	9.7 %	7.8 %
Adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[1]	3.1 %	

[1] The adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio represents our calculation following the publication of CRR/CRD on June 27, 2013. Not available for end of 2012. Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is detailed in the Risk Report.

The post tax return on average equity increased from 0.5 % in 2012 to 1.2 % in 2013, but remains below the target of greater than 12 %.

Despite lower net revenues compared to the prior year, the cost/income ratio improved from 92.5 % in 2012 to 89.0 % in 2013, reflecting the continued reduction of noninterest expenses in the course of our OpEx Programm.

OpEx Programm annual cost savings of € 2.1 billion were achieved in 2013, surpassing the target of € 1.6 billion. Cumulative costs to achieve were € 1.8 billion (thereof € 1.3 billion spent in 2013 and € 0.5 billion spent in 2012).

Due to the increase in net income, the issuance of new shares and the accelerated capital formation and de-risking activities in 2013, our Basel 2.5 Common Tier 1 capital ratio improved to a record level of 12.8 % as of December 31, 2013. The CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio also increased substantially from 7.8 % in the preceding year to 9.7 % at the end of 2013, reflecting substantial progress on portfolio optimization and de-risking of non-core activities.

The adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.1 % at the end of 2013 based on a CRR/CRD 4 pro forma leverage exposure of € 1,445 billion as of December 31, 2013.

Risk-weighted assets based on Basel 2.5 at year-end 2013 were € 300 billion, versus € 334 billion at year-end 2012, largely due to management actions aimed at de-risking our business. During 2013, we achieved a reduction in CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded risk-weighted assets to € 350 billion.

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 € 1,611 billion as of December 31, 2013. As of that date, we employed 98,254 people on a full-time equivalent basis and operated in 71 countries out of 2,907 branches worldwide, of which 66 % 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.

Following a comprehensive strategic review, we realigned our organizational structure in the fourth quarter 2012. We reaffirmed our commitment to the universal banking model and to our four existing corporate divisions. We strengthened this emphasis with an integrated Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division that includes former Corporate Banking & Securities businesses such as exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Furthermore, we created a Non-Core Operations Unit. This unit includes the former Group Division Corporate Investments (CI) as well as non-core operations which were re-assigned from other corporate divisions.

As of December 31, 2013 we were organized into the following five corporate divisions:

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

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

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.

Management Structure

We operate the five corporate divisions and the infrastructure functions under the umbrella of a "virtual holding company". We use this term to mean that, while we subject the corporate divisions to the overall supervision of our Management Board, which is supported by infrastructure functions, we do not have a separate legal entity holding these five corporate divisions but we nevertheless allocate substantial managerial autonomy to them. To support this structure, key governance bodies function as follows:

The Management Board has the overall responsibility for the management of Deutsche Bank, as provided by the German Stock Corporation Act. Its members are appointed and removed by the Supervisory Board, which is a separate corporate body. Our Management Board focuses on strategic management, corporate governance, resource allocation, risk management and control, assisted by functional committees.

The Group Executive Committee was established in 2002. It comprises the members of the Management Board and senior representatives from our regions, corporate divisions and certain infrastructure functions appointed by the Management Board. The Group Executive Committee is a body that is not required by the Stock Corporation Act. It serves as a tool to coordinate our businesses and regions, discusses Group strategy and prepares recommendations for Management Board decisions. It has no decision making authority.

Within each corporate division and region, coordination and management functions are handled by operating committees and executive committees, which helps ensure that the implementation of the strategy of individual businesses and the plans for the development of infrastructure areas are integrated with global business objectives.

Corporate Divisions

Corporate Banking & Securities Corporate Division

Corporate Division Overview

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

The CB&S businesses are supported by the Credit Portfolio Strategies Group (CPSG), which has responsibility for a range of loan portfolios and from 2013 centralized the hedging of certain uncollateralized counterparty derivative exposure, actively managing the risk of these through the implementation of a structured hedging regime.

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

We have made the following significant capital expenditures or divestitures since January 1, 2011:

In March 2012, we completed the sale of our U.S. multi-family financing business (Deutsche Bank Berkshire Mortgage) to a group led by Lewis Ranieri and Wilbur L. Ross, in line with our desire to focus on our core business strengths in the U.S.

In June 2012, we completed the sale of DB Export Leasing GmbH to Interoute Communications Limited.

In January 2011, we sold our 40 % stake in Paternoster Limited, a specialist pension insurer, to Rothesay Life, in accordance with the decision of the majority of Paternoster shareholders to sell their shares in the company.

In July 2011, we completed the sale of our equity linked note giving economic exposure to Newlands, a credit derivative product company incorporated in Bermuda, to funds advised by Oakhill Advisors.

Products and Services

Within our Corporate Finance Business Division, our clients are offered mergers and acquisitions, equity and debt financing and general corporate finance advice. In addition, we provide a variety of financial services to the public sector.

The Markets Business Division is responsible for the sales, trading and structuring of a wide range of fixed income, equity, equity-linked, foreign exchange and commodities products. The division aims to deliver solutions for the investing, hedging and other needs of customers. As part of increasing the efficiency of the business our Rates, Flow Credit and FX businesses now operate as an integrated business with a single management team. The Structured Finance business encompasses non-flow financing and structured risk for clients across all industries and asset classes.

All our trading activities are covered by our risk management procedures and controls which are described in detail in the Risk Report.

Distribution Channels and Marketing

In CB&S, the focus of our corporate and institutional coverage bankers and sales teams is on our client relationships. We have restructured our client coverage model so as to provide varying levels of standardized or dedicated services to our customers depending on their needs and level of complexity.

Global Transaction Banking Corporate Division

Corporate Division Overview

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

— Trade Finance and Cash Management Corporates
— Trust & Securities Services and Cash Management Financial Institutions

With effect from September 1, 2013, we established an aligned and integrated commercial banking coverage for small and mid-sized corporate clients in Germany in order to strengthen our leading market position and achieve sustainable growth as part of the Strategy 2015+ in our home market. As a result, a significant part of former CB&S German MidCap clients will be covered by a newly established joint venture between the Corporate Divisions PBC and GTB to provide mid-sized corporate clients with both an enhanced client proximity and targeted access to our global network and product expertise.

Furthermore, the long-term cash lending portfolio with German MidCap clients was transferred from the Corporate Division CB&S to the Corporate Division GTB in order to further leverage the adjacencies between the cash management, trade financing and lending activities with these clients.

We have made following significant capital expenditures or divestitures since January 1, 2011:

On June 1, 2013, we completed the sale of Deutsche Card Services to EVO Payments International.

Products and Services

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 corporates and financial institutions. With the provision of a comprehensive range of innovative and robust solutions, we handle the complexities of 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.

Trust & 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.

Distribution Channels and Marketing

GTB develops and markets its own products and services in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. The marketing is carried out in conjunction with the coverage functions both in this division, in CB&S and in PBC.

Customers can be differentiated into two main groups: (i) financial institutions, such as banks, mutual funds and retirement funds, broker-dealers, fund managers and insurance companies, and (ii) multinational corporations, large local corporates and medium-sized companies, predominantly in Germany and the Netherlands.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division

Corporate Division Overview

With € 923 billion of invested assets as of December 31, 2013, DeAWM is one of the world's leading investment organizations. DeAWM helps individuals and institutions worldwide to protect and grow their wealth, offering traditional and alternative investments across all major asset classes. DeAWM also provides customized wealth management solutions and private banking services to high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and family offices.

DeAWM comprises the former Private Wealth Management (PWM) and Asset Management (AM) businesses, as well as passive and third party alternatives businesses that were transferred from CB&S in the fourth quarter 2012. The combined division has sizable franchises in wealth management and both retail and institutional asset management, allowing clients and Deutsche Bank Group to benefit from its scale. Non-core assets and businesses were re-assigned from DeAWM to the NCOU in the fourth quarter 2012.

In Wealth Management, we established the Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office in Germany by merging two previously separate family offices. By combining Oppenheim Vermögenstreuhand GmbH and Wilhelm von Finck Deutsche Family Office AG, we created a top tier participant in Germany's family wealth sector and one of the leading providers in Europe.

Products and Services

DeAWM's investment capabilities span both active and passive strategies, and a diverse array of asset classes including equities, fixed income, property, infrastructure, private equity and hedge funds. The division also offers customized wealth management solutions and private banking services, including lending and discretionary portfolio management.

A Solutions and Trading Group was established in 2013, which sits between product manufacturing and distribution teams. It facilitates the creation of high quality products and solutions that are aligned with client needs. It also manages a disciplined product selection process for the wealth management business, which covers both internal and third-party products.

Distribution Channels and Marketing

Global Coverage/Advisory teams manage client relationships, provide advice and assist clients to access DeAWM's products and services. DeAWM also markets and distributes its offering through other business divisions of Deutsche Bank Group, notably PBC for retail customers and CB&S for select institutional and corporate customers, as well as through third-party distributors. To ensure holistic service and advice, all clients have a single point of access to DeAWM, with dedicated teams serving specific client groups.

A major competitive advantage for DeAWM is the fact that it is part of Deutsche Bank, with its broad investment banking, corporate banking and asset management capabilities. To optimize cross-divisional cooperation, in 2013 DeAWM established a Key Client Partners (KCP) team, which serves sophisticated clients with complex needs. KCP provides seamless access to capital markets, investment management and other solutions from DeAWM, CB&S and selected third-party providers.

Private & Business Clients Corporate Division

Corporate Division Overview

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

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

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

In Germany in 2013 we launched our Private- & Commercial Banking business and advanced our integration of Postbank. The integration of Deutsche Bank's German mid cap clients into PBC is intended to enable us to capture new opportunities from small and medium sized business clients by improving our client proximity and cross-divisional collaboration leveraging the expertise of DB Group. Postbank continues to operate in the market with its own brand. With the integration of Postbank into PBC, we seek to significantly strengthen our joint business model and to generate considerable revenue and cost synergies.

In Continental Europe we operate our Advisory Banking International business unit in five major banking markets: Italy, Spain, Poland, Belgium and Portugal. Our position is focused on attractive European regions. In Asia, PBC operates a branch network supported by a mobile sales force in India and holds a 19.99 % stake in the Chinese Hua Xia Bank, with which we have a strategic partnership and cooperation agreement. In India, PBC currently has seventeen branches. We consider India and China to be our core markets in Asia for PBC.

We have made the following significant capital expenditures or divestitures since January 1, 2011:

In March 2012, Postbank and our wholly owned subsidiary DB Finanz-Holding GmbH ("DB Finanz-Holding") agreed to enter into a domination and profit and loss transfer agreement according to Section 291 of the German Stock Corporation Act, with DB Finanz-Holding as controlling company and Postbank as dependent. The agreement became effective in June 2012 and reached final legal validity on September 11, 2012. The share in Postbank held at the end of 2013 is 94.1 %.

In February 2012, we exchanged a mandatorily-exchangeable bond issued by Deutsche Post in February 2009 into 60 million Postbank shares (and cash) and one day later Deutsche Post exercised its option to sell to us an additional 12.1 % of the share capital in Postbank. Together with shares held at this point in time, our ownership in Postbank increased to 93.7 %.

In April 2011, we completed the subscription of newly issued shares in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd. Upon final settlement of the transaction, which was effective with the registration of the new shares on April 26, 2011 this investment increased our existing equity stake in Hua Xia Bank from 17.12 % to 19.99 % of issued capital, the maximum single foreign ownership level permitted by Chinese regulations.

Products and Services

PBC offers a similar range of banking products and services throughout Europe and Asia, with some variations among countries that are driven by local market, regulatory and customer requirements.

We offer Investment and Insurance, Mortgages, Business Products, Consumer Finance, Payments, Cards & Accounts, Deposits, mid-cap related products provided by other divisions as part of our mid-cap joint venture, as well as postal services and non-bank products in Postbank. Revenues resulting out of latter are currently reported under "Other revenues" and will be separated to provide more transparency on PBC's revenue composition.

Our investment products cover the full range of mutual / closed-end funds (single- and multi-assets), structured products as well as discretionary portfolio management and securities custody services. In addition we provide life- and non-life insurance products as well as corporate pension schemes to our clients.

We offer standard to complex mortgage solutions and our mortgage product portfolio is complemented by public subsidies, mortgage brokerage and mortgage-related insurance.

Our business products focus on managing transactions, risk and liquidity for our clients. In corporate banking and international services we optimize cash flow and market volatility and support business expansions. In addition our loan product offering consists of personal installment loans, credit lines and overdrafts as well as point of sale (POS) business.

Our payments, cards and account products provide domestic, international and SEPA payments, debit, credit and prepaid cards as well as current accounts for private clients and business clients. Our deposits portfolio consists of sight deposits, term deposits and savings.

Our lending businesses are subject to our credit risk management processes. Please see the "Monitoring Credit Risk" and "Main Credit Exposure Categories" sections in the Risk Report.

Distribution Channels and Marketing

In following a client-centric banking approach, we seek to optimize the interaction with our customers as well as the accessibility and availability of our services. PBC uses a broad multi-channel approach to serve its customers and distribute financial solutions depending on local strategic positioning and business model.

— Branches: Within our branches, we generally offer the entire range of products and advice.
— Financial Agents: In most countries, we additionally market our retail banking products and services through self-employed financial agents.
— Customer Contact Centers: Our Customer Contact Centers provide clients with remote services (i.e., account information, securities brokerage) supported by automated systems.
— Online and Mobile Banking: On our websites, we offer clients a broad variety of relevant product information and services including interactive tools, tutorials and rich media content. We provide a high performing transaction-platform for banking, brokerage and self-services, combined with a highly frequented multi-mobile offering for smartphones and tablets.
— Self-service Terminals: These terminals support our branch network and allow clients to withdraw and transfer funds, receive custody account statements and make appointments with our financial advisors.

Moreover, we enter into country-specific distribution and cooperation arrangements. In Germany, we maintain cooperation partnerships with companies such as DP DHL (Postbank cooperation) and Deutsche Vermögensberatung AG (DVAG). With DVAG, we distribute our mutual funds and other banking products through DVAG's independent distribution network. In order to complement our product range, we have signed distribution agreements, in which PBC distributes the products of product suppliers. These include an agreement with Zurich Financial Services for insurance products, and product partnerships with thirteen fund companies for the distribution of their investment products.

To achieve a strong brand position internationally, we market our services consistently throughout the European and Asian countries we consider to be part of our strategic focus.

Non-Core Operations Unit Corporate Division

In November 2012, we established the NCOU to operate as a separate division alongside Deutsche Bank's core businesses. As set out in Strategy 2015+, our objectives in setting up the NCOU are 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.

The NCOU manages assets with a value of approximately € 55 billion and CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded RWA equivalent of € 58 billion, as of December 31, 2013.

In addition to managing our global principal investments and holding certain other non-core assets to maturity, targeted de-risking activities within the NCOU will help us reduce risks that are not related to our planned future strategy, thereby reducing capital demand. In carrying out these targeted de-risking activities, the NCOU will prioritize for exit those positions with less favorable capital and risk return profiles to enable the Bank to strengthen its CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio.

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

In RWA terms the majority now relates to legacy CB&S assets, and includes credit correlation trading positions, securitization assets, exposures to monoline insurers and assets reclassified under IAS 39. NCOU's portfolio also includes legacy PBC assets such as selected foreign residential mortgages as well as other financial investments no longer deemed strategic for Postbank. The assets previously managed in the former Group Division Corporate Investments relate to the Bank's global principal investment activities and include our stakes in the port operator Maher Terminals, The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas and BHF-BANK.

During 2013 significant sales were executed from across portfolios, including € 3.2 billion of GIIPS bond exposures and a further U.S. $ 2.5 billion of bonds from legacy investment portfolios of Postbank. In addition de-risking of approximately € 4 billion of CRE exposure including IAS 39 reclassified assets was completed in the period together with approximately € 4 billion of additional asset reductions generated by disposals from structured credit portfolios in the EU and US regions.

We have also made the following significant divestitures since January 1, 2011:

In December 2013, Deutsche Postbank AG completed the sale of an approximately £ 1.4 billion UK commercial real estate loan portfolio to GE Capital Real Estate.

In June 2013, PB Capital Corporation completed the sale of an approximately U.S.$ 3.7 billion US commercial real estate loan portfolio to San Francisco based Union Bank, N.A., an indirect subsidiary of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

In May 2013, Sicherungseinrichtungsgesellschaft deutscher Banken mbH ("SdB") fully repaid the remaining exposure (of which € 0.8 billion was allocated to the former Corporate Investments, now part of the NCOU) of ECB-eligible notes guaranteed by the SOFFin (Sonderfonds Finanzmarktstabilisierung, established in October 2008 by the German government in the context of the financial crisis).

In January 2013, we completed the sale of our 15 % participation in Dedalus GmbH & Co. KGaA, through which we indirectly held approximately 1.1 % of the shares in EADS N.V. for a consideration of approximately € 250 million.

In October 2012, we exited our exposure to Actavis, the generic pharmaceuticals company, upon completion of Watson Pharmaceuticals' acquisition of the company.

In September 2012 we signed an agreement regarding the sale of BHF-BANK AG to Kleinwort Benson Group, a subsidiary of financial services group RHJ International. Following the withdrawal by one of Kleinwort Benson Group's co-investors, the transaction structure was revised in October 2013 whereby Deutsche Bank would receive the total consideration of € 354 million primarily in cash (€ 322 million) and the remainder in the form of new shares in RHJ International issued at par value. The final consideration is subject to closing purchase price adjustments. According to a press release by RHJ International, dated February 21, 2014, the German financial regulator, BaFin, has confirmed that it has no objections to the proposed acquisition of BHF-BANK. As a result, the disposal of BHF Bank to RHJ International is subject only to certain remaining conditions which have to be met prior to closing, which is expected to take place before the end of March 2014.

In November 2011, we closed an agreement for the sale of our premises at Taunusanlage 12 in Frankfurt am Main to a closed-end real estate fund launched by DWS. The sales price for the property determined by independent valuations was approximately € 600 million. We continue to use these premises as Group headquarters under a long-term lease.

In the course of 2011, the liquidity facility for FMS Wertmanagement Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts, the winding-up agency of the Hypo Real Estate Group, of € 7.5 billion (of which € 6.4 billion was allocated to the former Corporate Investments and the remainder was allocated to other Corporate Divisions), in which we participated in December 2010, was fully repaid.

Infrastructure and Regional Management

The infrastructure group consists of our centralized business support areas. These areas principally comprise control and service functions supporting our five corporate divisions.

This infrastructure group is organized to reflect the areas of responsibility of those Management Board members that are not in charge of a specific business line. The infrastructure group is organized into COO functions (i.e., global technology, global business services, global logistics services and group strategy, CFO functions (i.e., finance, tax, insurance and treasury), CRO functions (i.e., credit risk management and market risk management), CEO functions (i.e., communications & corporate social responsibility and Deutsche Bank Research) and HR, Legal & Compliance functions.

The Regional Management function covers regional responsibilities worldwide. It focuses on governance, franchise development and performance development. Regional and country heads and management committees are established in the regions to enhance client-focused product coordination across businesses and to ensure compliance with regulatory and control requirements, both from a local and Group perspective. In addition the Regional Management function represents regional interests at the Group level and enhances cross-regional coordination.

All expenses and revenues incurred within the Infrastructure and Regional Management areas are fully allocated to our five corporate divisions.

Significant Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

Information on each Corporate Division's significant capital expenditures and divestitures has been included in the above descriptions of the Corporate Divisions.

Since January 1, 2013, there have been no public takeover offers by third parties with respect to our shares and we have not made any public takeover offers in respect of any other company's shares.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Net interest income	14,834	15,975	17,445	(1,141)	(7)	(1,470)	(8)
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721	1,839	344	20	(118)	(6)
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	**12,769**	14,254	15,606	(1,485)	(10)	(1,352)	(9)
Commissions and fee income[1]	12,308	11,809	11,878	500	4	(69)	(1)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss[1]	3,817	5,608	2,724	(1,791)	(32)	2,884	106
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	394	301	123	93	31	178	145
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	369	163	(264)	206	127	427	N/M
Other income (loss)	193	(120)	1,322	313	N/M	(1,442)	N/M
Total noninterest income	**17,082**	17,761	15,783	(679)	(4)	1,978	13
Total net revenues[2]	**29,850**	32,015	31,389	(2,164)	(7)	626	2
Compensation and benefits	12,329	13,490	13,135	(1,160)	(9)	355	3
General and administrative expenses	15,126	15,017	12,657	110	1	2,360	19
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207	46	11	207	100
Impairment of intangible assets	79	1,886	0	(1,808)	(96)	1,886	N/M
Restructuring activities	399	394	0	5	1	394	N/M
Total noninterest expenses	**28,394**	31,201	25,999	(2,807)	(9)	5,202	20
Income before income taxes	**1,456**	814	5,390	642	79	(4,576)	(85)
Income tax expense	775	498	1,064	277	56	(566)	(53)
Net income	**681**	316	4,326	365	116	(4,010)	(93)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	15	53	194	(37)	(71)	(141)	(73)
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	666	263	4,132	403	154	(3,869)	(94)

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Prior periods have been restated. For further detail please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of this report.
[2] After provision for credit losses.

Net Interest Income

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Total interest and similar income	25,601	31,593	34,366	(5,992)	(19)	(2,773)	(8)
Total interest expenses	10,768	15,619	16,921	(4,851)	(31)	(1,302)	(8)
Net interest income	**14,834**	**15,975**	**17,445**	**(1,141)**	**(7)**	**(1,470)**	**(8)**
Average interest-earning assets[1]	1,136,662	1,250,002	1,174,201	(113,340)	(9)	75,801	6
Average interest-bearing liabilities[1]	979,245	1,119,374	1,078,721	(140,129)	(13)	40,653	4
Gross interest yield[2]	2.25 %	2.53 %	2.93 %	(0.28) ppt	(11)	(0.40) ppt	(14)
Gross interest rate paid[3]	1.10 %	1.40 %	1.57 %	(0.30) ppt	(21)	(0.17) ppt	(11)
Net interest spread[4]	1.15 %	1.13 %	1.36 %	0.02 ppt	2	(0.23) ppt	(17)
Net interest margin[5]	1.31 %	1.28 %	1.49 %	0.03 ppt	2	(0.21) ppt	(14)

ppt – Percentage points
[1] Average balances for each year are calculated in general based upon month-end balances.
[2] Gross interest yield is the average interest rate earned on our average interest-earning assets.
[3] Gross interest rate paid is the average interest rate paid on our average interest-bearing liabilities.
[4] Net interest spread is the difference between the average interest rate earned on average interest-earning assets and the average interest rate paid on average interest-bearing liabilities.
[5] Net interest margin is net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

2013

The decrease in net interest income in 2013 of € 1.1 billion, or 7 %, to € 14.8 billion compared to € 16.0 billion in 2012, was primarily driven by lower interest income on trading assets in CB&S, due to lower client activity reflecting lower liquidity and ongoing market uncertainty. Another main driver to the decline in net interest income was the accelerated de-risking strategy in NCOU. In PBC, slightly reduced margins and a strategic deposit volume reduction in Postbank also impacted net interest income in 2013. Overall, the net interest spread increased by 2 basis points, following an almost parallel decline in gross interest yield and gross interest rate paid. The net interest margin improved by 3 basis points, mainly due to margin improvements in Germany.

The development of our net interest income is also impacted by the accounting treatment of some of our hedging-related derivative transactions. We entered into nontrading derivative transactions primarily as economic hedges of the interest rate risks of our nontrading interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Some of these derivatives qualify as hedges for accounting purposes while others do not. When derivative transactions qualify as hedges of interest rate risks for accounting purposes, the interest arising from the derivatives is reported in interest income and expense, where it offsets interest flows from the hedged items. When derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the interest flows that arise from those derivatives will appear in trading income. The same accounting policy has been applied for the periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

2012

The decrease in net interest income in 2012 of € 1.5 billion, or 8 %, to € 16.0 billion compared to € 17.4 billion in 2011, was primarily driven by lower interest income from CB&S trading assets resulting from a lower interest rate environment and reduced asset volumes. Additionally the reduced asset base of NCOU as a result of de-risking lead to falls in interest income. The remaining decline was further impacted by lower interest income in PBC based on a decrease of purchase price allocation (PPA) effects, following the acquisition of Postbank. These developments contributed to a tightening of our net interest spread by 23 basis points and to a decline in our net interest margin by 21 basis points.

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

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
CB&S – Sales & Trading (equity)	1,125	991	312	133	13	679	N/M
CB&S – Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	2,544	4,508	4,348	(1,964)	(44)	160	4
Non-Core Operations Unit	(535)	(1,257)	(1,564)	722	(57)	307	(20)
Other	684	1,367	(372)	(682)	(50)	1,739	N/M
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**3,817**	5,608	2,724	(1,791)	(32)	2,884	106

N/M – Not meaningful

2013

Net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss decreased by € 1.8 billion to € 3.8 billion for the full year 2013. The main driver for this development was a decrease of € 2.0 billion in Sales & Trading (debt and other products), which was primarily driven by lower client activity coupled with a challenging trading environment and market uncertainty impacting Rates and Commodities, as well as by lower revenues in Foreign Exchange due to lower volatility and margin compression. In addition, the decrease was significantly driven by a fall of € 682 million in Other, mainly reflecting the non-recurrence of a prior year refinement in the calculation methodology of the Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on certain derivative liabilities in CB&S, the deconsolidation of funds in DeAWM offset by increases in other revenues categories and C&A. The increase of € 722 million in NCOU was due to a decrease in net losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, mainly driven by a smaller asset base as a result of an accelerated de-risking strategy and fair value movements on some of our non-core assets. The increase of € 133 million in net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in Sales & Trading (equity) was due to increased client activity and an improved market environment resulting in higher revenues from equity trading.

2012

Net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss increased by € 2.9 billion to € 5.6 billion for the full year 2012. The majority of the increase arose outside our Sales & Trading business. Special factors were mainly gains on products held at fair value in CB&S related to the aforementioned DVA on certain derivative liabilities, a decrease of fair value losses at Abbey Life in DeAWM and higher net gains in Consolidation & Adjustments (C&A) related to U.S. dollar/euro basis swaps designated as net investment hedges for capital investments in US entities. The increase of € 679 million of net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in Sales & Trading (equity) was due to volatile market conditions leading to an increase in client trading activities and resulting in higher revenues from equity derivatives as well as higher fair value gains in Prime Finance. The increase of € 160 million on net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in Sales & Trading (debt and other products) was mainly driven by higher Flow Credit revenues reflecting improved credit market conditions and higher Rates revenues driven by strong client activity. This was partially offset by lower revenues in Money Markets due to reduced volatility. The NCOU showed a decrease in net losses due to a smaller asset base as a result of de-risking activity and fair value movements on the non-core assets particularly in credit spreads.

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

Our 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. Our trading activities can periodically shift income between net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss depending on a variety of factors, including risk management strategies.

In order to provide a more business-focused discussion, the following table presents net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by corporate division and by product within CB&S.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Net interest income	14,834	15,975	17,445	(1,141)	(7)	(1,470)	(8)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,817	5,608	2,724	(1,791)	(32)	2,884	106
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**18,651**	21,583	20,169	(2,932)	(14)	1,414	7
Breakdown by Corporate Division/product:[1]							
Sales & Trading (equity)	2,129	1,732	1,504	397	23	228	15
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	6,230	8,226	8,121	(1,996)	(24)	105	1
Total Sales & Trading	8,359	9,958	9,625	(1,599)	(16)	333	3
Loan products[2]	599	182	185	418	N/M	(3)	(2)
Remaining products[3]	72	589	199	(517)	(88)	390	196
Corporate Banking & Securities	9,030	10,729	10,010	(1,699)	(16)	719	7
Global Transaction Banking	1,984	2,016	1,996	(32)	(2)	20	1
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	1,568	1,974	991	(406)	(21)	983	99
Private & Business Clients	5,966	6,220	6,625	(254)	(4)	(405)	(6)
Non-Core Operations Unit	83	275	588	(191)	(70)	(313)	(53)
Consolidation & Adjustments	19	369	(42)	(350)	(95)	411	N/M
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**18,651**	21,583	20,169	(2,932)	(14)	1,414	7

N/M – Not meaningful

[1] This breakdown reflects net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss only. For a discussion of the corporate divisions' total revenues by product please refer to Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information".

[2] Includes the net interest spread on loans as well as the fair value changes of credit default swaps and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss.

[3] Includes net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of origination, advisory and other products.

Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S)

2013

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 9.0 billion in 2013, a decrease of € 1.7 billion, or 16 %, compared to 2012. This decrease was partly driven by products outside of Sales & Trading. For Remaining products, the decrease was mainly related to the non-recurrence of a refinement in the calculation methodology of the Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on certain derivative liabilities in 2012. In Sales & Trading (debt and other products), the main drivers for the decrease were lower revenues in RMBS due to de-risking activity undertaken this year, weaker liquidity and market uncertainty, lower revenues in Foreign Exchange due to lower volatility and margin compression and weaker trading revenues in Commodities and Rates. Partly offsetting these were an increase in Loan products due to favorable movements in credit spreads, a lower proportion of lending activity measured at fair value and lower overall hedge costs. The increase in Sales & Trading (equity) in 2013 was primarily driven by non-recurrence of higher dividend payout in 2012 in Equity Derivatives, increased client activity and an improved market environment in Equity Trading business.

2012

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 10.7 billion in 2012, an increase of € 719 million, or 7 %, compared to 2011. The increase in Sales & Trading (equity) in 2012 was primarily driven by Equity Derivatives revenues impacted by volatile market conditions. Another contributor to the increase in Sales & Trading (equity) was Equity Trading with higher net interest income due to market share gains resulting in higher volumes offsetting more difficult market conditions. In Sales & Trading (debt and other products) the main drivers for the increase of net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were higher Flow Credit revenues reflecting improved credit market conditions and higher Rates revenues driven by strong client activity. This was partially offset by lower revenues in Money Markets due to lower volatility. The increase of net gains in the remaining products held at fair value in CB&S arose relating to the aforementioned refinement in calculation methodology of the DVA on certain derivative liabilities.

Global Transaction Banking (GTB)

2013

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 2.0 billion in 2013, a decrease of € 32 million, or 2 %, compared to 2012. Net interest income declined compared to the prior year driven by low interest rate in core markets, and competitive pressure on margins. Furthermore, foreign exchange-movements compared to 2012 adversely impacted the income reported in Euro.

2012

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 2.0 billion in 2012, an increase of € 20 million, or 1 %, compared to 2011. Net interest income increased compared to the prior year driver by strong performance across the GTB product spectrum and regions benefiting from strong volumes. The gain was offset by a decrease in the interest income of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands, primarily due to the depressed interest rate environment.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM)

2013

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 1.6 billion in 2013, a decrease of € 406 million, or 21 %, compared to 2012. The decrease in net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was mainly attributable to the deconsolidation of funds in 2013 and was offset by increases in other revenues categories.

2012
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 2.0 billion in 2012, an increase of € 983 million, or 99 %, compared to 2011. The increase in net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was mainly attributable to a net gain in Abbey Life offset in noninterest expenses.

Private & Business Clients (PBC)
2013
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 6.0 billion in 2013, a decrease of € 254 million, or 4 %, compared to 2012. This decrease was primarily due to the ongoing low interest rate environment affecting revenues on deposits and higher negative impact from purchase price allocation on Postbank.

2012
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 6.2 billion in 2012, a decrease of € 405 million, or 6 %, compared to 2011. The combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss decreased primarily due to the lower purchase price allocation effects as well as lower interest income at Postbank.

Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU)
2013
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 83 million in 2013, a decrease of € 191 million, or 70 %, compared to 2012. The main driver for the decrease was lower portfolio revenues due to asset reductions across all products in the NCOU. This was a result of an accelerated de-risking strategy, leading overall to a reduction in fair value losses.

2012
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 275 million in 2012, a decrease of € 313 million, or 53 %, compared to 2011. The main driver for the decrease was the smaller asset base across all products in the NCOU as a result of de-risking activity and a reduction in fair value losses predominantly due to credit spread movements.

Consolidation & Adjustments (C&A)
2013
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 19 million in 2013, compared with € 369 million in 2012. This decrease primarily reflected lower positive effects resulting from timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS. The remaining decline was mainly due to net interest income which was not allocated to the business segments and items outside the management responsibility of the business segments, for example funding expenses on non-divisionalized assets/liabilities.

2012
Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were € 369 million in 2012, compared with a negative € 42 million in 2011. The increase was mainly a result of positive effects related to timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS.

Provision for Credit Losses

2013

Provision for credit losses in 2013 were € 2.1 billion, up by € 344 million or 20 % versus 2012. In NCOU, provision for credit losses increased reflecting a number of single client items, including an item related to the European Commercial Real Estate sector. Provision for credit losses also increased in GTB, related to a single client credit event, and in CB&S, from higher charges relating to shipping companies. These increases were partly offset by lower provisions in PBC reflecting the improved credit environment in Germany.

2012

Provision for credit losses recorded in 2012 decreased by € 118 million to € 1.7 billion. This reduction was primarily driven by improvements in the quality of the PBC Germany portfolio, partly offset by higher provisions for IAS 39 reclassified assets held by NCOU.

Remaining Noninterest Income

in € m.				2013 increase (decrease) from 2012		2012 increase (decrease) from 2011	
(unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
Commissions and fee income[1]	12,308	11,809	11,878	500	4	(69)	(1)
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	394	301	123	93	31	178	145
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	369	163	(264)	206	127	427	N/M
Other income (loss)	193	(120)	1,322	313	N/M	(1,442)	N/M
Total remaining noninterest income	**13,264**	12,153	13,059	1,111	9	(906)	(7)

N/M – Not meaningful

1 includes:

	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
Commissions and fees from fiduciary activities:							
Commissions for administration	435	449	491	(13)	(3)	(42)	(9)
Commissions for assets under management	2,963	2,609	2,760	354	14	(151)	(5)
Commissions for other securities business	247	239	207	8	3	32	15
Total	**3,646**	3,297	3,458	349	11	(161)	(5)
Commissions, broker's fees, mark-ups on securities underwriting and other securities activities:							
Underwriting and advisory fees	2,378	2,318	2,118	60	3	200	9
Brokerage fees	1,542	1,526	1,882	15	1	(356)	(19)
Total	**3,920**	3,844	4,000	76	2	(156)	(4)
Fees for other customer services	4,742	4,667	4,421	76	2	246	6
Total commissions and fee income	**12,308**	11,809	11,878	500	4	(69)	(1)

N/M – Not meaningful

Commissions and fee income

2013

Total Commissions and fee income increased from € 11.8 billion in 2012 by € 500 million to € 12.3 billion in 2013. Commissions for assets under management increased from a favorable development in the leveraged debt markets globally, which benefited from low interest rates. Underwriting and advisory fees as well as brokerage fees and fees for other customer services improved driven by higher client activity levels and improved market conditions for global equity trading.

2012

Total Commissions and fee income was € 11.8 billion in 2012, a decrease of € 69 million compared to 2011. Advisory fees increased driven by Global Finance as well as by DeAWM Alternatives, reflecting increased deal activity. Underwriting fees were in line with 2011 with an increase in Rates and Credit Trading, reflecting higher corporate debt issuance, offset by lower fees from Equity Trading. Other customer services fees slightly increased mainly due to Trade Finance & Cash Management Corporates in GTB as well as Rates and Credit Trading in CB&S. Both Underwriting and advisory fees as well as Other customer services fees, however were offset by lower Brokerage fees, especially in PBC Products, due to muted client investment activities, and in Global Equities.

Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale

2013

Net gains on financial assets available for sale were € 394 million in 2013 compared to € 301 million in 2012. The net gain in 2013 mainly resulted from the de-risking activities related to the NCOU portfolio.

2012

Net gains on financial assets available for sale were € 301 million in 2012, versus € 123 million in 2011. The net gain in 2012 mainly included gains on the sale of EADS shares of € 152 million and on the sale of the Structured Credit portfolio in the NCOU. These gains were partially offset by specific impairments and realized losses on sale from de-risking activity in the NCOU. The net gain in 2011 mainly included disposal gains of approximately € 485 million and a one-time positive impact of € 263 million related to our stake in Hua Xia Bank, partly offset by an impairment charge of € 527 million on Greek government bonds.

Net income (loss) from equity method investments

2013

Net gains from equity investments increased from € 163 million in 2012 to € 369 million in 2013. The result in 2013 included 374 million from an equity pick up related to the investment in Hua Xia Bank.

2012

Net gains from equity method investments were € 163 million in 2012, versus a net loss of € 264 million in 2011. The net income in 2012 included a positive equity pick up of € 311 million from our investment in Hua Xia Bank, partly offset by an impairment charge of € 257 million related to Actavis Group. The net loss in 2011 included a positive equity pick up of € 154 million related to our stake in Hua Xia Bank and an impairment charge of € 457 million related to Actavis Group.

Other income (loss)

2013

Other income improved from negative € 120 million in 2012 to positive € 193 million in 2013. The improvement in 2013 is predominantly due to NCOU de-risking of portfolios. An impairment related to the expected sale of BHF-BANK was partly offset by continuing positive development of operating profits in Maher Terminals. Losses recorded from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting were significantly lower than in the prior year.

2012

Other income was negative € 120 million in 2012 versus positive € 1.3 billion in 2011. The lower other income in 2012 was largely due to significant losses from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting offset by revenues related to The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas and Maher Terminals as well as income from the settlement of credit protection received from the seller related to acquired commercial banking activities in the Netherlands. In 2011, other income mainly included significant gains from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting and revenues related to The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas.

Noninterest Expenses

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Compensation and benefits	12,329	13,490	13,135	(1,160)	(9)	355	3
General and administrative expenses[1]	15,126	15,017	12,657	110	1	2,360	19
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207	46	11	207	100
Impairment of intangible assets	79	1,886	0	(1,808)	(96)	1,886	N/M
Restructuring activities	399	394	0	5	1	394	N/M
Total noninterest expenses	**28,394**	31,201	25,999	(2,807)	(9)	5,202	20

N/M – Not meaningful

1 includes

	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
IT costs	3,074	2,547	2,194	527	21	353	16
Occupancy, furniture and equipment expenses	2,073	2,115	2,072	(42)	(2)	43	2
Professional service fees	1,804	1,852	1,621	(48)	(3)	231	14
Communication and data services	865	907	849	(42)	(5)	58	7
Travel and representation expenses	441	518	539	(77)	(15)	(21)	(4)
Payment, clearing and custodian services	569	609	504	(40)	(7)	105	21
Marketing expenses	314	362	410	(48)	(13)	(48)	(12)
Consolidated investments	797	760	652	37	5	108	17
Other expenses[2]	5,189	5,347	3,815	(158)	(3)	1,532	40
Total general and administrative expenses	**15,126**	15,017	12,657	110	1	2,360	19

N/M – Not meaningful

[2] Includes litigation related expenses of € 3.0 billion in 2013 and of € 2.6 billion in 2012. 2011 included specific charges in CB&S (€ 655 million litigation related expenses and a specific charge of € 310 million relating to the impairment of a German VAT claim) and the first time consideration of € 247 million for the German and UK bank levies.

Compensation and benefits

2013

Compensation and benefits decreased by € 1.2 billion, or 9 %, to € 12.3 billion in 2013 compared to € 13.5 billion in 2012. The reduction was driven by lower compensation and benefits, reflecting a reduced deferred award amortization due to lower deferred grants awarded and positive effects from the ongoing implementation of OpEx.

2012

In the full year 2012, compensation and benefits were up by € 355 million, or 3 %, compared to 2011. Half of the increase in 2012 was attributable to Variable Compensation mainly due to a decrease in the deferral rate from 61 % to 47 % which led to an increase of the cash bonus component. This was partly offset by deferred award amortization based on a reduced deferred compensation charge for employees eligible for career retirement. The other significant driver of the increase was the negative impact of FX translation.

General and administrative expenses

2013

General and administration expenses increased by € 110 million, or 1 %, from € 15.0 billion in 2012 to € 15.1 billion in 2013. The increase was primarily driven by higher litigation expenses as well as higher IT costs resulting from higher cost-to-achieve and project ramp-up costs in 2013. Partly offsetting was the non-recurrence of turnaround measures taken in the Netherlands in 2012. In addition, professional service fees, communication, travel and representation expenses as well as marketing expenses decreased.

2012

General and administration expenses increased by € 2.4 billion, or 19 %, from € 12.7 billion in 2011 to € 15.0 billion in 2012. The main driver for the increase were new litigation provisions as well as items related to the turnaround measures in the Bank's commercial banking activities in the Netherlands; both shown in other expenses. Further increases resulted from higher IT costs, including the write-down of the technology platform NPP, higher depreciation on IT, and the new Magellan platform in PBC. Professional service fees increased due to higher legal costs relating to litigations and costs related to the strategic review in DeAWM. Higher costs in consolidated investments were driven by The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas and Maher Terminals.

Policyholder benefits and claims

2013

Policyholder benefits and claims increased by € 46 million from € 414 million in 2012 to € 460 million in 2013 and are solely driven by insurance-related charges regarding the Abbey Life business. These charges are offset by net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on policyholder benefits and claims.

2012

Policyholder benefits and claims in 2012 were € 414 million, an increase of € 207 million compared to the prior year and were solely driven by insurance-related charges regarding the Abbey Life business.

Impairment of intangible assets

2013

In 2013 the impairment charges on goodwill and intangibles of € 79 million were mainly attributable to the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands. Similar as in 2012, these charges incurred in respect of the further execution of the turn-around measures as part of the Strategy 2015+.

2012

In 2012, impairment charges on goodwill and other intangible assets were € 1.9 billion. They included impairments of € 1.2 billion for CB&S prior to re-segmentation. Post segmentation reviews resulted in a further € 421 million of goodwill impairments in the newly established NCOU. Impairments of other intangible assets included € 202 million in DeAWM and € 73 million in GTB relating to commercial banking activities in the Netherlands. There was no charge for impairment of intangible assets in 2011.

Restructuring

2013

In 2013, restructuring expenses of € 399 million resulted from our OpEx Programm and were virtually unchanged to the prior year.

2012

Restructuring activities were € 394 million in 2012. Restructuring activities in 2012 led to lower Salary and Benefit costs in the fourth quarter 2012. There were no such costs in 2011.

Income Tax Expense

2013

In 2013, income tax expense was € 775 million, which led to an effective tax rate of 53 % compared to an income tax expense of € 498 million and an effective tax rate of 61 % in 2012. The current year's effective tax rate in 2013 was mainly impacted by expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes.

2012

In 2012, the income tax expense was € 498 million, which led to an effective tax rate of 61 % compared to an income tax expense of € 1.1 billion and an effective tax rate of 20 % in 2011. The effective tax rate in 2012 was mainly impacted by expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes which include impairments of goodwill. The effective tax rate in 2011 primarily benefited from changes in the recognition and measurement of deferred taxes, a favorable geographic mix of income and the partial tax exemption of net gains related to our stake in Hua Xia Bank.

Segment Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of the results of our business segments. See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for information regarding:

— changes in the format of our segment disclosure;
— the framework of our management reporting systems and
— definitions of non-GAAP financial measures that are used with respect to each segment.

The criterion for segmentation into divisions is our organizational structure as it existed at December 31, 2013. Segment results were prepared in accordance with our management reporting systems.

2013 in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Total Management Reporting	Consoli-dation & Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Net revenues[1]	**13,623**	**4,069**	**4,735**[4]	**9,550**	**867**	**32,844**	**(929)**	**31,915**
Provision for credit losses	**190**	**315**	**23**	**719**	**818**	**2,064**	**0**	**2,065**
Total noninterest expenses	**10,353**	**2,648**	**3,929**	**7,276**	**3,358**	**27,564**	**830**	**28,394**
thereof:								
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	2	0	0	0	2	5	18	23
Severance payments	27	8	5	225	13	278	25	303
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	460	0	0	460	0	460
Restructuring activities	147	54	170	22	7	399	0	399
Impairment of intangible assets	0	57	14	7	0	79	0	79
Noncontrolling interests	**16**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**(3)**	**15**	**(15)**	**0**
Income (loss) before income taxes	**3,063**	**1,107**	**782**	**1,555**	**(3,306)**	**3,200**	**(1,744)**	**1,456**
Cost/income ratio	76 %	65 %	83 %	76 %	N/M	84 %	N/M	89 %
Assets[2,3]	1,111,592	97,240	72,613	265,359	54,224	1,601,029	10,372	1,611,400
Expenditures for additions to long-lived assets	12	9	7	176	0	203	539	742
Risk-weighted assets	118,689	36,811	12,553	73,001	48,483	289,537	10,832	300,369
Average active equity[5]	20,687	5,082	5,855	13,976	9,833	55,434	0	55,434
Pre-tax return on average active equity	15 %	22 %	13 %	11 %	(34) %	6 %	N/M	3 %
Post-tax return on average active equity[6]	9 %	13 %	8 %	6 %	(20) %	3 %	N/M	1 %
1 Includes:								
Net interest income	5,409	1,930	988	5,963	619	14,909	(76)	14,834
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	77	3	18	375	(105)	368	1	369
2 Includes:								
Equity method investments	628	48	143	2,563	171	3,554	28	3,581

N/M – Not meaningful

[3] Starting 2012, segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances. Prior periods were adjusted accordingly.

[4] Includes revenues in Abbey Life related to Policyholder benefits and claims of € 494 million offset in expenses.

[5] Effective July 1, 2013, the definition of active equity has been aligned to the CRR/CRD 4 framework. Under the revised definition, shareholders' equity is adjusted only for dividend accruals, the figures for 2013 and 2012 were adjusted to reflect this effect

[6] The post-tax return on average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 53 % for the year ended December 31, 2013. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the Group effective tax rate was adjusted to exclude the impact of permanent differences not attributed to the segments, so that the segment tax rates were 42 % for the year ended December 31, 2013.

2012 in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Total Management Reporting	Consolidation & Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Net revenues[1]	15,448	4,200	4,470[4]	9,540	1,054	34,711	(975)	33,736
Provision for credit losses	81	208	18	781	634	1,721	0	1,721
Total noninterest expenses	12,459	3,326	4,297	7,224	3,312	30,618	582	31,201
thereof:								
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	5	0	0	0	2	8	17	25
Severance payments	167	24	42	249	3	486	58	543
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	414	0	0	414	0	414
Restructuring activities	244	40	104	0	4	392	0	394
Impairment of intangible assets	1,174	73	202	15	421	1,886	0	1,886
Noncontrolling interests	17	0	1	16	31	65	(65)	0
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,891	665	154	1,519	(2,923)	2,307	(1,493)	814
Cost/income ratio	81 %	79 %	96 %	76 %	N/M	88 %	N/M	92 %
Assets[2,3]	1,464,721	87,997	78,103	282,427	97,451	2,010,699	11,577	2,022,275
Expenditures for additions to long-lived assets	15	1	1	140	0	157	477	634
Risk-weighted assets	117,056	34,976	12,429	72,695	80,317	317,472	16,133	333,605
Average active equity[5]	20,790	4,133	5,907	12,177	11,920	54,927	0	54,927
Pre-tax return on average active equity	14 %	16 %	3 %	12 %	(25) %	4 %	N/M	1 %
Post-tax return on average active equity[6]	9 %	10 %	2 %	8 %	(16) %	3 %	N/M	1 %
1 Includes:								
Net interest income	5,208	1,964	1,033	6,115	1,531	15,851	123	15,975
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	131	5	6	312	(295)	159	4	163
2 Includes:								
Equity method investments	751	46	131	2,303	307	3,538	39	3,577

N/M – Not meaningful

[3] Starting 2012, segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances. Prior periods were adjusted accordingly.

[4] Includes revenues in Abbey Life related to Policyholder benefits and claims of € 420 million offset in expenses.

[5] Effective July 1, 2013, the definition of active equity has been aligned to the CRR/CRD 4 framework. Under the revised definition, shareholders' equity is adjusted only for dividend accruals, the figures for 2013 and 2012 were adjusted to reflect this effect.

[6] The post-tax return on average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 61 % for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the Group effective tax rate was adjusted to exclude the impact of permanent differences not attributed to the segments, so that the segment tax rates were 35 % for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2011 in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Total Management Reporting	Consolidation & Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Net revenues[1]	13,899	3,816	4,278[4]	10,397	877	33,267	(39)	33,228
Provision for credit losses	50	198	16	1,185	391	1,840	(1)	1,839
Total noninterest expenses	10,144	2,588	3,321	7,132	2,561	25,747	252	25,999
thereof:								
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	35	6	24	129	272	466	442	908
Severance payments	79	14	29	218	60	401	102	503
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	207	0	0	207	0	207
Restructuring activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment of intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noncontrolling interests	22	0	0	178	14	213	(213)	0
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,684	1,029	941	1,902[3]	(2,089)	5,467	(77)	5,390
Cost/income ratio	73 %	68 %	78 %	69 %	N/M	77 %	N/M	78 %
Assets[2,5]	1,580,190	97,423	68,848	269,986	134,812	2,151,260	12,843	2,164,103
Expenditures for additions to long-lived assets	43	7	37	181	98	366	487	853
Risk-weighted assets	147,161	35,127	14,625	78,637	103,812	379,361	1,884	381,246
Average active equity	13,604	3,811	5,656	12,081	11,447	46,599	3,850	50,449
Pre-tax return on average active equity	27 %	27 %	17 %	16 %	(18) %	12 %	(2) %	10 %
Post-tax return on average active equity[6]	19 %	19 %	12 %	11 %	(13) %	8 %	N/M	8 %
1 Includes:								
Net interest income	5,787	1,906	805	6,594	2,152	17,244	201	17,445
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	23	2	41	140	(472)	(266)	2	(264)
2 Includes:								
Equity method investments	731	43	154	2,043	751	3,722	38	3,759

N/M – Not meaningful

[3] Includes a net positive impact of € 236 million related to the stake in Hua Xia Bank (PBC).

[4] Includes revenues in Abbey Life related to Policyholder benefits and claims of € 178 million offset in expenses.

[5] Starting 2012, segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances. Prior periods were adjusted accordingly.

[6] The post-tax return on average active equity at the Group level reflects the reported effective tax rate for the Group, which was 20 % for the year ended December 31, 2011. For the post-tax return on average active equity of the segments, the Group effective tax rate was adjusted to exclude the impact of permanent differences not attributed to the segments, so that the segment tax rates were 30 % for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Corporate Divisions
Corporate Banking & Securities Corporate Division

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Net revenues:							
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	6,903	9,190	8,539	(2,288)	(25)	651	8
Sales & Trading (equity)	2,737	2,288	2,235	449	20	53	2
Origination (debt)	1,557	1,417	1,055	140	10	362	34
Origination (equity)	732	518	559	214	41	(41)	(7)
Advisory	480	590	621	(110)	(19)	(31)	(5)
Loan products	1,234	899	930	336	37	(31)	(3)
Other products	(21)	547	(39)	(567)	N/M	586	N/M
Total net revenues	**13,623**	15,448	13,899	(1,826)	(12)	1,549	11
Provision for credit losses	**190**	81	50	109	134	31	62
Total noninterest expenses	**10,353**	12,459	10,144	(2,106)	(17)	2,315	23
thereof:							
Restructuring activities	147	244	0	(96)	(40)	244	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	0	1,174	0	(1,174)	N/M	1,174	N/M
Noncontrolling interests	**16**	17	22	(1)	(6)	(5)	(23)
Income (loss) before income taxes	**3,063**	2,891	3,684	172	6	(793)	(22)
Cost/income ratio	76 %	81 %	73 %	N/M	(5) ppt	N/M	8 ppt
Assets[1]	1,111,592	1,464,721	1,580,190	(353,128)	(24)	(115,469)	(7)
Risk-weighted assets	118,689	117,056	147,161	1,633	1	(30,105)	(20)
Average active equity[2]	20,687	20,790	13,604	(103)	0	7,186	53
Pre-tax return on average active equity	15 %	14 %	27 %	N/M	1 ppt	N/M	(13) ppt

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.
[2] See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

2013

Full year 2013 performance was significantly impacted by continued market uncertainty, in particular regarding the U.S. Federal Reserve's decision on tapering its quantitative easing program, coupled with a reduction in liquidity and slowdown in client activity.

The full year 2013 net revenues were € 13.6 billion, a decline of € 1.8 billion or 12 % from the € 15.4 billion in 2012. The net revenues were impacted by three valuation adjustment items. First, a mark-to-market loss of € 265 million related to mitigating hedges for pro forma Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR)/Capital Requirements Directive 4 (CRD 4) risk-weighted assets (RWA) arising on Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA). Second, a loss of € 21 million related to the impact of a Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) on certain derivative liabilities. Partly offsetting these was a gain of € 83 million related to the Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) on certain derivatives exposures. Excluding these items, both 2013 and 2012, net revenues decreased by € 1.3 billion, or 8 %, compared to the full year 2012.

Sales & Trading (debt and other products) net revenues were € 6.9 billion, a decrease of € 2.3 billion, or 25 % compared to the prior year. Revenues in Rates were significantly lower than the prior year, due to lower client activity reflecting weaker liquidity and ongoing market uncertainty. RMBS business was impacted by the de-risking activity undertaken this year, exacerbated by weaker liquidity and continued market uncertainty, resulting in significantly lower revenues compared to the prior year. Commodities revenues were significantly lower than the prior year, driven by reduced client activity and a challenging trading environment. Despite increased volumes, revenues in Foreign Exchange were lower than the prior year due to lower volatility and margin compression. Deutsche Bank was ranked number one in the Euromoney Annual Foreign Exchange poll, for the ninth consecutive year. Revenues in Emerging Market, Flow Credit and Credit Solutions were in line with the prior year.

Sales & Trading (equity) net revenues were € 2.7 billion, an increase of € 449 million, or 20 % compared to the prior year. Equity Trading Revenues increased and Equity Derivatives revenues increased significantly from prior year driven by higher client activity and an improved market environment. Prime Finance revenues were in line with the prior year.

Origination and Advisory generated revenues of € 2.8 billion for the full year 2013, an increase of € 244 million, or 10 %, compared to the prior year. Debt Origination revenues were higher, and Equity Origination revenues were significantly higher than the prior year reflecting strong global market debt and equity issuance activity. Revenues in Advisory were down from the prior year, due to reduced fee pool and deal volumes. Deutsche Bank was ranked number one in Europe by share of Corporate Finance fees, and number one in Europe in Equity Origination (all rankings sourced from Dealogic unless stated).

Loan products net revenues were € 1.2 billion for the full year 2013, an increase of € 336 million, or 37 %, compared to 2012, due to lower overall hedge costs, a lower proportion of lending activity measured at fair value, favorable movements in the credit spreads and continued strengthening in our commercial real estate franchise.

For the full year 2013, net revenues from Other products were negative € 21 million, compared to positive € 547 million in 2012. The decrease was mainly driven by non-recurrence of prior-year positive impact of a refinement in the calculation methodology of the Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) implemented in 2012 on certain derivative liabilities.

In provision for credit losses, CB&S recorded a net charge of € 190 million for the full year 2013, an increase of € 109 million, or 134 % compared to the prior year, driven by increased provisions taken in the Shipping portfolio.

Noninterest expenses were € 10.4 billion, a decrease of € 2.1 billion compared to € 12.5 billion for the prior year, which included an impairment of intangible assets. Excluding these charges, the decrease was driven by lower compensation and non-compensation expenses reflecting the continued implementation of OpEx measures, coupled with favorable foreign exchange rate movements, partially offset by increased litigation costs.

Income before income taxes was € 3.1 billion, compared to € 2.9 billion in the prior year, driven by non-recurrence of the impairment on intangible assets, lower compensation and non-compensation expenses, partly offset by lower revenues and higher litigation provisions.

2012

For the full year 2012, Sales & Trading (debt and other products) net revenues were € 9.2 billion, an increase of € 651 million, or 8 %, despite a negative impact of € 166 million relating to Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVAs) in the fourth quarter 2012 due to a refinement in the calculation methodology and RWA mitigation. Revenues in Rates and Credit Flow Trading were significantly higher than the prior year, driven by significantly higher Flow Credit revenues reflecting improved credit market conditions, and by higher Rates revenues reflecting strong client activity, particularly in Europe. Revenues in Structured Finance were higher than the prior year, reflecting a strong client demand, particularly for CMBS products. In contrast, despite increased volumes, Foreign Exchange revenues were lower than the prior year as a result of margin compression. Revenues in Money Markets were lower than the prior year due to lower volatility. In Commodities and RMBS, revenues were also lower compared to 2011. Revenues in Emerging Markets were in line with the prior year.

Sales & Trading (equity) generated revenues of € 2.3 billion in 2012, a slight increase compared to the prior year. Equity Derivatives revenues were significantly higher than the prior year which was negatively impacted by volatile market conditions. Equity Trading revenues were in line with the prior year with market share gains offsetting more difficult market conditions. In Prime Finance, revenues were lower than the prior year driven by lower margins.

Origination and Advisory revenues increased to € 2.5 billion, up € 290 million compared to the full year 2011. Deutsche Bank was ranked number five globally, by share of Corporate Finance fees, and number one in Europe. In Advisory revenues were down in comparison to the prior year. Deutsche Bank was ranked number six globally and number two in Europe. Debt Origination revenues increased due to corporate debt issuance, while Equity Origination revenues decreased, reflecting an industry wide decline in IPO activity in the first half of 2012. Deutsche Bank was ranked number five globally for Equity Origination, and number two in Europe. (All ranks from Dealogic unless otherwise stated).

For the full year 2012, net revenues from Other products were € 547 million, compared to negative € 39 million in 2011. The increase was driven by € 516 million relating to the aforementioned DVA on certain derivative liabilities.

Noninterest expenses were € 12.5 billion, a substantial increase of € 2.3 billion compared to € 10.1 billion for the full year 2011. Approximately half of the increase related to the impairment of intangible assets. The increase also included € 315 million cost-to-achieve related to OpEx. Additionally, noninterest expenses were impacted by adverse foreign exchange rate movements and higher litigation related charges. These increases were partially offset by the absence of a specific charge of € 310 million for a German VAT claim in the prior year, and lower non-performance related compensation costs reflecting the implementation of OpEx.

Income before income taxes was € 2.9 billion, compared to € 3.7 billion in the prior year, driven by the impairment on intangible assets, higher litigation related charges and cost-to-achieve related to OpEx, partly offset by higher revenues, the absence of the aforementioned German VAT claim in the prior year and OpEx related cost savings.

Global Transaction Banking Corporate Division

				2013 increase (decrease) from 2012		2012 increase (decrease) from 2011	
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
Net revenues:							
Transaction services	4,069	4,200	3,816	(130)	(3)	384	10
Other products	0	0	0	0	N/M	0	N/M
Total net revenues	**4,069**	**4,200**	**3,816**	**(130)**	**(3)**	**384**	**10**
Provision for credit losses	**315**	**208**	**198**	**107**	**52**	**10**	**5**
Total noninterest expenses	**2,648**	**3,326**	**2,588**	**(679)**	**(20)**	**738**	**29**
thereof:							
Restructuring activities	54	40	0	13	33	40	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	57	73	0	(16)	(22)	73	N/M
Noncontrolling interests	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N/M**	**0**	**N/M**
Income (loss) before income taxes	**1,107**	**665**	**1,029**	**441**	**66**	**(364)**	**(35)**
Cost/income ratio	65 %	79 %	68 %	N/M	(14) ppt	N/M	11 ppt
Assets[1]	97,240	87,997	97,423	9,243	11	(9,426)	(10)
Risk-weighted assets	36,811	34,976	35,127	1,835	5	(151)	0
Average active equity[2]	5,082	4,133	3,811	949	23	322	8
Pre-tax return on average active equity	22 %	16 %	27 %	N/M	6 ppt	N/M	(11) ppt

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.
[2] See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

2013

GTB's profitability increased in 2013 compared to 2012 despite challenging market conditions. The results in 2013 and 2012 included specific items related to the execution of the Strategy 2015+. Both periods comprised cost-to-achieve related to the Operational Excellence (OpEx) Programm as well as an impairment of an intangible asset. In addition, 2012 included a litigation-related charge as well as the settlement of the credit protection received from the seller as part of the turn-around measures of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands.

Net revenues decreased by € 130 million, or 3 %, compared to 2012. 2012 included a settlement payment related to the aforementioned turn-around measures in the Netherlands. 2013 contained a gain from the sale of Deutsche Card Services. Throughout 2013, the macroeconomic environment proved to be challenging with persistent low interest rates in core markets, and competitive pressures on margins. Furthermore, foreign exchange movements compared to 2012 adversely impacted GTB's result reported in Euro. Despite the above headwinds and specific items, revenues increased versus 2012 with growth materializing in APAC and the Americas. Net revenues in Trade Finance were stable benefiting from strong volumes which offset the impact from the competitive margin environment. Trust & Securities Services showed a robust performance in this market environment based on higher volumes. Revenues in Cash Management benefited from strong transaction volumes and client balances.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 107 million, or 52 %, versus 2012. The increase was primarily driven by a single client credit event in Trade Finance, partly offset by lower provisions in the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands.

Noninterest expenses decreased by € 679 million, or 20 %, compared to 2012, mainly driven by the non-recurrence of the aforementioned litigation-related charge as well as lower turn-around charges in the Netherlands. Cost-to-achieve related to the OpEx Programm of € 109 million increased by € 68 million versus 2012. Excluding these charges, noninterest expenses were lower than in 2012 due to the non-recurrence of integration costs of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands as well as the continued focus on cost management. This was partly offset by an increase in expenses related to higher business activity and the execution of the Strategy 2015+.

Income before income taxes increased by € 441 million, or 66 %, compared to 2012 due to specific items incurred in 2012.

2012
GTB's results in 2012 included specific items as mentioned before.

Net revenues increased significantly by € 384 million, or 10 %, compared to 2011. 2012 included a settlement payment related to the aforementioned turn-around measures in the Netherlands. Despite this specific item, revenues increased driven by a strong performance across products and regions benefiting from strong volumes while interest rate levels continued to be low. Trade Finance profited from high demand for international trade and financing products. Trust & Securities Services grew on the back of higher fee income especially in the Corporate Trust business in the U.S. Cash Management benefited from a sustained "flight-to-quality" trend, resulting in strong transaction volumes and higher deposit balances, as well as from liquidity management.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 10 million, or 5 %, versus 2011, which was driven by the commercial banking activities acquired in the Netherlands. This was partly offset by lower provisions in the Trade Finance business.

Noninterest expenses were up € 738 million, or 29 %, compared to 2011, mainly driven by the aforementioned turn-around measures as well as the litigation-related charge. Excluding these charges, noninterest expenses were above 2011 reflecting higher expenses related to compensation and to higher business activity. This was partly offset by the non-recurrence of higher amortization of an upfront premium paid for credit protection received in 2011.

Income before income taxes decreased by € 364 million, or 35 %, compared to 2011. The decrease resulted from the aforementioned turn-around measures as well as the litigation-related charge.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Net revenues:							
Management Fees and other recurring revenues	2,453	2,301	2,315	151	7	(14)	(1)
Performance and trans. fees and other non recurring revenues	917	884	927	34	4	(43)	(5)
Net interest income	545	496	348	48	10	148	43
Other product revenues	327	369	510	(42)	(11)	(141)	(28)
Mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life	494	420	178	74	18	242	136
Total net revenues	**4,735**	4,470	4,278	266	6	192	4
Provision for credit losses	**23**	18	16	5	29	2	13
Total noninterest expenses	**3,929**	4,297	3,321	(368)	(9)	976	29
thereof:							
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207	46	11	207	100
Restructuring activities	170	104	0	66	63	104	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	14	202	0	(188)	(93)	202	N/M
Noncontrolling interests	**1**	1	0	0	60	1	N/M
Income (loss) before income taxes	**782**	154	941	628	N/M	(787)	(84)
Cost/income ratio	83 %	96 %	78 %	N/M	(13) ppt	N/M	19 ppt
Assets[1]	72,613	78,103	68,848	(5,490)	(7)	9,255	13
Risk-weighted assets	12,553	12,429	14,625	124	1	(2,196)	(15)
Average active equity[2]	5,855	5,907	5,656	(52)	(1)	251	4
Pre-tax return on average active equity	13 %	3 %	17 %	N/M	11 ppt	N/M	(14) ppt

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.
[2] See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

Additional information

in € bn. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € bn.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € bn.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Invested assets[1]	923	920	897	3	0	23	3
Net new money	(13)	(25)	(20)	12	(48)	(5)	25

[1] We define invested assets as (a) assets we hold on behalf of customers for investment purposes and/or (b) client assets that are managed by us. We manage invested assets on a discretionary or advisory basis, or these assets are deposited with us.

2013

In 2013, DeAWM benefitted from the increase in equity and bond markets. In addition, DeAWM's initiative to improve its operating platform delivered cost efficiencies.

In DeAWM net revenues for full year 2013 were € 4.7 billion, an increase of € 266 million, or 6 %, compared to 2012.

Management Fees and other recurring revenues increased by € 151 million, or 7 %, due to an increase of the average assets under management for the year following the positive market conditions and margin improvements coming from a favorable shift in product mix from growth in Alternatives and private clients. Mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life increased by € 74 million, or 18 % versus 2012, largely offset in noninterest expenses. Net interest income increased by € 48 million, or 10 %, due to strong growth in lending revenues for securitized loans and commercial mortgages. Performance and transaction fees and other non recurring revenues were up € 34 million, or 4 %, driven by higher performance fees across Alternatives and actively managed funds. Other product revenues decreased compared to 2012 by € 42 million, or 11 % mainly due to a gain on the sale of Value Retail business in the prior year.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 5.0 million, or 29 %, compared to 2012 mainly resulting from a specific client lending provision in Switzerland.

Noninterest expenses were down € 368 million, or 9 %, compared to 2012 mainly due to headcount reductions related to OpEx in 2013 as well as Scudder and IT related impairments in 2012, partly offset by the aforementioned effect related to Abbey Life.

Income before income taxes was € 782 million in 2013, an increase of € 628 million compared to 2012. This reflects a solid revenue performance, impairments taken in 2012 as well as our progress made on OpEx in 2013.

Invested assets in DeAWM were € 923 billion as of December 31, 2013, an increase of € 3 billion versus December 31, 2012, mainly driven by market appreciation of € 40 billion, partly offset by foreign currency effects, outflows and other movements. Net outflows were primarily driven by low margin institutional clients partially offset by € 11 billion inflows from private clients.

2012

Net revenues increased slightly by € 192 million, or 4 %, compared to € 4.3 billion in 2011. Revenues in Mark-to-market movements on policyholder positions in Abbey Life increased by € 242 million, or 136 %, offset in noninterest expenses.

Net interest income revenues increased by € 148 million, or 43 % reflecting various product initiatives targeting stable funding. Other product revenues decreased compared to 2011 by € 141 mil-lion, or 28 % driven by one off gains on sales in 2011 in RREEF and reduced demand for hedge fund products. Performance and transaction fees and other non recurring revenues decreased by € 43 million, or 5 % due to decreased client activity. Management Fees and other recurring revenues decreased slightly by € 14 million, or 1 %.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 2.0 million, or 13 %, compared to 2011 mainly resulting from US lending businesses.

Noninterest expenses were up € 976 million, or 29 %, compared to 2011 mainly due to the aforementioned effect related to Abbey Life, € 202 million of impairments related to Scudder, € 90 million of IT-related impairments, € 104 million in costs-to-achieve related to OpEx, costs incurred from the strategic review and litigation-related charges.

Income before income taxes was € 154 million in 2012, a decrease of € 787 million compared to 2011. Higher revenues were more than offset by increased costs due to aforementioned restructuring activities as well as impairment.

Invested assets in DeAWM were € 920 billion as of December 31, 2012, an increase of € 23 billion versus December 31, 2011, mainly driven by market appreciation of € 55 billion, offset by outflows of € 25 billion and foreign currency movements of € 7 billion. The private bank attracted inflows of € 15 billion for the year offset by outflows in asset management, particularly from the institutional business which was impacted by the strategic review.

Private & Business Clients Corporate Division

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € m.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Net revenues:							
Global credit products	3,183	3,102	3,022	81	3	80	3
Deposits	2,977	3,131	3,166	(155)	(5)	(35)	(1)
Payments, cards & account products	1,022	1,023	991	(2)	0	32	3
Investment & insurance products	1,212	1,146	1,257	66	6	(111)	(9)
Other products	1,156	1,136	1,961	20	2	(825)	(42)
Total net revenues	**9,550**	9,540	10,397	10	0	(857)	(8)
Provision for credit losses	**719**	781	1,185	(62)	(8)	(404)	(34)
Total noninterest expenses	**7,276**	7,224	7,132	52	1	92	1
thereof:							
Impairment of intangible assets	7	15	0	(8)	(54)	15	N/M
Noncontrolling interests	**0**	16	178	(15)	(97)	(162)	(91)
Income (loss) before income taxes	**1,555**	1,519	1,902	35	2	(383)	(20)
Cost/income ratio	76 %	76 %	69 %	N/M	0 ppt	N/M	7 ppt
Assets[1]	265,359	282,427	269,986	(17,068)	(6)	12,441	5
Risk-weighted assets	73,001	72,695	78,637	306	0	(5,942)	(8)
Average active equity[2]	13,976	12,177	12,081	1,799	15	96	1
Pre-tax return on average active equity	11 %	12 %	16 %	N/M	(1) ppt	N/M	(3) ppt
Breakdown of PBC by business							
Private & Commercial Banking:							
Net revenues	3,704	3,741	3,716	(37)	(1)	25	1
Provision for credit losses	128	174	252	(46)	(26)	(78)	(31)
Noninterest expenses	3,237	3,098	2,942	139	4	156	5
Income before income taxes	**339**	468	522	(129)	(28)	(54)	(10)
Advisory Banking International:							
Net revenues	2,052	1,971	1,996	81	4	(25)	(1)
Provision for credit losses	248	211	176	37	17	35	20
Noninterest expenses	1,139	1,217	1,195	(78)	(6)	22	2
Income before income taxes	**666**	543	626	122	22	(83)	(13)
Postbank:[3]							
Net revenues	3,794	3,828	4,685	(34)	(1)	(857)	(18)
Provision for credit losses	343	395	758	(52)	(13)	(363)	(48)
Noninterest expenses	2,900	2,910	2,995	(10)	0	(85)	(3)
Noncontrolling interests	0	15	178	(15)	(97)	(163)	(92)
Income before income taxes	**550**	508	754	42	8	(246)	(33)

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.
[2] See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.
[3] Contains the major core business activities of Postbank AG as well as BHW and norisbank.

Additional information

in € bn. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € bn.	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in %	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in € bn.	2012 increase (decrease) from 2011 in %
Invested assets[1]	282	293	296	(11)	(4)	(3)	(1)
Net new money	(15)	(10)	8	(6)	58	(18)	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] We define invested assets as (a) assets we hold or behalf of customers for investment purposes and/or (b) client assets that are managed by us. We manage invested assets on a discretionary or advisory basis, or these assets are deposited with us.

2013

Despite a challenging environment PBC delivered a stable operating performance. The low interest rate and the muted client investment activity in Germany remain challenging, while the lending environment remains benign with provision for credit losses below the prior years. European markets, in which we operate besides Germany, were marked by a reduced credit activity that has been compensated with increased business in

Investment Products. The turmoils in the Chinese and Indian financial markets, observed in the last months of 2013, have not materially impacted our operations in these countries.

Net revenues increased slightly by € 10 million as compared to 2012. Higher revenues from credit products, investment & insurance products and other products were compensated by lower revenues from deposits, related to the ongoing low interest rate environment and higher negative impact from purchase price allocation on Postbank. Revenues from credit products increased by € 81 million, or 3 %, mainly reflecting mortgage volume growth in Private & Commercial Banking and higher consumer finance margins in Advisory Banking International. Revenues from investment & insurance products increased by € 66 million, or 6 %, driven by higher transaction volumes in Advisory Banking International and higher revenues from discretionary portfolio management in Private & Commercial Banking. Revenues from other products increased by € 20 million, or 2 %, benefitting from the performance of Hua Xia Bank, partly offset by several, mainly Postbank related, one-off items. Net revenues from payments, cards and accounts remained stable.

Provision for credit losses was € 719 million, down 8 % from € 781 million for 2012, driven by Private & Commercial Banking and Postbank, reflecting an improved portfolio quality and credit environment in Germany. Additionally, a credit of € 86 million (2012: € 94 million) was recorded in other interest income representing increases in the credit quality of Postbank loans recorded at fair value on initial consolidation by the Group. Advisory Banking International had an increase in provisions for credit losses, mainly caused by a difficult credit environment in Italy.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 52 million, or 1 %, compared to 2012 due to higher costs-to-achieve of € 108 million, related to Postbank integration and to OpEx, as well as higher cost allocations from Infrastructure functions, which were mostly counterbalanced by savings, mainly driven by realization of synergies from Postbank.

Income before income taxes increased by € 35 million, or 2 %, versus 2012, despite higher costs-to-achieve of € 108 million

Invested assets were down by € 11 billion mainly driven by € 15 billion net outflows, mostly in deposits, partly offset by € 4 billion market appreciation.

2012

Net revenues decreased by € 857 million, or 8 %, versus 2011, mainly driven by the non-recurrence of a positive one-time effect of € 263 million related to our stake in Hua Xia Bank in 2011 and negative impact from purchase price allocation on Postbank. The remaining revenue decrease in other products was related to a low interest rate environment and lower revenues from investment securities due to a targeted accelerated reduction of risk positions. Net revenues from investment & insurance products decreased by € 111 million, or 9 %, mainly in Private & Commercial Banking, driven by muted client investment activity. Net revenues from credit products increased by € 80 million, or 3 %, mainly in Advisory Banking International, driven by both higher margins and volumes. Net revenues from deposits decreased slightly by € 35 million, or 1 %, driven by lower margins. Net revenues from payments, cards and accounts increased by € 32 million, or 3 %.

Provision for credit losses was € 781 million, down from € 1,185 million for 2011, mainly driven by Postbank. Additionally, a credit of € 94 million (2011: € 402 million) was recorded in other interest income representing increases in the credit quality of Postbank loans recorded at fair value on initial consolidation by the Group. Excluding Postbank, provision for credit losses further decreased, primarily attributable to lower provisions in Private & Commercial Banking reflecting an improved portfolio quality.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 92 million, or 1 %, compared to 2011 due to higher costs-to-achieve of € 134 million related to Postbank integration and to OpEx.

Income before income taxes decreased by € 383 million, or 20 %, versus 2011, reflecting an increase in costs-to-achieve of € 134 million.

Invested assets were down mainly driven by € 10 billion net outflows, mostly in deposits, partly offset by € 7 billion in market appreciation.

Non-Core Operations Unit Corporate Division

				2013 increase (decrease) from 2012		2012 increase (decrease) from 2011	
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
Net revenues	**867**	1,054	877	(187)	(18)	177	20
thereof:							
Net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	83	275	588	(191)	(70)	(313)	(53)
Provision for credit losses	**818**	634	391	184	29	243	62
Total noninterest expenses	**3,358**	3,312	2,561	47	1	751	29
thereof							
Policyholder benefits and claims	0	0	0	0	N/M	0	N/M
Restructuring activities	7	4	0	3	61	4	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets	0	421	0	(421)	N/M	421	N/M
Noncontrolling interests	**(3)**	31	14	(34)	N/M	17	121
Income (loss) before income taxes[2]	**(3,306)**	(2,923)	(2,089)	(383)	13	(834)	40
Cost/income ratio	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M
Assets	54,224	97,451	134,812	(43,227)	(44)	(37,361)	(28)
Risk-weighted assets	48,483	80,317	103,812	(31,834)	(40)	(23,495)	(23)
Average active equity	9,833	11,920	11,447	(2,087)	(18)	473	4
Pre-tax return on average active equity	(34 %)	(25 %)	(18 %)	N/M	(9) ppt	N/M	(6) ppt

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Segment assets represent consolidated view, i.e., the amounts do not include intersegment balances.
[2] See Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information" to the consolidated financial statements for a description of how average active equity is allocated to the divisions.

2013

During 2013, NCOU has accelerated its de-risking strategy and was accretive to capital in the period. Asset sales included disposals of capital intensive wholesale products including investments that had been transferred from Postbank, such as two separate commercial real estate portfolios. Asset de-risking in 2013 has delivered net gains of € 454 million, reflecting an approach focused on identifying capital accretive transactions in constructive market conditions.

Net revenues decreased by € 187 million, or 18 % compared to 2012 driven by portfolio revenues which have fallen as asset reductions have occurred. In 2013 such specific items included € 197 million loss related to the expected sale of BHF-BANK, € 171 million negative effect from the first-time application of Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA), mortgage repurchase costs of € 122 million and the impact from various impairments. The net gains generated in the period on disposals were offset by lower portfolio revenues which have fallen as asset reductions have occurred. Net revenues in 2012 included negative effects related to an impairment of € 257 million to our previously held exposure in Actavis Group, refinements of the CVA methodology of € 203 million and mortgage repurchase costs of € 233 million.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 184 million, or 29 % in comparison to 2012, mainly due to specific credit events seen across portfolios including exposure to European Commercial Real Estate.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 47 million, compared to 2012. The movement includes higher litigation related costs offset by the non-recurrence of the impairment of intangible assets of € 421 million reported in the prior year.

The loss before income taxes was € 3.3 billion, an increase of € 383 million compared to the prior year. Lower revenues and higher credit losses were the main drivers, but each period was impacted by the timing and nature of specific items.

The CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded RWA equivalent capital demand has declined during 2013 by € 48 billion, which underlines the firm's commitment to de-risking the Bank.

2012

Net revenues increased by € 177 million, or 20 %, compared to 2011. In 2012 specific items included negative effects related to refinements of the CVA methodology of € 203 million, mortgage repurchase costs of € 233 million. losses from sales of capital intensive securitization positions and a number of impairments. Revenues in 2011 were impacted by impairment charges of € 457 million related to Actavis Group as well as impairments on Greek Government bonds.

Provision for credit losses increased by € 243 million, or 62 %, in comparison to 2011 mainly due to higher provisions in relation to IAS 39 reclassified assets.

Noninterest expenses increased by € 751 million, or 29 %, compared to 2011. The increase was mainly driven by specific items such as litigation charges, settlement costs and impairments. While 2012 included € 421 million impairment of intangible assets, 2011 was impacted by a € 135 million property related impairment charge, € 97 million related to BHF-BANK and additional settlement costs.

The loss before income taxes was € 2.9 billion, an increase of € 834 million compared to 2011. The main driver was specific items leading to higher noninterest expenses for the period.

Consolidation & Adjustments

				2013 increase (decrease) from 2012		2012 increase (decrease) from 2011	
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	2013	2012	2011	in € m.	in %	in € m.	in %
Net revenues[1]	(929)	(975)	(39)	46	(5)	(936)	N/M
Provision for credit losses	0	0	(1)	0	N/M	1	N/M
Total noninterest expenses	830	582	252	247	42	330	131
Noncontrolling interests	(15)	(65)	(213)	49	(76)	148	(69)
Income (loss) before income taxes	**(1,744)**	**(1,493)**	**(77)**	**(251)**	**17**	**(1,416)**	**N/M**
Assets[2]	10,372	11,577	12,843	(1,205)	(10)	(1,266)	(10)
Risk-weighted assets[3]	10,832	16,133	1,884	(5,300)	(33)	14,249	N/M
Average active equity[4]	0	0	3,850	0	N/M	(3,850)	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

[1] Net interest income and noninterest income.

[2] Assets in C&A reflect corporate assets, such as deferred tax assets or central clearing accounts, outside the management responsibility of the business segments.

[3] Risk-weighted assets in C&A reflect corporate assets outside the management responsibility of the business segments, primarily those corporate assets related to the Group's pension schemes. The decrease of risk-weighted assets in 2013 was primarily driven by the de-risking initiatives in our pension assets. The main driver for the increase of risk-weighted assets in 2012 in comparison to 2011 was the reclassification of risk-weighted assets related to gross pension fund assets in 2012 to C&A.

[4] Average active equity assigned to C&A reflects the residual amount of equity that is not allocated to the segments as described in Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information".

2013

In 2013, C&A net revenues of negative € 929 million included negative € 330 million related to spreads for capital instruments and a € 276 million loss due to the first time inclusion of a FVA on internal uncollateralized derivatives between Treasury and CB&S. Also included were timing differences of negative € 249 million related to positions which were measured at fair value for management reporting purposes and measured at amortized cost under IFRS. These effects will reverse over the life time of the positions. Compared to 2012, these effects were significantly less negative primarily reflecting decreased EUR/USD basis risk movements and amortization back through P&L of prior years' losses.

Noninterest expenses of € 830 million were up 42 % compared to prior year mainly due to litigation related charges, including € 528 million related to settlement with Kirch Group. Partly offsetting was a correction of historical internal cost allocation in 2013. Noninterest expenses in 2013 also included bank levy related charges of € 197 million.

The decrease in noncontrolling interests, which are deducted from income before income taxes of the divisions and reversed in C&A, was mainly due to Postbank.

Loss before income taxes was € 1.7 billion in 2013, compared to € 1.5 billion in 2012. The increase was primarily driven by the settlement with Kirch Group and the aforementioned loss due to the first time inclusion of a FVA. Partly offsetting were lower negative effects from valuation and timing differences and lower noninterest expenses.

2012

In 2012 and in 2011, net revenues in C&A included timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS of negative € 715 million and positive € 25 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. In 2012, a negative effect of € 305 million related to economically hedged positions which resulted from the reversal of prior period interest rate effects and from changes in interest rates in both euro and U.S. dollar. Approximately € 290 million were attributable to a narrowing of mid- to long-term spreads on the mark-to-market valuation of U.S. dollar/euro basis swaps related to the Group's funding. In addition, the narrowing of credit spreads on Group's own debt contributed mark-to-market losses of approximately € 115 million to the 2012 result in C&A. In 2011, the result was largely caused by two partly offsetting effects. The widening of the credit spread of the Group's own debt resulted in a mark-to market gain. Economically hedged short-term positions as well as economically hedged debt issuance trades resulted in a net loss, mainly driven by movements in interest rates in both euro and U.S. dollar.

The remainder of net revenues reflected negative € 291 million related to spreads for capital instruments, net interest income which was not allocated to the business segments and items outside the management responsibility of the business segments. Such items include net funding expenses on non-divisionalized assets/liabilities, e.g. deferred tax assets/liabilities, and net interest income related to tax refunds and accruals.

Noninterest expenses in 2012 were driven by litigation related charges of € 360 million as well as bank levies of € 213 million, primarily related to Germany. These were partly offset by a credit from the UK, resulting from a double taxation agreement. In 2011, main drivers were bank levy related charges of € 247 million, primarily related to Germany and the UK.

The decrease in noncontrolling interests in 2012 compared to 2011 was mainly due to Postbank.

Loss before income taxes was € 1.5 billion in 2012, compared to € 77 million in 2011, primarily reflecting timing differences from different accounting methods used for management reporting and IFRS and litigation-related charges.

Financial Position

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	2013 increase (decrease) from 2012 in € m.	in %
Cash and due from banks	17,155	27,877	(10,722)	(38)
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	120,637	(42,653)	(35)
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed	48,232	60,583	(12,351)	(20)
Trading assets	210,070	254,459	(44,389)	(17)
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	504,590	768,353	(263,763)	(34)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	184,597	187,027	(2,430)	(1)
thereof:				
Securities purchased under resale agreements	116,764	124,987	(8,223)	(7)
Securities borrowed	32,485	28,304	4,182	15
Loans	376,582	397,377	(20,795)	(5)
Brokerage and securities related receivables	83,185	97,312	(14,128)	(15)
Remaining assets	109,006	108,649	357	0
Total assets	**1,611,400**	2,022,275	(410,875)	(20)
Deposits	527,750	577,210	(49,460)	(9)
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned	15,686	39,310	(23,624)	(60)
Trading liabilities	55,804	54,400	1,404	3
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	483,428	752,652	(269,223)	(36)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	90,104	110,409	(20,304)	(18)
thereof:				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	73,642	82,267	(8,625)	(10)
Securities loaned	1,249	8,443	(7,194)	(85)
Other short-term borrowings	59,767	69,661	(9,894)	(14)
Long-term debt	133,082	157,325	(24,243)	(15)
Brokerage and securities related payables	118,992	127,456	(8,464)	(7)
Remaining liabilities	71,821	79,612	(7,792)	(10)
Total liabilities	**1,556,434**	1,968,035	(411,601)	(21)
Total equity	**54,966**	54,240	727	1

Movements in Assets

The overall decrease in total assets of € 411 billion (or 20 %) as of December 31, 2013, compared to December 31, 2012 was largely related to a € 264 billion reduction in positive market values from derivative financial instruments. This was predominantly driven by interest-rate derivatives and shifts in U.S. dollar, euro and pound sterling yield curves during the year, foreign exchange rate movements as well as trade restructuring to reduce mark-to-market, improved netting and increased clearing.

Cash and due from banks as well as interest-earning deposits with banks decreased in the same period by € 11 billion and € 43 billion, respectively. This was primarily due to managed reductions in our wholesale funding activities, other deposits and long-term debt, as well as liquidity reserve optimization.

The decline in trading assets by € 44 billion during 2013, mainly in debt securities, was driven by foreign exchange rate movements as well as by active inventory reductions as part of the de-leveraging initiative and reductions in RMBS and Commodities business inventory.

During 2013, loans declined by € 21 billion, primarily from managed reductions in our NCOU.

Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed, under both accrual and fair value accounting, have decreased by € 16 billion in total, primarily resulting from collateral optimization initiatives.

Brokerage and securities related receivables were down by € 14 billion compared to prior year-end, driven by lower cash/margin receivables corresponding to the significant reduction of negative market values from derivative financial instruments.

Foreign exchange rate movements (included in the figures above), in particular the significant weakening of the U.S. dollar during the third quarter and the Japanese yen throughout the year versus the euro, contributed € 56 billion to the reduction of our balance sheet during 2013.

Movements in Liabilities

As of December 31, 2013, total liabilities decreased by € 412 billion (or 21 %) compared to year-end 2012.

Negative market values from derivative financial instruments declined by € 269 billion, driven by the same factors as for positive market values from derivative financial instruments.

Deposits were down by € 49 billion, driven by the aforementioned reductions in our wholesale funding activities and reductions in our retail and transaction banking businesses from their year-end 2012 peaks.

Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities loaned, under both accrual and fair value accounting, have decreased by € 39 billion in total, primarily stemming from active internalization of funding of highly liquid inventory as well as some outright reductions in inventory which is normally secured funded.

The € 24 billion decrease in long-term debt reflects 2013 maturities, repayments and other debt management activities, arising in both our Core and Non-Core business units.

Liquidity

Liquidity reserves amounted to € 196 billion as of December 31, 2013 (compared with € 232 billion as of December 31, 2012), which translate into a positive liquidity stress result as of December 31, 2013 (under the combined scenario). The reduction in liquidity reserves is primarily driven by the reduction in our short term wholesale funding, together with other liability sources.

Equity

Total equity increased by € 726 million between 2012 and 2013. The main factors contributing to this development were a capital increase of € 3.0 billion from the issuance of 90 million new common shares on April 30, 2013 and a net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders of € 666 million. Partly offsetting were negative effects from exchange rate changes of € 1.1 billion mainly related to the U.S. dollar, cash dividends paid to Deutsche Bank shareholders of € 764 million and remeasurement losses related to defined benefit plans of € 659 million, which are reported in retained earnings as well as a negative net change in share awards of € 385 million in additional paid-in capital.

Regulatory Capital

The calculation of our regulatory capital as of December 31, 2013 is based on the "Basel 2.5" framework. Our total regulatory capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital) reported under Basel 2.5 was € 55.5 billion at the end of 2013 compared to € 57.0 billion at the end of 2012. Tier 1 capital increased to € 50.7 billion at the end of 2013 versus € 50.5 billion at the end of 2012. As of December 31, 2013, Common Equity Tier 1 (formerly referred to as Core Tier 1) capital increased to € 38.5 billion from € 38.0 billion at the end of 2012. The increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital primarily resulted from the aggregate gross proceeds of our share issuance on April 30, 2013 partly offset by cumulative currency translation effects and re-measurement effects related to defined benefit plans net of tax.

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

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the carrying value of reclassified assets was € 8.6 billion and € 17.0 billion, respectively, compared with a fair value of € 8.2 billion and € 15.4 billion as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. These assets are held in the NCOU.

Please refer to Note 13 "Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, 'Reclassification of Financial Assets'" for additional information on these assets and on the impact of their reclassification.

Exposure to Monoline Insurers

The deterioration of the U.S. subprime mortgage and related markets has generated large exposures to financial guarantors, such as monoline insurers, that have insured or guaranteed the value of pools of collateral referenced by CDOs and other market-traded securities. Actual claims against monoline insurers will only become due if actual defaults occur in the underlying assets (or collateral). There is ongoing uncertainty as to whether some monoline insurers will be able to meet all their liabilities to banks and other buyers of protection. Under certain conditions (i.e., liquidation) we can accelerate claims regardless of actual losses on the underlying assets.

The following tables summarize the fair value of our counterparty exposures to monoline insurers with respect to U.S. residential mortgage-related activity and other activities, respectively, in each case on the basis of the fair value of the assets compared with the notional value guaranteed or underwritten by monoline insurers. The other exposures described in the second table arise from a range of client and trading activity, including collateralized loan obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities, trust preferred securities, student loans and public sector or municipal debt. The tables show the associated Credit Valuation Adjustments ("CVA") that we have recorded against the exposures. For monolines with actively traded CDS, the CVA is calculated using a full CDS-based valuation model. For monolines without actively traded CDS, a model-based approach is used with various input factors, including relevant market driven default probabilities, the likelihood of an event (either a restructuring or an insolvency), an assessment of any potential settlement in the event of a restructuring, and recovery rates in the event of either restructuring or insolvency. The monoline CVA methodology is reviewed on a quarterly basis by management; since the second quarter of 2011 market based spreads have been used more extensively in the CVA assessment.

The ratings in the tables below are the lowest of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or our own internal credit ratings.

Monoline exposure related to U.S. residential mortgages	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
in € m.	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA	CVA	Fair value after CVA	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA	CVA	Fair value after CVA
AA Monolines:								
Other subprime	94	29	(5)	23	112	47	(11)	36
Alt-A	2,256	768	(105)	663	3,011	1,181	(191)	990
Total AA Monolines	**2,350**	**797**	**(110)**	**686**	3,123	1,228	(202)	1,026

Other Monoline exposure	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
in € m.	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA	CVA	Fair value after CVA	Notional amount	Value prior to CVA	CVA	Fair value after CVA
AA Monolines:								
TPS-CLO	1,512	298	(41)	257	2,441	575	(101)	474
CMBS	1,030	(3)	0	(3)	1,092	2	0	2
Corporate single name/Corporate CDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Student loans	285	0	0	0	297	29	(3)	26
Other	511	69	(7)	62	882	274	(127)	147
Total AA Monolines	**3,338**	**364**	**(48)**	**316**	4,712	880	(231)	649
Non investment-grade Monolines:								
TPS-CLO	353	67	(8)	58	455	147	(40)	107
CMBS	1,444	7	0	6	3,377	92	(28)	64
Corporate single name/Corporate CDO	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Student loans	604	116	(11)	105	1,284	534	(170)	364
Other	827	90	(31)	60	1,084	185	(66)	119
Total Non investment-grade Monolines	**3,228**	**280**	**(50)**	**229**	6,212	958	(304)	654
Total	**6,566**	**644**	**(98)**	**545**	10,924	1,838	(535)	1,303

The tables exclude counterparty exposure to monoline insurers that relates to wrapped bonds. A wrapped bond is one that is insured or guaranteed by a third party. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the exposure on wrapped bonds related to U.S. residential mortgages was € nil and € 11 million, respectively, and the exposure on wrapped bonds other than those related to U.S. residential mortgages was € 15 million and € 40 million, respectively. In each case, the exposure represents an estimate of the potential mark-downs of wrapped assets in the event of monoline defaults.

A proportion of the mark-to-market monoline exposure has been mitigated with CDS protection arranged with other market counterparties and other economic hedge activity.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the total Credit Valuation Adjustment held against monoline insurers was € 209 million and € 737 million respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For a detailed discussion of our liquidity risk management, see our Risk Report.

Long-term Credit Ratings

Deutsche Bank attaches great importance to the credit assessment of the rating agencies as it is a fundamental value driver for our clients, bondholders and shareholders. In 2013, bank ratings worldwide were again closely reviewed by the rating agencies as raising regulatory requirements and demanding capital markets influenced the performance of the sector.

On July 2, 2013, Standard & Poor's lowered Deutsche Bank's long-term credit rating to A from A+ referring to mounting regulatory challenges and increased industry risk for banks with large capital market operations in Europe. The rating action removed the Credit Watch negative assignment from March 26, 2013. The outlook is now stable.

On December 19, 2013, Moody's affirmed Deutsche Bank's A2 long-term credit rating, but moved the respective rating outlook from stable to negative. The rating agency perceives the timely completion of the bank's Strategy 2015+ targets in the light of present regulatory headwinds as challenging. Should Deutsche Bank fail to substantially achieve the plan, Moody's may decide to downgrade the rating.

	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011
Moody's Investors Service, New York[1]	A2	A2	Aa3
Standard & Poor's, New York[2]	A	A+	A+
Fitch Ratings, New York[3]	A+	A+	A+

[1] Moody's defines A-rated obligations as upper-medium grade obligations which are subject to low credit risk. The numerical modifier 2 indicates a ranking in the middle of the A category.

[2] Standard and Poor's defines its A rating as somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

[3] Fitch Ratings defines it's A rating as high credit quality. Fitch Ratings uses the A rating to denote expectations of low default risk. According to Fitch Ratings, A ratings indicate a strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than higher ratings. The plus indicates a ranking in the higher end of the A category.

Each rating reflects the view of the rating agency only at the time it gave us the rating, and you should evaluate each rating separately and look to the rating agencies for any explanations of the significance of their ratings. The rating agencies can change their ratings at any time if they believe that circumstances so warrant. You should not view these long-term credit ratings as recommendations to buy, hold or sell our securities.

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Cash payment requirements outstanding as of December 31, 2013

Contractual obligations			Payment due by period		
in € m	Total	Less than 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations[1]	150,688	33,734	34,972	31,590	50,391
Trust preferred securities[1]	13,868	5,771	2,858	5,002	237
Long-term financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss[2]	9,533	2,054	2,713	2,049	2,717
Finance lease obligations	47	26	6	5	10
Operating lease obligations	5,013	824	1,304	1,021	1,865
Purchase obligations	1,363	483	744	97	39
Long-term deposits[1]	26,470	0	8,665	5,536	12,269
Other long-term liabilities	2,411	55	104	134	2,118
Total	**209,393**	42,948	51,365	45,434	69,645

[1] Includes interest payments.
[2] Long-term debt and long-term deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Figures above do not include the revenues of noncancelable sublease rentals of € 161 million on operating leases. Purchase obligations for goods and services include future payments for, among other things, information technology services, facility management and security settlement services. Some figures above for purchase obligations represent minimum contractual payments and actual future payments may be higher. Long-term deposits exclude contracts with a remaining maturity of less than one year. Under certain conditions future payments for some long-term financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss may occur earlier. See the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information: Note 5 "Net Interest Income and Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss", Note 24 "Leases", Note 28 "Deposits" and Note 32 "Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Securities".

Events after the Reporting Period

All significant adjusting events that occurred after the reporting date were recognized in our results of operations, financial position and net assets.

Outlook

The Global Economy

In 2014 we expect the global economy annual average growth to increase to a level of 3.8 %, which largely corresponds to the trend growth rate. We anticipate growth in all major regions, with the U.S. and China being the main drivers. We expect GDP growth in the eurozone to remain moderate. Our forecast for global inflation in 2014 is 3.4 % on an annual average.

In industrialized countries growth will likely double to 2.2 %; consumer price levels are anticipated to rise by 2.0 % in 2014. Additionally we expect an acceleration of growth to 5.3 % in emerging markets with inflation to be at 5.0 %. Industrialized countries' contribution to growth should be around 30 % in 2014.

After two years of declining economic activity, GDP in the eurozone is expected to recover moderately by 1.0 %. A continued negative output gap and weak commodities price developments are likely to ensure that inflation will be relatively moderate at 1.0 % in 2014. The severity of the sovereign debt crisis should continue to diminish, while uncertainty and the negative effects of austerity programs, especially in the peripheral countries, are also expected to decline. In addition, the recovery of the global economy is generating positive external stimuli. The ECB's continued expansive monetary policy will support the recovery effect. We anticipate the ECB to maintain its key interest rate at the current historically low level of 0.25 % in 2014.

Within the eurozone the shrinking private and public debt levels will remain a major challenge especially in the peripheral countries, and may continue to damp growth. German economy growth at 1.5 % is again likely to be stronger than in the eurozone in 2014. Given its relatively high degree of openness, the German economy is benefitting more strongly from the global economic recovery than other eurozone countries. In addition, public and private debts are at sustainable levels.

In the U.S, we expect a strong economic growth of 3.5 % and an increase of consumer price levels by 2.5 % in 2014. Hence, the U.S. is likely to be one of the main drivers of growth. This strong growth should be driven by an improved labour market, the recovery in the real estate market and the lower fiscal drag. In addition, the reduction in private debt levels in the U.S. began relatively early – unlike in the eurozone – and is well advanced as a result. Although the U.S. Federal Reserve may gradually reduce its asset purchases by the end of 2014, its monetary policy is expected to remain accommodating with a key interest rate between 0 % and 0.25 %.

At 0.7 %, the Japanese economy is likely to grow slower compared to the previous year and the inflation rate is expected to rise to 2.8 % in 2014, primarily as a result of increasing consumption taxes.

In the emerging market countries we anticipate growth to accelerate in 2014. Noticeable differences in growth levels exist between the individual regions. Economic activity in Asia (excluding Japan) is likely to show relatively strong growth of 6.9 % in 2014. We expect China to be the driver of growth in Asia. An external stimulus provided by the upturn in domestic demand in industrialized countries and the profound reforms – deregulation, further liberalization of the financial markets and social reforms – approved in November 2013 should reduce the level of influence that the state has on companies and the financial system, thereby increasing the efficiency of the state in the process. China's GDP is expected to grow by 8.6 % and the inflation rates are projected to be 3.5 % in 2014. Although growth in India should increase to 5.5 % in 2014, it will remain below the level of potential growth. This development should be driven by a recovery in the level of investments and exports as well as by the implementation of comprehensive reforms. We see consumer prices rising by 4.3 %.

Growth in Latin America will probably be less dynamic; it is likely to increase moderately to 2.7 % in 2014. Economic growth in Brazil is expected to be disappointing at 1.9 % in 2014. Infrastructure bottlenecks and a lack of fundamental reforms will have a detrimental effect. We expect inflation in Brazil to be 6.0 % in 2014.

Uncertainties for the economic outlook could stem primarily from Europe and the U.S.. The impact of the interest rate increase on the bond markets as a result of the change in direction of U.S. monetary policy could turn out to be greater than we expect. This would lead to problems especially for the emerging markets, whose structural weaknesses have been masked by inflows of portfolio investments in recent years. In Europe, a significant potential impact could arise not only from the unforeseeable effects of the comprehensive review of the European banking system by the ECB and the European Banking Authority, but also from political developments in many EU member states. There are also geopolitical risks. The conflict in the Middle East could intensify, bringing about a significant rise in oil prices. Furthermore, an escalation of the disputes surrounding China's claims to islands in the South and East China Seas which are opposed by Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Japan and Korea, could have considerable negative effects on the global economy.

The Banking Industry

In 2014, the banking sectors in many advanced economies could see a return to modest revenue growth in line with a continuing broader economic recovery. Business model adjustments for a variety of banks – including traditional investment banks, banks in former credit-boom countries and banks that received government bailouts during the financial crisis – should continue for the time being but may be largely completed in 2015.

Commercial banking in Europe might see a return to moderate loan growth and some normalization of loan losses, supporting bank profitability. The rise in capital ratios may slow once the new equilibrium based on the Basel 3 framework (including a number of specific surcharges) has been reached. On the other hand, interest rates may remain extremely low, putting continuous pressure on banks' net interest income as well as on deposit growth. Furthermore, competition from non-bank providers is likely to increase, e.g. in payment markets and from foreign banks expanding their European franchises. Overall, profits may rise, although many banks might still struggle to see healthy, sustainable returns again soon.

Commercial banking in the U.S. could be supported by credit growth finally picking up, while loan loss provisions might start to increase from their currently extremely low run rate. U.S. banks will also have to build up some more capital to comply with the new, tighter rules. Deposit growth may continue to be solid, provided interest rates normalize further. Overall, profitability levels will probably remain strong, although growth should now be significantly harder to achieve than in the past few years.

Capital market businesses in 2014 may see an ongoing process of commoditization of parts of the business, a further decline in margins and growing competition from emerging market players, not only in their home countries. However, with global economic activity gaining momentum, gross transaction volumes are likely to increase virtually across the board. As investment banks adapt to new regulatory requirements that make a number of market segments considerably less attractive, this may lead to a new wave of market consolidation and concentration. All in all, this year's total investment banking revenues may show moderate growth, with the fixed-income segment (including trading) shrinking slightly further, while equity capital markets (including trading) may be expanding again and M&A advisory also improving on a relatively poor 2013.

With respect to asset and wealth management, the outlook for the major equity markets remains cautiously optimistic as the global economy continues to recover, potential temporary setbacks notwithstanding. At the same time, with the Federal Reserve having started to scale back its Quantitative Easing program, bond yields are likely to rise further.

Concerning new developments in the field of regulation and supervision, the most important changes for the EU banking industry in 2014 may come from the European Banking Union being set up with the Single Super

visory Mechanism, the Single Resolution Mechanism, the gradual formation of a Single Resolution Fund and possibly a further integration of national deposit guarantee schemes. Prior to that, the comprehensive assessment and stress testing of large banks' balance sheets will probably attract considerable attention. In addition, the focus in Europe is likely to be on the discussion about the introduction of a binding leverage ratio, the debate about potential structural requirements to separate certain banking activities in the context of the "Liikanen proposals" and the intended adoption of a financial transaction tax in a number of countries. In the U.S., the further implementation of the Dodd-Frank reforms will be crucial, as well as the implementation of the Basel 3 capital (and liquidity) rules.

The Deutsche Bank Group

In September 2012, we announced Strategy 2015+. Five levers are key to Deutsche Bank in order to achieve this vision: Clients, Competencies, Capital, Cost and Culture.

Firstly, for Clients, Deutsche Bank is focusing on a dedicated portfolio of clients and regions, and a strategic emphasis is placed on growth in our home market Germany, in the U.S., and in Asia Pacific.

For Competencies we believe that our four core business pillars are well placed to balance our earnings mix and to satisfy increasingly complex and global customer needs. Closer collaboration between the individual corporate divisions and the infrastructure functions is expected to generate substantial synergies.

In respect of Capital, Deutsche Bank is committed to further strengthen its capital ratios. We have identified a series of measures to promote organic capital growth and further reduce risk-weighted assets (RWAs) including the creation of a dedicated Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) which is accountable and empowered to manage and sell non-core assets in the most efficient manner for the bank.

For Cost, we aim to secure our long-term competitiveness by achieving operational excellence with major reductions in costs, duplication, and complexity in the years ahead.

Additionally, Deutsche Bank recognizes the need for cultural change in the banking sector and aspires to be at the forefront of this change. Compensation practices are under review, and client focus and teamwork are being emphasized to complement our performance culture, entrepreneurial spirit and cultural diversity.

Key Performance Indicators

Our Strategy 2015+ announcement included several financial targets. These represent the financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Group, and are detailed in the table below.

Group Key Performance Indicators	Status end of 2013	Target for 2015
Post-tax return on average active equity	1.2 %	Greater than 12 %[1]
Cost-income ratio	89.0 %	Less than 65 %
Cost savings	€ 2.1 bn per annum	€ 4.5 bn per annum
Costs to achieve savings	€ 1.8 bn	€ 4 bn
CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	9.7 %	Greater than 10 %[2]
Adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[3]	3.1 %	>3 %

[1] Assuming a Group tax rate between 30 % and 35 %.
[2] As per end of first quarter 2015.
[3] The adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio represents our calculation following the publication of CRR/CRD 4 on June 27, 2013. Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is available in the Risk Report.

Our targets established in Strategy 2015+ in 2012 were based on a number of key assumptions, including normalization/stabilization of asset valuations, revenue growth in line with the market, the absence of fundamental changes to current regulatory frameworks on capital or separation of business activities, global GDP growth in the range of 2 % to 4 % per annum over the period, a EUR/USD exchange rate of approximately 1.30 and the achievement of selective consolidation-driven market share gains.

Cost is one of the key levers of our strategy; costs are one of the most directly controllable aspects of our performance. In context of our Operational Excellence (OpEx) Programm we plan to invest approximately € 4 billion with the aim of achieving full run rate annual cost savings of € 4.5 billion in 2015. We have already invested € 1.8 billion to integrate our business platforms, lowering silos and reducing duplications. We will be investing € 2.2 billion to further consolidate and standardize our systems, to create a more efficient organization and to automate and simplify our processes.

in € bn.	Targeted Investments	Targeted Incremental Savings
2012	0.6	0.4
2013	1.7	1.2
2014	1.5	1.3
2015	0.2	1.6
Total	4.0	4.5

2014 will continue to be a challenging year; we will further focus on disciplined implementation and platform reconfiguration – seeking to reap benefits from the reconfiguration of our core businesses, continue to build a world-class infrastructure and elevate our controls. We are confident of staying on track to reach our target of annual savings for the OpEx Programm.

In addition to targeting annual OpEx savings the Group has a 2015+ target for cost-income ratio of below 65 %. We aim to achieve this target through cost savings and the various initiatives to increase revenue flows across the Corporate Divisions. In 2014 we expect the cost-income ratio to be slightly improved compared to 2013, and due to timing of the various cost savings and revenue generating initiatives we are optimistic to reach our target in 2015.

We aim to achieve a post-tax return on equity of greater than 12 %, and for core businesses of 15 % by the end of 2015. While the post-tax return on equity of 1.2 % in 2013 was impacted by a number of extraordinary items, we expect to make a significant progress from that low level in increasing our return on equity in 2014 towards our target as set in Strategy 2015+.

We remain committed to managing our capital to comply with all regulatory thresholds even in stress scenarios. The CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET 1 ratio) stays a management priority. Given our progress on de-risking, we have already reduced our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 risk-weighted assets significantly. Further reductions are expected for 2014 factoring in a slower pace of de-risking in NCOU as the portfolio decreased in size. Our CET 1 ratio increased to 9.7 % in 2013, within reach of our target of more than 10 % as per end of first quarter 2015. We expect to see some pressure and volatility in this ratio during 2014, impacted by ongoing regulatory refinements, but are confident of reaching our target in 2015.

We are confident of meeting our 2015 objective of a € 500 billion decrease. Progress to date gives us confidence for further reductions in 2014 at approximately the same level as already achieved but we are conscious of the need to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements in this area. For 2014, we expect a moderate move towards our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio target of more than 3 % in 2015.

We anticipate regulation on both capital and leverage will become clearer. The implementation of a single European regulator is potentially a key step toward a level playing field. The ECB's Asset Quality Review and Stress Tests are vital steps in that direction, and should bring all-important transparency on the health of bank balance sheets. We are confident these tests will underline the quality of our assets.

We have laid strong foundations for long-term cultural change, by launching our new values and beliefs and significantly tightening our control environment. Our compensation practices have been significantly overhauled. In 2014, adherence to our values and beliefs accounts for 50 % of our variable pay and promotion decisions. Our control model across businesses, control functions and Audit will be further reinforced. We will pursue the strengthening of our control infrastructure and organization and review our business processes for additional risks.

Opportunities

The strategic realignment started in 2012 has strongly contributed already to an improved revenue basis in 2013. Setting the continued focus on core businesses may help to create further possibilities for a sustained successful development of our bank and hence may support our revenue growth and profitability. Strict focus on cost discipline has already led to significant cost reductions in 2013. Ongoing analysis of processes and further investments in our IT platforms for the reengineering of our systems could help us to become even more efficient. Competitors' withdrawing from markets and ongoing de-risking of non-core assets as well as enhanced transparency on the regulatory environment may have a positive impact on the size of our new business and thus strengthen our financial position in 2014.

Our outlook is based on various economic assumptions as described. These assumptions may improve beyond forecasted levels and could lead to increasing revenues that would only be partially offset by additional cost, thus improving both income before income taxes and cost-income ratio directly and subsequently improving regulatory measures such as CET 1 and leverage ratio.

Risks

However, the implementation of our initiatives or the realization of the anticipated benefits might also be negatively impacted by certain economic factors such as the resurgence of the European sovereign debt crisis, the recurrence of extreme turbulence in the markets in which we are active, weakness of global, regional and national economic conditions and increased competition for business. Regulatory changes might increase our costs or restrict our activities as capital requirements are in focus and different authorities are pushing for structural changes. Given the fact that these governmental initiatives are all subject to discussions, we cannot quantify any future impact as of today. By nature of our business, we are involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, especially in the U.S. and UK. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. While we have resolved a number of important legal matters and made progress on others, we expect the litigation environment to continue being challenging.

Corporate Banking & Securities

For 2014, we anticipate that the investment banking industry will continue to face a challenging environment despite a more supportive macroeconomic backdrop. Industry challenges and opportunities will likely impact performance including the changing regulatory environment, ongoing shifts in the competitive landscape and gradual withdrawal of bank support for the global economy.

We expect global growth in 2014 to result in a reduction in central bank intervention compared to the elevated levels seen over the last few years. Core bond yields are anticipated to gradually increase in 2014, but in an orderly process that reflects the underlying economic recovery and more positive macro environment. Despite a rally in 2013, equity levels are expected to remain high supported by higher earnings, stronger business confidence amid lower economic uncertainty, and relatively low global cash and bond yields.

We aim to continue to consolidate our strengths in fixed income flow through ongoing platform integration and investments, while executing on our cost, capital and leverage targets. Geographically we will continue to streamline the business and ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to market opportunities and to maximize profitability and returns.

Corporate Banking & Securities	KPI	Target 2015
	Post tax return on average active equity	Increasing to 15 %
	Cost-income ratio	Less than 65 %
	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 framework fully-loaded RWA	Less than € 200 bn

In 2014 we should remain on track to deliver our 2015+ objectives. Our post tax return on average active equity should moderately increase in 2014. The cost-income ratio is expected to slightly increase in 2014 and we remain on course to achieve our target in 2015. The business is already operating below our pro forma CRR/CRD 4 framework fully-loaded RWA equivalent target of € 200 billion and this should continue during 2014. Ongoing execution of this strategy should ensure that we will remain on track to achieve our 2015+ aspirations.

However there remain a number of risks and uncertainties, including exposure of still fragile global macroeconomic growth to event risks, the potentially significant impact of regulatory changes, effects of balance sheet de-leveraging, outcome of litigation cases, and OpEx benefits not being fully realized or impacting our competitive position.

In Sales & Trading, we expect global fixed income revenues to slightly shrink in 2014 versus 2013 levels. Cash equities flow revenues may trend higher in the medium term as the global recovery takes hold. Both margins and volumes will remain sensitive to how policy makers retrench from their current economic interventions.

In Corporate Finance, we expect the 2014 fee pool to be comparable to 2013 levels. Both ECM and M&A fee pools are expected to increase in-line with growing corporate confidence on the sustainability of the global recovery and stronger equity markets. However, the increases in ECM and M&A are expected to be offset by lower fee pools in debt issuance, particularly by non-investment grade issuers given record levels of activity in 2013.

Despite the challenging market conditions seen in recent years, and the continued uncertain outlook, by reaffirming focus, scale and efficiency and consolidating on previous success, CB&S should be positioned to face the potential challenges and opportunities the future environment may present.

Global Transaction Banking

The outlook for transaction banking in the next year will likely be influenced by a number of critical factors. The relatively low interest rate levels seen in key markets during the last years are expected to persist throughout 2014. Global growth may accelerate in 2014, with the eurozone expected to return to its first year of growth since 2011. The U.S. economy as well as key emerging markets should grow faster than in 2013. Revenue pools in transaction banking are forecasted to grow further with a different dynamic among products, while pressure on margins and costs will continue to pose challenges. Significantly more expansive and rigorous regulation, including potential structural changes, will affect the overall banking industry.

Global Transaction Banking (GTB) business will continue to be impacted by the trends described above. The sustained momentum of profitable growth and client acquisition in the underlying business in recent years, together with high quality and innovative products, should leave us well-placed to cope with these challenges and grow our client base. Trade Finance should benefit from the global economic growth, the related foreign trade demand and the expected stabilization of the lending business. Revenue pools in Trust and Securities Services are expected to grow in 2014 and could, together with the trend to concentrate investment banking

services, provide growth opportunities. For Cash Management, the increased level of global activities is a potential positive factor. The business continues to focus on deepening its client relationships with complex Corporates and Institutional Clients in existing regions as well as pushing further growth in certain emerging markets. The co-operation with other areas of the bank (including a strong relationship to CB&S sales) is being continuously expanded to ensure a wider range of clients will benefit from our products and services. This also includes the aligned and integrated commercial banking coverage for small and mid-sized corporate clients in Germany established in September 2013 to strengthen the leading market position in the home market.

Global Transaction Banking	KPI	Target 2015
	Income before Income Taxes (IBIT)	To grow to € 2.4 bn

In Strategy 2015+ we had planned to grow our income before income taxes to € 2.4 billion by 2015. Market conditions have since been more challenging with lower interest rate levels as well as increased competition in key growth markets. Furthermore, the business will be impacted by regulatory changes such as CRR/CRD 4. However, the strategy and related initiatives to expand the business are expected to remain on track. The successful completion of the turn-around of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands should as well contribute to GTB's strategic target.

For 2014, we anticipate a notable increase in profitability compared to 2013 as growth initiatives should start to yield results while at the same time we will continue to invest in solutions, platforms and operational excellence.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management

In 2014, the asset and wealth management industry will continue to benefit from a stronger global economy. However a number of industry challenges remain, including the threat of inflation, the persistent low-yield environment in developed markets, unresolved European sovereign debt issues, emerging market volatility, and the changing regulatory environment. In our view, these factors will favour large managers able to exploit scale and efficiency to provide clients with sophisticated investment solutions.

DeAWM's strategy positions it well to benefit from industry and competitor trends. For 2014, further improvement is projected through both revenue enhancement and efficiencies, particularly from ongoing transformational infrastructure projects. Due to this, 2014 IBIT is expected to have significant improvement against 2013 performance Since we will strive to continue to improve the quality of services offered to clients and deliver sustainable platform efficiencies the division is expected to progress well towards our IBIT target of € 1.7 billion by 2015.

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	KPI	Target 2015
	Income before income taxes (IBIT)	To grow to € 1.7 bn

We will continue to enhance our presence in select markets, particularly by leveraging the Deutsche Bank Group's global reach. We are active in emerging markets, where rapid growth is driving wealth creation and increasing demand for asset and wealth management services. Our focused strategy also entails selective business portfolio optimization; e.g. we are aligning our wealth management business in the UK with our global focus on the wealthier client segments.

We will continue to expand our business with ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) clients globally in 2014, making progress toward our goal of increasing by circa 50 % the number of UHNW relationships we have from 2012 to 2015. These sophisticated clients benefit from our global coverage model and integrated client service teams. The most sophisticated UHNW clients are also benefitting from the recently established Key Client Partners (KCP) desks, which were set up to provide seamless access to cross asset class, cross-border investment opportunities and financing solutions from us and third-party providers.

We anticipate that the polarization of investment preferences will continue in 2014, with more assets invested in alternatives and passive products. Another key trend we expect to continue, specifically in developed markets, is the increase in demand for retirement products, driven by demographic trends, and for outcome-oriented solutions. We expect invested assets in alternative and passive products to grow in the next year.

The passive business will benefit from the shift to physical replication exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which we initiated at the end of 2013 and which will continue during early 2014, making us one of Europe's largest providers of direct replication ETFs. The success of the new physical ETFs offering will depend in part on sustained client demand for physical passive investments.

We will also continue to leverage the strengths of our active investment platform (i.e. in fixed income and dividend equity funds) and we will aim to build on our increasing collaboration with other departments of Deutsche Bank (including with PBC as a distributor of DWS funds in Germany, and with CB&S on assisting wealthy clients with their corporate financing requirements).

During 2014, we will continue to invest significantly in our operations and technology. For example, for our Asset Management investment platform we are implementing a comprehensive IT solution that will bring significant improvements in terms of efficiency and functionality. These initiatives are among a range of projects aimed at optimizing our geographic and operational footprint. The financial performance of the division will depend in part on the successful execution of these projects. It will also depend on growing assets under management, with an improved return on new assets. To achieve this, we will continue to leverage our integrated coverage model and expand our product offering.

Private & Business Clients

GDP outlook for all the European countries in which PBC is present (including our home market Germany) has significantly improved. All countries are expected to deliver a positive GDP growth. The economy in Asia is expected to show stronger growth in 2014 compared to 2013.

Private & Business Clients	KPI	Target 2015
	Revenues	To grow to approximately € 10 bn
	Cost/income ratio	Approximately 60 %
	Income before income taxes (IBIT)	To grow to approximately € 3 bn

PBC is expected to continue on its growth path towards its ambitious objective of generating, income before income taxes of about € 3 billion and revenues of about € 10 billion and to achieve a cost-income ratio target of approximately 60 % once full benefits from Postbank integration are achieved. For 2014 we expect income before income taxes to grow notably, including a major one-off effect, and revenues and cost/income ratio are expected to slightly improve compared to 2013. Our strategy is to continue to strengthen our German home market leadership while further extending our well-positioned advisory franchises in our selected international markets. With Magellan, we are building a new joint services and IT platform for PBC, offering services to both advisory and consumer banking. Moreover, we will seek to leverage our relative strength to grow our credit business at attractive margins.

In Private & Commercial Banking, our aim is to strengthen our market position by leveraging our new business model and realize benefits from our business banking and mid-cap coverage. We will continue to focus on low-risk mortgage business, developing our investment and insurance product business and will uphold our strict cost discipline.

In Advisory Banking International we are capitalizing on our advisory strength in Europe and intend to further develop PBC's profitable franchise with a focus on wealthy regions to be among Europe's leading retail banks. PBC will continue to benefit from its 19.99 % stake in Hua Xia Bank in China and to support the partnership with them. PBC will strive to achieve targets in India to further enhance PBC's success in Asia.

Postbank will pursue its growth path in Germany while further aligning its business and reducing costs via the implementation of organizational measures. The progress of integrating Postbank should enable PBC to fully achieve the targeted synergies.

Cost-to-achieve (CtA) in 2014 are expected to remain at a similar level as in 2013 as the Postbank integration program and OpEx Programm remain in focus. While we expect our cost reductions to continue in 2014, many of the effects from the programs will reach their full potential in 2015 and beyond. However, there is a risk that synergies will be realized later than foreseen.

PBC may continue to face uncertainties in its operating environment. For example, a significant decline in economic growth would result in higher unemployment rates and could lead to increasing credit loss provisions and lower business growth. The development of investment product markets is particularly dependant on movements in the European macro-economic environment and customer appetite for investments and risk taking. Additionally, we do not anticipate near-term relief from the near-zero interest rates which will continue to burden our deposit revenues. However, PBC will aim to strengthen its credit business and expand margins, especially outside Germany in the coming years while maintaining strict risk discipline and carefully optimizing capital demand. Additionally, Group-wide deleveraging measures may have negative impact on PBC revenues. The continually evolving regulatory environment could also have a significant impact on the future performance of PBC.

Non-Core Operations Unit

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) is expected to further contribute to both the Group's capital roadmap and deleverage program.

The strategy and mandate concentrate on accelerated de-risking and are aligned with the Bank's overall objectives. The aim is to free up capital, reduce balance sheet size as measured under CRR/CRD 4 and protect shareholder value by reducing risks from remaining assets and business activities. This has translated into an emphasis on reducing capital demand to improve Deutsche Bank's capital ratios without diluting shareholders.

Going forward, there will also be a strong focus on deleveraging the balance sheet as measured under CRR/CRD 4, thereby assisting the bank to meet its leverage ratio targets. Additional focus is on resolving high-profile contingent risks and non-bank assets as well as aligning the underlying cost base of the NCOU division with the de-risking progress.

Challenges remain for the successful execution of our de-risking strategy. The NCOU includes significant investments in individual companies and carries other assets that are not part of our core business. These investments and assets are exposed to the opportunities and risks arising from changes in the economic environment and market conditions. Such changes may make the associated timeline for de-risking activity less certain and may also impact future results.

The pace of de-risking is expected to slow over time as the portfolio reduces in size, while this will also lead to lower portfolio revenues. We will continually evaluate the rationale of exit versus hold, to take advantage of market conditions. Our de-risking strategy will always focus on a combination of impacts with capital, leverage, risk reduction and associated IBIT being the main considerations.

We reached a settlement agreement in 2013 with the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), to our single largest residential mortgage-related litigation case, nonetheless our expectation is that the litigation environment will continue to be challenging.

Risk Report

Introduction

Disclosures in line with IFRS 7 and IAS 1

The following Risk Report provides qualitative and quantitative disclosures about credit, market and other risks in line with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 7 (IFRS 7) Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and capital disclosures required by International Accounting Standard 1 (IAS 1) Presentation of Financial Statements. Information which forms part of and is incorporated by reference into the financial statements of this report is marked by a bracket in the margins throughout this Risk Report.

Disclosures according to Pillar 3 of the Basel 2.5 Capital Framework

The following Risk Report incorporates the Pillar 3 disclosures required by the international capital adequacy standards as recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision known as Basel 2 and Basel 2.5. The European Union enacted the Capital Requirements Directives 2 and 3, which amended the Basel capital framework in Europe as initially adopted by the Banking Directive and Capital Adequacy Directive. Germany implemented the Capital Requirements Directives into national law and established the disclosure requirements related to Pillar 3 in Section 26a of the German Banking Act ("Kreditwesengesetz" or "KWG") and in Part 5 of the German Solvency Regulation ("Solvabilitätsverordnung", "Solvency Regulation" or "SolvV"). For consistency purposes we use the term "Basel 2.5" when referring to these regulations as implemented into German law as they were in effect until December 31, 2013, throughout this risk report. Per regulation it is not required to have Pillar 3 disclosures audited. As such certain Pillar 3 disclosures are labeled unaudited.

We have applied the Basel 2.5 capital framework for the majority of our risk exposures on the basis of internal models for measuring credit risk, market risk and operational risk, as approved by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, referred to as "BaFin"). All Pillar 3 relevant disclosures are compiled based upon a set of internally defined principles and related processes as stipulated in our applicable risk disclosure policy.

The following table provides the location of the Pillar 3 disclosure topics in this Risk Report.

Pillar 3 disclosures in our Financial Report

Pillar 3 disclosure topic	Where to find in our Financial Report
Introduction and Scope of Application of Pillar 3	"Introduction"
Capital Adequacy	"Regulatory Capital"
Risk and Capital Management of the Group	"Risk Management Executive Summary", "Risk Management Principles", "Risk Assessment and Reporting", "Risk Inventory", "Capital Management", "Balance Sheet Management" and "Overall Risk Position"
Counterparty Credit Risk: Strategy and Processes Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment	"Credit Risk", "Asset Quality", "Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment" and Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates"
Securitization	"Securitization" and Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates"
Trading Market Risk Nontrading Market Risk	"Trading Market Risk", "Nontrading Market Risk", "Accounting and Valuation of Equity Investments" and Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates – Determination of Fair Value"
Operational Risk	"Operational Risk"
Liquidity Risk	"Liquidity Risk"

Outlook to Basel 3 and CRR/CRD 4

In the European Union, the new Basel 3 capital framework was implemented by the "Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms" (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") published on June 27, 2013. The CRD 4 was implemented into German law as amendments to the German Banking Act (KWG) and the German Solvency Regulation (SolvV) and further accompanying regulations. Jointly, these regulations represent the new regulatory framework applicable in Germany to, among other things, capital, leverage and liquidity as well as Pillar 3 disclosures. The new regulatory framework became effective on January 1, 2014, subject to certain transitional rules. As this report covers financial years ending on December 31, 2013, the disclosures in the following sections refer to the regulations (particularly provisions of the German Banking Act and the German Solvency Regulation) as they were in effect prior to January 1, 2014, unless otherwise stated.

Some of the new regulatory requirements are subject to transitional rules. The new minimum capital ratios are being phased in until 2015. Most regulatory adjustments (i.e. capital deductions and regulatory filters) are being phased in until 2018. Capital instruments that no longer qualify under the new rules are being phased out through 2021. New capital buffer requirements are being phased in until 2019. Although they are subject to supervisory reporting starting from 2014, binding minimum requirements for short-term liquidity will be introduced in 2015 and a standard for longer term liquidity is expected to become effective in 2018. The introduction of a binding leverage ratio is expected from 2018 following disclosure of the ratio starting in 2015. The CRR/CRD 4 framework also changed some of the nomenclature relating to capital adequacy and regulatory capital, such as the use of the term Common Equity Tier 1 in place of the term Core Tier 1.

For purposes of clarity in our disclosures, we use the nomenclature from the CRR/CRD 4 framework in the following sections and tables on capital adequacy, regulatory capital and leverage. Nevertheless, the amounts disclosed for the reporting period in this report are based on the Basel 2.5 framework as implemented into German law and as still in effect for these periods, unless stated otherwise.

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

We provide details on our pro forma fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 capital ratios in the respective paragraph in the section "Risk Report – Regulatory Capital" and provide details on our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio calculation in the section "Risk Report – Balance Sheet Management".

Disclosures according to principles and recommendations of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force (EDTF)

In 2012 the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force ("EDTF") was established as a private sector initiative under the auspice of the Financial Stability Board, with the primary objective to develop fundamental principles for enhanced risk disclosures and to recommend improvements to existing risk disclosures. As a member of the EDTF we implemented the disclosure recommendations in this Risk Report.

Scope of Consolidation

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

Scope of the Regulatory Consolidation

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ("Deutsche Bank AG"), headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, is the parent institution of the Deutsche Bank group of institutions (the "regulatory group"), which is subject to the supervisory provisions of the KWG and the SolvV. Under Section 10a KWG, a regulatory group of institutions consisted of a credit institution (also referred to as a "bank") or financial services institution, as the parent company, and all other banks, financial services institutions, investment management companies, financial enterprises, payment institutions and ancillary services enterprises which were subsidiaries in the meaning of Section 1 (7) KWG. Such entities were fully consolidated for our regulatory reporting. Additionally certain companies which were not subsidiaries could be included on a pro-rata basis. Insurance companies and companies outside the finance sector were not consolidated in the regulatory group of institutions.

For financial conglomerates, however, also the German Act on the Supervision of Financial Conglomerates (Finanzkonglomerate-Aufsichtsgesetz) applies according to which insurance companies are included in an additional capital adequacy calculation (also referred to as "solvency margin"). We have been designated by the BaFin as a financial conglomerate in October 2007.

The regulatory principles of consolidation are not identical to those applied for our financial statements. Nonetheless, the majority of subsidiaries according to the KWG are also fully consolidated in accordance with IFRS in our consolidated financial statements.

The main differences between regulatory and accounting consolidation are:

— Entities which are controlled by us but do not belong to the banking industry do not form part of the regulatory group of institutions, but are included in the consolidated financial statements according to IFRS.
— Most of our Special Purpose Entities ("SPEs") consolidated under IFRS did not meet the specific consolidation requirements pursuant to Section 10a KWG and were consequently not consolidated within the regulatory group. However, the risks resulting from our exposures to such entities are reflected in the regulatory capital requirements.
— Some entities included in the regulatory group are not consolidated for accounting purposes but are treated differently, in particular using the equity method of accounting. There are two entities within our regulatory group which are jointly controlled by their owners and consolidated on a pro-rata basis. Further four entities are voluntarily consolidated on a pro-rata basis. Four entities are treated according to the equity method of accounting, one entity is treated as assets available for sale in our financial statements and one entity is considered as other asset.

As of year-end 2013, our regulatory group comprised 844 subsidiaries, of which seven were consolidated on a pro-rata basis. The regulatory group comprised 127 credit institutions, one payment institution, 67 financial services institutions, 449 financial enterprises, 12 investment management companies and 188 ancillary services enterprises.

As of year-end 2012, our regulatory group comprised 913 subsidiaries, of which three were consolidated on a pro-rata basis. Our regulatory group comprised 137 credit institutions, three payment institutions, 80 financial services institutions, 514 financial enterprises, 14 investment management companies and 165 ancillary services enterprises.

120 entities were exempted from regulatory consolidation pursuant to Section 31 (3) KWG as per year end 2013 (year end 2012: 131 entities). Section 31 (3) KWG allowed the exclusion of small entities in the regulatory scope of application from consolidated regulatory reporting if either their total assets were below € 10 million or below 1 % of our Group's total assets. None of these entities needed to be consolidated in our financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The book values of our participations in their equity were deducted from our regulatory capital, in total € 20 million as per year end 2013 (year end 2012: € 31 million).

The same deduction treatment was applied to a further 260 regulatory unconsolidated entities and three immaterial insurance entities as per year end 2013 (year end 2012: 267 entities), not included in the solvency margin, which we deducted from our regulatory capital pursuant to the then prevailing Section 10 (6) KWG. Section 10 (6) No. 1, 2, 3 and 5 KWG required the deduction of participating interests in unconsolidated banking, financial and insurance entities from regulatory capital when more than 10 % of the capital was held (in case of insurance entities, 20 % of either the capital or voting rights unless included in the solvency margin calculation of the financial conglomerate). Since we are classified as a financial conglomerate, material investments in insurance entities amounting to at least 20 % of capital or voting rights were not deducted from our regulatory capital as they were included in our solvency calculation at the financial conglomerate level.

From January 1, 2014, our regulatory consolidation will be governed by the CRR/CRD 4 framework (as implemented into German law where applicable) and the German Act on the Supervision of Financial Conglomerates.

Overall Risk Assessment

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

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

Current portfolio-wide risks on which we continue to focus include: the potential re-escalation of the European sovereign debt crisis, a potential slowdown in Asian growth, disruptive US monetary tightening and its impact in particular on Emerging Markets and the potential risk of a geopolitical shock. These risks have been a consistent focus throughout recent quarters. The assessment of the potential impacts of these risks is made through integration into our group-wide stress tests which assess our ability to absorb these events should they occur. The results of these tests showed that we currently have adequate capital and liquidity reserves to absorb the impact of these risks if they were to materialize in line with the tests' parameters.

The year 2013 saw a continuation of the global trend for increased regulation in the financial services industry which is likely to persist through the coming years. We are focused on identifying potential political and regulatory changes and assessing the possible impact on our business model and processes.

The overall focus of Risk and Capital Management throughout 2013 was on maintaining our risk profile in line with our risk strategy, increasing our capital base and supporting our strategic management initiatives with a focus on balance sheet optimization. This approach is reflected across the different risk metrics summarized below.

For purposes of Article 431 CRR, we have adopted a formal risk disclosure policy aiming to support a conclusion that our risk disclosures are in compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and accounting risk disclosure standards. A Risk Reporting Committee comprising senior representatives and subject matter experts from Finance and Risk governs our respective risk disclosure processes. Based upon our assessment and verification we believe that our risk disclosures presented throughout this risk report appropriately and comprehensively convey our overall risk profile.

Risk Profile

Our mix of various business activities results in diverse risk taking by our business divisions. We measure the key risks inherent to their respective business models through the undiversified Total Economic Capital metric, which mirrors each business division's risk profile before taking into account cross-risk effects at the Group level. The changes from year-end 2012 mainly reflect offsetting effects of our de-risking strategy and methodology updates across risk types.

Risk profile of our corporate divisions as measured by total economic capital

							Dec 31, 2013	
in % (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments	Total in € m.	Total
Credit Risk	17	7	1	14	5	0	12,013	44
Market Risk	18	1	6	11	5	7	12,738	47
Operational Risk	9	0	2	3	5	0	5,253	19
Diversification Benefit	(7)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	0	(4,515)	(17)
Business Risk	5	0	0	0	1	0	1,682	6
Total EC in € m.	11,398	2,033	2,010	6,671	3,349	1,710	27,171	100
in %	42	7	7	25	12	6	100	0

							Dec 31, 2012	
in % (unless stated otherwise)	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments	Total in € m.	Total
Credit Risk	16	6	1	13	8	0	12,574	44
Market Risk	14	1	5	11	10	5	13,185	46
Operational Risk	7	0	2	1	7	0	5,018	17
Diversification Benefit	(5)	0	(2)	(2)	(6)	0	(4,435)	(15)
Business Risk	7	0	0	0	1	0	2,399	8
Total EC in € m.	11,118	1,781	2,009	6,720	5,782	1,331	28,741	100
in %	39	6	7	23	20	5	100	0

Corporate Banking & Securities' (CB&S) risk profile is dominated by its trading in support of origination, structuring and market making activities, which gives rise to market risk and credit risk. Further credit risks originate from exposures to corporates and financial institutions. Under CB&S' current business model, the remainder is derived from operational risks and business risk, primarily from potential legal and earnings volatility risks, respectively.

Global Transaction Banking's (GTB) focus on trade finance implies that the vast majority of its risk originates from credit risk with a small portion from market risk mainly in relation to derivative positions.

The main risk driver of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management's (DeAWM) business are guarantees on investment funds, which we report as nontrading market risk. Otherwise DeAWM's advisory and commission focused business attracts primarily operational risk.

In contrast to this, Private & Business Clients' (PBC) risk profile is comprised of credit risk from retail and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) lending and nontrading market risk from Postbank's investment portfolio.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) portfolio includes activities that are non-core to the Bank's future strategy; assets materially affected by business, environment, legal or regulatory changes; assets earmarked for de-risking; assets suitable for separation; assets with significant capital absorption but low returns; and assets exposed to legal risks. NCOU's risk profile covers risks across the entire range of our operations comprising credit risks and also market and operational risks (including legal risks) targeted where possible for accelerated de-risking.

The execution of our divestment strategy in NCOU has resulted in a reduced balance sheet, which triggered a review of our operational risk allocation framework. In line with the NCOU business wind down, we reallocated economic capital for operational risk amounting to € 892 million to our Core Bank in the third quarter of 2013.

Risk Management Executive Summary

Credit Risk Summary

— Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk decreased by € 420 billion or 20 % to € 1.6 trillion compared to December 31, 2012, largely due to decreases in positive market values from derivative instruments and other reductions reflecting various de-risking and balance sheet optimization initiatives. Credit quality of Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk was 78 % investment-grade rated as of December 31, 2013, slightly decreased from 80 % as of December 31, 2012.
— Credit exposure remained diversified by region, industry and counterparty. Regional exposure is evenly spread across our key markets (North America 29 %, Germany 28 %, Rest of Western Europe 28 %) and the regional distribution has been relatively stable year on year. Our largest industry exposure is to Banks and Insurances, which constitutes 33 % of overall gross exposures (i.e., before consideration of collateral), flat versus December 31, 2012. These exposures are predominantly with highly rated counterparties and are generally collateralized. On a counterparty level, we remained well diversified with our top ten exposures representing 10 % of our total gross main credit exposures compared with 11 % as of December 2012, all with highly rated investment-grade counterparties.
— Provision for credit losses recorded in 2013 increased by € 344 million or 20 % to € 2.1 billion driven by NCOU as well as our Core Bank. The increase in NCOU reflects a number of single client items among others related to the European Commercial Real Estate sector. The Core Bank suffered from a single client credit event in GTB as well as higher charges on loans to shipping companies recorded in CB&S. Reductions in PBC partly offset these increases and reflected the improved credit environment in Germany compared to prior year.
— Our overall loan book decreased by € 20 billion or 5 %, from € 402 billion as of December 31, 2012 to € 382 billion as of December 31, 2013. Reductions were mainly driven by de-risking within the NCOU. Our single largest industry category loan book is household mortgages, equating to € 148 billion as of December 31, 2013, with € 116 billion of these in the stable German market. Our corporate loan book, which accounts for 52 % of the total loan book, contained 64 % of loans with an investment-grade rating as of December 31, 2013, slightly decreased from 66 % as of December 31, 2012.
— The economic capital usage for credit risk decreased to € 12.0 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 12.6 billion at year-end 2012 reflecting process enhancements and reduced exposures, primarily in NCOU, partially offset by increases from the internal model recalibration.

Market Risk Summary

— Nontrading market risk economic capital usage increased by € 46 million or 1 % to € 8.5 billion as of December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily driven by methodology changes for structural foreign exchange risk and longevity risk in pension plans which were partially offset by de-risking activities in NCOU.
— The economic capital usage for trading market risk totaled € 4.2 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 4.7 billion at year-end 2012. This decrease was mainly driven by risk reductions from within NCOU.
— The average value-at-risk of our trading units was € 53.6 million during 2013, compared with € 57.1 million for 2012. The decrease was driven by lower exposure levels in the interest rate risk and credit spread risk.

Operational Risk Summary

— The economic capital usage for operational risk increased to € 5.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 5.0 billion at year-end 2012. This is mainly driven by the implementation of a change in our AMA Model to better estimate the frequency of Deutsche Bank specific operational risk losses. The change led to an increased economic capital usage of € 191 million. An additional driver was the increased operational risk loss profile of Deutsche Bank as well as that of the industry as a whole. The related operational risk losses that have materialized and give rise to the increased economic capital usage are largely due to the outflows related to litigation, investigations and enforcement actions. The economic capital continues to include the safety margin applied in our AMA Model, which was implemented in 2011 to cover unforeseen legal risks from the recent financial crisis.
— The execution of our divestment strategy in NCOU has resulted in a reduced balance sheet, which triggered a review of our operational risk allocation framework. In line with the NCOU business wind down, we reallocated economic capital for operational risk amounting to € 892 million to our Core Bank in the third quarter of 2013.

Liquidity Risk Summary

— Liquidity reserves amounted to € 196 billion as of December 31, 2013 (compared with € 232 billion as of December 31, 2012), which translate into a positive liquidity stress result as of December 31, 2013 (under the combined scenario). The reduction in liquidity reserves is largely in line with the reduction in our short term wholesale funding as well as other liability sources.
— Our funding plan of € 18 billion for the full year 2013 has been fully completed.
— 66 % of our overall funding came from the funding sources we categorize as the most stable comprising capital markets and equity, retail and transaction banking.

Capital Management Summary

— The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (formerly: Core Tier 1 capital), calculated on the basis of Basel 2.5, was 12.8 % as of December 31, 2013, compared with 11.4 % at year-end 2012.
— Risk-weighted assets decreased by € 34 billion to € 300 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 334 billion at year-end 2012, mainly driven by a € 27 billion decrease in risk-weighted assets from credit risk, primarily due to loss given default and rating migration, increased collateral and netting coverage as well as asset disposals.
— The internal capital adequacy ratio increased to 167 % as of December 31, 2013, compared with 158 % as of December 31, 2012.
— The CRR/CRD 4 pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio significantly improved in 2013 from 7.8 % as of December 31, 2012 to 9.7 % as of December 31, 2013. The 190 basis points ratio increase was driven by our ex-rights issue of common shares in the second quarter of 2013 which accounted for approximately 80 basis points. The remainder of the increase was driven by reductions in risk-weighted assets.

Balance Sheet Management Summary

— As of December 31, 2013, our adjusted leverage ratio was 19, down from 22 as of prior year-end. Our leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of total assets under IFRS to total equity under IFRS was 29 as of December 31, 2013, a significant decrease compared to 37 as at end of 2012.

— Following the publication of the CRR/CRD 4 framework on June 27, 2013, we have established a new leverage ratio calculation according to the future legally binding framework. As of December 31, 2013, our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.1 %, taking into account an adjusted pro forma Tier 1 capital of € 45.2 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,445 billion. The adjusted pro forma Tier 1 capital comprises our pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital plus all Additional Tier 1 instruments that were still eligible according to the transitional phase-out methodology of the CRR/CRD 4. As of December 31, 2012, our Additional Tier 1 instruments from Basel 2.5 compliant issuances amounted to € 12.5 billion. During the transitional phase-out period the maximum recognizable amount of these Additional Tier 1 instruments will reduce at the beginning of each financial year by 10 % or € 1.3 billion through 2022. For December 31, 2013, this resulted in Additional Tier 1 instruments of € 11.2 billion eligible according to CRR/CRD 4 that are included in our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio. We intend to issue new CRR/CRD 4 eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments over time to compensate effects from those that are being phased out under CRR/CRD 4.

Risk Management Principles

Risk Management Framework

The diversity of our business model requires us to identify, measure, aggregate and manage our risks, and to allocate our capital among our businesses. We operate as an integrated group through our divisions, business units and infrastructure functions. 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 management committees responsible for execution and oversight. The Supervisory Board regularly monitors the risk and capital profile.

— We operate a three-line of defense risk management model whereby front office functions, risk management oversight and assurance roles are played by functions independent of one another.

— Risk strategy is approved by the Management Board on an annual basis and is defined based on the Group Strategic and Capital Plan and Risk Appetite 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 major risk classes are managed via risk management processes, including: credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, business risk and reputational risk. Modeling and measurement approaches for quantifying risk and capital demand are implemented across the major risk classes.

— 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 for the escalation path for crisis management governance and supplies Senior Management with a list of actions designed to improve the capital and liquidity positions in a stress event.

— Resolution planning is closely supervised by the BaFin. It provides for a strategy to manage Deutsche Bank in case of default. It is designed to prevent the need for tax payer bailout and strengthen financial stability by the continuation of critical services delivered to the wider economy.

Risk Governance

From a supervisory perspective, 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 organization and reporting requirements. The BaFin and the Deutsche Bundesbank (the German central bank) act in cooperation as our primary supervisors to ensure our compliance with the German Banking Act and other applicable laws and regulations as well as, from January 1, 2014, the CRR/CRD 4 framework, as implemented into German law, as applicable.

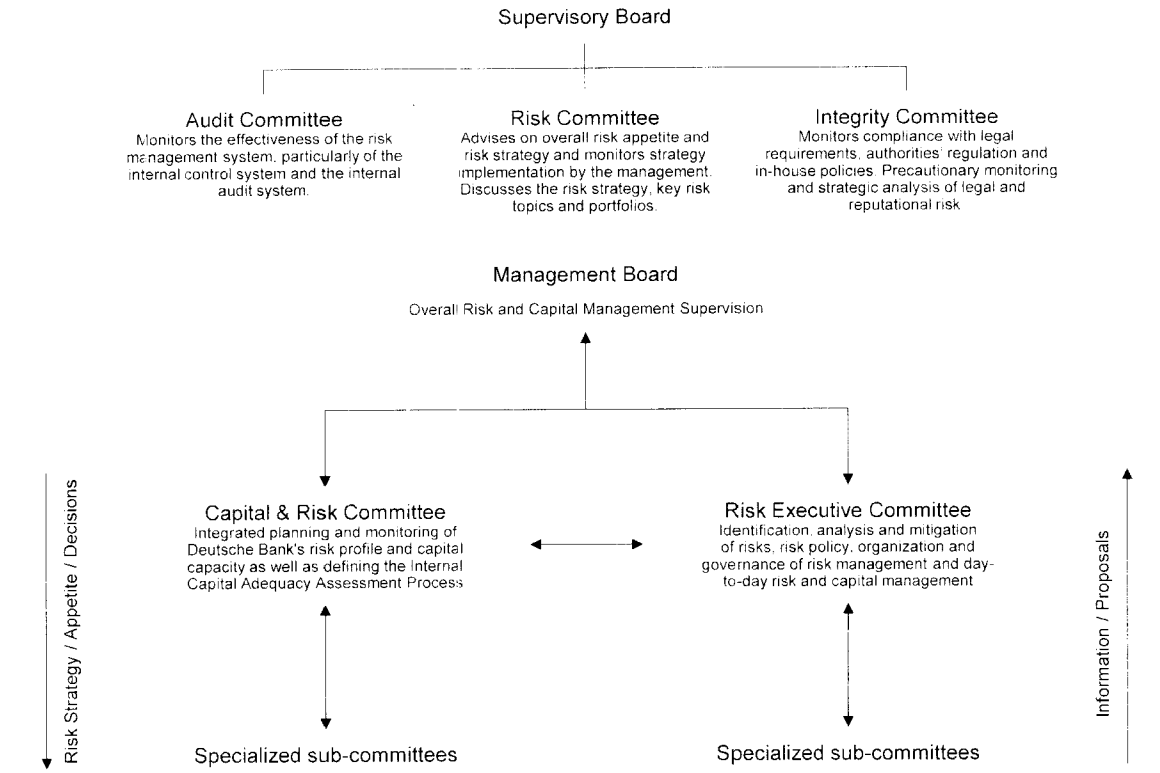
German banking regulators assess our capacity to assume risk in several ways, which are described in more detail in section "Regulatory Capital".

From an internal governance perspective, we have several layers of management to provide cohesive risk governance:

— The Supervisory Board is required to be informed regularly and – as necessary – on special developments in 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 credit, market, country, liquidity, refinancing, operational, strategic, regulatory as well as litigation and reputational risks. It also reports on credit portfolios, loans requiring a Supervisory Board resolution pursuant to law or the Articles of Association, questions of capital resources and matters of special importance due to the risks they entail. The Risk Committee deliberates with the Management Board on issues of the aggregate risk disposition and the risk strategy.
— The Integrity Committee monitors the Management Board's measures to 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 provides precautionary monitoring and strategic analysis of the Bank's legal and reputational risks.
— The Audit Committee monitors, among other matters, the effectiveness of the risk management system, particularly the internal control system and the internal audit system.
— Our Management Board provides overall risk and capital management supervision for the consolidated Group and is exclusively responsible for day-to-day management of the company with the objective of creating sustainable value in the interest of our shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. The Management Board is responsible for defining and implementing business and risk strategies, as well as establishing the alignment of our overall performance with our business and risk strategy. The Management Board has delegated certain functions and responsibilities to relevant senior governance committees to support the fulfillment of these responsibilities, in particular to the Capital and Risk Committee ("CaR") and Risk Executive Committee ("Risk ExCo") whose roles are described in more detail below.

For further information on how we attempt to ensure that our overall performance is aligned to our risk strategy, please refer to section below "Risk Appetite and Capacity" and "Strategic and Capital Plan".

Risk Management Governance Structure of the Deutsche Bank Group



The following functional committees are central to the management of risk in Deutsche Bank:

— The CaR oversees and controls integrated planning and monitoring of our risk profile and capital capacity, providing an alignment of risk appetite, capital requirements and funding/liquidity needs with Group, divisional and sub-divisional business strategies. It provides a platform to discuss and agree strategic issues impacting capital, funding and liquidity among Risk Management, Finance and the business divisions. The CaR initiates actions and/or makes recommendations to the Management Board. It is also responsible for monitoring our risk profile against our risk appetite on a regular basis and ensuring escalation or other actions are taken. The CaR monitors the performance of our risk profile against early warning indicators and recovery triggers, and provides recommendations to the Management Board to invoke defined process and/or actions under the recovery governance framework if required.

— Our Risk ExCo, as the most senior functional committee of our risk management, identifies, controls and manages all risks including risk concentrations at Group level, and is a center of expertise concerning all risk related topics of the business divisions. It is responsible for risk policy, the organization and governance of risk management and oversees the execution of risk and capital management including identification, analysis and risk mitigation, within the scope of the risk and capital strategy (Risk and Capital Demand Plan) approved by the Management Board. The Risk ExCo is supported by sub-committees that are responsible for dedicated areas of risk management, including several policy committees, the Cross Risk Review Committee ("CRRC") and the Group Reputational Risk Committee ("GRRC").

— The CRRC supports the Risk ExCo and the CaR with particular emphasis on the management of Group-wide risk patterns. The CRRC, under a delegation of authority from the CaR has responsibility for the day-to-day oversight and control of our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"). The CRRC also oversees the inventory of stress tests used for managing our risk appetite, reviews the results and proposes management action, if required. It monitors the effectiveness of the stress test process and

drives continuous improvement of our stress testing framework. It is supported by a dedicated Stress Testing Oversight Committee which has the responsibility for the definition of the Group-wide stress test scenarios, maintaining common standards and consistent scenarios across risk types, and reviewing the group-wide stress test results.

The Living Wills Committee ("LWC") is the dedicated sub-committee of the CaR with focus on recovery and resolution planning. It oversees the implementation of our recovery and resolution plans and enhancements to the Group's operational readiness to respond to severe stress or the threat of a severe stress.

Multiple members of the CaR are also members of the Risk ExCo which facilitates the information flow between the two committees.

Our Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), who is a member of the Management Board, is responsible for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks arising within operations across all business and all risk types, and has direct management responsibility for the following risk management functions: Credit Risk Management, Market Risk Management, Operational Risk Management and Liquidity Risk Control.

These are established with the mandate to:

— Support that the business within each division is consistent with the risk appetite that the CaR has set within a framework established by the Management Board;
— Formulate and implement risk and capital management policies, procedures and methodologies that are appropriate to the businesses within each division;
— Approve credit, market and liquidity 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, dedicated regional Chief Risk Officers for Germany, for the Americas and for Asia-Pacific, and divisional Chief Risk Officers for DeAWM and NCOU have been appointed to establish a holistic risk management coverage.

The heads of the aforementioned risk management functions as well as the regional and divisional Chief Risk Officers have a direct reporting line into the CRO.

Furthermore, several teams within the risk management functions cover overarching aspects of risk management. Their 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:

— Drive key strategic cross-risk initiatives and establish greater cohesion between defining portfolio strategy and governing execution, including regulatory adherence;
— 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.

Our Finance and Group Audit operate independently of both our business divisions and of our Risk function. The role of the Finance department is to help quantify and verify the risk that we assume and maintain the quality and integrity of our risk-related data. Group Audit 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 Postbank's key risk committees and vice versa; and
— Implementation of key Group risk policies at Postbank.

The key risk management committees of Postbank, in all of which Postbank's Chief Risk Officer as well as senior risk managers of Deutsche Bank are voting members, are:

— The Bank Risk Committee, which advises Postbank's Management Board with respect to the determination of overall risk appetite and risk 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 Postbank's 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 capital allocation for the individual business areas; and
— The Model and Validation Risk Committee, which monitor validation of all rating systems and risk management models.

The main focus of this work, taking the legal framework into account, is to comply with the agreed regulatory roadmap and to further develop our joint risk management infrastructure. In 2013, the group-wide AMA model for operational risk was approved by the regulator to be used in Postbank. Moreover, large clients are now centrally managed on our credit platform.

Risk Culture

We seek to promote a strong risk culture throughout our organization. A strong risk culture is designed 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 further strengthen this message, we have reinforced our targeted training. In 2013, our employees attended more than 114,000 mandatory training modules globally including, for example, the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics, Fraud Awareness and An Introduction to MaRisk As part of our ongoing efforts to strengthen our risk culture, we review our training suite regularly to develop further modules or enhance existing components.

In addition, along with other measures to strengthen our performance management processes, we have designed and implemented a process to tie formal measurement of risk culture behaviors to our employee performance assessment, promotion and compensation processes. This process has been in place in our CB&S and GTB divisions since 2010 and has subsequently been rolled out to our DeAWM, NCOU and Risk divisions. We plan to achieve a full bank wide roll out in 2014. This process is designed to further strengthen employee accountability. Further measures are already being reviewed and will be added to the program in 2014.

Risk Appetite and Capacity

Risk appetite expresses the level of risk that we are willing to assume in order to achieve our business objectives. Risk capacity is defined as the maximum level of risk we can assume in both normal and distressed situations before breaching regulatory constraints and our obligations to stakeholders.

Risk appetite is an integral element in our business planning processes via our Risk and Capital Demand Plan, with the aim to create a more holistic perspective on capital, funding and risk-return considerations. Risk appetite is set within our risk capacity in which we consider our capital, assets and borrowing capacities. We hereby leverage the stress testing process to also consider 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 the risk appetite and capacity on an annual basis with the aim of ensuring that it is consistent with our Group 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 (Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET 1") capital ratio, Internal Capital Adequacy ("ICA") ratio, Stressed Net Liquidity Position ("SNLP")) within the regularly performed benchmark and more severe group-wide stress tests and compare them to the Red-Amber-Green ("RAG") levels as defined in the table below.

RAG levels	CET 1 capital ratio	Internal capital adequacy	Net liquidity position
Normal	> 8.0 %	> 135 %	> € 5 billion
Critical	8.0 % – 5.5 %	135 % – 120 %	€ 5 billion – € 0 billion
Crisis	< 5.5 %	< 120 %	< € 0 billion

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, and ultimately to the Chief Risk Officer and the Management Board. Amendments to the risk appetite and capacity must be approved by the Chief Risk Officer or the full Management Board, depending on their significance.

Strategic and Capital Plan

We conduct an annual 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 tar-

gets into measurable short to medium term financial targets and enables intra-year performance monitoring and management. Thereby we aim to identify optimal 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, and capital demand as well as leverage and funding and liquidity are discussed for the group and the key business areas by the Group Executive Committee. In this process, the targets for the next three 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; years two and three 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. Stress tests complement the strategic plan to also consider stressed market conditions.

The resulting Strategic and Capital Plan is presented to the Group Executive Committee and the Management Board for discussion and approval. Following the approval of the Management Board, 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 the 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. regulatory capital demand and economic capital are derived from the Strategic and Capital Plan to align risk, capital and performance targets at all relevant levels of the organization.

The targets are monitored on an ongoing basis in appropriate management committees. Any projected shortfall from targets is discussed together with potential mitigating strategies seeking 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.

In September 2012, we communicated a new strategic direction "Strategy 2015+". With our business franchise strengthened, we aspire a capital position of above 10 % CET 1 capital ratio by first quarter 2015, under full

application of CRR/CRD 4 rules. This goal is based on retained earnings assumptions, reflecting not only strong revenue generation in targeted growth areas but also on the delivery of our announced Operational Excellence (OpEx) Programm to target annual cost savings of € 4.5 billion by 2015, achieving a cost-income ratio of below 65 % for our core businesses. Our capital ratio target is further supported by risk reduction measures, notably in our NCOU.

Recovery and Resolution Planning

The 2007/2008 financial crisis exposed banks and the broader financial market to unprecedented pressures. These pressures led to significant support for certain banks by their governments and to large scale interventions by central banks. The crisis also forced many financial institutions to significantly restructure their businesses and strengthen their capital, liquidity and funding bases. This crisis revealed that many financial institutions were insufficiently prepared for a fast-evolving systemic crisis and thus were unable to act and respond in a way that would avoid potential failure and prevent material adverse impacts on the financial system and ultimately the economy and society.

In response to the crisis, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) has published a list of global systematically important financial banks (G-SIBs) and has advised its member institutions to mandate and support the development of recovery and resolution plans within G-SIBs. Corresponding legislation has been enacted in several jurisdictions, including Germany and the U.S.. As we have been identified as one of the G-SIBs, we have developed the Group's recovery plan (Recovery Plan) and submitted this to the relevant regulators. The Recovery Plan is updated at least annually and reflects changes in the business and the regulatory requirements.

The Recovery Plan prepares us to restore our financial strength and viability during an extreme stress situation. The Recovery Plan's more specific purpose is to outline how we can respond to a financial stress situation that would significantly impact our capital or liquidity position. Therefore it lays out a set of defined actions aimed to protect us, our customers and the markets and prevent a potentially more costly resolution event. In line with regulatory guidance, we have identified a wide range of recovery measures that will mitigate multiple stress scenarios which would have severe capital and liquidity impacts on us. These scenarios originate from both idiosyncratic and market-wide events. Our governance structures and defined processes will help to promote our monitoring, escalation, decision-making and implementation of recovery options in the occurrence of a crisis event.

The Recovery Plan's key objective is to help us to recover from a severe situation by selecting actions that we need to take to stay both sufficiently capitalised and funded. This plan extends our risk management framework and can be executed in extreme scenarios where crises may threaten our survival (i.e., substantial loss of capital or inability to access market liquidity when needed). The Management Board determines when a Recovery Plan has to be invoked and which recovery measures are deemed appropriate.

The Recovery Plan is designed to cover multiple regulations including those of the FSB, EU, Germany and other key jurisdictions. Furthermore, the plan incorporates feedback from extensive discussions with our Crisis Management Group (CMG). This CMG is formed by key home and host authorities and is led by the BaFin and Bundesbank as our home banking authorities. We report to this CMG with the objective of enhancing preparedness for, and facilitating the management and resolution of a cross-border financial crisis affecting us. This CMG is also intended to cooperate closely with authorities in other jurisdictions where firms have a systemic presence.

We are working closely with the BaFin to support it in its mandate to create our Group Resolution Plan as set out in Section 47g of the German Banking Act and also with our US regulator on the detailed plan of the US operations resolution activities, including in particular the potential practicalities that could be encountered.

This US Resolution Plan is designed to prepare for an orderly resolution of our US operations in the event of severe distress or insolvency. The US Resolution Plan complies with the requirements specified in Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank rule which requires all Bank Holding Companies, foreign banks with US branches and designated SIFIs, with more than US $ 50 billion of assets to submit annual plans to facilitate a "rapid and orderly resolution" in the event of material financial distress or failure without material governmental support.

At the core of the US Resolution Plan are Critical Operations ("COs"), Core Business Lines ("CBLs") and Material Legal Entities ("MLEs"). The US Resolution Plan demonstrates how COs, as identified by the Fed and FDIC, can be maintained during distress and resolution, alleviating any potential systemic impact on US financial stability. The US Resolution Plan also projects whether the CBLs, depending on our definition, will be sold or wound down in resolution. Finally, the US Resolution Plan lays out the resolution strategy for each MLE, defined as those entities significant to the activities of a critical operation or core business line. Key factors addressed in the US Resolution Plan include how to ensure:

— continued support for the operations from other US and non-US legal entities as well as from third parties such as payment servicers, exchanges and key vendors;
— availability of funding from both external and internal sources;
— retention of key employees during resolution; and
— efficient and coordinated close-out of cross-border contracts.

The US Resolution Plan is drafted in coordination with the US businesses and infrastructure groups so that it accurately reflects the business, critical infrastructure and key interconnections.

Risk Assessment and Reporting

Risk Metrics

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 advanced internal tools and metrics we currently use to measure, manage and report our risks are:

— **RWA equivalent.** This is defined as total risk-weighted assets ("RWA") plus a theoretical amount for specific allocated Common Equity Tier 1 capital deduction items if these were converted into 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 equivalents 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 "Basel 2.5" European (CRD) and German legislation (SolvV) as applicable until December 31, 2013. However, we also perform additional RWA equivalent calculations under pro forma CRR/CRD 4 requirements to be used within our forward looking risk and capital planning processes.
— **Expected loss.** We use expected loss as a measure of our credit and operational risk. Expected loss is a measurement of the loss we can expect induced by defaults within a one-year period from these risks as of the respective reporting date, based on our historical loss experience. When calculating expected loss for credit risk, we take into account credit risk ratings, collateral, maturities and statistical averaging procedures to reflect the risk characteristics of our different types of exposures and facilities. All parameter assumptions are based on statistical considerations of up to nine years based on our internal default and loss history as well as external benchmarks. We use expected loss as a tool of our risk management process and as part of our management reporting systems. We also consider the applicable results of the expected loss calculations as a component of our collectively assessed allowance for credit losses included in our financial statements. For operational risk we determine the expected loss from statistical averages of our internal loss history, recent risk trends as well as forward looking estimates.

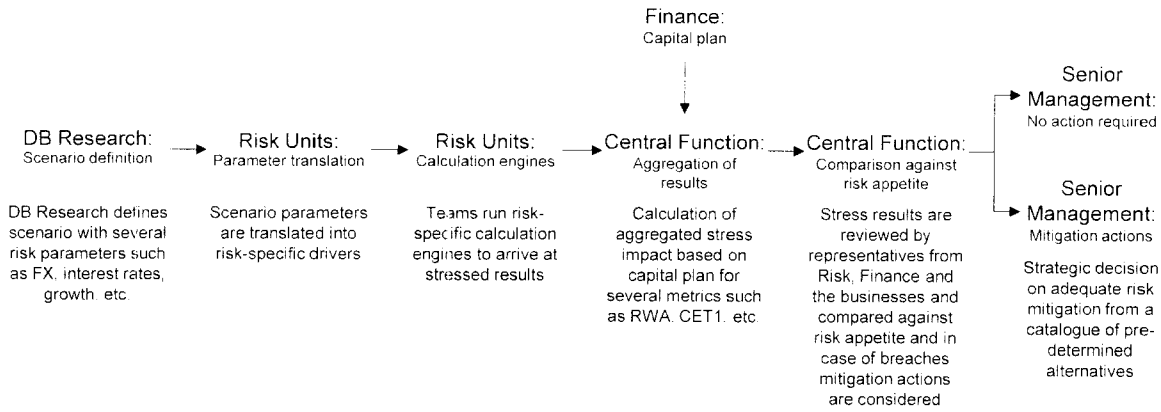
— **Return on risk-weighted assets ("RoRWA").** In times of regulatory capital constraints, RoRWA has become an important metric to assess our client relationships' profitability, in particular for credit risk. RoRWA is currently the primary performance measure and as such attracts more attention than the previously used RARoC profitability measure based on economic capital.
— **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 the default, transfer and settlement risk elements of credit risk, for market risk including trading default risk, for operational risk and for business risk.

Stress testing

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 such as credit, market, operational, business and liquidity risk into our stress testing exercises. The time-horizon of internal stress tests is one year. Our methodologies undergo regular scrutiny from internal experts as well as regulators to review whether they correctly capture the impact of a given stress scenario. These analyzes are complemented by portfolio- and country-specific stress tests as well as regulatory requirements such as an annual reverse stress test. Moreover, a capital planning stress test is performed annually 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 infrastructure allows us to process ad-hoc scenarios that simulate potential imminent financial or geopolitical shocks.

The initial phase of our internal stress tests consists of defining a macroeconomic downturn scenario by dbResearch in cooperation with business specialists. dbResearch monitors the political and economic development around the world and maintains a macro-economic heat map that identifies potentially harmful scenarios. Based on quantitative models and expert judgments, economic parameters such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, GDP growth or unemployment rates are set accordingly to reflect the impact on our business. The scenario parameters are translated into specific risk drivers by subject matter experts in the risk units. Using internal models metrics such as RWA, losses and economic capital under stress are computed by risk type. These results are aggregated to Group level, and key metrics such as the SNLP, the CET 1 ratio and ICA ratio under stress are derived. Stress testing results and the underlying scenarios are reviewed across risk types on various levels by senior managers within Risk, Finance and the business units. Comparing them against our defined risk appetite, senior management decides on specific mitigation actions to remediate the stress impact in alignment with the overall strategic and capital plan if certain limits are breached. The results also feed into the annual recovery planning which is crucial for the recoverability of the bank in times of crisis. The outcome is presented to Senior Management up to the Management Board to raise awareness on the highest level as it provides key insights into specific business vulnerabilities and contributes to the overall risk profile assessment of the bank. In 2013 we remained well capitalized within our internal stress testing program under various severe stress events and maintained the availability of potential recovery measures in these scenarios, if a capital shortfall was perceived by the stress testing program.

Stress Testing Framework of Deutsche Bank Group



Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

We have centralized risk data and systems supporting regulatory reporting and external disclosures, as well as internal management reporting for credit, market, operational, business, reputational, legal and liquidity risk. The risk infrastructure incorporates the relevant legal entities and business divisions and provides the basis for tailor-made reporting on risk positions, capital adequacy and limit utilization to the relevant functions on a regular and ad-hoc basis. Established units within Finance and Risk assume responsibility for measurement, analysis and reporting of risk while promoting sufficient quality and integrity of risk-related data. Our risk management systems are reviewed by Group Audit following a risk-based audit approach. As a consequence our Management Board believes, for the purpose of Article 435 CRR, that our risk management systems are adequate with regard to our risk profile and strategy.

The main reports on risk and capital management that are used to provide the central governance bodies with information relating to Group Risk Exposures are the following:

- Our Risk and Capital Profile is presented monthly to the CaR and the Management Board and is subsequently submitted to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board for information. It comprises an overview of the current risk, capital and liquidity status of the Group, also incorporating information on regulatory capital and economic capital adequacy.
- An overview of our capital, liquidity and funding is presented to the CaR by Group Capital Management and the Group Treasurer every month. It comprises information on key metrics including Core Tier 1 capital (under CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital) and the CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio, as well as an overview of our current funding and liquidity status, the liquidity stress test results and contingency measures.
- Group-wide macroeconomic stress tests are performed twice per quarter and reported to the CRRC. They are supplemented, as required, by ad-hoc stress tests at Group level.
- A reverse stress test is performed annually in order to challenge our business model to determine the severity of scenarios that would cause us to become unviable. Such a reverse stress test is based on a hypothetical macroeconomic scenario and takes into account severe impacts of major risks on our results. Comparing the hypothetical macroeconomic scenario to the current economic environment that would be necessary to result in our non-viability according to the reverse stress, we believe that the probability of occurrence of such a hypothetical macroeconomic scenario is extremely low. Given the extremely low probability of the Reverse Stress Test scenario, we do not believe that our business continuity is at risk.

The above reports are complemented by a suite of other standard and ad-hoc management reports of Risk and Finance, which are presented to several different senior committees responsible for risk and capital management at Group level.

Risk Inventory

We face a variety of risks as a result of our business activities, the most significant of which are described below. Credit risk, market risk and operational risk attract regulatory capital. As part of our internal capital adequacy assessment process, we calculate the amount of economic capital from credit, market, operational and business risk to cover risks generated from our business activities taking into account diversification effects across those risk types. Furthermore, our economic capital framework implicitly covers additional risks, e.g. reputational risk and refinancing risk, for which no dedicated EC models exist. Liquidity risk is excluded from the economic capital calculation since it is covered separately.

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 (see below in the more detailed section Credit Risk). These transactions are typically part of our traditional nontrading lending activities (such as loans and contingent liabilities), traded bonds and debt securities available for sale or our direct trading activity with clients (such as OTC derivatives, FX 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.

We distinguish between three kinds of credit risk:

— Default risk, the most significant element of credit risk, is the risk that counterparties fail to meet contractual obligations in relation to the claims described above;
— Settlement risk is the risk that the settlement or clearance of a transaction may fail. Settlement risk arises whenever the exchange of cash, securities and/or other assets is not simultaneous leaving us exposed to a potential loss should the counterparty default; and
— Country risk is the risk that we may experience unexpected default or settlement risk and subsequent losses, in a given country, due to a range of macro-economic or social events primarily affecting counterparties in that jurisdiction including: a material deterioration of economic conditions, political and social upheaval, nationalization and expropriation of assets, government repudiation of indebtedness, or disruptive currency depreciation or devaluation. Country risk also includes transfer risk which arises when debtors are unable to meet their obligations owing to an inability to transfer assets to non-residents due to direct sovereign intervention.

Market Risk

Market risk arises from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility. We differentiate between three different types of market risk:

— Trading market risk arises primarily through the market-making activities of the Corporate Banking & Securities division (CB&S). This involves taking positions in debt, equity, foreign exchange, other securities and commodities as well as in equivalent derivatives.
— Trading default risk arises from defaults and rating migrations relating to trading instruments.
— Nontrading market risk arises from market movements, primarily outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from off-balance sheet items. This includes interest rate risk, credit spread risk, investment risk and foreign exchange risk as well as market risk arising from our pension schemes, guaranteed funds and equity compensation. Nontrading market risk also includes risk from the modeling of client deposits as well as savings and loan products.

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 legal risk. Operational risk excludes business and reputational risk.

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.

Business Risk

Business risk describes the risk we assume due to potential changes in general business conditions, such as our market environment, client behavior and technological progress. This can affect our results if we fail to adjust quickly to these changing conditions. At the end of 2012, we introduced an enhanced economic capital model to improve strategic risk modeling being a subcategory of business risk. This model is now used in the monthly EC calculations providing a better link between economic capital and the capital planning process.

Reputational Risk

Within our risk management processes, we define reputational risk as the risk that publicity concerning a transaction, counterparty or business practice involving a client will negatively impact the public's trust in our organization.

Our reputational risk is governed by the Reputational Risk Management Program (RRM Program). The RRM Program was established to provide consistent standards for the identification, escalation and resolution of reputational risk issues that arise from transactions with clients or through different business activities. Primary responsibility for the identification, escalation and resolution of reputational risk issues resides with the business divisions. Each employee is under an obligation, within the scope of his/her activities, to analyze and assess any imminent or intended transaction in terms of possible risk factors in order to minimize reputational risks. If a potential reputational risk is identified, it is required to be referred for further consideration at a sufficiently senior level within that respective business division. If issues remain, they should then be escalated for discussion among appropriate senior members of the relevant Business and Control Groups. Reputational risk issues not addressed to satisfactory conclusion through such informal discussions must then be escalated for further review and final determination via the established reputational risk escalation process.

As a subcommittee of the Risk ExCo, the Group Reputational Risk Committee ("GRRC") provides review and final determinations on all reputational risk issues and new client adoptions, where escalation of such issues is deemed necessary by senior Business and Regional Management, or required under the Group policies and procedures.

Insurance Specific Risk

Our exposure to insurance risk relates to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited and our defined benefit pension obligations. There is also some insurance-related risk within the Pensions and Insurance Risk Markets business. In our risk management framework, we consider insurance-related risks primarily as nontrading market risks. We monitor the underlying assumptions in the calculation of these risks regularly and seek risk mitigating measures such as reinsurances, if we deem this appropriate. We are primarily exposed to the following insurance-related risks:

— Longevity risk: the risk of faster or slower than expected improvements in life expectancy on immediate and deferred annuity products;
— Mortality and morbidity risks: the risks of a higher or lower than expected number of death or disability claims on insurance products and of an occurrence of one or more large claims;
— Expenses risk: the risk that policies cost more or less to administer than expected; and
— Persistency risk: the risk of a higher or lower than expected percentage of lapsed policies.

To the extent that actual experience is less favorable than the underlying assumptions, or it is necessary to increase provisions due to more onerous assumptions, the amount of capital required in the insurance entities may increase.

Model Risk

Model Risk is the risk of possible adverse consequences of decisions based on models that are inappropriate, incorrect, or misused. In this context, a model is defined as a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative or qualitative estimates.

Risk Concentration

Risk concentrations refer to clusters of the same or similar risk drivers within specific risk types (intra-risk concentrations in Credit, Market, Operational risks) as well as across different risk types (inter-risk concentrations). They could occur within and across counterparties, businesses, regions/countries, industries and products. The management of concentrations is integrated as part of the management of individual risk types and monitored on an ongoing basis. The key objective is to avoid any undue concentrations in the portfolio, which is achieved through a quantitative and qualitative approach, as follows:

— Intra-risk concentrations are assessed, monitored and mitigated by the individual risk disciplines (Credit, Market, Operational Risk Management and others). This is supported by limit setting on different levels according to risk type.
— Inter-risk concentrations are managed through quantitative top-down stress-testing and qualitative bottom-up reviews, identifying and assessing risk themes independent of any risk type and providing a holistic view across the bank.

The most senior governance body for the oversight of risk concentrations throughout 2013 was the Cross Risk Review Committee, which is a subcommittee of the Capital and Risk Committee (CaR) and the Risk Executive Committee (Risk ExCo).

Credit Risk

We measure and manage our credit risk using the following philosophy and principles:

— Our credit risk management function is independent from our business divisions and in each of our divisions credit decision standards, processes and principles are consistently applied.
— A key principle of credit risk management is client credit due diligence. Our client selection is achieved in collaboration with our business division counterparts who stand as a first line of defence.
— We aim to prevent undue concentration and tail-risks (large unexpected losses) by maintaining a diversified credit portfolio. Client-, industry-, country- and product-specific concentrations are assessed and managed against our risk appetite.
— We maintain underwriting standards aiming to avoid large directional credit risk on a counterparty and portfolio level. In this regard we assume unsecured cash positions and actively use hedging for risk mitigation purposes. Additionally, we strive to secure our derivative portfolio through collateral agreements and may additionally hedge concentration risks to further mitigate credit risks from underlying market movements.
— Every new credit facility and every extension or material change of an existing credit facility (such as its tenor, collateral structure or major covenants) to any counterparty requires credit approval at the appropriate authority level. We assign credit approval authorities to individuals according to their qualifications, experience and training, and we review these periodically.
— We measure and consolidate all our credit exposures to each obligor across our consolidated Group on a global basis that applies, in line with regulatory requirements.
— We manage credit exposures on the basis of the "one obligor principle", under which all facilities to a group of borrowers which are linked to each other (i.e., by one entity holding a majority of the voting rights or capital of another) are consolidated under one group.

— We have established within Credit Risk Management – where appropriate – specialized teams for deriving internal client ratings, analyzing and approving transactions, monitoring the portfolio or covering workout clients. The credit coverage for assets transferred to the NCOU utilizes the expertise of our core credit organization.
— Our credit related activities are governed by our Principles for Managing Credit Risk. These principles define our general risk philosophy for credit risk and our methods to manage this risk. The principles define key organizational requirements, roles and responsibilities as well as process principles for credit risk management and are applicable to all credit related activities undertaken by us.

Credit Risk Ratings

A basic and key element of the credit approval process is a detailed risk assessment of each credit-relevant counterparty. When rating a counterparty we apply in-house assessment methodologies, scorecards and our 26-grade rating scale for evaluating the credit-worthiness of our counterparties. The majority of our rating methodologies are authorized for use within the advanced internal rating based approach under applicable Basel rules. Our rating scale enables us to compare our internal ratings with common market practice and promotes comparability between different sub-portfolios of our institution. Several default ratings therein enable us to incorporate the potential recovery rate of unsecured defaulted counterparty exposures. We generally rate our counterparties individually, though certain portfolios of purchased or securitized receivables are rated on a pool basis. Ratings are required to be kept up-to-date and documented.

In our retail business, creditworthiness checks and counterparty ratings of the homogenous portfolio are derived by utilizing an automated decision engine. The decision engine incorporates quantitative aspects (i.e., financial figures), behavioural aspects, credit bureau information (such as SCHUFA in Germany) and general customer data. These input factors are used by the decision engine to determine the creditworthiness of the borrower and, after consideration of collateral, the expected loss as well as the further course of action required to process the ultimate credit decision. The established rating procedures we have implemented in our retail business are based on multivariate statistical methods and are used to support our individual credit decisions for this portfolio as well as managing the overall retail portfolio.

The algorithms of the rating procedures for all counterparties are recalibrated frequently on the basis of the default history as well as other external and internal factors and expert judgments.

Postbank also makes use of internal rating systems authorized for use within the foundation internal rating based approach under Basel 2.5. All internal ratings and scorings are based on a uniform master scale, which assigns each rating or scoring result to the default probability determined for that class. Risk governance is provided by a joint risk committee structure with members from both Postbank and Deutsche Bank.

Rating Governance

All of our rating methodologies, excluding Postbank, have to be approved by the Group Credit Policy Committee ("GCPC"), a sub-committee of the Risk Executive Committee, before the methodologies are used for credit decisions and capital calculation for the first time or before they are significantly changed. Regulatory approval may be required in addition. The results of the regular validation processes as stipulated by internal policies have to be brought to the attention of the GCPC, even if the validation results do not lead to a change. The validation plan for rating methodologies is presented to GCPC at the beginning of the calendar year and a status update is given on a quarterly basis.

For Postbank, responsibility for implementation and monitoring of internal rating systems effectiveness rests with Postbank's Risk Analytics unit and Postbank's validation committee, chaired by Postbank's Chief Credit Risk Officer. All rating systems are subject to Postbank's Management Board approval. Effectiveness of rating systems and rating results are reported to the Postbank Management Board on a regular basis. Joint governance is ensured via a cross committee membership of Deutsche Bank senior managers joining Postbank committees and vice versa.

Credit Risk Measures

The key credit risk measures we apply for managing our credit portfolio, including transaction approval and the setting of risk appetite, are 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.

Credit Approval and Authority

Credit limits are established by the Credit Risk Management function via the execution of assigned credit authorities. Credit approvals are documented by the signing of the credit report by the respective credit authority holders and retained for future reference.

Credit authority is generally assigned to individuals as personal credit authority according to the individual's professional qualification and experience. All assigned credit authorities are reviewed on a periodic basis to help ensure that they are adequate to the individual performance of the authority holder. The results of the review are presented to the Group Credit Policy Committee.

Where an individual's personal authority is insufficient to establish required credit limits, the transaction is referred to a higher credit authority holder or where necessary to an appropriate credit committee such as the Underwriting Committee. Where personal and committee authorities are insufficient to establish appropriate limits, the case is referred to the Management Board for approval.

Credit Risk Mitigation

In addition to determining counterparty credit quality and our risk appetite, we also use various credit risk mitigation techniques to optimize credit exposure and reduce potential credit losses. Credit risk mitigants are applied in the following forms:

— Comprehensive and enforceable credit documentation with adequate terms and conditions.
— Collateral held as security to reduce losses by increasing the recovery of obligations.
— Risk transfers, which shift the probability of default risk of an obligor to a third party including hedging executed by our Credit Portfolio Strategies Group.
— Netting and collateral arrangements which reduce the credit exposure from derivatives and repo- and repo-style transactions.
— For hedge accounting treatment please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" and Note 37 "Derivatives".

Collateral Held as Security

We regularly agree on collateral to be received from or to be provided to customers in contracts that are subject to credit risk. Collateral is security in the form of an asset or third-party obligation that serves to mitigate the inherent risk of credit loss in an exposure, by either substituting the borrower default risk or improving recoveries in the event of a default. While collateral can be an alternative source of repayment, it generally does not replace the necessity of high quality underwriting standards.

We segregate collateral received into the following two types:

— Financial and other collateral, which enables us to recover all or part of the outstanding exposure by liquidating the collateral asset provided, in cases where the borrower is unable or unwilling to fulfil its primary obligations. Cash collateral, securities (equity, bonds), collateral assignments of other claims or inventory, equipment (i.e., plant, machinery and aircraft) and real estate typically fall into this category.

— Guarantee collateral, which complements the borrower's ability to fulfil its obligation under the legal contract and as such is provided by third parties. Letters of credit, insurance contracts, export credit insurance, guarantees, credit derivatives and risk participations typically fall into this category.

Our processes seek to ensure that the collateral we accept for risk mitigation purposes is of high quality. This includes seeking to have in place legally effective and enforceable documentation for realizable and measureable collateral assets which are evaluated regularly by dedicated teams. The assessment of the suitability of collateral for a specific transaction is part of the credit decision and must be undertaken in a conservative way, including collateral haircuts that are applied. We have collateral type specific haircuts in place which are regularly reviewed and approved. In this regard, we strive to avoid "wrong-way" risk characteristics where the borrower's counterparty risk is positively correlated with the risk of deterioration in the collateral value. For guarantee collateral, the process for the analysis of the guarantor's creditworthiness is aligned to the credit assessment process for borrowers.

Risk Transfers

Risk transfers to third parties form a key part of our overall risk management process and are executed in various forms, including outright sales, single name and portfolio hedging, and securitizations. Risk transfers are conducted by the respective business units and by our Credit Portfolio Strategies Group (CPSG), in accordance with specifically approved mandates.

CPSG manages the residual credit risk of loans and lending-related commitments of the international investment-grade portfolio; the leveraged portfolio and the medium-sized German companies' portfolio within our Corporate Divisions of CB&S and GTB.

Acting as a central pricing reference, CPSG provides the respective CB&S and GTB Division businesses with an observed or derived capital market rate for loan applications; however, the decision of whether or not the business can enter into the credit risk remains exclusively with Credit Risk Management.

CPSG is concentrating on two primary objectives within the credit risk framework to enhance risk management discipline, improve returns and use capital more efficiently:

— to reduce single-name credit risk concentrations within the credit portfolio and
— to manage credit exposures by utilizing techniques including loan sales, securitization via collateralized loan obligations, default insurance coverage and single-name and portfolio credit default swaps.

Netting and Collateral Arrangements for Derivatives

Netting is predominantly applicable to OTC derivative transactions as outlined below. Netting is also applied to securities financing transactions as far as documentation, structure and nature of the risk mitigation allow netting with the underlying credit risk.

In order to reduce the credit risk resulting from OTC derivative transactions, where central counterparty (CCP) clearing is not available, we regularly seek the execution of standard master agreements (such as master agreements for derivatives published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) or the German Master Agreement for Financial Derivative Transactions) with our clients. A master agreement allows the netting of rights and obligations arising under derivative transactions that have been entered into under such a master agreement upon the counterparty's default, resulting in a single net claim owed by or to the counterparty ("close-out netting"). For parts of the derivatives business (i.e., foreign exchange transactions) we also enter into master agreements under which we set off amounts payable on the same day in the same currency and in respect to transactions covered by such master agreements ("payment netting"), reducing our settlement risk. In our risk measurement and risk assessment processes we apply netting only to the extent we have satisfied ourselves of the legal validity and enforceability of the master agreement in all relevant jurisdictions.

Also, we enter into credit support annexes ("CSA") to master agreements in order to further reduce our derivatives-related credit risk. These annexes generally provide risk mitigation through periodic, usually daily, margining of the covered exposure. The CSAs also provide for the right to terminate the related derivative transactions upon the counterparty's failure to honour a margin call. As with netting, when we believe the annex is enforceable, we reflect this in our exposure measurement.

Certain CSAs to master agreements provide for rating dependent triggers, where additional collateral must be pledged if a party's rating is downgraded. We also enter into master agreements that provide for an additional termination event upon a party's rating downgrade. These downgrading provisions in CSAs and master agreements usually apply to both parties but may seldom apply to us only. We analyze and monitor our potential contingent payment obligations resulting from a rating downgrade in our stress testing approach for liquidity risk on an ongoing basis. For an assessment of the quantitative impact of a downgrading of our credit rating please refer to table "Stress Testing Results" in the section "Liquidity Risk".

Concentrations within Credit Risk Mitigation

Concentrations within credit risk mitigations taken may occur if a number of guarantors and credit derivative providers with similar economic characteristics are engaged in comparable activities with changes in economic or industry conditions affecting their ability to meet contractual obligations. We use a range of quantitative tools and metrics to monitor our credit risk mitigating activities. These also include monitoring of potential concentrations within collateral types supported by dedicated stress tests.

For more qualitative and quantitative details in relation to the application of credit risk mitigation and potential concentration effects please refer to the section "Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk".

Monitoring Credit Risk

Ongoing active monitoring and management of Deutsche Bank's credit risk positions is an integral part of our credit risk management framework. The key monitoring focus is on quality trends and on concentrations along the dimensions of counterparty, industry, country and product-specific risks to avoid undue concentrations of credit risk. On a portfolio level, significant concentrations of credit risk could result from having material exposures to a number of counterparties with similar economic characteristics, or who are engaged in comparable activities, where these similarities may cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be affected in the same manner by changes in economic or industry conditions.

Our portfolio management framework supports a comprehensive assessment of concentrations within our credit risk portfolio in order to keep concentrations within acceptable levels.

Counterparty Risk Management

Credit-related counterparties are principally allocated to credit officers within credit teams which are aligned to types of counterparty (such as financial institution, corporate or private individuals) or economic area (i.e., emerging markets) and dedicated rating analyst teams. The individual credit officers have the relevant expertise and experience to manage the credit risks associated with these counterparties and their associated credit related transactions. For retail clients credit decision making and credit monitoring is highly automated for efficiency reasons. Credit Risk Management has full oversight of the respective processes and tools used in the retail credit process. It is the responsibility of each credit officer to undertake ongoing credit monitoring for their allocated portfolio of counterparties. We also have procedures in place intended to identify at an early stage credit exposures for which there may be an increased risk of loss.

In instances where we have identified counterparties where there is a concern that the credit quality has deteriorated or appears likely to deteriorate to the point where they present a heightened risk of loss in default, the respective exposure is generally placed on a "watch list". We aim to identify counterparties that, on the basis of the application of our risk management tools, demonstrate the likelihood of problems well in advance in order to effectively manage the credit exposure and maximize the recovery. The objective of this early warning sys-

tem is to address potential problems while adequate options for action are still available. This early risk detection is a tenet of our credit culture and is intended to ensure that greater attention is paid to such exposures.

Industry Risk Management

To manage industry risk, we have grouped our corporate and financial institutions counterparties into various industry sub-portfolios. For each of these sub-portfolios an "Industry Batch report" is prepared usually on an annual basis. This report highlights industry developments and risks to our credit portfolio, reviews concentration risks, analyzes the risk/reward profile of the portfolio and incorporates an economic downside stress test. Finally, this analysis is used to define the credit strategies for the portfolio in question.

The Industry Batch reports are presented to the Group Credit Policy Committee, a sub-committee of the Risk Executive Committee and are submitted afterwards to the Management Board. In accordance with an agreed schedule, a select number of Industry Batch reports are also submitted to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. In addition to these Industry Batch reports, the development of the industry sub-portfolios is regularly monitored during the year and is compared with the approved sub-portfolio strategies. Regular overviews are prepared for the Group Credit Policy Committee to discuss recent developments and to agree on actions where necessary.

Country Risk Management

Avoiding undue concentrations from a regional perspective is also an integral part of our credit risk management framework. In order to achieve this, country risk limits are applied to Emerging Markets as well as selected Developed Markets countries (based on internal country risk ratings). Emerging Markets are grouped into regions and for each region, as well as for the Higher Risk Developed Markets, a "Country Batch report" is prepared, usually on an annual basis. These reports assess key macroeconomic developments and outlook, review portfolio composition and concentration risks and analyze the risk/reward profile of the portfolio. Based on this, limits and strategies are set for countries and, where relevant, for the region as a whole. Country risk limits are approved by either our Management Board or by our Cross Risk Review Committee, a sub-committee of our Risk Executive Committee and Capital and Risk Committee, pursuant to delegated authority.

The Country Limit framework covers all major risk categories which are managed by the respective divisions in Risk:

- **Credit Risk:** Limits are established for counterparty credit risk exposures in a given country to manage the aggregate credit risk subject to country-specific economic and political events. These limits include exposures to entities incorporated locally as well as subsidiaries of foreign multinational corporations. Separate Transfer Risk Limits are established as sub-limits to these counterparty credit limits and apply to Deutsche Bank's cross-border exposures.
- **Market Risk:** Limits are established to manage trading position risk in emerging markets and are set based on the P&L impact of potential stressed market events on those positions.
- **Treasury Risk:** Exposures of one Deutsche Bank entity to another (Funding, Capital or Margin) are subject to limits given the transfer risk inherent in these cross-border positions.
- **Gap Risk:** Limits established to manage the risk of loss due to intra-country wrong-way risk exposure.

Our country risk ratings represent a key tool in our management of country risk. They are established by the independent dbResearch function within Deutsche Bank and include:

- **Sovereign rating:** A measure of the probability of the sovereign defaulting on its foreign or local currency obligations.
- **Transfer risk rating:** A measure of the probability of a "transfer risk event", i.e., the risk that an otherwise solvent debtor is unable to meet its obligations due to inability to obtain foreign currency or to transfer assets as a result of direct sovereign intervention.

— **Event risk rating:** A measure of the probability of major disruptions in the market risk factors relating to a country (interest rates, credit spreads, etc.). Event risks are measured as part of our event risk scenarios, as described in the section "Market Risk Monitoring" of this report.

All sovereign and transfer risk ratings are reviewed, at least annually, by the Cross Risk Review Committee, although more frequent reviews are undertaken when deemed necessary.

Postbank ratings are reviewed and adjusted if required by means of a rating tool on a monthly basis. Country risk limits and sovereign risk limits for all relevant countries are approved by the Postbank Management Board annually.

Product specific Risk Management

Complementary to our counterparty, industry and country risk approach, we focus on product specific risk concentrations and selectively set limits where required for risk management purposes. Specific product limits are set if a concentration of transactions in a specific type might lead to significant losses in certain cases. In this respect, correlated losses might result from disruptions of the functioning of financial markets, significant moves in market parameters to which the respective product is sensitive, macroeconomic default scenarios or other factors affecting certain credit products. Furthermore, we apply product-specific strategies setting our risk appetite for sufficiently homogeneous portfolios where tailored client analysis is secondary, such as the retail portfolios of mortgages, business and consumer finance products.

A key focus is put on underwriting caps. These caps limit the combined risk for transactions where we underwrite commitments with the intention to sell down or distribute part of the risk to third parties. These commitments include the undertaking to fund bank loans and to provide bridge loans for the issuance of public bonds. The risk is that we may not be successful in the distribution of the facilities, meaning that we would have to hold more of the underlying risk for longer periods of time than originally intended. These underwriting commitments are additionally exposed to market risk in the form of widening credit spreads. We dynamically hedge this credit spread risk to be within the approved market risk limit framework.

Settlement Risk Management

Our trading activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of those trades. Settlement risk arises when Deutsche Bank exchanges a value of cash or other assets with a counterparty. It is the risk of loss due to the failure of a counterparty to honour its obligations (to deliver cash or other assets) to us, after we release payment or delivery of its obligations (of cash or other assets) to the counterparty.

For many types of transactions, we mitigate settlement risk by closing the transaction through a clearing agent, which effectively acts as a stakeholder for both parties, only settling the trade once both parties have fulfilled their sides of the contractual obligation.

Where no such settlement system exists, the simultaneous commencement of the payment and the delivery parts of the transaction is common practice between trading partners (free settlement). In these cases, we may seek to mitigate our settlement risk through the execution of bilateral payment netting agreements. We also participate in industry initiatives to reduce settlement risks. Acceptance of settlement risk on free settlement trades requires approval from our credit risk personnel, either in the form of pre-approved settlement risk limits, or through transaction-specific approvals. We do not aggregate settlement risk limits with other credit exposures for credit approval purposes, but we take the aggregate exposure into account when we consider whether a given settlement risk would be acceptable.

Credit Risk Tools – Economic Capital for Credit Risk

We calculate economic capital for the default risk, country risk and settlement risk as elements of credit risk. In line with our economic capital framework, economic capital for credit risk is set at a level to absorb with a probability of 99.98 % very severe aggregate unexpected losses within one year.

Our economic capital for credit risk is derived from the loss distribution of a portfolio via Monte Carlo Simulation of correlated rating migrations. The loss distribution is modeled in two steps. First, individual credit exposures are specified based on parameters for the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. In a second step, the probability of joint defaults is modeled through the introduction of economic factors, which correspond to geographic regions and industries. The simulation of portfolio losses is then performed by an internally developed model, which takes rating migration and maturity effects into account. Effects due to wrong-way derivatives risk (i.e., the credit exposure of a derivative in the default case is higher than in non-default scenarios) are modeled by applying our own alpha factor when deriving the exposure at default for derivatives and securities financing transactions under the Basel 2.5 Internal Models Method ("IMM"). The alpha factor is identical with the one used for the risk-weighted assets calculation, yet subject to a lower floor of 1.0. For December 31, 2013 the alpha factor was calibrated to 1.22. We allocate expected losses and economic capital derived from loss distributions down to transaction level to enable management on transaction, customer and business level.

Credit Exposures

Counterparty credit exposure arises from our traditional nontrading lending activities which include elements such as loans and contingent liabilities, as well as from our direct trading activity with clients in certain instruments including OTC derivatives like FX forwards and Forward Rate Agreements. A default risk also arises from our positions in equity products and traded credit products such as bonds.

We define our credit exposure by taking into account all transactions where losses might occur due to the fact that counterparties may not fulfil their contractual payment obligations.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk table shows the direct exposure before consideration of associated collateral held and other credit enhancements (netting and hedges) that do not qualify for offset in our financial statements for the periods specified. The netting credit enhancement component includes the effects of legally enforceable netting agreements as well as the offset of negative mark-to-markets from derivatives against pledged cash collateral. The collateral credit enhancement component mainly includes real estate, collateral in the form of cash as well as securities related collateral. In relation to collateral we apply internally determined haircuts and additionally cap all collateral values at the level of the respective collateralized exposure.

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

Dec 31, 2013

		Credit Enhancements			
in € m.[1]	Maximum exposure to credit risk[2]	Netting	Collateral	Guarantees and Credit derivatives[3]	Total credit enhancements
Due from banks	17,155	0	0	13	13
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	0	2	31	34
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	27,363	0	25,100	0	25,100
Securities borrowed	20,870	0	20,055	0	20,055
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[4]	824,458	434,328	206,002	3,851	644,181
Financial assets available for sale[4]	46,413	0	760	110	870
Loans[5]	382,171	0	198,668	29,971	228,640
Other assets subject to credit risk	59,030	43,574	1,150	385	45,109
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities[6]	65,630	0	7,209	11,513	18,722
Irrevocable lending commitments and other credit related commitments[6]	126,660	0	4,538	9,182	13,720
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**1,647,733**	**477,902**	**463,484**	**55,056**	**996,442**

[1] All amounts at carrying value unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Does not include credit derivative notional sold (€ 1,035,946 million) and credit derivative notional bought protection. Interest-earning deposits with banks mainly relate to Liquidity Reserves.
[3] Credit derivatives are reflected with the notional of the underlying.
[4] Excludes equities, other equity interests and commodities.
[5] Gross loans less deferred expense/unearned income before deductions of allowance for loan losses.
[6] Figures are reflected at notional amounts.

Dec 31, 2012				Credit Enhancements	
in € m.[1]	Maximum exposure to credit risk[2]	Netting	Collateral	Guarantees and Credit derivatives[3]	Total credit enhancements
Due from banks	27,877	0	0	1	1
Interest-earning deposits with banks	120,636	0	2	35	37
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	36,570	0	36,349	0	36,349
Securities borrowed	24,013	0	23,308	0	23,308
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[4]	1,125,019	657,826	211,397	3,968	873,191
Financial assets available for sale[4]	47,110	0	1,287	703	1,990
Loans[5]	402,069	0	208,681	37,841	246,522
Other assets subject to credit risk	86,643	69,546	6,653	12	76,211
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities[6]	68,358	0	7,810	8,444	16,254
Irrevocable lending commitments and other credit related commitments[6]	129,657	0	4,771	10,558	15,329
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**2,067,952**	**727,372**	**500,258**	**61,562**	**1,289,192**

[1] All amounts at carrying value unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Does not include credit derivative notional sold (€ 1,274,960 million) and credit derivative notional bought protection. Interest-earning deposits with banks mainly relate to liquidity reserves.
[3] Credit derivatives are reflected with the notional of the underlying.
[4] Excludes equities, other equity interests and commodities.
[5] Gross loans less deferred expense/unearned income before deductions of allowance for loan losses.
[6] Figures are reflected at notional amounts.

Included in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2013, were € 117 billion of securities purchased under resale agreements (€ 125 billion as of December 31, 2012) and € 32 billion of securities borrowed (€ 28 billion as of December 31, 2012), both with limited net credit risk as a result of very high levels of collateral, as well as traded bonds of € 126 billion (€ 159 billion as of December 31, 2012) that are over 86 % investment-grade (over 85 % as of December 31, 2012). The above mentioned financial assets available for sale category primarily reflected debt securities of which more than 97 % were investment-grade (more than 95 % as of December 31, 2012).

The significant decrease in maximum exposure to credit risk for December 31, 2013 was predominantly driven by positive market values from derivatives (in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) which decreased by € 264 billion to € 505 billion as of December 31, 2013 and interest-earning deposits with banks, which decreased by € 43 billion and accounted for € 78 billion exposure as of December 31, 2013.

Credit Enhancements are split into three categories: netting, collateral, and guarantees and credit derivatives. A prudent approach is taken with respect to haircuts, parameter setting for regular margin calls as well as expert judgements for collateral valuation to prevent market developments from leading to a build-up of uncollateralized exposures. All categories are monitored and reviewed regularly. Overall credit enhancements received are diversified and of adequate quality being largely cash, highly rated government bonds and third-party guarantees mostly from well rated banks and insurance companies. These financial institutions are mainly domiciled in Western European countries and the United States. Furthermore we have collateral pools of highly liquid assets and mortgages (principally consisting of residential properties mainly in Germany) for the homogeneous retail portfolio.

Credit Quality of Financial Instruments neither Past Due nor Impaired

We derive our credit quality from internal ratings and group our exposures into classes as shown below. Please refer to "Credit Risk Ratings" and "Rating Governance" sections for more details about our internal ratings.

Credit Quality of Financial Instruments neither Past Due nor Impaired

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.[1]	iAAA–iAA	iA	iBBB	iBB	iB	iCCC and below	Total
Due from banks	13,804	1,971	998	311	17	55	17,155
Interest-earning deposits with banks	71,053	5,078	1,145	391	282	35	77,984
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	3,774	19,949	1,904	1,516	201	19	27,363
Securities borrowed	12,783	6,381	1,057	382	267	0	20,870
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[2]	282,000	368,969	69,497	84,517	14,009	5,466	824,458
Financial assets available for sale[2]	35,708	5,366	1,662	1,171	586	307	44,799
Loans[3]	34,708	53,624	99,941	127,613	40,869	9,884	366,639
Thereof: IAS 39 reclassified loans	999	2,894	2,088	962	817	286	8,046
Other assets subject to credit risk	7,923	37,446	2,821	9,416	1,140	284	59,030
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities[4]	8,318	19,285	20,234	11,604	4,382	1,807	65,630
Irrevocable lending commitments and other credit related commitments[4]	19,791	31,009	37,326	25,363	11,927	1,245	126,660
Total	**489,860**	**549,078**	**236,584**	**262,284**	**73,680**	**19,102**	**1,630,588**

[1] All amounts at carrying value unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Excludes equities, other equity interests and commodities.
[3] Gross loans less deferred expense/unearned income before deductions of allowance for loan losses.
[4] Figures are reflected at notional amounts.

Dec 31, 2012

in € m.[1]	iAAA–iAA	iA	iBBB	iBB	iB	iCCC and below	Total
Due from banks	24,950	1,528	988	193	171	47	27,877
Interest-earning deposits with banks	110,051	7,238	1,369	746	79	65	119,548
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	1,605	32,560	1,332	877	140	56	36,570
Securities borrowed	14,708	7,342	1,216	439	306	0	24,011
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss[2]	349,773	553,851	99,414	91,766	23,044	7,065	1,124,913
Financial assets available for sale[2]	30,077	8,303	4,076	1,913	515	1,964	46,848
Loans[3]	52,248	52,133	99,418	129,814	39,193	12,955	385,761
Thereof: IAS 39 reclassified loans	3,285	4,444	2,333	4,292	861	726	15,941
Other assets subject to credit risk	6,472	40,131	2,688	35,145	1,300	110	85,846
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities[4]	9,064	19,192	21,304	11,460	4,886	2,455	68,361
Irrevocable lending commitments and other credit related commitments[4]	20,233	37,456	37,754	22,631	10,068	1,515	129,657
Total	**619,181**	**759,734**	**269,559**	**294,984**	**79,702**	**26,232**	**2,049,392**

[1] All amounts at carrying value unless otherwise indicated.
[2] Excludes equities, other equity interests and commodities.
[3] Gross loans less deferred expense/unearned income before deductions of allowance for loan losses.
[4] Figures are reflected at notional amounts.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss saw a material fall in gross exposures (i.e., before credit enhancements) principally driven by a reduction of positive market values of derivatives. On a net basis after credit enhancements portfolio quality has remained broadly stable and heavily biased towards investment-grade-rated counterparties.

Main Credit Exposure Categories

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 others (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 after 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, interest-earning deposits with banks, cash and due from banks, assets held for sale and accrued interest receivables. Excluded as well are traditional securitization positions and equity investments, which are dealt with specifically in the sections "Securitization" and "Nontrading Market Risk – Investment Risk" and "Nontrading Market Risk – Equity Investments Held", respectively.

Main Credit Exposure Categories by Business Divisions

									Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Corporate Banking & Securities	40,515	92,234	6,716	40,709	14,921	109,871	19,947	176,720	501,633
Global Transaction Banking	72,868	15,931	52,049	500	958	65	171	5,630	148,171
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	32,214	3,070	2,795	791	16	9,023	2,946	15	50,869
Private & Business Clients	213,252	13,685	1,595	498	0	1	16,240	15,090	260,362
Non-Core Operations Unit	23,215	1,450	2,416	2,211	1,891	7,196	4,841	15	43,236
Consolidation & Adjustments	106	289	58	7	1	5	97	12	575
Total	382,171	126,660	65,630	44,716	17,787	126,160	44,242	197,482	1,004,848

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[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.

Dec 31, 2012

in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Corporate Banking & Securities	43,103	95,703	8,031	53,427	14,052	134,026	10,457	189,681	548,480
Global Transaction Banking	69,963	13,552	52,297	721	827	52	193	2,965	140,570
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	29,522	3,401	2,824	768	21	12,803	3,044	142	52,525
Private & Business Clients	209,029	14,196	1,764	1,150	0	80	17,931	20,936	265,086
Non-Core Operations Unit	50,162	1,480	3,353	6,373	2,736	12,324	12,485	150	89,063
Consolidation & Adjustments	290	1,325	89	5	2	64	45	0	1,820
Total	**402,069**	**129,657**	**68,358**	**62,444**	**17,638**	**159,349**	**44,155**	**213,874**	**1,097,544**

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[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.

Our main credit exposure decreased by € 92.7 billion.

— From a divisional perspective, a reduction of € 46.8 billion has been achieved by CB&S and of € 45.8 billion by NCOU mainly driven by market values from derivatives, non-derivative trading assets and loans.
— From a product perspective, exposure reductions have been observed across different categories except for Traded Loans and Debt Securities available for sale which slightly increased since last year.

Main Credit Exposure Categories by Industry Sectors

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Banks and insurance	25,100	21,070	15,289	22,243	5,389	34,427	14,212	195,273	333,002
Fund management activities	10,029	4,756	1,255	3,326	421	4,771	235	20	24,814
Manufacturing	21,406	28,844	18,767	1,077	1,301	2,999	314	0	74,708
Wholesale and retail trade	13,965	10,208	5,610	904	936	811	128	0	32,562
Households	193,515	10,839	2,645	665	611	1	0	59	208,336
Commercial real estate activities	34,259	2,525	831	661	2,047	1,140	88	136	41,686
Public sector	16,228	1,928	135	4,299	592	64,286	26,101	681	114,250
Other	67,668[5]	46,491	21,099	11,541	6,488	17,726	3,166	1,313	175,490
Total	**382,171**	**126,660**	**65,630**	**44,716**	**17,787**	**126,160**	**44,242**	**197,482**	**1,004,848**

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[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.
[5] Loan exposures for Other include lease financing.

in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Dec 31, 2012 Total
Banks and insurance	27,849	22,083	16,020	32,673	2,643	39,508	15,280	207,539	363,595
Fund management activities	16,777	6,248	2,063	4,583	520	7,568	1,092	18	38,869
Manufacturing	23,203	30,347	18,899	1,626	2,327	3,554	482	0	80,438
Wholesale and retail trade	17,026	8,799	6,080	757	531	1,124	149	0	34,466
Households	180,974	12,273	2,593	730	1,342	7	0	45	197,964
Commercial real estate activities	45,306	2,677	690	1,567	2,288	1,367	68	0	53,963
Public sector	15,378	1,370	107	6,319	309	88,215	25,095	1,028	137,821
Other	75,556[5]	45,860	21,906	14,189	7,678	18,006	1,989	5,244	190,428
Total	402,069	**129,657**	**68,358**	**62,444**	**17,638**	**159,349**	**44,155**	**213,874**	**1,097,544**

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[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.
[5] Loan exposures for Other include lease financing.

From an industry perspective, our credit exposure is lower compared with last year in banks and insurance (€ 30.6 billion), public sector (€ 23.6 billion), funds management activities (€ 14.1 billion), commercial real estate activities (€ 12.3 billion) and manufacturing (€ 5.7 billion), partly offset by an increase in households (€ 10.4 billion) primarily in loans, reflecting the overall growth of our retail book.

Loan exposures to the industry sectors banks and insurance, manufacturing and public sector comprise predominantly investment-grade variable rate loans which are held to maturity. The portfolio is subject to the same credit underwriting requirements stipulated in our "Principles for Managing Credit Risk", including various controls according to single name, country, industry and product-specific concentration.

Material transactions, such as loans underwritten with the intention to syndicate, are subject to review by senior credit risk management professionals and (depending upon size) an underwriting credit committee and/or the Management Board. High emphasis is placed on structuring such transactions so that de-risking is achieved in a timely and cost effective manner. Exposures within these categories are mostly to good quality borrowers and also subject to further risk mitigation as outlined in the description of our Credit Portfolio Strategies Group's activities.

Our household loans exposure amounting to € 194 billion as of December 31, 2013 (€ 181 billion as of December 2012) is principally associated with our PBC portfolio. € 148 billion (76 %) of the portfolio comprises mortgages, of which € 116 billion are held in Germany. The remaining exposures (€ 46 billion, 24 %) are predominantly consumer finance business related. Given the largely homogeneous nature of this portfolio, counterparty credit worthiness and ratings are predominately derived by utilizing an automated decision engine.

Mortgage business is principally the financing of owner occupied properties sold by various business channels in Europe, primarily in Germany but also in Spain, Italy and Poland, with exposure normally not exceeding real estate value. Consumer finance is divided into personal installment loans, credit lines and credit cards. Various lending requirements are stipulated, including (but not limited to) maximum loan amounts and maximum tenors and are adapted to regional conditions and/or circumstances of the borrower (i.e., for consumer loans a maximum loan amount taking into account household net income). Interest rates are mostly fixed over a certain period of time, especially in Germany. Second lien loans are not actively pursued.

The level of credit risk of the mortgage loan portfolio is determined by assessing the quality of the client and the underlying collateral. The loan amounts are generally larger than consumer finance loans and they are extended for longer time horizons. Consumer finance loan risk depends on client quality. Given that they are uncollateralized, compared with mortgages they are also smaller in value and are extended for shorter time. Based on our underwriting criteria and processes, diversified portfolio (customers/properties) and low loan-to-value (LTV) ratios, the mortgage portfolio is categorized as lower risk and consumer finance medium risk.

Our commercial real estate loans are generally secured by first mortgages on the underlying real estate property, and follow the credit underwriting requirements stipulated in the "Principles for Managing Credit Risk" noted above (i.e., rating followed by credit approval based on assigned credit authority) and are subject to additional underwriting and policy guidelines such as LTV ratios of generally less than 75 %. Additionally, given the significance of the underlying collateral independent external appraisals are commissioned for all secured loans by our valuation team (part of the independent Credit Risk Management function). Our valuation team is responsible for reviewing and challenging the reported real estate values.

Excluding the exposures transferred into the NCOU, the Commercial Real Estate Group only in exceptional cases retains mezzanine or other junior tranches of debt, though the Postbank portfolio holds an insignificant sub-portfolio of junior tranches. Loans originated for securitization are carefully monitored under a pipeline limit. Securitized loan positions are entirely sold (except where regulation requires retention of economic risk), while we frequently retain a portion of syndicated bank loans. This hold portfolio, which is held at amortized cost, is also subject to the aforementioned principles and policy guidelines. We also participate in conservatively underwritten unsecured lines of credit to well-capitalized real estate investment trusts and other public companies (generally investment-grade). We provide both fixed rate (generally securitized product) and floating rate loans, with interest rate exposure subject to hedging arrangements. In addition, sub-performing and non-performing loans and pools of loans are acquired from other financial institutions at generally substantial discounts to both the notional amounts and current collateral values. The underwriting process for these is stringent and the exposure is managed under a separate portfolio limit. Commercial real estate property valuations and rental incomes can be significantly impacted by macro-economic conditions and underlying properties to idiosyncratic events. Accordingly, the portfolio is categorized as higher risk and hence subject to the aforementioned tight restrictions on concentration.

The category other loans, with exposure of € 68 billion as of December 31, 2013 (€ 76 billion as of December 31, 2012), relates to numerous smaller industry sectors with no individual sector greater than 5 % of total loans.

Our credit exposure to our ten largest counterparties accounted for 10 % of our aggregated total credit exposure in these categories as of December 31, 2013 compared with 11 % as of December 31, 2012. Our top ten counterparty exposures were with well-rated counterparties or otherwise related to structured trades which show high levels of risk mitigation.

The following two tables present specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures.

Residual contract maturity profile of the main credit exposure categories (unaudited)

									Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
< 1 year	124,456	31,482	36,141	10,746	3,752	27,530	4,328	194,046	432,481
1 year – 5 years	92,255	79,312	21,398	13,442	6,792	38,719	24,783	3,016	279,717
> 5 years	165,460	15,866	8,091	20,528	7,243	59,911	15,131	419	292,650
Total credit risk exposure	**382,171**	**126,660**	**65,630**	**44,716**	**17,787**	**126,160**	**44,242**	**197,482**	**1,004,848**

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[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.

									Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
< 1 year	126,008	30,601	35,776	12,561	3,416	37,744	5,702	211,933	463,741
1 year – 5 years	96,802	82,179	23,995	17,821	8,272	46,487	21,110	1,818	298,484
> 5 years	179,259	16,877	8,587	32,062	5,950	75,118	17,343	123	335,319
Total credit risk exposure	**402,069**	**129,657**	**68,358**	**62,444**	**17,638**	**159,349**	**44,155**	**213,874**	**1,097,544**

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[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.

Average credit risk exposure held over the four quarters (unaudited)

									2013
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Total average credit risk exposure	390,469	130,981	68,198	52,999	16,930	144,386	46,509	212,145	1,062,618
Total credit risk exposure at year-end	382,171	126,660	65,630	44,716	17,787	126,160	44,242	197,482	1,004,848

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[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.

									2012
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Total average credit risk exposure	409,131	131,289	68,683	68,334	16,638	169,110	42,527	229,623	1,135,335
Total credit risk exposure at year-end	402,069	129,657	68,358	62,444	17,638	159,349	44,155	213,874	1,097,544

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[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.

Main credit exposure categories by geographical region

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Germany	200,106	24,042	14,572	2,413	1,451	12,608	10,961	16,444	282,598
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	86,846	36,302	19,991	17,056	5,179	31,296	26,309	58,843	281,823
thereof:									
France	2,675	7,807	2,014	1,273	672	6,585	3,691	11,811	36,528
Luxembourg	5,566	1,775	622	1,735	1,362	3,892	3,976	572	19,502
Netherlands	12,163	6,058	3,179	3,099	863	4,111	6,382	429	36,285
United Kingdom	8,719	8,113	1,817	3,834	942	6,421	5,018	31,403	66,266
Eastern Europe	9,773	1,573	2,173	844	2,177	2,532	390	529	19,991
thereof:									
Poland	6,862	761	215	59	38	867	259	0	9,061
Russia	1,752	463	753	74	1,822	600	0	357	5,822
North America	42,748	58,532	17,212	14,404	6,111	52,298	4,041	92,099	287,444
thereof:									
Canada	572	1,760	1,571	648	499	2,132	165	798	8,146
Cayman Islands	2,294	1,725	486	1,118	313	1,909	154	25,633	33,632
U.S.	35,019	54,432	14,680	12,308	5,113	47,710	3,716	64,532	237,511
Central and South America	4,539	745	1,338	701	364	3,016	129	1,310	12,143
thereof:									
Brazil	1,413	249	712	120	162	1,638	17	349	4,660
Mexico	271	122	34	218	163	279	74	321	1,483
Asia/Pacific	36,151	4,752	9,392	9,081	2,341	23,740	2,286	28,043	115,787
thereof:									
China	8,894	432	788	623	69	1,183	0	2,123	14,113
Japan	848	408	396	3,920	405	5,112	884	16,065	28,038
South Korea	2,150	7	930	515	22	977	65	337	5,004
Africa	1,879	668	932	191	111	552	0	214	4,546
Other	130	44	19	25	52	118	126	0	515
Total	**382,171**	**126,660**	**65,630**	**44,716**	**17,787**	**126,160**	**44,242**	**197,482**	**1,004,848**

[1] Includes impairec loans amounting to € 10.1 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[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.

Dec 31, 2012

in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commitments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities available for sale	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Germany	199,190	24,301	14,863	3,159	300	19,963	12,794	24,528	299,098
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	104,528	33,922	19,279	29,478	5,589	33,556	25,802	50,362	302,516
thereof:									
France	3,072	6,611	1,878	1,826	602	3,862	4,095	5,858	27,804
Luxembourg	10,759	1,599	779	1,664	433	1,848	2,176	444	19,701
Netherlands	15,364	4,756	3,309	2,536	888	3,116	5,962	1,951	37,883
United Kingdom	13,398	7,868	1,998	12,764	2,137	4,716	2,842	30,557	76,281
Eastern Europe	10,178	1,479	1,926	1,075	2,249	4,242	303	380	21,832
thereof:									
Poland	6,335	744	221	88	38	1,310	120	0	8,857
Russia	2,398	374	818	68	1,971	1,944	1	340	7,912
North America	52,472	63,302	19,883	18,423	7,177	64,081	2,500	100,813	328,651
thereof:									
Canada	927	2,399	2,820	1,109	1,152	4,995	146	2,926	16,474
Cayman Islands	2,108	1,856	478	1,583	286	2,680	203	25,684	34,878
U.S.	47,451	57,748	15,477	15,387	5,692	55,857	2,114	70,288	270,015
Central and South America	4,743	756	1,342	1,053	503	4,808	57	2,695	15,957
thereof:									
Brazil	2,034	290	935	161	157	3,321	27	2,187	9,113
Mexico	329	96	25	283	234	274	5	93	1,338
Asia/Pacific	29,220	5,253	10,060	9,165	1,711	31,791	2,699	34,634	124,533
thereof:									
China	4,723	307	1,131	468	36	1,799	0	1,619	10,083
Japan	1,198	1,232	176	5,022	4	7,461	1,095	18,493	34,683
South Korea	1,739	4	501	428	2	2,479	0	1,683	6,836
Africa	1,634	587	1,005	17	86	766	0	462	4,557
Other	104	57	0	74	23	142	0	0	400
Total	402,069	129,657	68,358	62,444	17,638	159,349	44,155	213,874	1,097,544

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[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.

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 our largest concentrations were in Western Europe (excluding Germany) and North America, with a significant share in highly rated banks and insurance companies for which we consider the credit risk to be limited.

Our largest concentration of credit risk within tradable assets from a regional perspective were in North America and Western Europe (excluding Germany), with a significant share in public sector and banks and insurance companies. Within the repo and repo-style transactions our largest concentrations were in North America and Western Europe (excluding Germany), with a significant share in highly rated banks and insurance companies.

As of December 31, 2013 our loan book decreased to € 382 billion (versus € 402 billion as of December 31, 2012) mainly in Western Europe (excluding Germany) and North America with banks and insurance, fund management activities and commercial real estate experiencing declines. The decrease in OTC derivatives (€ 17.7 billion) was mainly in North America and Western Europe (excluding Germany). The decrease in repo and repo-style transactions (€ 16.4 billion) was primarily in positions with banks and insurance companies within North America and Germany, partly offset with increases in Western Europe (excluding Germany).

Credit Exposure to Certain Eurozone Countries

Certain eurozone countries are presented within the tables below due to concerns relating to sovereign risk. This heightened risk is driven by a number of factors impacting the associated sovereign including high public debt levels and/or large deficits, limited access to capital markets, proximity of debt repayment dates, poor economic fundamentals and outlook (including low gross domestic product growth, weak competitiveness, high unemployment and political uncertainty). Some of these countries have accepted "bail out" packages. Fundamentals have improved to some extent, with the growth outlook for these economies stabilising, competitiveness improving and external imbalances (i.e., current account deficits) narrowing. This adjustment process has been supported by the ECB's Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) program and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) which have provided a credible (if untested) backstop and helped to contain funding costs. Nonetheless, risks remain elevated as evidenced by still wide credit default swap spreads in particular for the most vulnerable countries. Further, on February 7, 2014, the Second Senate of the German Federal Constitutional Court held that there are important reasons to assume that the OMT program exceeds the European Central Bank's monetary policy mandate and thus infringes the powers of the Member States and violates the prohibition of monetary financing of the budget. It therefore referred several questions to the Court of Justice of the European Union for a preliminary ruling. The European Court of Justice's decision and its potential impact on the effectiveness of the OMT program are not yet assessable.

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

— In our "risk management view", we consider the domicile of the group parent, thereby reflecting the one obligor principle. All facilities to a group of borrowers which are linked to each other (i.e., by one entity holding a majority of the voting rights or capital of another) are consolidated under one obligor. This group of borrowers is usually allocated to the country of domicile of the respective parent company. As an example, a loan to a counterparty in Spain is Spanish risk as per a domicile view but considered a German risk from a risk management perspective if the respective counterparty is linked to a parent company domiciled in Germany following the above-mentioned one obligor principle. In this risk management view we also consider derivative netting and present exposures net of hedges and collateral. The collateral valuations follow the same stringent approach and principles as outlined separately. Also, in our risk management we classify exposure to special purpose entities based on the domicile of the underlying assets as opposed to the domicile of the special purpose entities. Additional considerations apply for structured products. If, for example, a structured note is issued by a special purpose entity domiciled in Ireland, it will be considered an Irish risk in a "country of domicile" view, but if the underlying assets collateralizing the structured note are German mortgage loans, then the exposure would be included as German risk in the "risk management" view.
— In our "country of domicile view" we aggregate credit risk exposures to counterparties by allocating them to the domicile of the primary counterparty, irrespective of any link to other counterparties, or in relation to credit default swaps underlying reference assets from, these eurozone countries. Hence we also include counterparties whose group parent is located outside of these countries and exposures to special purpose entities whose underlying assets are from entities domiciled in other countries.

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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Greece	466	646
Ireland	455	1,443
Italy	15,419	17,553
Portugal	708	1,187
Spain	9,886	11,737
Total	**26,935**	32,566

[1] Numbers adjusted due to reporting methodology update in PBC, reflecting PBC guarantees of approximately € 2 billion.

Net credit risk exposure is down € 5.6 billion since year-end 2012. This was mainly driven by decreases across Spain, Italy and Ireland from reductions in our NCOU portfolio. Cyprus credit exposure stands at € 16 million (risk management view) and will continue to be tightly managed.

Our above exposure is principally to highly diversified, low risk retail portfolios and small and medium enterprises in Italy and Spain, as well as stronger corporate and diversified mid-cap clients. Our financial institutions exposure is predominantly geared towards larger banks in Spain and Italy, typically under collateral agreements, with the majority of Spanish financial institutions exposure being covered bonds. Sovereign exposure is moderate and principally in Spain and Italy.

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

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

	Sovereign		Financial Institutions		Corporates		Retail		Other		Total[2]	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Greece												
Gross	52	40	605	715	1,338	1,501	9	9	0	0	2,004	2,265
Undrawn	0	0	18	8	101	160	3	2	0	0	122	170
Net	52	39	23	67	214	356	3	3	0	0	291	465
Ireland												
Gross	765	932	721	1,438	6,177	6,612	48	56	1,958[3]	4,300[3]	9,669	13,338
Undrawn	0	0	6	14	1,680	1,581	1	2	358[3]	366[3]	2,045	1,963
Net	175	400	438	1,016	4,537	4,768	9	7	1,951[3]	2,922[3]	7,110	9,113
Italy												
Gross	1,900	3,059	5,232	7,154	8,400	8,740	19,650	20,291	648	149	35,830	39,393
Undrawn	0	1	955	809	3,407	3,162	190	261	2	0	4,554	4,233
Net	1,374	2,969	2,500	3,263	6,529	6,653	6,994	7,749	572	(51)	17,969	20,583
Portugal												
Gross	38	258	257	456	1,392	1,548	2,163	2,375	78	33	3,928	4,670
Undrawn	0	0	36	52	172	188	28	5	0	0	237	245
Net	25	153	221	322	849	769	282	501	78	32	1,456	1,777
Spain												
Gross	1,473	1,659	3,349	5,605	9,288	10,296	10,721	11,106	637	221	25,468	28,887
Undrawn	4	0	662	563	3,321	2,684	521	547	3	0	4,510	3,794
Net	1,452	1,659	2,389	3,683	6,436	7,683	2,060	1,789	502	149	12,839	14,963
Total gross	**4,228**	5,948	**10,164**	15,368	**26,595**	28,697	**32,591**	33,837	**3,321**	4,703	**76,899**	88,553
Total undrawn	**4**	1	**1,677**	1,446	**8,680**	7,775	**743**	817	**364**	366	**11,468**	10,405
Total net[4]	**3,078**	5,220	**5,572**	8,351	**18,566**	20,229	**9,347**	10,049	**3,103**	3,052	**39,666**	46,901

[1] Includes impaired available for sale sovereign debt positions in relation to Greece as of December 31, 2012. There are no other sovereign related impaired exposures included.
[2] Approximately 63 % of the overall net exposure will mature within the next 5 years.
[3] Other exposures to Ireland include exposures to counterparties where the domicile of the group parent is located outside of Ireland as well as exposures to special purpose entities whose underlying assets are from entities domiciled in other countries.
[4] Total net exposure excludes credit valuation reserves for derivatives amounting to € 136 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 231 million as of December 31, 2012.

Total net exposure to the above selected eurozone countries decreased by € 7.2 billion in 2013 driven largely by reductions in exposure to Italy, primarily to sovereign, but also to financial institutions and retail clients, as well as by reduced exposure to financial institutions and corporate in Spain and Other in Ireland.

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

	Financial assets carried at amortized cost			Financial assets measured at fair value	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Loans before loan loss allowance	Loans after loan loss allowance	Other[1]	Financial assets available for sale[2]	Derivatives	Other	Total[3]
Greece	240	207	15	5	7	69	302
Ireland	1,342	1,332	2,840	502	800	1,518	6,993
Italy	10,678	9,735	4,143	875	3,559	(176)	18,136
Portugal	686	640	400	34	94	538	1,706
Spain	6,214	5,460	3,386	1,015	510	1,483	11,853
Total	**19,159**	**17,373**	**10,784**	**2,431**	**4,970**	**3,432**	**38,990**

[1] Primarily includes contingent liabilities and undrawn lending commitments.
[2] Excludes equities and other equity interests.
[3] After loan loss allowances.

	Financial assets carried at amortized cost			Financial assets measured at fair value	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Loans before loan loss allowance	Loans after loan loss allowance	Other[1]	Financial assets available for sale[2]	Derivatives	Other	Total[3]
Greece	324	296	23	5	58	73	455
Ireland	2,188	2,181	2,982	978	1,387	3,048	10,576
Italy	11,345	10,615	3,817	1,585	4,132	(2,145)	18,004
Portugal	939	901	379	202	323	437	2,242
Spain	5,986	5,481	3,263	3,254	591	1,970	14,559
Total	**20,782**	**19,474**	**10,464**	**6,024**	**6,491**	**3,383**	**45,836**

[1] Primarily includes contingent liabilities and undrawn lending commitments.
[2] Excludes equities and other equity interests.
[3] After loan loss allowances.

For our credit derivative exposure with these eurozone countries we present the notional amounts for protection sold and protection bought on a gross level as well as the resulting net notional position and its fair value.

Credit derivative exposure with underlying assets domiciled in certain eurozone countries

	Notional amounts			Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Protection sold	Protection bought	Net protection sold/(bought)	Net fair value
Greece	1,260	(1,271)	(11)	(1)
Ireland	7,438	(7,321)	117	0
Italy	60,203	(60,370)	(167)	100
Portugal	10,183	(10,432)	(250)	7
Spain	28,452	(27,466)	986	(4)
Total	**107,536**	**(106,860)**	**675**	**101**

	Notional amounts			Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Protection sold	Protection bought	Net protection sold/(bought)	Net fair value
Greece	1,396	(1,386)	10	(8)
Ireland	8,280	(9,743)	(1,463)	55
Italy	60,638	(58,059)	2,579	145
Portugal	10,744	(11,209)	(465)	(5)
Spain	30,408	(30,004)	404	(8)
Total	**111,466**	**(110,401)**	**1,065**	**179**

In line with common industry practice, we use credit default swaps (CDS) as one important instrument to manage credit risk in order to avoid any undue concentrations in the credit portfolio. CDS contracts are governed by standard ISDA documentation which defines trigger events which result in settlement payouts. Examples of these triggers include bankruptcy of the reference entity, failure of reference entity to meeting contractual obli-

gations (i.e., interest or principal repayment) and debt restructuring of the reference entity. These triggers also apply to credit default protection contracts sold. Our purchased credit default swap protection acting as a risk mitigant is predominantly issued by highly rated financial institutions governed under collateral agreements. While we clearly focus on net risk including hedging/collateral we also review our gross positions before any CDS hedging in reflection of the potential risk that a CDS trigger event does not occur as expected.

The exposures associated with these countries noted above are managed and monitored using the credit process explained within the "credit risk" section of this Risk Report including detailed counterparty ratings, ongoing counterparty monitoring as well as our framework for managing concentration risk as documented within our country risk and industry risk sections as outlined above. This framework is complemented by regular management reporting including targeted portfolio reviews of these countries and portfolio de-risking initiatives.

For credit protection purposes we strive to avoid any maturity mismatches. However, this depends on the availability of required hedging instruments in the market. Where maturity mismatches cannot be avoided, these positions are tightly monitored. We take into account the sensitivities of hedging instruments and underlying assets to neutralize the maturity mismatch.

Our governance framework is intended to enable adequate preparation for and an ability to manage euro crisis events in terms of risk mitigation and operational contingency measures which we consider to have been effective when Cyprus stresses escalated, with close coordination between Risk, Legal, Business and Other Infrastructure functions to promote consistent operational and strategic responses across the Bank.

Overall, we have managed our exposures to GIIPS countries since the early stages of the debt crisis and believe our credit portfolio to be well-positioned following selective early de-risking focused on sovereign risk and weaker counterparties.

Sovereign Credit Risk Exposure to Certain Eurozone Countries

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

Sovereign credit risk exposure to certain eurozone countries

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
in € m.	Direct Sovereign exposure[1]	Net Notional of CDS referencing sovereign debt	Net sovereign exposure	Memo Item: Net fair value of CDS referencing sovereign debt[2]	Direct Sovereign exposure[1]	Net Notional of CDS referencing sovereign debt	Net sovereign exposure	Memo Item: Net fair value of CDS referencing sovereign debt[2]
Greece	52	0	52	2	39	0	39	0
Ireland	61	114	175	0	355	45	400	(4)
Italy	1,861	(487)	1,374	116	847	2,122	2,969	159
Portugal	38	(12)	25	4	258	(105)	153	(4)
Spain	1,193	259	1,452	(4)	1,544	115	1,659	(4)
Total	**3,205**	**(126)**	**3,078**	**118**	3,043	2,177	5,220	**147**

[1] Includes debt classified as financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale and loans carried at amortized cost.
[2] The amounts reflect the net fair value (i.e., counterparty credit risk) in relation to credit default swaps referencing sovereign debt of the respective country.

The decrease compared with year-end 2012 of our net sovereign credit risk exposure to certain eurozone countries mainly reflects market making activities as well as fair value changes from market price movements occurring within 2013.

The above mentioned direct sovereign exposure included the carrying value of loans held at amortized cost to sovereigns which, as of December 31, 2013, amounted to € 726 million for Italy and € 649 million for Spain and, as of December 31, 2012 amounted to € 797 million for Italy and € 591 million for Spain.

Fair value of sovereign credit risk exposure to certain eurozone countries classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Fair value of sovereign debt	Fair value of derivatives with sovereign counterparties (net position)[1]	Total fair value of sovereign exposures	Fair value of sovereign debt	Fair value of derivatives with sovereign counterparties (net position)[1]	Total fair value of sovereign exposures
Greece	52	0	52	24	15	39
Ireland	67	1	69	28	27	55
Italy	(1,959)[2]	2,997	1,038	(3,974)[2]	3,279	(695)
Portugal	(35)	70	34	150	59	209
Spain	543	22	565	734	29	763
Total	**(1,332)**	**3,090**	**1,757**	(3,038)	3,409	371

[1] Includes the impact of master netting and collateral arrangements.
[2] Short sovereign debt position for Italy predominantly related to structured trades with corresponding credit derivatives offset.

Sovereign credit risk exposure to certain eurozone countries classified as financial assets available for sale

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Fair value of sovereign debt	Original carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses recognized in net income (after tax)	Fair value of sovereign debt	Original carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses recognized in net income (after tax)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	300	213	0
Italy	97	101	0	741	720	0
Portugal	3	3	0	48	46	0
Spain	0	0	0	201	194	0
Total	**101**	**105**	**0**	1,290	1,173	0

Credit Exposure from Lending

Our lending businesses are subject to credit risk management processes, both at origination and on an ongoing basis. An overview of these processes is described in the credit risk section of this Risk Report.

Loan book categories segregated into a lower, medium and higher risk bucket

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012[1]	
in € m.	Total	thereof: Non-Core	Total	thereof: Non-Core
Lower risk bucket:				
PBC Mortgages	154,444	7,372	151,078	8,579
Investment-Grade/Postbank Non-Retail	30,751	1,077	31,855	3,356
GTB	72,868	0	69,963	0
DeAWM	33,147	934	30,661	1,140
PBC small corporates	16,601	280	18,779	1,953
Government collateralized/structured transactions[2]	33	0	1,149	0
Corporate Investments	28	28	2,464	2,464
Sub-total lower risk bucket	**307,871**	**9,690**	305,950	17,493
Moderate risk bucket:				
PBC Consumer Finance	20,204	796	20,242	1,343
Asset Finance (Deutsche Bank sponsored conduits)	12,728	2,832	14,786	6,395
Collateralized hedged structured transactions	11,470	3,328	12,756	3,992
Financing of pipeline assets[3]	375	22	4,312	1,316
Sub-total moderate risk bucket	**44,778**	**6,977**	52,096	13,047
Higher risk bucket:				
Commercial Real Estate[4]	15,832	3,410	27,285	14,784
Leveraged Finance[5]	4,707	633	5,095	744
Other[6]	8,983	2,504	11,642	4,095
Sub-total higher risk bucket	**29,522**	**6,548**	44,022	19,623
Total loan book	**382,171**	**23,215**	402,069	50,162

[1] Amounts for December 31, 2012 reflect the new business division structure established in 2013 and are additionally restated according IFRS 10.
[2] Loans largely unwound in March 2013.
[3] Thereof vendor financing on loans sold in Leveraged Finance amounting to € 353 million and in Commercial Real Estate amounting to € 22 million as of December 31, 2013 (€ 3.0 billion and € 1.3 billion as of December 31, 2012, respectively).
[4] Includes loans from CMBS securitizations.
[5] Includes loans managed by CPSG.
[6] Includes other smaller loans predominantly in our CB&S business division.

The majority of our low risk exposures is associated with our PBC retail banking activities. 81 % of our loan book at December 31, 2013 was in the low risk category, slightly improved versus the prior year end.

Our higher risk bucket predominantly relates to commercial real estate exposures which decreased by € 11.5 billion at December 31, 2013 compared with prior year-end. Our credit risk management approach puts strong emphasis specifically on the portfolios we deem to be of higher risk. Portfolio strategies and credit monitoring controls are in place for these portfolios.

Impaired loans and allowance for loan losses for our higher-risk loan bucket

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Total		thereof: Non-Core		Total		thereof: Non-Core	
in € m.	Impaired loans	Allowance for loan losses	Impaired loans	Allowance for loan losses	Impaired loans	Allowance for loan losses	Impaired loans	Allowance for loan losses
Commercial Real Estate	1,592	698	1,109	443	2,065	554	1,318	353
Leveraged Finance	119	116	0	1	64	81	4	3
Other	403	136	372	127	576	160	539	134
Total	**2,114**	**951**	**1,481**	**570**	2,705	795	1,861	490

While the volume of impaired loans in our higher-risk loan bucket significantly decreased by € 591 million or 22 % in 2013, allowance for loan losses increased by € 156 million or 20 %. This reverse development leads to an increase in the coverage ratio in our higher-risk bucket from 29 % to 45 %. This development was driven among others by a small number of large commercial real estate loans with disproportionately low coverage ratio that were partially written down and subsequently consolidated due to the Group obtaining control over the structured entity borrower during the second and third quarters of 2013.

Credit Exposure Classification

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

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

Corporate Credit Exposure

The tables below show our Corporate Credit Exposure by product types and internal rating bands. Please refer to "Credit Risk Ratings" and "Rating Governance" sections for more details about our internal ratings.

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

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

							Dec 31, 2013
Ratingband	Probability of default in %[1]	Loans[2]	Irrevocable lending commitments[3]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[4]	Debt securities available for sale	Total
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04	33,213	19,791	8,318	19,222	35,699	116,243
iA	0.04–0.11	43,193	31,009	19,285	11,934	5,332	110,753
iBBB	0.11–0.5	50,441	37,326	20,234	6,700	1,764	116,465
iBB	0.5–2.27	43,529	25,363	11,604	4,775	920	86,191
iB	2.27–10.22	16,173	11,927	4,382	1,711	443	34,635
iCCC and below	10.22–100	11,076	1,245	1,807	374	85	14,587
Total		197,625	126,660	65,630	44,716	44,242	478,874

[1] Probability of default on a 12 month basis.
[2] Includes impaired loans mainly in category iCCC and below amounting to € 5.9 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[3] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.8 billion as of December 31, 2013.
[4] Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable.

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Ratingband	Probability of default in %[1]	Loans[2]	Irrevocable lending commitments[3]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[4]	Debt securities available for sale	Total
							Dec 31, 2012
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04	49,386	20,233	9,064	23,043	30,054	131,780
iA	0.04–0.11	42,612	37,456	19,192	22,308	8,186	129,754
iBBB	0.11–0.5	53,539	37,754	21,304	7,713	3,788	124,098
iBB	0.5–2.27	45,624	22,631	11,460	5,778	1,749	87,242
iB	2.27–10.22	17,997	10,068	4,886	2,415	227	35,593
iCCC and below	10.22–100	12,907	1,515	2,455	1,187	151	18,215
Total		222,065	129,657	68,361	62,444	44,155	526,682

[1] Probability of default on a 12 month basis.
[2] Includes impaired loans mainly in category iCCC and below amounting to € 6.1 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[3] Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.4 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[4] Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable.

Our gross corporate credit exposure has declined by 9 % since December 31, 2012 to € 478.9 billion. Reductions have been primarily recorded for Loans (€ 24.4 billion) mainly driven by reductions in NCOU and OTC derivatives (€ 17.7 billion). Overall, the quality of the corporate credit exposure before risk mitigation has remained almost stable at 72 % rated investment-grade as of December 31, 2013 compared to 73 % as of December 31, 2012.

We use risk mitigation techniques as described above to optimize our corporate credit exposure and reduce potential credit losses. The tables below disclose the development of our corporate credit exposure net of collateral, guarantees and hedges.

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

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Ratingband	Probability of default in %[2]	Loans	Irrevocable lending commitments	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives	Debt securities available for sale	Total
							Dec 31, 2013[1]
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04	21,474	16,602	5,589	15,901	35,669	95,234
iA	0.04–0.11	28,001	26,503	15,893	8,183	5,332	83,912
iBBB	0.11–0.5	24,302	31,268	15,410	5,878	1,744	78,602
iBB	0.5–2.27	20,835	21,170	6,814	3,694	912	53,424
iB	2.27–10.22	6,257	10,382	2,535	1,536	443	21,153
iCCC and below	10.22–100	4,947	1,045	781	362	25	7,159
Total		105,815	106,969	47,022	35,554	44,125	339,485

[1] Net of eligible collateral, guarantees and hedges based on IFRS requirements.
[2] Probability of default on a 12 month basis.

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Ratingband	Probability of default in %[2]	Loans	Irrevocable lending commitments	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives	Debt securities available for sale	Total
							Dec 31, 2012[1]
iAAA–iAA	0.00–0.04	35,633	18,810	6,521	20,188	29,907	111,059
iA	0.04–0.11	25,304	32,035	17,154	17,323	7,894	99,710
iBBB	0.11–0.5	25,633	31,626	17,290	6,513	3,554	84,617
iBB	0.5–2.27	13,354	20,924	7,624	4,168	1,718	47,788
iB	2.27–10.22	5,538	9,391	2,412	2,328	217	19,887
iCCC and below	10.22–100	6,194	1,332	1,106	1,117	148	9,897
Total		111,657	114,118	52,107	51,638	43,438	372,958

[1] Net of eligible collateral, guarantees and hedges based on IFRS requirements.
[2] Probability of default on a 12 month basis.

The corporate credit exposure net of collateral amounted to € 339.5 billion as of December 31, 2013 resulting in a risk mitigation of 29 % or € 139.4 billion compared to the corporate gross exposure. This includes a more significant reduction of 46 % for our loans exposure which includes a reduction by 55 % for the lower rated sub-investment-grade rated loans and 42 % for the higher rated investment-grade loans. The risk mitigation in the weakest rating band was 55 %, which was significantly higher than 35 % in the strongest rating band.

The risk mitigation of € 139.4 billion is split into 36 % guarantees and hedges, 64 % other collateral which can be further broken down into 37 % mortgages, 34 % financial instruments,16 % cash, and 13 % others including ship-mortgages.

CPSG Risk Mitigation for the Corporate Credit Exposure

Our Credit Portfolio Strategies Group ("CPSG") helps mitigate the risk of our corporate credit exposures. The notional amount of CPSG's risk reduction activities decreased by 26 % from € 45.7 billion as of December 31, 2012, to € 33.8 billion as of December 31, 2013, due to a decrease in the notional of loans requiring hedging and a reduction in hedges used to manage market risk.

As of year-end 2013, CPSG held credit derivatives with an underlying notional amount of € 10.4 billion. The position totaled € 27.9 billion as of December 31, 2012. The credit derivatives used for our portfolio management activities are accounted for at fair value.

CPSG also mitigated the credit risk of € 23.4 billion of loans and lending-related commitments as of December 31, 2013, through synthetic collateralized loan obligations supported predominantly by financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, credit derivatives for which the first loss piece has been sold. This position totaled € 17.8 billion as of December 31, 2012.

CPSG has elected to use the fair value option under IAS 39 to report loans and commitments at fair value, provided the criteria for this option are met. The notional amount of CPSG loans and commitments reported at fair value decreased during the year to € 25.5 billion as of December 31, 2013, from € 40.0 billion as of December 31, 2012. By reporting loans and commitments at fair value, CPSG has significantly reduced profit and loss volatility that resulted from the accounting mismatch that existed when all loans and commitments were reported at amortized cost while derivative hedges are reported at fair value.

Consumer Credit Exposure

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

Consumer credit exposure, consumer loan delinquencies and net credit costs

	Total exposure in € m.[2]		90 days or more past due as a % of total exposure		Net credit costs as a % of total exposure	
	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Consumer credit exposure Germany:	145,929	141,167	0.80	0.86	0.23	0.29
Consumer and small business financing	20,778	20,311	0.89	1.19	1.04	1.19
Mortgage lending	125,151	120,856	0.79	0.80	0.10	0.14
Consumer credit exposure outside Germany	38,616	38,837	5.38	4.64	0.76	0.68
Consumer and small business financing	12,307	13,274	11.34	9.13	1.75	1.54
Mortgage lending	26,309	25,563	2.60	2.31	0.29	0.24
Total consumer credit exposure[1]	**184,545**	180,004	**1.76**	1.67	**0.34**	0.38

[1] Includes impaired loans amounting to € 4.2 billion as of December 31, 2013 and € 4.2 billion as of December 31, 2012.
[2] Retroactive as per December 31, 2012, the allocation from outside Germany to Germany for Postbank business was restated.

The volume of our consumer credit exposure increased from year-end 2012 to year-end 2013 by € 4.5 billion, or 2.5 %, mainly driven by our mortgage lending activities in Private and Commercial Banking (increase of € 4.4 billion) and the consumer and small business financing of Postbank business in Germany (increase of € 665 million) as well as mortgage lending in Poland (increase of € 466 million). As part of our de-risking strategy the credit exposure in Spain decreased by € 430 million, in Italy by € 236 million and in Portugal by € 139 million.

The 90 days or more past due ratio in Germany declined in 2013, driven by Private and Commercial Banking due to a sale of non-performing loans and the favorable economic environment. Apart from the economic development in the rest of Europe the increase in the ratio outside Germany is mainly driven by changes in the charge-off criteria for certain portfolios in 2009. Loans, which were previously fully charged-off upon reaching

270 days past due (180 days past due for credit cards), are now provisioned based on the level of historical loss rates derived from observed recoveries of formerly charged off similar loans. This leads to an increase in 90 days or more past due exposure as it is increasing the time until the respective loans are completely charged-off. Assuming no change in the underlying credit performance, the effect will continue to increase the ratio until the portfolio has reached a steady state, which is expected approximately 5 years after the change.

The reduction of net credit costs as a percentage of total exposure is mainly driven by the favorable economic development in the German market.

Consumer mortgage lending exposure grouped by loan-to-value buckets[1]

	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
≤ 50 %	69 %	71 %
> 50 ≤ 70 %	16 %	16 %
> 70 ≤ 90 %	9 %	8 %
> 90 ≤ 100 %	2 %	2 %
> 100 ≤ 110 %	1 %	1 %
> 110 ≤ 130 %	1 %	1 %
> 130 %	1 %	1 %

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

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

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

The creditor's creditworthiness, the LTV and the quality of collateral is an integral part of our risk management when originating loans and when monitoring and steering our credit risks. In general, we are willing to accept higher LTV's, the better the creditor's creditworthiness is. Nevertheless, restrictions of LTV apply for countries with negative economic outlook or expected declines of real estate values.

As of December 31, 2013, 69 % of our exposure related to the mortgage lending portfolio had a LTV ratio below or equal to 50 %.

Credit Exposure from Derivatives

Exchange-traded derivative transactions (i.e., futures and options) are regularly settled through a central counterparty, the rules and regulations of which provide for daily margining of all current and future credit risk positions emerging out of such transactions. To the extent possible, we also use central counterparty clearing services for OTC derivative transactions ('OTC clearing"); we thereby benefit from the credit risk mitigation achieved through the central counterparty's settlement system.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("DFA") introduced mandatory OTC clearing for certain standardized OTC derivative transactions in 2013 and margin requirements for un-cleared OTC derivatives transactions are expected to be introduced in late 2014 or early 2015. The European Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories ("EMIR") will introduce mandatory clearing for certain standardized OTC derivatives transactions, expected to start in the second half of 2014 and margin requirements for un-cleared OTC derivative transactions, which will be phased in from December 2015.

The notional amount of OTC derivatives settled through central counterparties amounted to € 12.5 trillion as of December 31, 2013, and to € 10.0 trillion as of December 31, 2012.

Notional amounts and gross market values of derivative transactions

Dec 31, 2013	Notional amount maturity distribution						
in € m.	Within 1 year	> 1 and ≤ 5 years	After 5 years	Total	Positive market value	Negative market value	Net market value
Interest rate related:							
OTC	13,773,939	16,401,710	10,438,348	40,613,997	333,660	311,538	22,122
Exchange-traded	2,770,393	1,568,462	8,838	4,347,694	387	383	4
Total Interest rate related	16,544,331	17,970,173	10,447,186	44,961,690	334,047	311,921	22,126
Currency related:							
OTC	4,000,994	1,433,173	628,773	6,062,940	96,805	95,553	1,252
Exchange-traded	27,390	350	0	27,739	42	61	(18)
Total Currency related	4,028,383	1,433,523	628,773	6,090,679	96,848	95,614	1,234
Equity/index related:							
OTC	300,884	237,554	69,688	608,126	26,462	31,007	(4,545)
Exchange-traded	443,280	69,573	3,009	515,862	8,435	5,880	2,555
Total Equity/index related	744,164	307,127	72,697	1,123,988	34,897	36,887	(1,990)
Credit derivatives	363,890	1,599,773	148,388	2,112,051	33,461	32,453	1,009
Commodity related:							
OTC	39,179	48,227	5,016	92,422	5,615	6,189	(575)
Exchange-traded	149,053	73,469	1,067	223,589	1,993	1,732	261
Total Commodity related	188,233	121,696	6,083	316,012	7,607	7,921	(314)
Other:							
OTC	24,935	12,571	35	37,541	1,727	2,208	(481)
Exchange-traded	8,896	1,226	0	10,122	14	43	(29)
Total Other	33,831	13,797	35	47,663	1,741	2,251	(509)
Total OTC business	18,503,821	19,733,008	11,290,248	49,527,077	497,730	478,948	18,782
Total exchange-traded business	3,399,012	1,713,080	12,914	5,125,006	10,871	8,099	2,773
Total	21,902,833	21,446,088	11,303,162	54,652,083	508,602	487,047	21,555
Positive market values after netting and cash collateral received					50,504		

Dec 31, 2012	Notional amount maturity distribution						
in € m.	Within 1 year	> 1 and ≤ 5 years	After 5 years	Total	Positive market value	Negative market value	Net market value
Interest rate related:							
OTC	15,419,788	15,366,636	10,478,308	41,264,732	584,620	554,944	29,676
Exchange-traded	2,899,159	1,169,563	4,114	4,072,836	153	144	9
Total Interest rate related	18,318,947	16,536,199	10,482,422	45,337,568	584,773	555,088	29,685
Currency related:							
OTC	4,290,214	1,188,952	428,949	5,908,115	94,639	101,738	(7,099)
Exchange-traded	19,381	470	0	19,851	8	7	1
Total Currency related	4,309,595	1,189,422	428,949	5,927,966	94,647	101,745	(7,098)
Equity/index related:							
OTC	329,531	261,697	79,088	670,316	22,415	29,027	(6,612)
Exchange-traded	417,334	114,654	3,653	535,641	7,476	6,201	1,275
Total Equity/index related	746,865	376,351	82,741	1,205,957	29,891	35,228	(5,337)
Credit derivatives	499,717	1,914,989	207,623	2,622,329	49,733	46,648	3,085
Commodity related:							
OTC	45,284	56,194	5,417	106,895	10,121	10,644	(523)
Exchange-traded	194,470	107,099	1,659	303,228	4,617	4,173	444
Total Commodity related	239,754	163,293	7,076	410,123	14,738	14,817	(79)
Other:							
OTC	62,890	23,991	399	87,280	2,887	2,818	69
Exchange-traded	12,533	1,278	5	13,816	18	36	(18)
Total Other	75,423	25,269	404	101,096	2,905	2,854	51
Total OTC business	20,647,424	18,812,459	11,199,784	50,659,667	764,415	745,819	18,596
Total exchange-traded business	3,542,877	1,393,064	9,431	4,945,372	12,272	10,561	1,711
Total	24,190,301	20,205,523	11,209,215	55,605,039	776,687	756,380	20,307
Positive market values after netting and cash collateral received					70,054		

The following two tables present specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures.

Positive market values or replacement costs of derivative transactions (unaudited)

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
in € m.[1]	Positive market values before netting and collateral agreements	Netting agreements	Eligible collateral[2]	Positive market values after netting and collateral agreements	Positive market values before netting and collateral agreements	Netting agreements	Eligible collateral[2]	Positive market values after netting and collateral agreements
Interest rate related	327,761	269,903	41,253	16,604	578,128	490,905	61,838	25,384
Currency related	99,782	79,101	11,203	9,478	93,797	71,525	8,091	14,181
Equity/index related	34,566	23,542	2,590	8,434	29,621	19,209	2,061	8,352
Credit derivatives	33,216	27,712	1,896	3,609	49,285	39,677	2,459	7,149
Commodity related	7,536	4,954	657	1,925	14,701	8,231	649	5,821
Other	1,728	1,402	168	158	2,783	2,244	392	147
Total	**504,590**	**406,616**	**57,767**	**40,207**	768,315	631,791	75,490	61,034

[1] Excludes for derivatives reported as other assets for December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, respectively, € 4.0 billion (€ 8.4 billion) positive market values before netting and collateral or € 493 million (€ 791 million) positive market values after netting and collateral.
[2] Includes € 47.5 billion cash collateral and € 10.3 billion non-cash collateral as of December 31, 2013, and € 66.5 billion cash collateral and € 9 billion non-cash collateral as of December 31, 2012.

The above table shows the positive market values after netting and collateral, which represent only 7.8 % of the total IFRS positive market values. Apart from master netting agreements, we have entered into various types of collateral agreements (such as "CSAs" to master agreements), with the vast majority being bilateral.

Nominal volumes of credit derivative exposure (unaudited)

					Dec 31, 2013
	Used for own credit portfolio		Acting as intermediary		
in € m.	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold	Total[1]
Credit default swaps – single name	17,102	2,033	592,523	584,072	1,195,730
Credit default swaps – multi name	25,086	15,715	435,078	429,333	905,213
Total return swaps	34	843	6,282	3,950	11,108
Total notional amount of credit derivatives	**42,222**	**18,590**	**1,033,883**	**1,017,356**	**2,112,051**

[1] Includes credit default swaps on indices and nth-to-default credit default swaps.

					Dec 31, 2012
	Used for own credit portfolio		Acting as intermediary		
in € m.	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold	Total[1]
Credit default swaps – single name	38,885	650	779,669	758,427	1,577,631
Credit default swaps – multi name	9,209	168	512,299	509,832	1,031,508
Total return swaps	919	1,759	6,388	4,124	13,190
Total notional amount of credit derivatives	**49,013**	**2,577**	**1,298,356**	**1,272,383**	**2,622,329**

[1] Includes credit default swaps on indices and nth-to-default credit default swaps.

The tables split the exposure into the part held in the regulatory banking book, which is shown under the heading "used for own credit portfolio" and the part held in the regulatory trading book, referred to as "acting as intermediary". The decrease in credit derivatives is primarily related to trade compression, de-risking activities and reduced volumes in the credit derivatives market.

As the replacement values of derivatives portfolios fluctuate with movements in market rates and with changes in the transactions in the portfolios, we also estimate the potential future replacement costs of the portfolios over their lifetimes or, in case of collateralized portfolios, over appropriate unwind periods. We measure the potential future exposure against separate limits. We supplement the potential future exposure analysis with stress tests to estimate the immediate impact of extreme market events on our exposures (such as event risk in our Emerging Markets portfolio).

The potential future exposure measure which we use is generally given by a time profile of simulated positive market values of each counterparty's derivatives portfolio, for which netting and collateralization are considered. For limit monitoring we employ the 95th quantile of the resulting distribution of market values, internally referred to as potential future exposure ("PFE"). The average exposure profiles generated by the same calculation process are used to derive the so-called average expected exposure ("AEE") measure, which we use to reflect expected future replacement costs within our credit risk economic capital, and the expected positive exposure ("EPE") measure driving our regulatory capital requirements. While AEE and EPE are generally calculated with respect to a time horizon of one year, the PFE is measured over the entire lifetime of a transaction or netting set for uncollateralized portfolios and over an appropriate unwind period for collateralized portfolios, respectively. We also employ the aforementioned calculation process to derive stressed exposure results for input into our credit portfolio stress testing.

The PFE profile of each counterparty is compared daily to a PFE limit profile set by the responsible credit officer. PFE limits are integral part of the overall counterparty credit exposure management in line with other limit types. Breaches of PFE limits at any one profile time point are highlighted for action within our credit risk management process. The EPE is directly used in the customer level calculation of the IRBA regulatory capital under the so-called internal model method ("IMM"), whereas AEE feeds as a loan equivalent into the Group's credit portfolio model where it is combined with all other exposure to a counterparty within the respective simulation and allocation process (see Chapter "Monitoring Credit Risk").

Equity Exposure

The table below presents the carrying values of our equity investments according to IFRS definition split by trading and nontrading for the respective reporting dates. We manage our respective positions within our market risk and other appropriate risk frameworks.

Composition of our Equity Exposure

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Trading Equities	61,393	68,496
Nontrading Equities[1]	5,614	5,973
Total Equity Exposure	**67,008**	74,470

[1] Includes equity investment funds amounting to € 695 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 1.1 billion as of December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013, our Trading Equities is comprised of € 57.7 billion from CB&S activities, € 3.6 billion from DeAWM business and € 22 million from NCOU. Overall Trading Equities declined by € 7.1 billion year on year driven by decreased exposure in DeAWM (down € 3.7 billion), reductions in CB&S (down € 3.1 billion) and reduced NCOU positions (down € 0.3 billion).

For details about our Nontrading Equities exposure see the respective section "Equity Investments Held" in our nontrading market risk section.

Asset Quality

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

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

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Total	Corporate loans	Consumer loans	Total
Loans neither past due, nor renegotiated or impaired	190,059	175,860	365,920	213,686	171,232	384,918
Past due loans, neither renegotiated nor impaired	1,271	4,165	5,436	1,562	4,366	5,928
Loans renegotiated, but not impaired	373	299	672	688	200	888
Impaired loans	5,922	4,221	10,143	6,129	4,206	10,335
Total	**197,625**	**184,545**	**382,171**	222,065	180,004	402,069

Past Due Loans

Loans are considered to be past due if contractually agreed payments of principal and/or interest remain unpaid by the borrower, except if those loans are acquired through consolidation. The latter are considered to be past due if payments of principal and/or interest, which were expected at a certain payment date at the time of the initial consolidation of the loans, are unpaid by the borrower.

Non-impaired past due loans at amortized cost by past due status

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Loans less than 30 days past due	3,216	3,898
Loans 30 or more but less than 60 days past due	856	967
Loans 60 or more but less than 90 days past due	362	394
Loans 90 days or more past due	1,077	716
Total	**5,510**	5,975

Non-impaired past due loans at amortized cost by industry

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Banks and insurance	32	3
Fund management activities	4	3
Manufacturing	129	473
Wholesale and retail trade	196	187
Households	3,624	3,781
Commercial real estate activities	892	888
Public sector	6	19
Other	629	621
Total	**5,510**	5,975

Non-impaired past due loans at amortized cost by region

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Germany	2,901	3,238
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	2,074	2,141
Eastern Europe	110	148
North America	345	397
Central and South America	0	4
Asia/Pacific	74	45
Africa	7	2
Other	0	0
Total	**5,510**	5,975

Our non-impaired past due loans decreased by € 465 million to € 5.5 billion as of December 31, 2013, largely due to a reduction in a number of individually assessed loans in the manufacturing sector in Germany. 58 % of our non-impaired past due loans were less than 30 days past due and 53 % were with counterparties domiciled in Germany, while industry concentration was with households (66 %). The increase of non-impaired loans 90 days or more past due was mainly attributable to loans recorded at Postbank in relation to households as well as commercial real estate activities in Germany and Western Europe (excluding Germany).

Aggregated value of collateral – with the fair values of collateral capped at loan outstandings – held against our non-impaired past due loans

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Financial and other collateral	3,260	3,248
Guarantees received	161	167
Total	**3,421**	3,415

The minor increase of the collateral held for our non-impaired past due loans of € 6 million shows an opposing development to the overall decrease of our non-impaired past due loans.

Renegotiated Loans and Forbearances

For economic or legal reasons we might enter into a forbearance agreement with a borrower who faces financial difficulties in order to ease the contractual obligation for a limited period of time. A case by case approach is applied for our corporate clients considering each transaction and client specific facts and circumstances. For consumer loans we offer forbearances for a limited period of time, in which the total or partial outstanding or future installments are deferred to a later point of time. However, the amount not paid including accrued interest during this period must be re-compensated at a later point of time. Repayment options include distribution over residual tenor, a one-off payment or a tenor extension. Forbearances are restricted and depending on the economic situation of the client, our risk management strategies and the local legislation. In case of a forbearance agreement is entered into, an impairment measurement is conducted as described below, an impairment charge is taken if necessary and the loan is subsequently recorded as impaired. These forbearances are considered as renegotiations and disclosed accordingly.

Loans that have been renegotiated in such a way that, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, we granted a concession to the borrower that we would not otherwise have considered are disclosed as renegotiated loans.

Renegotiated Loans

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012			2013 increase (decrease) from 2012		
in € m.	Renegotiated loans considered nonimpaired	Renegotiated loans considered impaired	Total renegotiated loans	Renegotiated loans considered nonimpaired	Renegotiated loans considered impaired	Total renegotiated loans	Renegotiated loans considered nonimpaired	Renegotiated loans considered impaired	Total renegotiated loans
German	275	564	839	210	309	519	65	255	320
Non-German	397	1,127	1,524	678	1,317	1,995	(281)	(190)	(471)
Total renegotiation loans	**672**	**1,691**	**2,363**	888	1,626	2,514	(216)	65	(151)

The reduction in nonimpaired renegotiated loans recorded in 2013 was primarily due to one commercial real estate loan in Western Europe (excluding Germany) which was consolidated due to the Group obtaining control over the structured entity borrower during the second quarter of 2013. The renegotiated loans considered impaired increased due to individually assessed German customers in our core business for which a small number of new provisions were required. In 2012, renegotiated loans increased by € 96 million or 4 %.

In 2013 our renegotiated loans included € 114 million of loans reclassified to loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39. This position decreased by € 143 million compared with prior year end, mainly attributable to one commercial real estate position in Western Europe (excluding Germany) which was partially written down and subsequently consolidated due to the Group obtaining control over the structured entity borrower during the second quarter of 2013.

Impaired Loans

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

— there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and up to the balance sheet date (a "loss event"),

— the loss event had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets, and
— a reliable estimate of the loss amount can be made.

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

For further details with regard to impaired loans please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates".

Impairment Loss and Allowance for Loan Losses

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

While we assess the impairment for our corporate credit exposures individually, we assess the impairment of our smaller-balance standardized homogeneous loans collectively.

Our collectively assessed allowance for non-impaired loans reflects allowances to cover for incurred losses that have neither been individually identified nor provided for as part of the impairment assessment of smaller-balance homogeneous loans.

For further details regarding our accounting policies regarding impairment loss and allowance for credit losses please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates".

Impaired loans, allowance for loan losses and coverage ratios by business division

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012[1]			2013 increase (decrease) from 2012	
in € m.	Impaired loans	Loan loss allowance	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %	Impaired loans	Loan loss allowance	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %	Impaired loans	Impaired loan coverage ratio in ppt
Corporate Banking & Securities	818	344	42	495	277	56	323	(14)
Global Transaction Banking	1,662	1,078	65	1,524	904	59	138	6
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	69	39	56	138	33	24	(69)	32
Private & Business Clients	4,121	2,519	61	4,188	2,071	49	(67)	12
Non-Core Operations Unit	3,473	1,609	46	3,990	1,407	35	(517)	11
Thereof: assets reclassified to loans and receivables according to IAS 39	1,007	479	48	1,499	488	33	(492)	15
Total	**10,143**	**5,589**	**55**	10,335	4,692	**45**	(192)	10

[1] 2012 number in Corporate Banking & Securities and Global Transaction Banking adjusted for structural changes in 2013.

Impaired loans, allowance for loan losses and coverage ratios by industry

Dec 31, 2013

	Impaired Loans			Loan loss allowance				
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed allowance	Collectively assessed allowance for impaired loans	Collectively assessed allowance for non-impaired loans	Total	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %
Banks and insurance	45	0	45	3	2	15	20	45
Fund management activities	92	1	93	1	0	3	5	5
Manufacturing	589	222	811	519	111	54	683	84
Wholesale and retail trade	441	220	661	225	107	36	369	56
Households	477	3,194	3,671	298	1,889	113	2,301	63
Commercial real estate activities	2,388	295	2,683	931	26	38	995	37
Public sector	39	0	39	18	0	1	20	51
Other	1,849	289	2,139	861	188	147	1,196	56
Total	5,922	4,221	10,143	2,857	2,324	407	5,589	55

Dec 31, 2012

	Impaired Loans			Loan loss allowance				
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed allowance	Collectively assessed allowance for impaired loans	Collectively assessed allowance for non-impaired loans	Total	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %
Banks and insurance	53	0	53	20	0	15	35	67
Fund management activities	127	1	128	1	0	44	45	35
Manufacturing	720	206	926	455	87	63	605	65
Wholesale and retail trade	355	199	554	207	95	34	336	61
Households	562	3,145	3,707	216	1,623	124	1,963	53
Commercial real estate activities	3,087	271	3,358	665	23	19	707	21
Public sector	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Other	1,225	384	1,609	702	157	140	999	62
Total	6,129	4,206	10,335	2,266	1,985	441	4,692	45

Impaired loans, allowance for loan losses and coverage ratios by region

Dec 31, 2013

	Impaired Loans			Loan loss allowance				
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed allowance	Collectively assessed allowance for impaired loans	Collectively assessed allowance for non-impaired loans	Total	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %
Germany	1,586	1,675	3,261	864	964	149	1,977	61
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	3,469	2,363	5,832	1,624	1,232	158	3,015	51
Eastern Europe	77	175	252	35	128	9	171	68
North America	588	1	590	253	0	41	294	50
Central and South America	32	0	32	27	0	4	32	99
Asia/Pacific	170	4	175	54	1	38	92	53
Africa	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	337
Other	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Total	5,922	4,221	10,143	2,857	2,324	407	5,589	55

	Dec 31, 2012							
	Impaired Loans			Loan loss allowance				
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed allowance	Collectively assessed allowance for impaired loans	Collectively assessed allowance for non-impaired loans	Total	Impaired loan coverage ratio in %
Germany	1,822	1,793	3,615	783	817	126	1,725	48
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	3,276	2,200	5,476	1,116	1,012	180	2,308	42
Eastern Europe	137	207	344	53	156	11	220	64
North America	624	2	626	232	0	84	316	50
Central and South America	41	0	41	31	0	5	36	89
Asia/Pacific	229	4	233	51	0	28	79	34
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
Total	**6,129**	**4,206**	**10,335**	**2,266**	**1,985**	**441**	**4,692**	**45**

Development of Impaired Loans

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Balance, beginning of year	**6,129**	**4,206**	**10,335**	6,262	3,808	10,070
Classified as impaired during the year[1]	4,553	2,939	7,492	2,860	1,912	4,772
Transferred to not impaired during the year[1]	(2,618)	(2,134)	(4,752)	(1,932)	(930)	(2,862)
Charge-offs	(730)	(485)	(1,215)	(798)	(483)	(1,281)
Disposals of impaired loans	(744)	(293)	(1,037)	(249)	(122)	(371)
Exchange rate and other movements	(669)	(12)	(680)[2]	(14)	21	7
Balance, end of year	**5,922**	**4,221**	**10,143**	6,129	4,206	10,335

[1] Include repayments.
[2] Include consolidated items because the Group obtained control over the structured entity borrowers by total € 598 million.

In 2013 our impaired loans decreased by € 192 million or 1.9 % to € 10.1 billion as a result of charge-offs of € 1.2 billion as well as exchange rate movements of € 82 million largely offset by a net increase in impaired loans of € 1.1 billion. The overall decrease mainly resulted from a € 207 million reduction in individually assessed impaired loans being partially offset by € 15 million increase in collectively assessed impaired loans. The reduction in individually assessed impaired loans included several large transactions from loans to commercial real estate counterparties in Western Europe (excluding Germany) recorded in our NCOU which were partially written down and subsequently consolidated due to the Group obtaining control over the structured entity borrower during the second and third quarters of 2013. New impairments in wholesale and retail trade as well as one single client item attributable to the commercial real estate sector in Western Europe (excluding Germany) partially offset the aforementioned reduction. The increase of our collectively assessed impaired loans was driven by households in Western Europe (excluding Germany) mainly in Italy and Spain, which was partially offset by households in Germany reflecting the favorable credit environment.

The impaired loan coverage ratio (defined as total on-balance sheet allowances for all loans individually impaired or collectively assessed divided by IFRS impaired loans (excluding collateral)) increased from 45 % as of year-end 2012 to 55 % which is mainly attributable to Postbank as well as to the aforementioned commercial real estate cases with low coverage ratio recorded in our NCOU. At change of control in 2010, all loans classified as impaired by Postbank were classified as performing by Deutsche Bank and also initially recorded at fair value. Increases in provisions after change of control resulted in an impairment of the full loan from a Deutsche Bank consolidated perspective, but with an allowance being built for only the incremental provision, resulting in a lower coverage ratio. Due to subsequent improvements in credit quality of these assets this effect continued to reverse partially.

Our impaired loans included € 1.0 billion of loans reclassified to loans and receivables in accordance with IAS 39. This position decreased by € 492 million, which is mainly attributable to a number of commercial real estate loans to counterparties in Western Europe (excluding Germany) as well as one case in Asia/Pacific which was partially written down and sold.

Impaired loans, provision for loan losses and recoveries by Industry

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013 Total impaired loans	12 months ending Provision for loan losses before recoveries	Dec 31, 2013 Recoveries	Dec 31, 2012 Total impaired loans	12 months ending Provision for loan losses before recoveries	Dec 31, 2012 Recoveries
Banks and insurances	45	40	0	53	17	1
Fund management activities	93	(41)	0	128	(20)	1
Manufacturing	811	40	15	926	110	18
Wholesale and retail trade	661	105	4	554	81	7
Households	3,671	822	120	3,707	742	138
Commercial real estate activities	2,683	732	2	3,358	357	3
Public sector	39	19	0	0	1	0
Other	2,139	505	21	1,609	633	27
Total	**10,143**	**2,222**	**162**	10,335	1,922	195

Our existing commitments to lend additional funds to debtors with impaired loans amounted to € 168 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 145 million as of December 31, 2012.

Collateral held against impaired loans, with fair values capped at transactional outstandings

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Financial and other collateral	3,411	4,253
Guarantees received	763	401
Total collateral held for impaired loans	**4,174**	**4,654**

Our total collateral held for impaired loans as of December 31, 2013 decreased by € 480 million compared to prior year. The reduction is predominantly caused by collateral allocated to Postbank. The coverage ratio including collateral (defined as total on-balance sheet allowances for all loans individually impaired or collectively assessed plus collateral held against impaired loans, with fair values capped at transactional outstandings, divided by IFRS impaired loans) increased to 96 % as of December 31, 2013 compared to 90 % as of December 31, 2012 and was driven by the same factor as the impaired loan coverage ratio which is attributable to Postbank.

Collateral Obtained

We obtain collateral on the balance sheet by taking possession of collateral held as security or by calling upon other credit enhancements. Collateral obtained is made available for sale in an orderly fashion or through public auctions, with the proceeds used to repay or reduce outstanding indebtedness. Generally we do not occupy obtained properties for our business use.

Collateral obtained during the reporting periods

in € m.	2013	2012
Commercial real estate	10	30
Residential real estate	48	62
Other	0	0
Total collateral obtained during the reporting period	**58**	92

The commercial and residential real estate collateral obtained in 2013 refers predominantly to our U.S. and Spain exposures.

The commercial real estate collateral obtained, as shown in the table above, excludes collateral recorded as a result of consolidation of SPVs which hold commercial real estate assets due to the Group obtaining control

over the structured entity borrower during the second and third quarters of 2013. The year-end amount in relation to collateral obtained for these were € 1.4 billion for December 31, 2013 compared to € 0 million as of December 31, 2012.

The residential real estate collateral obtained, as shown in the table above, excludes collateral recorded as a result of consolidating securitization trusts under IFRS 10. The year-end amounts in relation to collateral obtained for these trusts were € 4 million for December 31, 2013 and € 10 million for December 31, 2012.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Development of allowance for credit losses

							2013
	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Total
Balance, beginning of year	**2,266**	**2,426**	**4,692**	**118**	**97**	**215**	**4,907**
Provision for credit losses	1,377	683	2,060	(15)	21	5	2,065
thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	(19)	(2)	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
Net charge-offs:	(701)	(352)	(1,053)	0	0	0	(1,053)
Charge-offs	(730)	(485)	(1,215)	0	0	0	(1,215)
Recoveries	30	132	162	0	0	0	162
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes/other	(85)	(25)	(110)	0	(3)	(4)	(114)
Balance, end of year	**2,857**	**2,732**	**5,589**	**102**	**114**	**216**	**5,805**
Changes compared to prior year							
Provision for credit losses							
absolute	262	70	332	(8)	20	12	344
relative	24 %	11 %	19 %	119 %	N/M	(177 %)	20 %
Net charge-offs							
absolute	61	(28)	33	0	0	0	33
relative	(8 %)	9 %	(3 %)	0 %	0 %	0 %	(3 %)
Balance, end of year							
absolute	591	306	897	(16)	17	1	898
relative	26 %	13 %	19 %	(13 %)	18 %	1 %	18 %

N/M – Not meaningful

Our allowance for credit losses was € 5.8 billion as at December 31, 2013, thereof 96 % or € 5.6 billion related to our loan portfolio and 4 % or € 216 million to off-balance sheet positions (predominantly loan commitments and guarantees). The allowance for loan losses is attributable 51 % to individually assessed and 49 % to collectively assessed loan losses. The net increase in our allowance for loan losses of € 897 million compared with prior year end results from additions of € 2.1 billion partly offset by € 1.1 billion of net charge-offs and € 110 million other changes, such as accretion of interest on impaired loans and foreign exchange effects. Our allowance for off-balance sheet positions slightly increased net by € 1 million compared with prior year end due to additional provisions of € 5 million driven by our collectively assessed portfolio partly offset by € 4 million other changes.

Provision for credit losses recorded in 2013 increased by € 344 million or 20 % to € 2.1 billion compared with 2012. Our overall loan loss provisions increased by € 332 million or 19 % in 2013 compared with 2012. This increase was driven by our individually assessed loan portfolio, where provisioning increased by € 262 million along with an increase of € 70 million in our collectively assessed portfolio. The increase of provisions in our individually assessed loan portfolio is a result of a single client credit event recorded in GTB, increased provisioning for shipping exposure recorded in CB&S and higher charges in NCOU driven by single client items amongst others related to the European commercial real estate sector. The increase in our collectively assessed loan portfolio was driven by NCOU. This increase was partly offset by reductions in our Core business mainly reflecting an improved credit environment in the German retail market compared to prior year. Our

overall provisions for off-balance sheet positions increased by € 12 million compared with previous year driven by GTB as a result of increased collectively assessed allowances amongst other driven by volume increase.

Net charge-offs slightly decreased by € 33 million or 3 % in 2013 driven by a reduction of € 61 million in our individually assessed loan portfolio and partly offset by an increase of € 28 million in our collectively assessed loan portfolio.

Our allowance for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets amounted to € 479 million as at year end 2013, representing 9 % of our total allowance for loan losses, slightly down from € 489 million (10 % of total allowance for loan losses) at prior year end. The slight reduction in 2013 was a result of reductions due to € 349 million charge-offs and € 35 million other changes overcompensating increases due to an additional provision for loan losses of € 373 million. Compared to prior year, provision for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets decreased by € 43 million in 2013 (to € 373 million from € 415 million) driven by reductions across portfolios apart from commercial real estate. Net charge-offs related to IAS 39 reclassified assets slightly increased by € 18 million to € 349 million in 2013 from € 331 million in 2012 caused by a small number of charge-offs in the commercial real estate sector (subsequent to the partial charge-off, the respective loans have been consolidated due to the Group obtaining control over the structured entity borrower during the second and third quarters of 2013).

							2012
	Allowance for Loan Losses			Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Positions			
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Subtotal	Total
Balance, beginning of year	**2,011**	**2,147**	**4,158**	**127**	**98**	**225**	**4,383**
Provision for credit losses	1,115	613	1,728	(7)	0	(7)	1,721
thereof: (Gains)/Losses from disposal of impaired loans	79	(55)	24	0	0	0	24
Net charge-offs:	(762)	(324)	(1,086)	0	0	0	(1,086)
Charge-offs	(798)	(483)	(1,281)	0	0	0	(1,281)
Recoveries	36	158	195	0	0	0	195
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes/other	(98)	(9)	(107)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(111)
Balance, end of year	**2,266**	**2,426**	**4,692**	**118**	**97**	**215**	**4,907**
Changes compared to prior year							
Provision for credit losses							
absolute	208	(312)	(104)	(26)	12	(14)	(118)
relative	23 %	(34 %)	(6 %)	(137 %)	(103 %)	(191 %)	(6 %)
Net charge-offs							
absolute	(249)	61	(189)	0	0	0	(189)
relative	49 %	(16 %)	21 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	21 %
Balance, end of year							
absolute	255	275	531	(9)	(1)	(10)	520
relative	13 %	13 %	13 %	(7 %)	(1 %)	(4 %)	12 %

Our allowance for credit losses was € 4.9 billion as of December 31, 2012, thereof 96 % or € 4.7 billion related to our loan portfolio and 4 % or € 215 million to off-balance sheet positions (predominantly loan commitments and guarantees). Our allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2012 was € 4.7 billion, 52 % of which is related to collectively assessed and 48 % to individually assessed loan losses. The increase in our allowance for loan losses of € 531 million mainly related to € 1.7 billion of additional loan loss provisions partly offset by € 1.1 billion of charge-offs. Our allowance for off-balance sheet positions decreased by € 10 million or 4 % compared with the prior year due to releases of previously established allowances overcompensating new provisions in our portfolio for individually assessed off-balance sheet positions.

Provisions for credit losses recorded in 2012 decreased by € 118 million to € 1.7 billion compared with 2011. The overall loan loss provisions decreased by € 104 million or 6 % in 2012 compared with 2011. This decrease was driven by our collectively assessed loan portfolio, where we saw a reduction of € 312 million or 34 % driv-

en by lower levels of provisioning for non-impaired loans within our NCOU along with lower provisioning in our homogenous Postbank portfolio primarily driven by improvements in the portfolio quality. Further credit was recorded in interest income representing increases in the credit quality of Postbank loans recorded at fair value on initial consolidation in the group accounts.

The increase in provisions for our individually assessed loans of € 208 million or 23 % is related to assets which had been reclassified in accordance with IAS 39 in North America and United Kingdom now held in the NCOU. Provisions for off-balance sheet positions decreased by € 14 million or 191 % driven by our portfolio for individually assessed off-balance sheet positions, where releases of previously established allowances over-compensated new provisions in 2012.

Net charge-offs increased by € 189 million or 21 % in 2012. Net charge-offs for our individually assessed loans were up € 249 million mainly related to assets which had been reclassified in accordance with IAS 39.

Our allowance for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets amounted to € 489 million as at year end 2012, representing 10 % of our total allowance for loan losses, up from € 444 million (11 % of total allowance for loan losses) at prior year end. The increase in 2012 was a result of € 415 million provision for loan losses partly offset by € 331 million charge-offs and € 38 million other changes. Provision for loan losses for IAS 39 reclassified assets recorded in 2012 increased significantly by € 227 million compared to prior year (to € 415 million from € 188 million) driven by, amongst others, higher charges in the real estate sector as well as additional provisions related to our de-risking activities. Net charge-offs related to IAS 39 reclassified assets increased by € 107 million to € 331 million in 2013 from € 224 million in 2012 caused by charge-offs related to disposals.

Derivatives – Credit Valuation Adjustment

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.

We recorded € 209 million in CVAs against our aggregate monoline exposures as of December 31, 2013, down compared with € 737 million as of December 31, 2012. For more details about CVAs for monoline counterparties, please refer to section "Financial position – Exposure to Monoline Insurers".

Treatment of Default Situations under Derivatives

Unlike standard loan assets, we generally have more options to manage the credit risk in our OTC derivatives when movement in the current replacement costs of the transactions and the behavior of our counterparty indicate that there is the risk that upcoming payment obligations under the transactions might not be honored. In these situations, we are frequently able under prevailing contracts to obtain additional collateral or terminate the transactions or the related master agreement at short notice.

The master agreements executed with our clients usually provide for a broad set of standard or bespoke termination rights, which allow us to respond swiftly to a counterparty's default or to other circumstances which indicate a high probability of failure. When our decision to terminate derivative transactions or the related master agreement results in a residual net obligation owed by the counterparty, we restructure the obligation into a non-derivative claim and manage it through our regular work-out process. As a consequence, for accounting purposes we typically do not show any nonperforming derivatives.

Wrong way risk occurs when exposure to a counterparty is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. In compliance with Section 224 (8) and (9) SolvV we, excluding Postbank, had established a monthly process to monitor specific wrong way risk, whereby transactions subject to wrong way risk are automatically selected and presented for comment to the responsible credit officer. In addition, we, excluding Postbank, utilized our established process for calibrating our own alpha factor (as defined in Section 223 (7) SolvV)

to estimate the overall wrong-way risk in our derivatives and securities financing transaction portfolio. Postbank derivative counterparty risk is immaterial to the Group and collateral held is typically in the form of cash.

Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment

The following section on Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment, ending on page 136, presents specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures. As such this section is labeled unaudited. Quantitative information presented follows the regulatory scope of consolidation.

General Considerations for the Regulatory Assessment of Counterparty Risk

Generally we applied the advanced IRBA for the majority of our advanced IRBA eligible credit portfolios to calculate the regulatory capital requirements according to the SolvV, based on respective approvals received from BaFin.

The BaFin approvals obtained as a result of the advanced IRBA audit processes for our counterparty credit exposures excluding Postbank allow the usage of 68 internally developed rating systems for regulatory capital calculation purposes out of which 37 rating systems were authorized in December 2007 and a further 31 followed through year end 2013. The BaFin approvals obtained during 2013 constitute five additional rating systems within the exposure class "retail". Overall they cover all of our material exposures, excluding Postbank, in the advanced IRBA eligible exposure classes "central governments", "institutions", "corporates", and "retail".

At Postbank the retail portfolio is also assigned to the advanced IRBA based on respective BaFin approvals Postbank received and the fact that we have an advanced IRBA status. Moreover, during 2013 Postbank obtained BaFin approvals for three rating systems to start applying the advanced IRBA within the exposure classes "institutions" and "corporates" subsequent to respective audit processes. In this regard BaFin also granted approvals for two advanced IRBA and one foundation IRBA rating systems to PB Capital Corporation, which is now a direct subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, to also start applying the advanced IRBA within its exposure class "corporates" and to use the foundation IRBA within its exposure class "central governments". For a significant portion of Postbank's remaining IRBA eligible credit portfolios we apply the foundation IRBA based on respective BaFin approvals Postbank received in recent years.

In summary the approvals Postbank, excluding PB Capital Corporation, obtained from the BaFin as a result of its IRBA audit processes for the counterparty credit exposures allow the usage of 13 internally developed rating systems for regulatory capital calculation purposes under the IRBA of which eight rating systems were authorized in December 2006 and a further 5 followed through year end 2013. Overall they cover Postbank's material exposures in the advanced IRBA eligible exposure class "retail" as well as Postbank's material exposures in the advanced and foundation IRBA eligible exposure classes "central governments", "institutions" and "corporates". Additionally, PB Capital Corporation's material exposures are covered by three internally developed rating systems for regulatory capital calculation purposes under the IRBA which were authorized in 2013.

Details of the advanced IRBA and the advanced IRBA exposures are provided in Sections "Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach" and "Advanced IRBA Exposure". The foundation IRBA and the foundation IRBA exposures are discussed in Sections "Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach" and "Foundation IRBA Exposure".

At Group level excluding Postbank we assign a few remaining advanced IRBA eligible portfolios of small size temporarily to the standardized approach. With regard to these, an implementation plan and approval schedule have been set up and agreed with the competent authorities, the BaFin and the Bundesbank. A portion of Postbank's IRBA eligible portfolios is also still temporarily assigned to the standardized approach. During 2013 the implementation plans for the Group excluding Postbank and for Postbank have been combined to an over-

all Group level implementation plan with a combined approval schedule set up and agreed with the BaFin and the Bundesbank.

Exposures which we do not treat under the advanced or the foundation IRBA are discussed in the Sections "Other IRBA Exposure" and "Standardized Approach", respectively.

Our advanced IRBA coverage ratio, excluding Postbank, exceeded, with 97 % by exposure value ("EAD") as well as with 93 % by RWA as of December 31, 2013, the German regulatory requirement, remaining unchanged from the levels at December 31, 2012, using applicable measures according to Section 67 SolvV. These ratios excluded the exposures permanently assigned to the standardized approach (according to Section 70 SolvV), 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. Subsequent to the combination of the implementation plans for the Group excluding Postbank and Postbank during 2013 the overall Group-wide advanced IRBA coverage ratios have also been established. They were measured according to Section 67 SolvV and were well above the regulatory defined initial thresholds during 2013.

EAD and RWA according to the model approaches applied to our credit risk portfolios

											Dec 31, 2013
	Advanced IRBA		Foundation IRBA		Other IRBA		Standardized Approach		Total		
in € m.	EAD	RWA	EAD	RWA	EAD	RWA	EAD	RWA	EAD	RWA	Capital Requirements
Central governments	92,354	4,353	8	2	0	0	75,706	213	168,068	4,569	366
Institutions	60,912	9,175	5,592	1,320	0	0	4,976	198	71,481	10,693	855
Corporates	264,751	81,397	7,396	4,880	10,169	6,067	23,248	15,235	305,564	107,578	8,606
Retail exposures secured by realestate property	153,271	22,523	0	0	0	0	5,173	2,275	158,443	24,799	1,984
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	4,537	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,537	621	50
Other retail exposures	33,082	13,990	0	0	0	0	8,593	5,982	41,675	19,972	1,598
Other exposures	0	0	0	0	7,958	10,424	25,287	14,507	33,245	24,931	1,994
Securitizations	49,368	7,834	0	0	0	0	2,175	1,222	51,543	9,057	725
Total	**658,273**	**139,894**	**12,997**	**6,202**	**18,127**	**16,490**	**145,159**	**39,633**	**834,557**	**202,219**	**16,178**
Thereof counterparty credit risk from	122,455	28,265	317	193	414	394	9,571	1,833	132,757	30,684	2,455
Derivatives	75,738	25,900	317	193	414	394	8,630	1,806	85,099	28,292	2,263
Securities financing transactions	46,716	2,365	0	0	0	0	941	27	47,657	2,392	191

The table above provides an overview of the model approaches applied to our credit risk portfolio, including securitization positions. Please note that the following sections on our exposures in the IRBA and standardized approaches exclude securitization exposures as they are presented separately in more detail in the section "Securitization". The line item "Other exposures" contain predominantly collective investment undertakings, equity exposures and non-credit obligations treated under the other IRBA as well as remaining exposures classes for the standardized approach which do not fall under the exposure classes "Central governments", "Institutions", "Corporates" or "Retail".

Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach

The advanced IRBA is the most sophisticated approach available under the regulatory framework for credit risk allowing us to make use of our internal rating methodologies as well as internal estimates of specific other risk parameters. These methods and parameters represent long-used key components of the internal risk measurement and management process supporting the credit approval process, the economic capital and expected loss calculation and the internal monitoring and reporting of credit risk. The relevant parameters include the probability of default ("PD"), the loss given default ("LGD") driving the regulatory risk-weight and the credit conversion factor ("CCF") as part of the regulatory exposure at default ("EAD") estimation. For most of our

internal rating systems more than seven years of historical information is available to assess these parameters. Our internal rating methodologies reflect a point-in-time rather than a through-the-cycle rating.

The probability of default for customers is derived from our internal rating systems. We assign a probability of default to each relevant counterparty credit exposure as a function of a transparent and consistent 26-grid master rating scale for all of our exposure excluding Postbank. The borrower ratings assigned are derived on the grounds of internally developed rating models which specify consistent and distinct customer-relevant criteria and assign a rating grade based on a specific set of criteria as given for a certain customer. The set of criteria is generated from information sets relevant for the respective customer segments like general customer behavior, financial and external data. The methods in use range from statistical scoring models to expert-based models taking into account the relevant available quantitative and qualitative information. Expert-based models are usually applied for counterparts in the exposure classes "Central governments", "Institutions" and "Corporates" with the exception of small- and medium-sized entities. For the latter as well as for the retail segment statistical scoring or hybrid models combining both approaches are commonly used. Quantitative rating methodologies are developed based on applicable statistical modeling techniques, such as logistic regression. In line with Section 118 of SolvV, these models are complemented by human judgment and oversight to review model-based assignments and to ensure that the models are used appropriately. When we assign our internal risk ratings, it allows us to compare them with external risk ratings assigned to our counterparties by the major international rating agencies, where possible, as our internal rating scale has been designed to principally correspond to the external rating scales from rating agencies. For quantitative information regarding our advanced and foundation IRBA exposure based on a rating grade granularity which corresponds to the external Standard & Poors rating equivalents please refer to the section "Advanced IRBA Exposure" and "Foundation IRBA Exposure".

Although different rating methodologies are applied to the various customer segments in order to properly reflect customer-specific characteristics, they all adhere to the same risk management principles. Credit process policies provide guidance on the classification of customers into the various rating systems. For more information regarding the credit process and the respective rating methods used within that process, please refer to Sections "Credit Risk Ratings" and "Rating Governance".

Postbank also assigns a probability of default to each relevant counterparty credit exposure as a function of an internal rating master scale for its portfolios. The ratings assigned are derived on the grounds of internally developed rating models which specify consistent and distinct customer-relevant criteria. These rating models are internally developed statistical scoring or rating models based on internal and external information relating to the borrower and use statistical procedures to evaluate a probability of default. The resulting score or probability of default is then mapped to Postbank's internal rating master scale.

We apply internally estimated LGD factors as part of the advanced IRBA capital requirement calculation as approved by the BaFin. LGD is defined as the likely loss intensity in case of a counterparty default. It provides an estimation of the exposure that cannot be recovered in a default event and therefore captures the severity of a loss. Conceptually, LGD estimates are independent of a customer's probability of default. The LGD models ensure that the main drivers for losses (i.e., different levels and quality of collateralization and customer or product types or seniority of facility) are reflected in specific LGD factors. In our LGD models, except Postbank, we assign collateral type specific LGD parameters to the collateralized exposure (collateral value after application of haircuts). Moreover, the LGD for uncollateralized exposure cannot be below the LGD assigned to collateralized exposure and regulatory floors (10 % for residential mortgage loans) are applied.

As part of the application of the advanced IRBA we apply specific CCFs in order to calculate an EAD value. Conceptually the EAD is defined as the expected amount of the credit exposure to a counterparty at the time of its default. For advanced IRBA calculation purposes we apply the general principles as defined in Section 100 SolvV to determine the EAD of a transaction. In instances, however, where a transaction outside of Postbank involves an unused limit a percentage share of this unused limit is added to the outstanding amount in order to appropriately reflect the expected outstanding amount in case of a counterparty default. This reflects the as-

sumption that for commitments the utilization at the time of default might be higher than the current utilization. When a transaction involves an additional contingent component (i.e., guarantees) a further percentage share (usage factor) is applied as part of the CCF model in order to estimate the amount of guarantees drawn in case of default. Where allowed under the advanced IRBA, the CCFs are internally estimated. The calibrations of such parameters are based on statistical experience as well as internal historical data and consider customer and product type specifics. As part of the approval process, the BaFin assessed our CCF models and stated their appropriateness for use in the process of regulatory capital requirement calculations.

Overall Postbank has similar standards in place to apply the advanced IRBA to its retail portfolios as well as to the advanced IRBA covered institution and corporate portfolios using internally estimated default probabilities, loss rates and conversion factors as the basis for calculating minimum regulatory capital requirements.

For derivative counterparty exposures as well as securities financing transactions ("SFT") we, excluding Postbank, make use of the internal model method ("IMM") in accordance with Section 222 et seq. SolvV. In this respect securities financing transactions encompass repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending and borrowing as well as margin lending transactions (including prime brokerage). The IMM is a more sophisticated approach for calculating EAD for derivatives and SFT, again requiring prior approval from the BaFin before its first application. By applying this approach, we build our EAD calculations on a Monte Carlo simulation of the transactions' future market values. Within this simulation process, interest and FX rates, credit spreads, equity and commodity prices are modeled by stochastic processes and each derivative and securities financing transaction is revalued at each point of a pre-defined time grid by our internally approved valuation routines. As the result of this process, a distribution of future market values for each transaction at each time grid point is generated. From these distributions, by considering the appropriate netting and collateral agreements, we derive the exposure measures potential future exposure ("PFE"), average expected exposure ("AEE") and expected positive exposure ('EPE") mentioned in section "Counterparty Credit Risk from Derivatives". The EPE measure evaluated on regulatory eligible netting sets defines the EAD for derivative counterparty exposures as well as for securities financing transactions within our regulatory capital calculations for the great majority of our derivative and SFT portfolio, while applying an own calibrated alpha factor in its calculation, floored at the minimum level of 1.2. For December 31, 2013, the alpha factor was calibrated to 1.22 slightly above the floor. For the small population of transactions for which a simulation cannot be computed, the EAD used is derived from the current exposure method.

For our derivative counterparty credit risk resulting from Postbank we apply the current exposure method, i.e., we calculate the EAD as the sum of the net positive fair value of the derivative transactions and the regulatory add-ons. As the EAD derivative position resulting from Postbank is less than 1 % in relation to our overall counterparty credit risk position from derivatives we consider Postbank's derivative position to be immaterial.

Default Definition and Model Validation

A prerequisite for the development of rating methodologies and the determination of risk parameters is a proper definition, identification and recording of the default event of a customer. We apply a default definition in accordance with the requirements of Section 125 SolvV as confirmed by the BaFin as part of the IRBA approval process.

As an important element of our risk management framework we regularly validate our rating methodologies and credit risk parameters. Whereas the rating methodology validation focuses on the discriminatory power of the models, the risk parameter validation for PD, LGD and EAD analyzes the predictive power of those parameters when compared against historical default and loss experiences.

According to our standards, and in line with the SolvV-defined minimum requirements, the parameters PD, LGD and EAD are reviewed annually. The validation process for parameters as used by us excluding Postbank is coordinated and supervised by a validation working group composed of members from Finance, Risk Analytics & Living Wills and Credit Risk Management. Risk parameter validations consist of quantitative analyzes of internal historical data and are enriched by qualitative assessments in case data for validation is not statisti-

cally sufficient for deriving reliable validation results. A recalibration of specific parameter settings is triggered based on validation results if required. In addition to annual validations, ad hoc reviews are performed where appropriate as a reaction to quality deterioration at an early stage due to systematic changes of input factors (i.e., changes in payment behavior) or changes in the structure of the portfolio. The reviews conducted in 2013 for advanced IRBA rating systems triggered recalibrations as shown in the table below. 66 new risk parameters are applied due to newly approved rating systems or due to increased granularity in existing risk parameter settings (including Postbank). None of the recalibrations individually nor the impact of all recalibrations in the aggregate materially impacted our regulatory capital requirements.

Analogously at Postbank the results of the estimations of the input parameters PD, CCF and LGD are reviewed annually. Postbank's model validation committee is responsible for supervising the annual validation process of all models. Via a cross committee membership Deutsche Bank senior managers join Postbank committees and vice versa, to ensure a joint governance.

Validation results for risk parameters used in our advanced IRBA

					2013	
	PD		LGD		EAD	
	Count	EAD in %	Count	EAD in %	Count	EAD in %
Appropriate	136	80.8	150	87.3	50	52.2
Overly conservative	8	7.9	6	7.5	21	43.6
Progressive	10	11.3	6	5.1	8	4.2
Total	154	100.0	162	100.0	79	100.0
Thereof already recalibrated and introduced in 2013						
Overly conservative	3	5.2	2	1.0	7	38.6
Progressive	6	6.9	4	5.1	4	3.5
Total	9	12.1	6	6.0	11	42.1

					2012	
	PD		LGD		EAD	
	Count	EAD in %	Count	EAD in %	Count	EAD in %
Appropriate	104	91.4	100	89.8	40	79.5
Overly conservative	6	1.8	18	4.1	29	15.9
Progressive	16	6.8	11	6.1	5	4.6
Total	126	100.0	129	100.0	74	100.0
Thereof already recalibrated and introduced in 2012						
Overly conservative	1	0.1	17	3.5	24	15.3
Progressive	1	0.1	7	2.0	5	4.6
Total	2	0.2	24	5.5	29	19.9

Above table summarizes the outcome of the model validations for risk parameters PD, LGD and EAD used in our advanced IRBA including Postbank. Individual risk parameter settings are classified as appropriate if no recalibration was triggered by the validation and thus the application of the current parameter setting is continued since still sufficiently conservative. A parameter classifies as overly conservative or progressive if the validation triggers a recalibration analysis leading to a potential downward or upward change of the current setting, respectively. The breakdown for PD, LGD and EAD is presented in counts as well as in the relative EAD attached to the respective parameter as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The validations during 2013 largely confirm our parameter settings. Negatively validated PD and LGD parameters with high materiality are caused by three rating systems. For one Postbank rating system contributing around 6 % of EAD (for both PD and LGD) the PD parameter proved to be too progressive and the LGD parameter is overly conservative. Whereas PDs were already increased, it was decided to keep the LGD setting until next validation. For another Postbank rating system contributing around 5 % of EAD (for both PD and LGD), PDs were overly conservative and LGD progressive, both parameters were already amended. For a third DB rating system contributing to around 3.5 % of EAD, the progressive PD parameters will be mitigated

by re-rating of effected exposures which was already started in 2013. One EAD parameter used in DB contributing 35 % of the free limit was overly conservative and was reduced by 3 %-points still keeping a high level of conservatism. All other negatively validated parameters are applied to smaller portfolios.

Out of the 59 risk parameters, where a change was suggested during 2013 by the conducted validation, 26 were already introduced in 2013. Out of the remaining 33 parameter changes 18 are scheduled for implementation in the first quarter 2014. Further investigations showed that one parameter setting could be retained due to changed portfolio composition. The remaining 14 parameter settings are planned to be implemented during 2014. Some of these parameter changes require pending approval from BaFin prior to introduction. Out of the 85 risk parameters where a change was suggested during 2012 by the conducted validation, 55 were already introduced in 2012. The remaining 30 parameter changes were implemented in 2013.

In addition to the above, the comparison of regulatory expected loss ("EL") estimates with actual losses recorded also provides some insight into the predictive power of our parameter estimations and, therefore, EL calculations.

The EL used in this comparison is the forecast credit loss from counterparty defaults of our exposures over a one year period and is computed as the product of PD, LGD and EAD for performing exposures as of December 31 of the preceding year. The actual loss measure is defined by us as new provisions on newly impaired exposures recorded in our financial statements through profit and loss during the respective reported years.

While we believe that this approach provides some insight, the comparison has limitations as the two measures are not directly comparable. In particular, the parameter LGD underlying the EL calculation represents the loss expectation until finalization of the workout period while the actual loss as defined above represents the accounting information recorded for one particular financial year. Furthermore, EL is a measure of expected credit losses for a snapshot of our credit exposure at a certain balance sheet date while the actual loss is recorded for a fluctuating credit portfolio over the course of a financial year, i.e., including losses in relation to new loans entered into during the year.

According to the methodology described above, the following table provides a comparison of EL estimates for loans, commitments and contingent liabilities as of year-end 2012 through 2008, with actual losses recorded for the financial years 2013 till 2009, by regulatory exposure class for advanced IRBA exposures. Postbank is firstly reflected in the comparison of EL estimates as of year end 2010 with actual losses recorded for the financial year 2011.

Comparison of expected loss estimates for loans, commitments and contingent liabilities with actual losses recorded by regulatory exposure class for advanced IRBA exposures

	Dec 31, 2012	2013	Dec 31, 2011	2012	Dec 31, 2010	2011	Dec 31, 2009	2010	Dec 31, 2008	2009
in € m.	Expected loss	Actual loss	Expected loss	Actual loss[1]	Expected loss[2]	Actual loss[2]	Expected loss	Actual loss	Expected loss	Actual loss
Central governments	3	18	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Institutions	10	1	7	14	22	2	16	1	21	16
Corporates	351	717	445	393	449	363	471	358	591	1,665
Retail exposures secured by real estate property	284	223	294	224	222	359	118	101	120	140
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	23	7	23	12	2	30	2	5	2	7
Other retail exposures	404	370	418	385	390	301	301	282	311	315
Total expected loss and actual loss in the advanced IRBA	**1,075**	**1,336**	1,188	1,028	1,088	1,055	910	747	1,047	2,143

[1] The December 31, 2012 actual loss amounts have been restated due to alignment of Postbank's calculation model to the Group's approach.
[2] The 2010 Expected Loss and 2011 Actual Loss figures have been restated to limit disclosure to Postbank's advanced IRBA exposure only.

The actual loss in 2013 exceeded the expected loss by € 261 million or 24 %. This was primarily due to higher than expected level of provisions in our corporate portfolio driven by a large single client credit event in a usually low risk portfolio of GTB as well as one large charge within NCOU. Additionally, actual loss for central governments was higher than expected driven by one single client. Better than expected performance in all retail exposure classes as well as in institutions partly offset the overall excess of actual compared to expected loss.

The actual loss in 2012 was 13 % lower than the expected loss across all exposure classes apart from Institutions, where actual loss was driven by one single client.

The decrease in expected loss as of December 31, 2012 in comparison to December 31, 2011 is mainly resulting from exposure reductions and to less extent by partially lower LGD parameters.

The consolidation of Postbank lead to an increase in the expected loss starting December 31, 2010 and in the actual losses starting 2011.

In 2010 the actual loss was 18 % below the expected loss as the actual loss and was positively influenced by lower provisions taken for assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39.

The decrease of the expected loss for 2010 compared with the expected loss for 2009 reflected the slightly improved economic environment after the financial crisis.

In 2009 actual losses exceeded the expected loss by 104 % driven mainly by material charges taken against a small number of exposures, primarily concentrated in Leveraged Finance, as well as the further deteriorating credit conditions not reflected in the expected losses for our corporate exposures at the beginning of the year.

The following table provides a year-to-year comparison of the actual loss by regulatory exposure class. Postbank is firstly included in the reporting period 2011.

Year-to-year comparison of the actual loss by IRBA exposure class

in € m.	2013	2012[1]	2011	2010	2009
Central governments	18	0	0	0	0
Institutions	1	14	2	1	16
Corporates	717	393	363	358	1,665
Retail exposures secured by real estate property	223	224	359	101	140
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	7	12	30	5	7
Other retail exposures	370	385	301	282	315
Total actual loss by IRBA in the advanced IRBA	**1,336**	1,028	1,055	747	2,143

[1] The December 31, 2012 actual loss amounts have been restated due to alignment of Postbank's calculation model to the Group's approach.

In the current year, the actual loss increased by € 308 million or 30 % compared to prior year numbers primarily driven by our corporate portfolio and to a minor extent exposures to central governments. The increase in our corporate portfolio was caused by a single client credit event in GTB along with higher actual losses for shipping companies recorded in CB&S as well as one large charge in NCOU related to the European Commercial Real Estate sector, while higher actual losses in central governments result from a charge to one single client. These increases were partly offset by slight reductions in our retail portfolios as well as in institutions.

The slight reduction of € 27 million or 3 % actual loss in 2012 compared to 2011 is driven by retail exposures secured by real estate property resulting from the alignment of Postbank's calculation model to the Group's approach.

New provisions established in 2011 were € 308 million higher compared with 2010 primarily due to the first time inclusion of Postbank in full year reporting.

New provisions established in 2010 were lower by € 1.4 billion compared with 2009, reflecting predominately significantly reduced provisions required for assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39. Measures taken on portfolio and country level led to a reduction in the actual loss for our retail exposures in Spain and India, partially offset by increases in the consumer finance business in Poland. The observed decrease in actual loss were partially offset by provisions taken relating to the commercial banking activities acquired from ABN AMRO and Postbank.

Advanced IRBA Exposure

The advanced IRBA requires differentiating a bank's credit portfolio into various regulatory defined exposure classes, namely central governments, institutions, corporates and retail clients. We identify the relevant regulatory exposure class for each exposure by taking into account factors like customer-specific characteristics, the rating system used as well as certain materiality thresholds which are regulatory defined.

The tables below show all of our advanced IRBA exposures distributed on a rating scale and separately for each regulatory IRBA exposure class. The presentation also includes Postbank's retail portfolios as far as assigned to the advanced IRBA as well as its newly to the advanced IRBA assigned exposures within the exposure classes "institutions" and "corporates". The EAD is presented in conjunction with exposures-weighted average PD and LGD, the risk-weighted assets ("RWA") and the average risk weight ("RW") calculated as RWA divided by EAD net. The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives. The effect of double default, as far as applicable outside of Postbank's retail exposures, is considered in the average risk weight. It implies that for a guaranteed exposure a loss only occurs if the primary obligor and the guarantor fail to meet their obligations at the same time.

It should be noted that the EAD gross information for exposures covered by guarantees or credit derivatives is assigned to the exposure class of the original counterparty respectively whereas the EAD net information assigns the exposures to the protection seller. As a consequence the EAD net can be higher than the EAD gross.

The table below also includes our counterparty credit risk position from derivatives and securities financing transactions ("SFT") so far as it has been assigned to the advanced IRBA. For the vast majority of these exposures we make use of the IMM to derive the EAD where the appropriate netting and collateral agreements are already considered resulting in an EAD net of collateral. They also provide a ratio of expected loss by EAD for the non-defaulted exposures. For defaulted exposure, we apply a LGD conception already incorporating potential unexpected losses in the loss rate estimate as required by SolvV §132 (9).

EAD of Advanced IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade (including Postbank)

	iAAA–iAA 0.00–0.04 %	iA 0.04–0.11 %	iBBB 0.11–0.5 %	iBB 0.5–2.27 %	iB 2.27–10.22 %	iCCC 10.22–99.99 %	Default	Total	Dec 31, 2013 Delta Total to previous year
Central Governments									
EAD gross in € m.	74,299	5,162	3,676	1,893	606	126	55	85,815	(9,847)
EAD net in € m.	81,527	6,462	3,504	603	113	90	55	92,354	(10,845)
Average PD in %	0.00	0.08	0.30	1.40	5.31	13.04	100.00	0.11	0.07 ppt
Average LGD in %	48.67	40.71	43.23	13.80	43.35	38.31	34.93	47.65	(0.61)ppt
Average RW in %	0.83	22.37	48.90	32.84	136.69	170.16	25.65	4.71	1.07 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.13	2.19	4.98	N/M	0.02	0.00 ppt
Institutions									
EAD gross in € m.	16,869	27,549	12,297	2,098	1,070	196	294	60,373	(5,995)
EAD net in € m.	17,872	28,258	11,499	1,776	1,019	195	294	60,913	(4,944)
Average PD in %	0.03	0.07	0.32	1.10	4.64	21.66	100.00	0.77	0.13 ppt
Average LGD in %	38.53	26.98	23.23	21.71	12.42	6.27	4.40	29.09	3.39 ppt
Average RW in %	8.46	11.72	25.15	42.61	47.81	34.73	50.16	15.06	1.48 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.23	0.56	1.66	N/M	0.05	0.00 ppt
Corporates									
EAD gross in € m.	63,599	57,266	65,756	50,198	22,020	4,520	10,596	273,955	(20,508)
EAD net in € m.	66,663	57,687	62,670	44,726	18,912	3,859	10,235	264,751	(16,439)
Average PD in %	0.03	0.07	0.25	1.11	4.70	21.56	100.00	4.79	1.18 ppt
Average LGD in %	27.06	34.75	32.13	26.18	20.41	19.12	25.27	29.13	(1.31)ppt
Average RW in %	8.64	18.26	33.75	53.42	70.92	107.07	24.59	30.74	1.71 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.30	1.02	4.26	N/M	0.22	0.01 ppt
Retail Exposures Secured by Real Estate Property									
EAD gross in € m.	1,357	10,556	47,510	65,038	20,654	5,892	2,550	153,558	59,756
EAD net in € m.	1,357	10,556	47,485	64,936	20,576	5,844	2,518	153,271	59,201
Average PD in %	0.04	0.08	0.28	1.12	4.10	20.19	100.00	3.53	(1.84)ppt
Average LGD in %	12.93	13.13	11.07	10.67	9.47	9.97	17.27	10.90	(9.72)ppt
Average RW in %	1.63	3.08	6.04	14.97	29.33	56.69	9.44	14.69	(7.92)ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.39	1.98	N/M	0.19	(0.26)ppt
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	175	998	1,890	1,075	288	83	28	4,537	(72,898)
EAD net in € m.	175	998	1,890	1,075	288	83	28	4,537	(72,784)
Average PD in %	0.04	0.08	0.24	1.04	4.54	19.65	100.00	1.64	(2.21)ppt
Average LGD in %	47.43	46.95	46.81	45.40	48.01	49.99	51.09	46.69	37.22 ppt
Average RW in %	1.34	2.54	6.19	18.73	57.26	130.55	8.55	13.69	0.65 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.48	2.22	9.51	N/M	0.49	0.29 ppt
Other Retail Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	197	1,336	6,877	12,920	6,687	1,934	2,542	32,493	20,790
EAD net in € m.	411	1,537	7,101	13,041	6,666	1,917	2,409	33,081	21,378
Average PD in %	0.03	0.08	0.29	1.16	4.65	19.68	100.00	9.88	1.93 ppt
Average LGD in %	40.35	43.53	41.09	42.25	42.29	40.13	52.36	42.66	(8.76)ppt
Average RW in %	4.54	9.42	22.11	46.39	65.31	90.86	4.68	42.29	2.17 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.49	1.95	7.84	N/M	1.15	(0.17)ppt
Total IRBA Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	156,496	102,867	138,005	133,222	51,325	12,751	16,065	610,731	(28,702)
EAD net in € m.	168,004	105,497	134,148	126,157	47,573	11,987	15,540	608,906	(24,432)
Average PD in %	0.02	0.07	0.27	1.12	4.43	20.52	100.00	3.61	0.52 ppt
Average LGD in %	38.71	31.11	24.88	19.90	18.79	18.17	27.86	28.21	(1.01)ppt
Average RW in %	4.76	14.97	22.60	32.36	51.72	79.38	19.50	21.69	1.10 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.22	0.88	3.72	N/M	0.21	0.00 ppt

N/M – Not meaningful

[1] The relative low risk weights in the column "Default" reflect the fact that capital requirements for defaulted exposures are principally considered as a deduction from regulatory capital equal to the difference in expected loss and allowances.

	iAAA–iAA 0.00–0.04 %	iA 0.04–0.11 %	iBBB 0.11–0.5 %	iBB 0.5–2.27 %	iB 2.27–10.22 %	iCCC 10.22–99.99 %	Default[1]	Total	Dec 31, 2012 Delta Total to previous year
Central Governments									
EAD gross in € m.	85,351	4,948	2,804	1,404	732	423	0	95,662	(14,939)
EAD net in € m.	93,599	6,227	2,533	583	207	50	0	103,199	(15,925)
Average PD in %	0.00	0.08	0.30	1.40	5.67	13.05	100.00	0.04	(0.13)ppt
Average LGD in %	49.24	39.44	42.77	11.04	42.70	48.91	5.00	48.26	0.75 ppt
Average RW in %	0.49	23.16	49.88	25.96	165.01	215.08	62.50	3.65	1.47 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.10	2.46	6.37	N/M	0.01	0.01 ppt
Institutions									
EAD gross in € m.	15,719	31,913	13,132	2,706	2,251	481	166	66,368	(17,969)
EAD net in € m.	16,636	32,136	11,890	2,356	2,191	481	166	65,856	(24,116)
Average PD in %	0.04	0.07	0.25	1.08	3.00	21.77	100.00	0.64	0.31 ppt
Average LGD in %	31.64	27.03	19.44	21.83	4.59	5.51	13.43	25.70	(0.32)ppt
Average RW in %	5.54	11.10	22.18	53.91	16.29	30.79	25.55	13.58	(0.56)ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.26	0.14	1.23	N/M	0.05	3.48 ppt
Corporates									
EAD gross in € m.	76,225	65,701	66,759	50,632	21,795	5,753	7,598	294,463	(41,477)
EAD net in € m.	78,535	64,830	62,096	45,023	18,351	4,993	7,361	281,190	(40,521)
Average PD in %	0.03	0.07	0.24	1.17	4.70	23.56	100.00	3.61	0.12 ppt
Average LGD in %	32.63	34.72	30.90	24.84	22.79	16.78	28.19	30.44	1.09 ppt
Average RW in %	9.50	17.86	31.06	49.72	79.28	92.15	24.14	29.04	(2.24)ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.28	1.08	3.74	N/M	0.21	(0.05)ppt
Retail Exposures Secured by Real Estate Property									
EAD gross in € m.	2,766	9,976	45,086	67,241	12,762	5,432	2,680	145,943	10,613
EAD net in € m.	2,766	9,976	45,078	67,203	12,730	5,410	2,665	145,828	10,615
Average PD in %	0.03	0.08	0.29	1.05	4.70	21.24	100.00	3.58	(0.11)ppt
Average LGD in %	12.13	15.18	10.40	12.21	9.69	8.85	17.99	11.04	0.14 ppt
Average RW in %	1.36	4.83	5.72	16.50	31.73	53.92	14.53	13.89	0.00 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.22	1.60	5.38	N/M	0.45	(1.11)ppt
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	176	1,012	1,863	1,080	292	91	35	4,550	(580)
EAD net in € m.	176	1,012	1,863	1,080	292	91	35	4,550	(580)
Average PD in %	0.04	0.08	0.24	1.04	4.77	19.86	100.00	1.98	0.10 ppt
Average LGD in %	44.30	45.49	45.67	44.63	47.92	48.20	48.33	47.12	(13.81)ppt
Average RW in %	1.26	2.46	6.03	18.44	59.70	140.05	7.33	16.22	(12.45)ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.35	1.94	N/M	0.20	0.18 ppt
Other Retail Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	257	1,436	6,920	12,256	6,477	2,310	2,792	32,448	1,546
EAD net in € m.	294	1,625	7,053	12,272	6,497	2,278	2,697	32,716	1,612
Average PD in %	0.03	0.08	0.30	1.15	4.83	19.96	100.00	11.13	3.91 ppt
Average LGD in %	41.61	46.82	43.50	44.91	49.81	46.43	48.51	45.81	0.05 ppt
Average RW in %	4.77	9.99	23.91	49.52	77.41	114.21	6.60	47.22	2.38 ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.62	3.32	9.99	N/M	1.32	0.68 ppt
Total IRBA Exposures									
EAD gross in € m.	180,494	114,986	136,564	135,320	44,308	14,490	13,271	639,433	(62,805)
EAD net in € m.	192,006	115,806	130,514	128,517	40,267	13,304	12,924	633,338	(68,915)
Average PD in %	0.02	0.07	0.26	1.14	4.58	21.96	100.00	3.08	0.41 ppt
Average LGD in %	40.46	31.75	25.83	19.89	22.03	18.25	30.12	29.36	(0.51)ppt
Average RW in %	4.64	15.22	23.61	32.41	59.49	78.67	17.38	20.61	(0.85)ppt
EL/EAD net in %	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.22	1.01	3.91	N/M	0.21	0.40 ppt

N/M – Not meaningful

[1] The relative low risk weights in the column "Default" reflect the fact that capital requirements for defaulted exposures are principally considered as a deduction from regulatory capital equal to the difference in expected loss and allowances.

The decrease in exposure value is mainly driven within the exposure class corporate, resulting from the ongoing reduction initiatives in NCOU throughout 2013, the exposure class central governments, primarily due to lower levels of interest earning deposits with central banks, and the exposure class institutions, driven by lower levels in derivatives and securities financing transactions in CB&S. This was partly offset by the segment retail exposures secured by real estate property mainly due to an increase in our Mortgage Portfolio in PBC.

The tables below show our advanced IRBA exposures excluding counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives and SFT for central governments, institutions and corporates, distributed on our internal rating scale, showing also the PD range for each grade. Our internal rating grades take into account the respective external Standard & Poor's rating grade equivalents. The EAD net is presented in conjunction with exposures-weighted average PD and LGD, the RWA and the average RW. The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives. The effect of double default, as far as applicable to exposures outside of Postbank, is considered in the average risk weight. It implies that for a guaranteed exposure a loss only occurs if the primary obligor and the guarantor fail to meet their obligations at the same time.

EAD net for Advanced IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade with Central Governments (excluding derivatives and SFTs)
in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

							Dec 31, 2013
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	75,749	0.00	49.69	264	0.35	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	589	0.02	29.73	28	4.81	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	189	0.03	29.68	18	9.49	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	148	0.04	27.84	26	17.24	0.01
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	965	0.05	49.95	134	13.94	0.02
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	1,304	0.07	49.45	469	35.93	0.03
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	1,659	0.09	48.59	563	33.93	0.04
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	339	0.14	42.56	71	20.97	0.06
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	848	0.23	41.15	313	36.83	0.09
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	1,509	0.39	49.05	820	54.33	0.19
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	87	0.64	26.15	50	57.98	0.17
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	22	1.07	47.69	23	103.98	0.51
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	377	1.76	2.79	32	8.55	0.05
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	44	2.92	47.63	60	136.12	1.39
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	22	4.82	49.88	31	138.78	2.40
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	45	7.95	36.40	62	138.37	2.89
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	88	13.00	38.22	150	169.45	4.97
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	0	22.00	0.10	0	0.58	0.02
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	31.00	8.06	0	50.39	2.50
Default	100	55	100.00	34.93	14	25.65	N/M
Total		**84,040**	**0.11**	**49.05**	**3,127**	**3.72**	**0.02**

N/M – Not meaningful

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Dec 31, 2012

Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	83,889	0.00	49.65	181	0.20	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	627	0.02	30.00	28	4.53	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	221	0.03	30.47	14	6.49	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	81	0.04	30.20	11	13.36	0.01
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	345	0.05	49.51	49	14.32	0.02
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	1,413	0.07	49.53	448	31.71	0.03
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	1,783	0.09	48.79	582	32.65	0.04
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	308	0.14	47.94	61	19.66	0.07
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	616	0.23	37.91	241	39.16	0.09
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	1,048	0.39	48.72	589	56.23	0.19
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	24	0.64	44.10	24	100.70	0.28
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	100	1.07	11.89	26	25.93	0.13
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	343	1.76	1.48	15	4.40	0.03
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	42	2.92	45.08	57	133.24	1.32
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	78	4.82	39.01	127	163.31	1.88
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	42	7.95	41.84	67	159.36	3.33
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	48	13.00	49.08	103	214.37	6.38
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	0	22.00	11.38	0	70.77	2.50
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	31.00	3.30	0	503.75	18.96
Default	100	0	100.00	5.00	0	62.50	N/M
Total		**96,008**	**0.03**	**49.13**	**2,624**	**2.73**	**0.01**

N/M – Not meaningful

EAD net for Advanced IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade with Institutions (excluding derivatives and SFTs)

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Dec 31, 2013

Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %[1]	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	2,036	0.02	41.53	311	15.27	0.01
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	108	0.03	41.53	15	13.59	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	3,483	0.03	43.72	195	5.59	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	4,313	0.04	40.19	317	7.34	0.02
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	2,774	0.05	34.39	284	10.24	0.02
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	7,220	0.07	25.66	585	8.10	0.02
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	4,713	0.09	28.23	655	13.89	0.03
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	865	0.14	34.93	259	29.91	0.05
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	1,097	0.23	25.26	310	28.25	0.06
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	3,319	0.39	31.43	1,222	36.81	0.12
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	307	0.64	30.66	131	42.65	0.20
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	299	1.07	37.81	220	73.64	0.40
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	222	1.76	18.63	104	46.80	0.33
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	114	2.92	23.75	83	72.51	0.69
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	784	4.82	10.69	349	44.57	0.52
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	17	7.95	22.98	16	91.92	1.83
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	7	13.00	38.50	13	186.27	5.01
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	141	22.00	3.36	25	18.12	0.74
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	31.00	20.03	0	111.29	6.21
Default	100	272	100.00	4.56	143	52.33	N/M
Total		**32,092**	**1.20**	**32.06**	**5,235**	**16.31**	**0.06**

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Higher average PD in % than defined for the internal rating scales iAAA and iAA+ results for Institutions and Corporates exposure subject to a PD floor of 3 basis points.

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Dec 31, 2012

Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %[1]	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	806	0.02	45.55	62	7.74	0.01
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	187	0.03	36.23	21	10.99	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	2,836	0.03	41.91	131	4.62	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	3,961	0.04	38.79	278	7.03	0.02
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	3,277	0.05	41.19	420	12.81	0.02
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	5,013	0.07	36.60	635	12.67	0.03
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	3,486	0.09	33.68	534	15.32	0.03
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	750	0.14	29.67	178	23.76	0.04
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	645	0.23	25.74	195	30.24	0.06
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	3,052	0.39	27.33	1,060	34.72	0.11
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	505	0.64	17.29	138	27.22	0.11
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	1,115	1.07	13.89	382	34.26	0.15
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	113	1.76	19.78	46	40.89	0.35
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	2,071	2.92	4.31	319	15.40	0.13
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	29	4.80	7.02	7	22.54	0.34
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	17	7.95	5.61	4	24.13	0.45
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	11	13.00	14.84	8	67.92	1.93
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	217	22.00	5.72	65	30.02	1.26
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	31.00	20.44	0	121.97	6.28
Default	100	148	100.00	14.98	42	28.45	N/M
Total		**28,241**	**1.07**	**32.34**	**4,525**	**16.02**	**0.06**

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Higher average PD in % than defined for the internal rating scales iAAA and iAA+ results for Institutions and Corporates exposure subject to a PD floor of 3 basis points.

EAD net for Advanced IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade with Corporates (excluding derivatives and SFTs)

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

Dec 31, 2013

Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %[1]	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	3,084	0.03	24.81	196	6.35	0.01
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	5,448	0.03	19.67	286	5.25	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	7,555	0.03	18.29	420	5.56	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	11,213	0.04	31.29	922	8.22	0.01
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	11,167	0.05	28.56	1,293	11.58	0.01
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	14,927	0.07	31.28	2,349	15.73	0.02
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	17,690	0.09	35.62	3,705	20.95	0.03
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	18,121	0.14	31.90	4,512	24.90	0.04
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	18,145	0.23	32.54	5,984	32.98	0.07
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	16,884	0.39	31.05	6,885	40.78	0.11
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	9,958	0.64	32.21	5,436	54.60	0.20
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	11,819	1.07	28.10	6,835	57.83	0.30
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	9,062	1.76	24.59	5,625	62.07	0.43
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	6,452	2.92	19.94	3,969	61.51	0.84
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	5,167	4.79	21.45	3,948	76.42	1.02
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	3,935	7.94	15.90	2,664	67.71	1.26
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	1,140	13.00	14.58	809	70.94	1.89
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	738	21.95	23.77	1,035	140.38	5.19
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	802	31.00	12.15	569	70.92	3.77
Default	100	9,975	100.00	25.77	2,405	24.11	N/M
Total		**183,284**	**6.44**	**28.70**	**59,847**	**32.65**	**0.23**

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Higher average PD in % than defined for the internal rating scales iAAA and iAA+ results for Institutions and Corporates exposure subject to a PD floor of 3 basis points.

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

							Dec 31, 2012
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %[1]	Average LGD in %	RWA	Average RW in %	EL/EAD in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	6,209	0.03	21.99	332	5.35	0.01
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	4,018	0.03	31.40	290	7.23	0.01
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	6,406	0.03	19.20	333	5.19	0.01
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	12,073	0.04	27.36	939	7.78	0.01
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	12,553	0.05	30.89	1,543	12.29	0.01
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	14,201	0.07	30.99	2,152	15.16	0.02
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	20,571	0.09	37.20	4,503	21.89	0.03
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	18,108	0.14	32.92	4,676	25.82	0.04
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	19,811	0.23	27.15	5,121	25.85	0.06
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	13,699	0.39	29.28	4,939	36.06	0.10
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	10,284	0.64	28.43	4,966	48.29	0.18
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	10,388	1.07	24.13	5,331	51.32	0.26
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	13,386	1.76	23.01	6,191	46.25	0.36
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	6,154	2.92	20.14	3,743	60.83	0.58
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	5,305	4.82	19.46	3,673	69.23	0.94
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	3,362	7.95	19.71	2,731	81.26	1.56
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	1,485	13.00	16.16	1,210	81.47	2.10
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	682	22.00	24.09	972	142.56	5.29
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	1,612	31.00	6.88	637	39.53	2.13
Default	100	7,141	100.00	28.73	1,664	23.30	N/M
Total		187,450	4.94	27.98	55,958	29.85	0.21

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Higher average PD in % than defined for the internal rating scales iAAA and iAA+ results for Institutions and Corporates exposure subject to a PD floor of 3 basis points.

The majority of these exposures in all exposure classes is assigned to investment-grade customers. The exposures in the lower rating classes are largely collateralized.

The table below shows our undrawn commitment exposure treated within the advanced IRBA, including the respective portfolios from Postbank. It is broken down by regulatory exposure class and also provides the corresponding exposure-weighted credit conversion factors and resulting EADs.

Undrawn commitment exposure within the advanced IRBA by regulatory exposure class (including Postbank)

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
	Undrawn commitments in € m.	Weighted Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) in %	Exposure value for undrawn commitments (EAD) in € m.	Undrawn commitments in € m.	Weighted Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) in %	Exposure value for undrawn commitments (EAD) in € m.
Central governments	782	79	614	847	84	712
Institutions	1,673	37	621	1,885	51	955
Corporates	138,047	33	46,058	135,850	40	53,868
Retail exposures secured by real estate property	6,827	74	5,085	6,755	77	5,210
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	5,779	65	3,780	5,726	66	3,799
Other retail exposures	7,799	51	3,980	7,357	52	3,830
Total EAD of undrawn commitments in the advanced IRBA	**160,906**	**37**	**60,137**	158,420	43	68,375

A year-on-year comparison shows an increase in undrawn commitments in particular driven by the transfer of certain corporate exposures at Postbank from the foundation IRBA to the advanced IRBA. The simultaneous decrease in EAD of undrawn commitments is driven by recalibrations of CCF across all segments during 2013.

Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach

We apply the foundation IRBA for the majority of our remaining foundation IRBA eligible credit portfolios at Postbank to the extent these have not been newly assigned to the advanced IRBA during 2013. The foundation IRBA is an approach available under the regulatory framework for credit risk allowing institutions to make use of their internal rating methodologies while using pre-defined regulatory values for all other risk parameters.

Parameters subject to internal estimates include the probability of default ("PD") while the loss given default ("LGD") and the credit conversion factor ("CCF") are defined in the regulatory framework.

For these exposures in the exposure classes central governments, institutions and corporates respective foundation IRBA rating systems have been developed. A probability of default is assigned to each relevant counterparty credit exposure as a function of a transparent and consistent rating master scale. The borrower ratings assigned are derived on the grounds of internally developed rating models which specify consistent and distinct customer-relevant criteria and assign a rating grade based on a specific set of criteria as given for a certain customer. The set of criteria is generated from information sets relevant for the respective customer segments like general customer behavior, financial and external data. The methods in use are based on statistical analyzes and for specific portfolio segments amended by expert-based assessments while taking into account the relevant available quantitative and qualitative information. The rating systems consider external long-term ratings from the major rating agencies (i.e., Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings).

For the foundation IRBA a default definition was applied in accordance with the requirements of Section 125 SolvV as confirmed by the BaFin as part of its IRBA approval process.

Model Validation

We regularly validate our rating methodologies and credit risk parameters at Postbank. Whereas the rating methodology validation focuses on the discriminatory power of the models, the risk parameter validation for PD analyzes its predictive power when compared against historical default experiences.

Validation results of risk parameters used in our foundation IRBA at Postbank

	2013	
	PD	
	Count	EAD in %
Appropriate	2	99.6
Overly conservative	1	0.4
Progressive	0	0.0
Total	3	100.0
Thereof already recalibrated and introduced in 2013		
Overly conservative	0	0.0
Progressive	0	0.0
Total	0	0.0

Above table summarizes the outcome of the model validations for the risk parameter PD used in our foundation IRBA for Postbank. Individual risk parameter settings are classified as appropriate if no recalibration was triggered by the validation and thus the application of the current parameter setting is continued since still sufficiently conservative. A parameter classifies as overly conservative or progressive if the validation triggers a recalibration analysis leading to a potential downward or upward change of the current setting, respectively. The breakdown is presented in counts as well as in the relative EAD attached to the respective parameter as of December 31, 2013.

The validations largely confirm our PD parameter settings for Postbank. For the three foundation IRBA relevant rating systems of Postbank, two were validated as appropriate and one was validated as overly conservative. The relative exposure of the overly conservative rating systems is negligible. In 2013, four former foundation IRBA rating systems received advanced IRBA approval from BaFin.

Foundation IRBA Exposure

Within the Postbank portfolios we assign our exposures to the relevant regulatory exposure class by taking into account factors like customer-specific characteristics and the rating system used. The following tables also consider Postbank's counterparty credit risk position resulting from derivatives and SFTs as far as they are assigned to the foundation IRBA.

The table presents the EAD in conjunction with exposures-weighted average risk weights ("RW"). The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives. EAD gross information for exposures covered by guarantees or credit derivatives are assigned to the exposure class of the original counterparty whereas the EAD net information assigns the exposure to the protection seller.

Foundation IRBA exposures for each regulatory IRBA exposure class by rating scale

						Dec 31, 2013
	iAAA to iAA 0.000–0.045 %	iA 0.045–0.125 %	iBBB 0.125–0.475 %	iBB to iCCC > 0.475 %	Default	Total
Central Governments						
EAD gross in € m.	0	8	0	0	0	8
EAD net in € m.	0	8	0	0	0	8
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average RW in %	0.00	27.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.57
Institutions						
EAD gross in € m.	259	3,413	1,790	130	0	5,592
EAD net in € m.	259	3,413	1,790	130	0	5,592
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	0	6	0	0	6
Average RW in %	17.11	16.09	30.22	141.57	0.00	23.58
Corporates						
EAD gross in € m.	35	557	4,449	2,399	81	7,521
EAD net in € m.	35	928	4,224	2,128	81	7,396
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	2	606	154	5	767
Average RW in %	15.31	26.16	53.72	110.99	0.00	65.97
Total						
EAD gross in € m.	294	3,978	6,239	2,529	81	13,121
EAD net in € m.	294	4,349	6,014	2,258	81	12,996
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	2	612	154	5	773
Average RW in %	16.90	18.25	46.72	112.75	0.00	47.70

						Dec 31, 2012
	iAAA to iAA 0.000–0.045 %	iA 0.045–0.125 %	iBBB 0.125–0.475 %	iBB to iCCC > 0.475 %	Default	Total
Central Governments						
EAD gross in € m.	0	78	23	0	0	101
EAD net in € m.	0	89	23	0	0	112
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average RW in %	0.00	22.06	64.85	0.00	0.00	30.80
Institutions						
EAD gross in € m.	1,611	14,701	6,000	226	56	22,594
EAD net in € m.	1,611	14,777	6,000	214	56	22,658
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	0	5	0	0	5
Average RW in %	14.37	10.94	20.50	35.43	0.00	13.92
Corporates						
EAD gross in € m.	50	1,589	6,817	3,234	552	12,242
EAD net in € m.	50	1,646	6,614	3,074	552	11,936
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	233	1,336	375	10	1,954
Average RW in %	16.10	30.58	53.43	107.43	0.00	61.56
Total						
EAD gross in € m.	1,661	16,368	12,840	3,460	608	34,937
EAD net in € m.	1,661	16,512	12,637	3,288	608	34,706
thereof: undrawn commitments	0	233	1,341	375	10	1,959
Average RW in %	14.42	12.96	37.81	102.75	0.00	30.36

The tables below show our foundation IRBA exposures excluding counterparty credit risk exposures from derivatives and SFT for central governments, institutions and corporates, distributed on our internal rating scale, showing also the PD range for each grade. The internal rating grades take into account the respective external Standard & Poor's rating grade equivalents. The EAD net is presented in conjunction with risk-weighted assets calculated and the average RW. The information is shown after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of financial, physical and other collateral as well as guarantees and credit derivatives.

The decrease in the foundation IRBA exposures for each regulatory IRBA exposure class by rating scale for corporates mainly results from the BaFin approvals for the respective rating systems where the exposure is now shown under the advanced IRBA. The movement for institutions primarily shows a decrease from exposure reductions driven by de-risking in SFT and bond exposure and to less extent from above mentioned additional BaFin approvals for Institutions related rating systems.

EAD net for Foundation IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade for Central Governments (excluding derivative positions and SFTs)

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

			Dec 31, 2013		
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	8	0.08	2	27.57
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		8	0.08	2	27.57

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

			Dec 31, 2012		
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	89	0.06	20	22.06
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	23	0.38	15	64.85
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		**112**	**0.13**	**35**	**30.80**

EAD net for Foundation IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade for Institutions (excluding derivative positions and SFTs)

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

			Dec 31, 2013		
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	>0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	98	0.03	15	15.31
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	155	0.04	28	18.21
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	405	0.06	27	6.77
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	2,934	0.09	499	17.00
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	411	0.15	141	34.24
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	994	0.23	260	26.18
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	369	0.38	133	36.14
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	64	0.69	54	84.83
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	15	1.23	16	105.09
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	9	2.06	11	122.67
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	41	18.00	102	246.68
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		**5,495**	**0.29**	**1,286**	**23.43**

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

					Dec 31, 2012
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	917	0.03	140	15.31
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	447	0.04	81	18.21
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	895	0.06	169	18.95
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	6,489	0.09	1,044	16.09
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	2,452	0.15	529	21.57
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	3,029	0.23	609	20.09
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	186	0.38	52	27.98
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	200	0.69	60	30.10
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	9	2.06	11	122.67
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	6	18.00	5	82.11
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	56	100.00	0	0.00
Total		**14,686**	**0.52**	**2,700**	**18.38**

EAD net for Foundation IRBA Credit Exposures by PD Grade for Corporates (excluding derivative positions and SFTs)

in € m.
(unless stated otherwise)

					Dec 31, 2013
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	35	0.03	5	15.31
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	518	0.06	115	22.13
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	405	0.10	127	31.30
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	912	0.15	362	39.65
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	1,510	0.23	754	49.93
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	1,666	0.38	1,076	64.60
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	1,121	0.69	951	84.81
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	272	1.23	284	104.62
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	287	2.06	347	120.99
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	170	3.78	246	144.76
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	37	7.26	66	177.02
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	1	12.76	3	223.09
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	163	18.00	382	234.34
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	80	100.00	0	0.00
Total		**7,177**	**2.05**	**4,718**	**65.73**

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)					Dec 31, 2012
Internal rating	PD range in %	EAD net	Average PD in %	RWA	Average RW in %
iAAA	> 0.00 ≤ 0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA+	> 0.01 ≤ 0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
iAA	> 0.02 ≤ 0.03	37	0.03	6	15.31
iAA–	> 0.03 ≤ 0.04	13	0.04	2	18.44
iA+	> 0.04 ≤ 0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
iA	> 0.05 ≤ 0.07	225	0.06	50	22.12
iA–	> 0.07 ≤ 0.11	1,341	0.10	427	31.86
iBBB+	> 0.11 ≤ 0.18	1,194	0.15	469	39.30
iBBB	> 0.18 ≤ 0.30	2,938	0.23	1,481	50.41
iBBB–	> 0.30 ≤ 0.50	2,226	0.38	1,447	64.99
iBB+	> 0.50 ≤ 0.83	1,796	0.69	1,536	85.53
iBB	> 0.83 ≤ 1.37	634	1.23	663	104.64
iBB–	> 1.37 ≤ 2.27	291	2.06	357	122.63
iB+	> 2.27 ≤ 3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
iB	> 3.75 ≤ 6.19	77	3.78	115	149.52
iB–	> 6.19 ≤ 10.22	45	7.26	78	174.28
iCCC+	> 10.22 ≤ 16.87	10	12.76	19	198.09
iCCC	> 16.87 ≤ 27.84	160	18.00	452	282.66
iCCC–	> 27.84 ≤ 99.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Default	100	551	100.00	0	0.00
Total		**11,538**	**5.48**	**7,102**	**61.55**

Other IRBA Exposure

As an IRBA institution, we are required to treat equity investments, collective investment undertakings ("CIU") and other non-credit obligation assets generally within the IRBA. For these exposure types typically regulatory-defined IRBA risk weights are applied.

We use the simple risk-weight approach according to Section 98 SolvV for our investments in equity positions entered into since January 1, 2008. It distinguishes between exposure in equities which are non-exchange traded but sufficiently diversified, exchange-traded and other non-exchange-traded and then uses the regulatory-defined risk weights of 190 %, 290 % or 370 %, respectively.

For certain CIU exposures we apply the "look through"-treatment which constitutes a decomposition of the CIU into its underlying investments. If such decomposition is performed the underlying investment components are assigned to their respective exposure class – either within the IRBA or standardized approaches – as if they were directly held. A sub-portion of our CIU exposures resulting from Postbank is covered within the standardized approach by applying risk weights provided by third parties in line with Section 83 (5) SolvV. More details on Postbank's CIU exposures covered in the standardized approach are provided in Section "Standardized Approach". For the remaining collective investment undertakings the simple risk weight of 370 % is applied and assigned to the exposure class "equity investments".

Exposures which are assigned to the exposure class "other non-credit obligation assets" receive an IRBA risk weight of 0 % in case of cash positions or 100 %.

The following table summarizes on an EAD basis our IRBA exposure for equities, CIUs and other non-credit obligation assets, where regulatory risk weights are applied. Credit risk mitigation techniques have not been applied. The decreases mainly result from a lower cash position as well as asset disposals.

EAD of equity investments, CIUs and other non-credit obligation assets by risk weight

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
0 %	883	2,182
100 %	5,739	6,180
190 %	62	109
290 %	184	218
370 %	1,089	1,248
Total EAD of equity investments, CIUs and other non-credit obligation assets	**7,957**	9,936

The table below summarizes on an EAD basis our IRBA exposure for specialized lending. The exposures comprise commercial loans for residential construction, loans to property developers, operator models, real estate and equipment leasing, real estate located outside Germany, and private mortgage loans financing the construction of properties with more than ten residential units as well as project finance exposures. For the calculation of minimum capital requirements regulatory risk weights are applied where potential risk mitigating factors are already considered in the assignment of a risk weight to a specific structure. Additional credit risk mitigation techniques have not been applied.

The decrease is primarily driven by Postbank exposures resulting from the ongoing de-risking activities.

Other IRBA exposure for specialized lending by risk weight

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Risk weight category 1 (strong)	8,223	14,008
Risk weight category 2 (good)	680	1,443
Risk weight category 3 (satisfactory)	139	477
Risk weight category 4 (weak)	65	177
Risk weight category 5 (defaulted)	1,061	1,568
Total EAD of specialized lending	**10,169**	17,673

Standardized Approach

We treat a subset of our credit risk exposures within the standardized approach. The standardized approach measures credit risk either pursuant to fixed risk weights, which are predefined by the regulator, or through the application of external ratings.

We assign certain credit exposures permanently to the standardized approach in accordance with Section 70 SolvV. These are predominantly exposures to the Federal Republic of Germany and other German public sector entities as well as exposures to central governments of other European Member States that meet the required conditions. These exposures make up more than half of the exposures carried in the standardized approach and receive predominantly a risk weight of zero percent. For internal purposes, however, these exposures are assessed via an internal credit assessment and fully integrated in the risk management and economic capital processes.

In line with Section 66 SolvV, we assign further – generally IRBA eligible – exposures permanently to the standardized approach. This population comprises several small-sized portfolios, which are considered to be immaterial on a stand-alone basis for inclusion in the IRBA.

Other credit exposures which are small in size are temporarily assigned to the standardized approach and we plan to transfer them to the IRBA over time. The prioritization and the corresponding transition plan is discussed and agreed with the competent authorities, the BaFin and the Bundesbank.

Equity positions entered into before January 1, 2008 are subject to the transitional arrangement to exempt them from the IRBA and a risk weight of 100 % is applied according to the standardized approach treatment.

In order to calculate the regulatory capital requirements under the standardized approach, we use eligible external ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings and in some cases from DBRS. DBRS ratings are applied in the standardized approach for a small number of exposures since 2009. Ratings are applied to all relevant exposure classes in the standardized approach. If more than one rating is available for a specific counterparty, the selection criteria as set out in Section 44 SolvV are applied in order to determine the relevant risk weight for the capital calculation. Moreover, given the low volume of exposures covered under the standardized approach and the high percentage of (externally rated) central government exposures therein, we do not infer borrower ratings from issuer ratings.

Our exposure values in the standardized approach by risk weight is shown before and after credit risk mitigation obtained in the form of eligible financial collateral, guarantees and credit derivatives excluding Postbank's CIU exposures assigned to the standardized approach which are displayed in the table "EAD of CIUs of Postbank in the Standardized Approach by Risk Weight" thereafter, and excluding exposure subject to settlement risk.

The decrease in EAD is primarily due to exposure reduction in money market loans and clearing accounts towards central banks as well as due to de-risking initiatives in our pension assets.

Exposure values in the standardized approach by risk weight

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Before credit risk mitigation	After credit risk mitigation	Before credit risk mitigation	After credit risk mitigation
0 %	78,483	80,150	100,714	103,605
5 %	0	0	0	0
10 %	34	34	46	46
20 %	1,661	1,656	2,002	2,278
22 %	0	0	0	0
35 %	11,606	11,601	2,616	2,608
50 %	5,914	5,960	4,219	4,308
55 %	0	0	1,018	1,018
75 %	15,043	12,300	30,450	25,125
100 %	27,050	17,861	31,187	21,419
110 %	0	0	0	0
150 %	889	880	1,055	999
Total EAD in the standardized approach	**140,680**	**130,441**	173,307	161,406

EAD of CIUs of Postbank in the standardized approach by Risk Weight

in € m.	**Dec 31, 2013**	Dec 31, 2012
Bonds in CIUs		
0 %	1,058	0
11 %	0	0
22 %	26	312
55 %	274	432
110 %	327	596
200 %	45	65
300 %	0	393
EAD for bonds in CIUs	**1,730**	1,798
CIUs with risk weight calculated by third parties		
< 22 %	0	594
> 22 % < 110 %	182	189
> 110 %	8	18
EAD for CIUs with risk weight calculated by third parties	**190**	801
Total EAD for CIUs in the standardized approach	**1,920**	2,599

The table above comprises bonds in the form of collective investment undertakings assigned to the standardized approach based on a "look through" treatment as well as the exposure values for collective investment undertakings with risk weights calculated by third parties in the standardized approach by risk weight. Credit risk mitigation techniques have not been applied.

Regulatory Application of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

Risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital requirements can be managed actively by credit risk mitigation techniques. As a prerequisite for recognition in regulatory calculations, we must adhere to certain minimum requirements as stipulated in the SolvV regarding collateral management, monitoring processes and legal enforceability.

The range of collateral being eligible for regulatory recognition is dependent predominantly on the regulatory capital calculation method used for a specific risk position. The principle is that a higher degree of sophistication with regard to the underlying methodology generally leads to a wider range of admissible collateral and options to recognize protection via guarantees and credit derivatives. However, also the minimum requirements to be adhered to and the mechanism available to reflect the risk mitigation benefits are predominantly a function of the regulatory calculation method applied.

The advanced IRBA generally accepts all types of financial collateral, as well as real estate, collateral assignments and other physical collateral. In our application of the advanced IRBA, there is basically no limitation to the range of accepted collateral as long as we can demonstrate to the competent authorities that reliable estimates of the collateral values can be generated and that basic requirements are fulfilled.

The same principle holds true for taking benefits from guarantee and credit derivative arrangements. Within the advanced IRBA, again there are generally no limitations with regard to the range of eligible collateral providers as long as some basic minimum requirements are met. However, collateral providers' credit quality and other relevant factors are incorporated through our internal models.

In our advanced IRBA calculations financial and other collateral is generally considered through an adjustment to the applicable LGD as the input parameter for determining the risk weight. For recognizing protection from guarantees and credit derivatives, generally a PD substitution approach is applied, i.e., within the advanced IRBA risk-weight calculation the PD of the borrower is replaced by the protection seller's or guarantor's PD. However, for certain guaranteed exposures and certain protection providers the so-called double default treatment is applicable. The double default effect implies that for a guaranteed exposure a loss only occurs if the originator and the guarantor fail to meet their obligations at the same time.

The decreases in EAD are mainly driven by a reduction in derivatives and securities financing transactions in the corporate and institution segments as well as central bank related exposures. This is partly offset by the switch of certain corporate and institution exposures at Postbank from foundation IRBA to advanced IRBA as well as growth in the corporate and retail segments.

Advanced IRBA exposure values before and after credit risk mitigation

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
in € m.	Total EAD	Eligible advanced IRBA collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized[1]	Total EAD	Eligible advanced IRBA collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized[1]
Central governments	85,815	2,716	2,042	4,758	95,662	1,742	2,037	3,779
Institutions	60,373	13,751	2,255	16,005	66,368	21,677	3,639	25,316
Corporates	273,955[2]	66,369	21,540	87,908	294,463[2]	79,870	31,045	110,915
Retail	190,588	133,104	1,009	134,113	182,940	128,839	709	129,548
Total	**610,731**	**215,940**	**26,845**	**242,785**	639,433	232,128	37,431	269,558

[1] Excludes collateralization which is reflected in the EPE measure.
[2] Includes exposure subject to dilution risk of € 1.16 billion per end 2013 and € 793 million per year end 2012.

The foundation IRBA sets stricter limitations with regard to the eligibility of credit risk mitigation compared to the advanced IRBA but allows for consideration of financial collateral, guarantees and credit derivates as well as other foundation IRBA-eligible collateral like mortgages and security assignments.

The financial collateral recognized in the foundation IRBA essentially comprises cash, bonds and other securities related to repo lending.

Collateralized counterparty credit risk exposure in the Foundation IRBA by exposure class

					Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Total EAD	Financial collateral	Other collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized
Central governments	8	0	0	0	0
Institutions	5,592	0	0	0	0
Corporates	7,521	0	0	643	643
Total	13,121	0	0	643	643

					Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Total EAD	Financial collateral	Other collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized
Central governments	101	0	0	0	0
Institutions	22,594	6,919	0	62	6,981
Corporates	12,242	0	0	511	511
Total	34,937	6,919	0	573	7,492

In the standardized approach, collateral recognition is limited to eligible financial collateral, such as cash, gold bullion, certain debt securities, equities and CIUs, in many cases only with their volatility-adjusted collateral value. In its general structure, the standardized approach provides a preferred (lower) risk-weight for "claims secured by real estate property". Given this preferred risk-weight real estate is not considered a collateral item under the standardized approach. Further limitations must be considered with regard to eligible guarantee and credit derivative providers.

In order to reflect risk mitigation techniques in the calculation of capital requirements we apply the financial collateral comprehensive method since the higher sophistication of that method allows a broader range of eligible collateral. Within this approach, financial collateral is reflected through a reduction in the exposure value of the respective risk position, while protection taken in the form of guarantees and credit derivatives is considered by means of a substitution, i.e., the borrower's risk weight is replaced by the risk weight of the protection provider.

Exposure values in the standardized approach by exposure class

				Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Total EAD	Financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized	Total EAD	Financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Total EAD collateralized
Central governments	49,961	2	891	893	75,051	55	1,811	1,866
Regional governments and local authorities	19,744	3	1	3	19,253	0	122	122
Other public sector entities	4,180	1	587	588	3,219	4	565	569
Multilateral development banks	921	0	2	2	578	0	0	0
International organizations	550	0	0	0	411	0	0	0
Institutions	4,796	339	97	435	4,480	123	104	227
Covered bonds issued by credit institutions	34	0	0	0	52	0	0	0
Corporates	23,763	7,985	115	8,100	27,454	7,770	134	7,904
Retail	9,656	618	0	618	12,341	1,852	0	1,852
Claims secured by real estate property	5,173	11	0	11	6,253	15	0	15
Collective investment undertakings[1]	1,920	0	0	0	2,599	0	0	0
Equity investments	3,023	0	0	0	3,517	0	0	0
Other items	17,575	0	0	0	19,390	0	0	0
Past due items	1,304	16	0	16	1,325	15	0	15
Total	**142,600**	**8,975**	**1,693**	**10,667**	175,923	9,834	2,736	12,570

[1] Includes Postbank's CIU exposures assigned to the standardized approach.

The decreases in EAD are primarily driven by exposure reductions in money market loans in the segment central governments as well as reductions in loans and securities financing transactions in the segments corporate and retail.

Securitization

The following section on Securitization, ending on page 154, presents specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures. As such this section is labeled unaudited. Quantitative information presented follows the regulatory scope of consolidation.

Overview of our Securitization Activities

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

A participant in the securitization market can typically adopt three different roles: as originator, sponsor or investor, as defined in the German Banking Act (Section 1b KWG). An originator is an institution which is involved, either itself or through its related entities, directly or indirectly, in the origination or purchase of the securitized exposures. In a sponsorship role, an institution establishes and manages an asset-backed commercial paper program ("ABCP") or other securitization transaction, but has neither originated nor taken the purchased assets on its balance sheet. All other securitization positions entered into by us are assumed in the capacity as an investor. In order to achieve our business objectives we act in all three roles on the securitization markets.

Banking Book Securitizations

As an originator, we use securitizations primarily as a strategy to reduce credit risk, mainly through the Credit Portfolio Strategies Group ("CPSG"). It uses, among other means, synthetic securitizations to manage the credit risk of loans and lending-related commitments of the international investment-grade portfolio, leveraged portfolio, and the medium-sized German companies' portfolio within the corporate divisions of CB&S and GTB. The credit risk is predominantly transferred to counterparties through synthetic collateralized loan obligations mainly in the form of financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, as credit derivatives providing first loss protection.

The overall volume of credit risk transfer as originator showed a moderate net reduction for CB&S and GTB. This resulted mainly from the termination and regulatory de-recognition on European assets offset by new originations during 2013. These transactions are related to European small and medium entities ("SMEs") and European and American assets related to large entities and institutions. The volume of credit risk transfer for PBC decreased more significantly due to the scheduled maturity of one large transaction and repayments in the underlying pool for transactions of Postbank.

On a limited basis we have entered into securitization transactions as part of an active liquidity risk management strategy during 2008 and 2009 These transactions do not transfer credit risk and are therefore not included in the quantitative part of this section.

We set up, sponsor and administer a number of ABCP programs through which we securitize assets originated by third parties. These programs provide customers with access to funding in the commercial paper ("CP") market and create investment products for clients. Each program consists of a CP issuing special purpose entity (the so-called "conduit") and one or more supporting SPEs through which the assets are purchased. The conduits and the SPEs are organized as limited liability companies or in an equivalent legal form. The assets securitized through the ABCP programs include auto loans, auto leases, auto dealer floor plan receivables, student loans, credit card receivables, trade receivables, capital call receivables, residential and commercial mortgage loans, future flows and other assets. As administrative agent for the CP programs, we facilitate the purchase of non-Deutsche Bank Group loans, securities and other receivables by the CP conduit, which then issues to the market high-grade, short-term CP, collateralized by the underlying assets, to fund the purchase. The conduits require sufficient collateral, credit enhancements and liquidity support to maintain an investment-grade rating for the CP. We are acting as provider of liquidity and credit enhancement to these conduits with

facilities recorded in our regulatory banking book. There are also instances in which we will face the conduit on foreign exchange and interest rate swaps which are recorded in the trading book. More details on our conduit exposure as part of ABCP programs are provided in Section "Types of Special Purpose Entities used by Deutsche Bank as Sponsor of Securitizations".

Furthermore, we act as an investor in third party securitizations through the purchase of tranches from third party-issued securitizations, or by providing liquidity, credit support or other form of financing. Additionally, we assist third party securitizations by providing derivatives related to securitization structures. These include currency, interest rate, equity and credit derivatives.

About 45 % of our securitization book in 2013 related to origination activity, predominantly through transactions for CPSG, i.e., from de-risking activity for our existing loan portfolio. The investor role is considered for about one third of our securitization exposure and for the rest we acted as sponsor.

During 2013 the total securitization book decreased by € 13.7 billion to € 51.5 billion. Main drivers were the termination/regulatory de-recognition of credit risk coverage mentioned above, and the ongoing de-risking strategy pursued throughout the year. About 55 % of this reduction related to loans to corporates and SMEs.

Overall, the securitization positions are exposed to the performance of diverse asset classes, including primarily corporate senior loans or unsecured debt, consumer debt such as auto loans or student loans, as well as residential or commercial 1st and 2nd lien mortgages. We are active across the entire capital structure with an emphasis on the more senior tranches. The subset of re-securitization is predominantly backed by US residential mortgage-backed mezzanine securities

Primary recourse for securitization exposures lies with the underlying assets. The related risk is mitigated by credit enhancement typically in the form of overcollateralization, subordination, reserve accounts, excess interest, or other support arrangements. Additional protection features include performance triggers, financial covenants and events of default stipulated in the legal documentation which, when breached, provide for the acceleration of repayment, rights of foreclosure and/or other remediation.

The initial due diligence for new banking book exposures usually includes any or all of the following, depending on the specifics of the transaction: (a) the review of the relevant documents including term sheets, servicer reports or other historical performance data, third-party assessment reports such as rating agency analysis (if externally rated), etc., (b) modeling of base and downside scenarios through asset-class specific cash-flow models, (c) servicer reviews to assess the robustness of the servicer's processes and financial strength. The result of this due diligence is summarized in a credit and rating review which requires approval by an appropriate level of credit authority, depending on the size of exposure and internal rating assigned.

Compliance with the regulatory requirements for risk retention, due diligence and monitoring according to the applicable regulatory requirements is part of our credit review process and the relevant data is gathered for reporting purposes with the support of the IT systems used for the credit review process and the process for financial reporting

Ongoing regular performance reviews include checks of the periodic servicer reports against any performance triggers/covenants in the loan documentation, as well as the overall performance trend in the context of economic, geographic, sector and servicer developments. Monitoring of the re-securitization subset takes into consideration the performance of the securitized tranches' underlying assets, to the extent available.

For longer-term lending-related commitments an internal rating review is required at least annually. Significant negative (or positive) changes in asset performance can trigger an earlier review date. Full credit reviews are also required annually, or, for highly rated exposures, every other year. Furthermore, there is a separate, usually quarterly, watch list process for exposures identified to be at a higher risk of loss, which requires a sepa-

rate assessment of asset and servicer performance. It includes a review of the exposure strategy and identifies next steps to be taken to mitigate loss potential. There is no difference in approach for re-securitization transactions.

Evaluation of structural integrity is another important component of risk management for securitization, focusing on the structural protection of a securitization as defined in the legal documentation (i.e., perfection of security interest, segregation of payment flows, and rights to audit). The evaluation for each securitization is performed by a dedicated team who engages third-party auditors, determines audit scopes, and reviews the results of such external audits. The results of these risk reviews and assessments complement the credit and rating review process performed by Credit Risk Management.

Securitization activities have an impact on our liquidity activity. On one hand, we have entered into securitization transactions as part of an active liquidity risk management strategy during 2008 and 2009, as mentioned before. On the other hand, we are exposed to potential drawdown under liquidity backstop facilities supporting the Deutsche Bank-sponsored asset-backed commercial paper or other revolving commitments. This liquidity risk is monitored by our Treasury department and is included in our liquidity planning and regular stress testing.

We have identified part of the existing book of securitization transactions as "legacy book" earmarked for de-risking, which forms part of our NCOU. De-risking generally means that existing positions on our books are either partially or completely sold into the market, as far as adequate prices can be achieved. These positions also benefit from reduction through amortization, where applicable. In 2013, this legacy book experienced a net decrease by € 11.0 billion to € 7.6 billion.

Credit hedging requirements for securitization exposures are mandated in the context of each individual credit approval, and are re-visited at each internal credit or rating review. However, management of credit risk is conducted mostly through avoidance of undue risk concentration on borrower, servicer and asset class levels. Any higher initial underwritings are de-risked to a final hold mandated in the credit approval mainly through syndication, or sales in the secondary market. Success of de-risking is monitored and reported regularly to senior management. There is only very limited credit hedging activity in the banking book.

Furthermore, in the context of structuring securitization transactions, hedging usually takes place to insulate the SPE from interest rate and cross-currency risk – as far as required depending on the assets being included. When this hedging is provided by us, the related counterparty risk to the securitization structure is included in the Credit Risk Management review process and reported below as part of the banking book exposure despite effectively being part of our trading book. If this hedging is not provided by us, it is largely conducted with large international financial institutions with strong financials. Such indirect counterparty risk is reported to the hedging counterparty's credit officer to become part of his/her credit evaluation.

Trading Book Securitizations

In the trading book, we act as originator, sponsor and investor. In the role of investor, our main objective is to serve as a market maker in the secondary market. The market making function consists of providing liquidity for our customers and providing two way markets (buy and sell) to generate flow trading revenues. In the role of originator, we predominately engage in short synthetic single tranche CDOs (SST-CDOs) backed by loans to corporates or SMEs. Also in our role as originator, we finance loans to be securitized, predominantly in the commercial real estate business. Trading book activities where we have the role of a sponsor (i.e., excluding activities derived from multi-seller originator transactions) are minimal.

We hold a portfolio of asset backed securities ("ABS") correlation trades within the NCOU portfolio that is in the process of being wound down. Other than facilitating the de-risking, no new activity is being generated. The positions are being managed and are part of Market Risk Management's Governance Framework (described below).

Our securitization desks trade assets across all capital structures, from senior bonds with large subordination to first loss subordinate tranches, across both securitizations and re-securitizations. Our exposure to re-securitizations in the trading book as of December 31, 2013 was € 1,025 million, compared with € 858 million as of prior year end, comprised mostly of older vintage collateralized loan obligations (including a bucket of securitization) and a median rating of A-. The varying degrees of risk along the capital structure are reflected by the price in which the asset trades; this is because the market requires minimum loss adjusted returns on their investments. Securitization positions consist mostly of residential mortgage backed securities ("RMBS") and commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") backed by first and second lien loans, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") backed by corporate senior loans and unsecured debt and consumer ABS backed by secured and unsecured credit.

Similar to other fixed income and credit assets, securitized trading volume is linked to global growth and geo-political events which affect liquidity and can lead to lower trading volumes, as observed during the crisis. Since 2012, investor demand strengthened for securitized products as global economies stabilized and liquidity returned to the market. In 2013, there was increased uncertainty around the timing of the Federal Reserve's tapering of quantitative easing and the legislative debate around the US debt ceiling; this led to increased volatility and decreased liquidity/trading volumes across all fixed income products. Other potential risks that exist in securitized assets are prepayment, default, loss severity and servicer performance. Note that trading book assets are marked to market and the previous mentioned risks are reflected in the position's price.

Our Market Risk Management Governance Framework applies to all securitization positions held within the trading book. The Risk Governance Framework applied to securitization includes policies and procedures with respect to new product approvals, new transaction approvals, risk models and measurements, as well as inventory management systems and trade entry. All securitization positions are captured and measured within value-at-risk, stressed value-at-risk, and economic capital. The measurements are dependent upon internal and external models and processes, which includes the use of third-party assessments of risks associated with the underlying collateral. All securitization positions held within the trading book are captured, reported and limited within the Risk Governance Framework at the global, regional and product levels. Any changes in credit and market risks are also reported.

The limit structure includes value-at-risk and product specific limits. Asset class market value limits are based on seniority/rating and liquidity, where lower rated positions or positions in less liquid asset class are given a lower trading limit. The limit monitoring system captures exposures and flags any threshold breaches. Market Risk Management approval is required for any trades over the limit. The processes for securitization and re-securitizations are similar.

Our Traded Credit Positions ("TCP") process captures the issuer (credit) risk for securitization positions in the trading book. Where the Market Risk Management Governance Framework manages risk at the portfolio and asset class level, TCP-Securitization manages concentration risks and sets limits at the position level. The limit structure is based on asset class and rating where less liquid positions and those with lower ratings are assigned lower trading limits. Limit management reports are produced to promote position level limit compliance and to detect any potential limit breaches. When positions exceed the respective market value limits on a global basis, TCP approval is required. Further due diligence is performed on positions that require TCP trade approval. This includes analyzing the credit performance of the security and evaluating risks of the trade. In addition collateral level stress testing and performance monitoring is incorporated into the risk management process. The TCP process covers both securitizations and re-securitizations.

The securitization desks incorporate a combination of macro and position level hedges to mitigate credit, interest rate and certain tail risks on the entire securitization portfolio. Duration and credit sensitivities (DV01s and CS01s) are the primary risk sensitivity measures used to calculate appropriate hedges. Some of the hedging products utilized include vanilla interest rate swaps, US Treasury bonds and product specific liquid indices. The market risks of the hedges (both funded and unfunded) are incorporated and managed within our Market Risk Management Governance Framework as described above; and the counterparty risks of the hedges (both

funded and unfunded), which are comprised primarily of major global financial institutions, are managed and approved through a formalized risk management process performed by Credit Risk Management.

Compliance with the Basel 2.5 and the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework, as applicable requires that pre-trade due diligence is performed on all relevant positions. It is the responsibility of the respective trading desk to perform the pre-trade due diligence and then record the appropriate data records at trade execution to indicate whether relevant due diligence items have been performed. The pre-trade due diligence items include confirmations of deal structural features, performance monitoring of the underlying portfolio, and any related retention disclosures. Further pre-trade due diligence is performed by the TCP Securitization team within Credit Risk Management for individual Basel 2.5 or the CRR/CRD 4, as applicable relevant positions exceeding predefined limits (process as described above).

Accounting and Valuation Policies for Securitizations

Our accounting policies are included in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates". The most relevant accounting policies for the securitization programs originated by us, and where we hold assets purchased with the intent to securitize, are "Principles of Consolidation", "Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" and "Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities", see also Note 14 "Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value".

Types of Special Purposes Entities used by Deutsche Bank as Sponsor of Securitizations

We establish and administer as sponsor asset-backed commercial paper ("ABCP") programs which securitizes assets acquired from third parties. Each program consists of a commercial paper issuing special purpose vehicle (the so-called "Conduit") and one or more supporting special purpose entities (the "SPE") through which the assets are purchased. The assets securitized through the ABCP programs include auto loans, auto leases, auto dealer floor plan receivables, student loans, credit card receivables, trade receivables, capital call receivables, residential and commercial mortgage loans, future flows and other assets.

The Conduits used for issuing commercial paper are: Gemini Securitization Corp., Aspen Funding Corp., Newport Funding Corp., Rhein-Main Securitization Ltd., Sword Securitization Ltd., Scimitar Securitization Ltd. The asset purchasing SPEs are funded by the Conduits issued notes (including variable funding notes) or enter into facilities. Exemptions are the SPEs that support the Conduit Gemini (Montage Funding LLC, Saratoga Funding Corp., LLC, Sedona Capital Funding Corp., LLC) which issue commercial paper to Gemini. The table below presents the ABCP-related exposures as applied for regulatory calculation purposes within the securitization framework by major conduits.

ABCP Program Exposures by Major Conduits

	Dec 31,2013
in € m.	Exposure
Aspen Funding Corp.	959
Newport Funding Corp.	582
Gemini Securitization Corp. LLC[1]	6,176
Sedona Capital Funding Corp. LLC	1,659
Montage Funding LLC	894
Saratoga Funding Corp. LLC	1,047
Rhein Main Securitization Ltd.	3,195
RM Multi-Asset Ltd.	215
RM Fife Ltd.	922
RM AYR Ltd.	551
RM Sussex Ltd.	963
RM Chestnut Ltd.	543
Sword Securitization Ltd.; Scimitar Securitization Ltd.	338
SPAN NO 9 PT LIMITED	338
Total	**11,250**

[1] Gemini Securitization Corp. LLC consists of € 2.6 bn direct and € 3.6 bn support exposure from Sedona Capital Funding Corp. LLC. Montage Funding LLC and Saratoga Funding Corp. LLC.

We assume both on-balance sheet exposure and off-balance sheet exposure which stems from liquidity facilities granted to the SPVs or the related conduit, letters of credit, total return swaps or similar credit enhancement, interest rate and foreign exchange related derivatives and commercial papers.

Occasionally, on a transaction by transaction basis, we assist special purpose entities in acquiring third party assets where we, considering our overall contribution e.g., our influence on selecting the securitized assets and structuring the tranches, qualify as sponsor. This type of transactions may include multi-seller securitizations where a small portion of the securitized assets were originated by us, e.g., performing and non-performing residential and commercial mortgage loans. We assume on-balance sheet exposure and off-balance sheet exposure including first loss tranches or interest rate and foreign exchange related derivatives.

We as originator or sponsor of a securitization transaction sell ABCPs and other securitization tranches (or arrange for such sale through mandated market making institutions) solely on an "execution only" basis and only to sophisticated operative corporate clients that rely on their own risk assessment. In the ordinary course of business, we do not offer such tranches to operative corporate clients to which, at the same time, we offer investment advisory services.

Our division Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM) provides asset management services to undertakings for collective investments, including mutual funds and alternative investment funds, and private individuals offering access to traditional and alternative investments across all major asset classes, including securitization positions. A small portion of those positions of less than 1.6 % consisted of tranches in securitization transactions where Deutsche Bank acts as originator or sponsor.

Regulatory Securitization Framework

Section 1b KWG defined which types of transactions and positions must be classified as securitization transactions and securitization positions for regulatory reporting.

Securitization transactions are basically defined as transactions in which the credit risk of a securitized portfolio is divided into at least two securitization tranches and where the payments to the holders of the tranches depend on the performance of the securitized portfolio. The different tranches are in a subordinate relationship that determines the order and the amount of payments or losses assigned to the holders of the tranches (waterfall). Loss allocations to a junior tranche will not already lead to a termination of the entire securitization transaction, i.e., senior tranches survive loss allocations to subordinate tranches.

Securitization positions can be acquired in various forms including investments in securitization tranches, derivative transactions for hedging interest rate and currency risks included in the waterfall, liquidity facilities, credit enhancements, unfunded credit protection or collateral for securitization tranches.

Assets originated or acquired with the intent to securitize follow the general approach for the assignment to the regulatory banking or trading book. Further details are described in chapter "Allocation of Positions to the Regulatory Trading book".

The approach for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirements for banking book and trading book securitization positions was prescribed by the German solvency regulation (Solvabilitätsverordnung – "SolvV").

Calculation of Regulatory Capital Requirements for Banking Book Securitizations

The regulatory capital requirements for the credit risk of banking book securitizations were determined based on the securitization framework pursuant to Sections 225 to 268 SolvV, which distinguishes between credit risk standardized approach ("CRSA")-securitization positions and internal ratings based approach ("IRBA")-securitization positions. The classification of securitization positions as either CRSA- or IRBA-securitization positions depends on the nature of the securitized portfolio. Basically, CRSA-securitization positions are those where the securitized portfolio predominantly includes credit risk exposures, which would qualify as CRSA-

exposures under the credit risk framework if they would be held by us directly. Otherwise, if the majority of the securitized portfolio would qualify as IRBA-exposures, the securitization positions qualify as IRBA-securitization positions.

The risk weights of CRSA-securitization positions are derived from their relevant external ratings, when applicable. External ratings must satisfy certain eligibility criteria for being used in the risk weight calculation. Eligible external ratings are taken from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings and DBRS. If more than one eligible rating is available for a specific securitization position, the relevant external rating was determined as the second best eligible rating in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections 236 to 237 SolvV. CRSA-securitization positions with no eligible external rating were deducted from liable capital unless they qualified for the application of the risk concentration approach pursuant to Section 243 (2) SolvV which might lead to a risk weight below 1,250 %.

The risk weight of IRBA-securitization positions is determined according to the following hierarchy:

— If one or more eligible external ratings exist for the IRBA-securitization position, or if an external rating can be inferred from an eligible external rating of a benchmark securitization position, the risk weight is derived from the relevant external rating (ratings based approach).
— Otherwise, if no eligible external rating exists or can be inferred, the risk weight of the IRBA-securitization position will generally be determined based on the supervisory formula approach pursuant to Section 258 SolvV or the internal assessment approach pursuant to Section 259 SolvV.
— If neither of the aforementioned approaches can be applied, the position was deducted from liable capital.

The ratings based approach applies to the largest part of our IRBA- and CRSA-securitization positions, largely in the lower (better) risk weight bands. We use mainly the external ratings of Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings and DBRS only to a lesser extent. The majority of securitization positions with an eligible external or inferred external credit assessment are retained positions of our synthetic securitizations or securitization positions held as investor. The risk concentration approach is applied to a few CRSA-securitization exposures that are small compared with the total amount of our banking book securitization exposures. The scope of application of the supervisory formula approach and of the internal assessment approach is described below.

There is no securitization position for which we have applied the special provisions for originators of securitization transactions which include an investor's interest to be recognized by the originator pursuant to Section 245 et seq. respectively Section 262 et seq. SolvV.

Supervisory Formula Approach and Internal Assessment Approach

The risk weight of securitization positions subject to the supervisory formula approach ("SFA") were determined based on a formula which takes as input the capital requirement of the securitized portfolio and the seniority of the securitization position in the waterfall, amongst others. When applying the SFA, we estimate the risk parameters PD and LGD for the assets included in the securitized portfolio, by using internally developed rating systems approved for such assets. We continue to develop new rating systems for homogenous pools of assets to be applied to assets that have not been originated by us. The rating systems are based on historical default and loss information from comparable assets. The risk parameters PD and LGD are derived on risk pool level.

Approximately 50 % of the total banking book securitization positions are subject to the SFA. This approach is predominantly used to rate positions backed by corporate loans, auto-related receivables and commercial real estates.

For unrated IRBA-securitization positions which are related to ABCP programs and which are not asset backed commercial paper, the risk weight is calculated based on the internal assessment approach ("IAA"). Apart from using this concept for regulatory purposes, the internal rating is used for expected loss and economic capital calculations and plays a significant role in the credit decision and monitoring process.

We have received approval from BaFin to apply the IAA to approximately 85 % of our ABCP conduit securitization exposure.

Asset classes subject to IAA are governed by a specific and detailed set of rules per asset class. These asset class write-ups ("ACW") have been established in cooperation between all relevant departments of the bank including Credit Risk Management, Risk Analytics and Living Wills and the Front Office. They are reviewed and approved in a formal internal process, and subject to an at least annual review. For BaFin approved asset classes, the ACW require re-approval by the regulator in case of significant changes during the review process.

BaFin approval for IAA has been received for currently 14 different asset classes in both consumer and commercial assets. The stress factors are different per asset class and rating level; they are established based on criteria set by the "dominant" external rating agency which forms the basis of the internal qualitative and quantitative rating analysis. The stress factor multiples indicate how much credit enhancement is required to obtain a specific rating compared to the level of pool expected loss.

The following tables summarize (a) the stress factor multiples per rating level, or (b) key stress testing methodology for those without defined Stress Factor Multiples, based on the methodology published by the respective dominant rating agencies:

Stress Factor Multiples per Rating Level by dominant Rating Agencies

Asset Class	Auto Loans	CDO	Comm. Lease & Loan	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Trade Receivable
Dominant Rating Agency	S&P	Moody's	S&P	S&P	S&P	S&P
AAA	3.75–5	1.95	5	4–5	3–6.6	2.5
AA	3–4	1.8–1.76	4	3–4	2.5–5	2.25
A	2–3	1.73–1.69	3	2–3	2–3.75	2
BBB	1.75–2	1.67–1.63	2	1.5–2	1.5–2.5	1.5
BB	1.5–1.75	1.5–1.2		1–1.5	1.25–1.5	

Summary of Rating agency Stress Factor Methodologies without defined Stress Factor Multiples

Asset Class	Capital Calls	MBS Servicer Advances	MV CDO	RMBS Australia	RMBS Europe	RMBS US	Structured Settlements	Student Loans FFELP
Dominant Rating Agency	Moody's	Moody's	S&P	S&P	S&P	S&P	S&P	Moody's
Comment	Methodology relies on conservative assumptions regarding debtor ratings and recovery rates, supported by conservative correlation criteria	Methodology applies rating-specific stressed recovery curves for each type of servicer advances. Cash flows are run under multiple interest rate stress scenarios	Methodology of both S&P and Moody's is using Advance rates instead of Stress Factor Multiples, which are available on their respective websites	Methodology uses default & loss assumptions per rating level, based on benchmark pools with adjustments appropriate for the respective pool being compared	Methodology uses default & loss assumptions per rating level, based on benchmark pools with adjustments appropriate for the respective pool being compared	Stress-testing by applying S&P default and loss assumptions per rating level on each individual loan in the pool	Generating a probability distribution of potential default rates at each rating level for the portfolio using industry-specific recovery rates. Additional stress tests regarding Largest Obligor and Largest Industry Defaults	Applying rating-level specific stresses including defined cumulative default rates, voluntary prepayment rates, servicer reject rates and borrower benefit rates

Information based on methodology published by the respective Dominant Rating Agencies, which may be amended from time to time.

The underlying cash flow models per asset class are also subject to the regular review process. For securitizations in these asset classes we utilize external credit assessment institutions, namely Standard & Poor's and Moody's as outlined in the tables above.

Calculation of Regulatory Capital Requirements for Trading Book Securitizations

The regulatory capital requirements for the market risk of trading book securitizations were determined based on a combination of internal models and regulatory standard approaches pursuant to Section 314 et seq. SolvV.

The capital requirement for the general market risk of trading book securitization positions is determined as the sum of (i) the value-at-risk based capital requirement for general market risk and (ii) the stressed value-at-risk based capital requirement for general market risk.

The capital requirement for the specific market risk of trading book securitization positions depends on whether the positions are assigned to the regulatory correlation trading portfolio ("CTP") or not.

For securitization positions that are not assigned to the CTP, the capital requirement for specific market risk is calculated based on the market risk standardized approach ("MRSA"). The MRSA risk weight for trading book securitization positions is generally calculated by using the same methodologies which apply to banking book securitization positions. The only difference relates to the use of the SFA for trading book securitization positions, where the capital requirement of the securitized portfolio is determined by making use of risk parameters (probability of default and loss given default) that are based on the incremental risk charge model. The MRSA based capital requirement for specific risk is determined as the higher of the capital requirements for all net long and all net short securitization positions outside of the CTP. The securitization positions included in the MRSA calculations for specific risk are additionally included in the value-at-risk and stressed value-at-risk calculations for specific risk.

Trading book securitizations subject to MRSA treatment include various asset classes differentiated by the respective underlying collateral types:

— Residential mortgage backed securities ("RMBS");
— Commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS");
— Collateralized loan obligations ("CLO");
— Collateralized debt obligations ("CDO"); and
— Asset backed securities (incl. credit cards, auto loans and leases, student loans, equipment loans and leases, dealer floorplan loans, etc).

They also include synthetic credit derivatives and commonly-traded indices based on the above listed instruments.

Conversely, the capital requirement for the specific market risk of securitization positions which are assigned to the CTP is determined as the sum of (i) the value-at-risk based capital requirement for specific risk, (ii) the stressed value-at-risk based capital requirement for specific risk and (iii) the capital requirement for specific risk as derived from the comprehensive risk measurement ("CRM") model. The CRM based capital requirement is subject to a floor equal to 8 % of the higher of the specific risk capital requirements for all net long and all net short securitization positions under the MRSA.

The CTP includes securitization positions and nth-to-default credit derivatives principally held for the purpose of trading correlation that satisfy the following requirements:

— all reference instruments are either single-name instruments, including single-name credit derivatives for which a liquid two-way market exists, or commonly-traded indices based on those reference entities;
— the positions are neither re-securitization positions, nor options on a securitization tranche, nor any other derivatives of securitization exposures that do not provide a pro-rata share in the proceeds of a securitization tranche; and
— the positions do not reference a claim on a special purpose entity, claims or contingent claims on real estate property or retail.

The CTP also comprises hedges to the securitization and nth-to-default positions in the portfolio, provided a liquid two-way market exists for the instrument or its underlying. Typical products assigned to the CTP are synthetic CDOs, nth-to-default credit default swaps ("CDS"), and index and single name CDS. For details on the CRM covering the regulatory CTP please also refer to the Section "Trading Market Risk".

Regulatory Good Practice Guidelines

The European Banking Federation, the Association for Financial Markets in Europe (formerly London Investment Banking Association), the European Savings Banks Group and the European Association of Public Banks and Funding Agencies published the "Industry good practice guidelines on Pillar 3 disclosure requirements for securitization" in December 2008, which were slightly revised in 2009/2010. Our Pillar 3 disclosures are in compliance with the spirit of these guidelines as far as they have not been superseded by revised regulations in light of Basel 2.5.

Securitization Details

The amounts reported in the following tables provide details of our securitization exposures separately for the regulatory banking and trading book. The presentation of the banking and trading book exposures is in line with last year's disclosure. The details of our trading book securitization positions subject to the MRSA are included in this chapter, while details of the trading book securitization positions covered under the Comprehensive Risk Measure ("CRM") are described in Chapter "Trading Market Risk".

Outstanding Exposures Securitized

We are only exposed to credit or market risks related to the exposures securitized, as shown below, to the extent that we have retained or purchased any of the related securitization positions. The risk of the retained or purchased positions depends on the relative position in the payment waterfall structure of the securitization transaction. For disclosure purposes, we are deemed to be originator and additionally sponsor in case of multi-seller securitizations, which is reflected in the disclosure of the total outstanding exposures securitized in the sponsor column and our share of those exposures in the originator column.

The following table details the total banking book outstanding exposure, i.e., the overall pool size, we have securitized in our capacity as either originator or sponsor through traditional or synthetic securitization transactions split by exposure type. Within the originator columns the table provides information of the underlying securitized asset pool which was either originated from our balance sheet or acquired from third parties. The amounts reported are either the carrying values as reported in our consolidated financial statements for on-balance sheet exposures in synthetic securitizations or the principal notional amount for traditional securitizations and off-balance sheet exposures in synthetic transactions. Of the € 42.3 billion total outstanding securitized exposure reported as of December 31, 2013 in the table below as originator, the amount retained was € 22.7 billion reflecting a decrease in both outstanding securitized as well as retained exposure which for December 31, 2012 were € 53.2 billion and € 30.9 billion respectively.

For sponsor relationships, the total outstanding exposure securitized reported in the table below represents the principal notional amount of outstanding exposures of the entities issuing the securities and other receivables. As of December 31, 2013, our retained or repurchased exposure of the € 77.2 billion total outstanding exposure securitized shown in the sponsor columns including multi-seller transactions was € 13.0 billion. The remaining exposure is held by third parties. As of December 31, 2012, our exposure with regard to the € 116.6 billion total outstanding exposure securitized resulted from sponsoring activities including multi-seller transactions amounted to € 17.0 billion. The decrease in our exposure resulted primarily from a management

decision to reduce the securitization book. The total reported outstanding exposure securitized is derived using information received from servicer reports of the third parties with whom the conduits have relationships.

Outstanding Exposures Securitized by Exposure Type (Overall Pool Size) within the Banking Book

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Originator		Sponsor[1]		Originator		Sponsor[1]	
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	8,277	2,945	2,312	0	10,954	3,516	4,276	0
Commercial mortgages	9,265	0	7,980	0	13,682	0	7,991	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	4,118	0	0	0	1,742	0
Leasing	0	0	8,324	0	0	0	5,967	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	2,215	18,522	12,950	0	2,772	20,014	21,256	781
Consumer loans	0	0	15,185	0	0	0	17,932	0
Trade receivables	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	1,101	0	2,531	0	1,642	590	3,467	0
Other assets[3]	0	0	23,638	0	0	0	53,166	0
Total outstanding exposures securitized[4]	**20,858**	**21,467**	**77,232**	**0**	29,050	24,120	115,797	781

[1] As of December 31, 2013 included under sponsor is the amount € 11.0 billion of multi-seller related securitized exposures, of which we have originated € 5.8 billion, and therefore have also included this amount under originator. For December 31, 2012 the amounts were € 17.2 billion and € 8.1 billion respectively.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] Consists mainly of securitizations supporting rental car and dealer floorplan activities in 2013.
[4] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the banking book see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band".

The table below provides the total outstanding exposure securitized in relation to securitization positions held in our regulatory trading book separately for originator and sponsor activities and further broken down into traditional and synthetic transactions. Short synthetic single tranche CDOs have been reflected as originator positions for which the synthetic pool size was determined as the maximum pool size of the position sets referencing a given synthetic pool. The total outstanding exposure securitized as shown in the table below does not reflect our risk as it includes exposures not retained by us, does not consider the different positioning in the waterfall of related positions and – most notably – does not reflect hedging other than that in identical tranches. Compared with last year, the pool of outstanding exposures securitized reduced significantly for synthetic securitizations.

Outstanding Exposures Securitized by Exposure Type (Overall Pool Size) within the Trading Book

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Originator		Sponsor[1]		Originator		Sponsor[1]	
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	10,347	0	5,088	0	7,545	0	7,105	0
Commercial mortgages	28,295	0	52,633	0	29,185	0	50,308	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	1,978	91,965	3,720	0	1,902	234,619	3,805	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	2,118	0	112	0	3,543	0	117	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0	1,189	0	0	0
Total outstanding exposures securitized[3]	**43,232**	**91,965**	**61,553**	0	43,364	234,619	61,335	0

[1] As of December 31, 2013 included under sponsor is the amount € 56.5 billion of multi-seller related securitized exposures, of which we have originated € 22.5 billion, and therefore have also included this amount under originator. For December 31, 2012 the amounts were € 56.9 billion and € 23.0 billion respectively.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the trading book see table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the MRSA". The table includes securitized exposure as originator amounting to € 15.7 billion and as sponsor amounting to € 11.2 billion already reflected in table "Outstanding Exposures Securitized by Exposure Type (Overall Pool Size) within the Banking Book".

The following table provides details of the quality of the underlying asset pool of outstanding exposures securitized for which we are an originator and hold positions in the regulatory banking book. An exposure is reported as past due when it has the status past due for 30 days or more and has not already been included as impaired. For our originated synthetic securitizations, impaired and past due exposure amounts are determined through our internal administration, while for our originated traditional securitizations, impaired and past due exposure amounts are primarily derived from investor reports of underlying exposures.

Separately, the table details losses we recognized in 2013 and 2012 for retained or purchased securitization positions as originator by exposure type. The losses are those reported in the consolidated statement of income. The amounts are the actual losses in the underlying asset pool to the extent that these losses are allocated to the retained or purchased securitization positions held by us after considering any eligible credit protection. This applies to both traditional and synthetic transactions.

Impaired and Past Due Exposures Securitized and Losses Recognized by Exposure Type (Overall Pool Size) as Originator

	Dec 31, 2013	2013	Dec 31, 2012	2012
in € m.	Impaired/ past due[1]	Losses	Impaired/ past due[1]	Losses
Residential mortgages	2,853	21	3,639	14
Commercial mortgages	0	17	79	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0
Leasing	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	32	17	256	11
Consumer loans	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	265	19	368	5
Other assets	0	0	0	0
Total impaired and past due exposures securitized and losses recognized[3]	**3,150**	**74**	4,342	30

[1] Includes the impaired and past due exposures in relation to the overall pool of multi-seller securitizations which could reflect more than our own originated portion.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the banking book see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band"

The total impaired or past due exposure securitized decreased by € 1.2 billion in 2013. The reduction was mainly attributed to the exposure types "Residential mortgages" and "Loans to corporates or SMEs". Losses recorded by us in 2013 increased to € 74 million compared to € 30 million in 2012.

The following table provides details of existing banking and trading book outstanding exposures split by exposure type for which there is a management intention to securitize them in either an existing or new securitization transaction in the near future. Outstanding exposures awaiting securitization do not include assets due for securitization without risk transfer i.e., those securitizations where we will keep all tranches.

Outstanding Exposures Awaiting Securitization

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Banking Book	Trading Book	Banking Book	Trading Book
Residential mortgages	0	0	0	0
Commercial mortgages	0	2,295	0	1,783
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0
Leasing	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[1]	0	0	6,358	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	0	741	0	372
Other assets	0	0	0	0
Outstanding exposures awaiting securitization	**0**	**3,036**	6,358	2,155

[1] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.

The majority of the outstanding exposures awaiting securitization were "Commercial mortgages", which are subject to securitization by our US CB&S business.

Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased

The table below shows the amount of the securitization positions retained or purchased in the banking book. The reported amounts are based on the regulatory exposure values prior to the application of credit risk mitigation. The securitization positions in the regulatory trading book were reported based on the exposure definition in Section 299 SolvV which states that identical or closely matched securities and derivatives are offset to a net position. From January 1, 2014, such securitization positions will be reported based on the exposure definition in Articles 327-331 CRR. The capital requirements for securitization positions both – regulatory banking and regulatory trading book – are additionally reported by the underlying exposure type.

Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Exposure Type

	Dec 31, 2013							
	Banking Book				Trading Book			
in € m.	On-balance securitization positions	Off-balance, derivative and SFT securitization positions	Regulatory exposure value	Capital requirements	On-balance securitization positions	Off-balance, derivative and SFT securitization positions	Regulatory exposure value	Capital requirements
Residential mortgages	4,705	3,160	7,865	227	2,358	44	2,402	544
Commercial mortgages	806	558	1,363	187	1,957	3,090	5,047	544
Credit card receivables	0	1,520	1,520	12	91	0	91	5
Leasing	1,749	690	2,439	27	17	0	17	1
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[1]	19,275	3,409	22,683	270	796	4,078	4,874	254
Consumer loans	2,142	2,713	4,854	107	370	0	370	55
Trade receivables	0	158	158	1	1	0	1	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	562	1,655	2,216	130	950	26	976	324
Other assets	4,880	3,773	8,652	168	917	118	1,035	231
Total securitization positions retained or purchased[2]	**34,117**	**17,634**	**51,751**	**1,130**	**7,458**	**7,356**	**14,814**	**1,958**

[1] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[2] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activities see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band" and table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to MRSA".

	Dec 31, 2012							
	Banking Book				Trading Book			
in € m.	On-balance securitization positions	Off-balance, derivative and SFT securitization positions	Regulatory exposure value	Capital requirements	On-balance securitization positions	Off-balance, derivative and SFT securitization positions	Regulatory exposure value	Capital requirements
Residential mortgages	5,484	3,331	8,815	385	1,553	92	1,645	220
Commercial mortgages	2,712	934	3,646	391	2,263	3,319	5,582	291
Credit card receivables	0	920	920	7	46	0	46	1
Leasing	2,227	1,291	3,518	98	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[1]	25,568	4,791	30,359	494	272	4,526	4,798	133
Consumer loans	2,818	2,470	5,288	398	109	0	109	6
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	1,593	2,398	3,991	466	729	56	785	260
Other assets	5,044	3,887	8,931	212	1,099	33	1,132	155
Total securitization positions retained or purchased[2]	**45,446**	**20,022**	**65,468**	**2,451**	**6,071**	**8,026**	**14,097**	**1,066**

[1] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[2] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activities see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band" and table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the MRSA".

Retained or purchased securitization positions are reduced across most exposure types throughout the year 2013 due to the continued de-risking strategy as in the last years. Specifically the large decrease for the exposure type "Loans to corporates or SMEs" results from de-recognition of synthetic transactions and further de-risking activities. Within the trading book, the securitization exposure increased by € 718 million or 5 % mainly for the exposure type "Residential mortgages" and "Consumer loans" partially offset by a decrease from the exposure type "Commercial mortgages".

Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Region

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Banking Book	Trading Book	Banking Book	Trading Book
Europe	22,017	3,371	28,601	3,699
Americas	26,837	9,680	33,158	9,198
Asia/Pacific	2,849	1,355	3,616	979
Other	49	408	93	221
Total securitization positions retained or purchased[1]	**51,751**	**14,814**	65,468	14,097

[1] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activities see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band" and table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the MRSA".

The amounts shown in the table above are based on the country of domicile of the obligors of the exposures securitized. Decreases in exposures by € 13.7 billion in the banking book resulted from the management decision to reduce the overall size of securitization positions. This reduction was uniform at about 20 % across all major regions.

Banking Book Securitization Exposure

Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Exposure amount	Capital requirements IRBA[1]	Capital requirements standardized approach	Exposure amount	Capital requirements IRBA[1]	Capital requirements standardized approach
≤ 10 %	36,301	192	0	40,929	201	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	5,759	50	12	5,900	43	14
> 20 ≤ 50 %	4,895	171	9	9,816	420	20
> 50 ≤ 100 %	2,385	77	74	3,666	108	75
> 100 ≤ 350 %	283	29	1	1,167	90	8
> 350 ≤ 650 %	247	75	0	364	118	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	91	33	0	337	86	0
1,250 %/Deduction	1,789	349	58	3,289	1,174	94
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**51,751**	**976**	**154**	65,468	2,240	211

[1] After considering value adjustments according to Sections 253 (3) and 268 (2) SolvV. Including capital requirements for maturity mismatch of synthetic securitizations by risk weight band defined as notional weighted average risk weight of the underlying pool. Amounts for December 31, 2012 have been adjusted accordingly.

The amounts shown in the table above are prior to application of credit risk mitigation. Exposure reductions are observable in most risk weight bands following the de-risking strategy of the bank. Exposures subject to capital deduction declined by 46 % as positions were either terminated, sold, restructured or externally rated BB- or better. Overall, the capital requirements for banking book securitizations were reduced by 54 %.

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

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

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-RBA[1]		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-RBA[1]	
in € m.	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization[2]	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization[2]	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	6,449	0	35	0	10,558	0	47	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	1,463	0	14	0	2,939	0	21	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	1,378	1,564	85	44	2,163	3,545	237	96
> 50 ≤ 100 %	1,020	0	63	0	1,481	610	58	26
> 100 ≤ 350 %	59	108	2	11	694	159	43	20
> 350 ≤ 650 %	235	0	71	0	266	79	84	27
> 650 < 1,250 %	13	64	7	12	278	58	53	33
1,250 %/Deduction	662	152	253	22	2,748	294	925	127
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**11,279**	**1,889**	**531**	**89**	21,127	4,745	1,468	329

[1] After considering value adjustments according to Sections 253 (3) and 268 (2) SolvV.
[2] Including capital requirements for maturity mismatch of synthetic securitizations by risk weight band defined as notional weighted average risk weight of the underlying pool. Amounts for December 31, 2012 have been adjusted accordingly.

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

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-IAA[1]		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-IAA[1]	
in € m.	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	4,670	0	29	0	4,948	0	31	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	3,319	0	33	0	1,783	0	18	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	1,283	351	28	11	2,291	1,093	52	32
> 50 ≤ 100 %	210	5	12	0	191	119	12	5
> 100 ≤ 350 %	0	33	0	4	17	80	1	10
> 350 ≤ 650 %	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
> 650 < 1 250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,250 %/Deduction	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**9,482**	**389**	**102**	**16**	9,250	1,296	134	49

[1] After considering value adjustments according to Sections 253 (3) and 268 (2) SolvV.

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

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-SFA[1]		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, IRBA-SFA[1]	
in € m.	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	25,182	0	128	0	25,423	0	123	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	172	0	2	0	340	0	4	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	81	0	2	0	165	0	4	0
> 50 ≤ 100 %	32	0	2	0	130	0	7	0
> 100 ≤ 350 %	74	0	12	0	127	0	15	0
> 350 ≤ 650 %	13	0	4	0	13	0	5	0
> 650 < 1 250 %	14	0	14	0	1	0	1	0
1,250 %/Deduction	917	0	74	0	70	62	40	62
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**26,485**	**0**	**239**	**0**	26,269	62	199	62

[1] After considering value adjustments according to Sections 253 (3) and 268 (2) SolvV.

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

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

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, SA		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, SA	
in € m.	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	802	3	12	0	839	0	13	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	238	0	9	0	295	263	12	8
> 50 ≤ 100 %	1,119	0	74	0	1,137	0	75	0
> 100 ≤ 350 %	9	0	1	0	91	0	8	0
> 350 ≤ 650 %	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
> 650 < 1,250 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,250 %/Deduction	16	41	16	41	25	69	25	69
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**2,184**	**44**	**113**	**41**	2,388	332	133	77

Trading Book Securitization Exposure

For trading book securitization positions not covered under the CRM, the capital requirement for specific market risk is calculated based on the MRSA The MRSA risk weight calculation for trading book securitization positions is generally based on the same methodologies which apply to banking book securitization positions. More details on the approaches are provided in Section "Regulatory Securitization Framework" as well as in Section "Trading Market Risk".

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

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Exposure amount		Capital requirements, MRSA		Exposure amount		Capital requirements, MRSA	
in € m.	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization	Securitization	Re-Securitization
≤ 10 %	5,254	0	30	0	5,298	0	30	0
> 10 ≤ 20 %	4,677	0	52	0	4,637	0	53	0
> 20 ≤ 50 %	1,095	338	32	10	1,175	309	28	10
> 50 ≤ 100 %	674	141	42	10	958	170	61	12
> 100 ≤ 350 %	558	132	88	20	494	80	72	12
> 350 ≤ 650 %	237	100	77	44	182	33	68	14
> 650 < 1,250 %	118	6	65	3	102	21	56	12
1,250 %/Deduction	1,177	308	1,177	308	392	245	392	245
Total securitization positions retained or purchased	**13,790**	**1,025**	**1,563**	**395**	13,239	858	761	305

On a year to year comparison the trading book securitization positions increased mainly in the risk weight category 1,250 % capital deduction.

Re-securitization Positions

Trading book re-securitization exposure is reduced by 68 % as a result of hedging being recognized according to section 299 SolvV. From January 1, 2014, the hedged exposure will be reported based on the definition laid out in Articles 327-331 CRR.

Re-Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased

	Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Banking Book		Trading Book		Banking Book		Trading Book	
	Exposure amount		Exposure amount		Exposure amount		Exposure amount	
in € m.	Before hedging/ insurances	After hedging/ insurances	Before hedging/ insurances	After hedging/ insurances	Before hedging/ insurances	After hedging/ insurances	Before hedging/ insurances	After hedging/ insurances
Re-Securitization Positions	2,322	2,320	3,190	1,025	6,435	6,434	2,910	858

Risk mitigation in the form of financial guarantees has not been applied to our re-securitization positions in either the banking or the trading book.

Securitization Activities

The 2013 yearend amounts in the tables below show an increase of our securitization sponsor activity compared with 2012. An increase as of yearend 2013 of our securitization originator activity predominately concerned the exposure type "Loans to corporates or SMEs" dominated by the synthetic transactions executed by the Credit Portfolio Strategies Group (CPSG). The increase in "Commercial mortgages" is driven by new traditional transactions mainly based on assets from the Americas and conducted as multi-seller transactions.

Securitization Activity – Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized (i.e., the underlying pools) by Exposure Type within the Banking Book

	Originator			Sponsor[1]	
	Dec 31, 2013		2013		Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Realized gains (losses) from sales/ liquidations	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	0	0	0	1,551	0
Commercial mortgages	2,328	0	52	2,880	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	2,455	0
Leasing	0	0	0	4,036	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	0	10,069	0	2,291	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	3,532	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	193	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	0	0	0	114	0
Other assets	0	0	0	5,211	0
Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized[3]	**2,328**	**10,069**	**52**	**22,263**	**0**

[1] Included under sponsor is the amount € 2.8 billion exposures securitized, of which we originated € 1.5 billion, also included under originator.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the banking book see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band".

	Originator			Sponsor	
	Dec 31, 2012		2012		Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Realized gains (losses) from sales/ liquidations	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial mortgages	260	0	1	1,416	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing	0	0	0	234	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[1]	108	3,566	0	1,460	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	251	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	0	590	0	2,107	0
Other assets[2]	0	0	0	702	0
Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized[3]	**368**	**4,156**	**1**	**6,170**	**0**

[1] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[2] Excludes a restructuring activity as sponsor where one security was transferred between two of our conduits. Respective Outstanding Exposure Securitized of this security is reported in table "Outstanding Exposures Securitized by Exposure Type (Overall Pool Size) within the Banking Book".
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the banking book see table "Banking Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band".

The higher exposure originated via traditional securitizations in 2013 compared to 2012 is mainly driven by increased market activity within CMBS securitizations resulting from a general market recovery in this segment. The decrease of new synthetic securitizations follows our de-risking strategy in this business segment.

Securitization Activity – Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized by Exposure Type within the Trading Book

	Originator				Sponsor[1]
	Dec 31, 2013		2013		Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Realized gains (losses) from sales/ liquidations	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	0	0	0	2,989	0
Commercial mortgages	7,162	0	173	12,475	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	0	584	0	0	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	528	0	0	0	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized[3]	**7,690**	**584**	**173**	**15,464**	**0**

[1] Included under sponsor is the amount € 12.5 billion exposures securitized, of which we originated € 5.3 billion, also included under originator.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the trading book see table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the MRSA".

	Originator				Sponsor[1]
	Dec 31, 2012		2012		Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Traditional	Synthetic	Realized gains (losses) from sales/ liquidations	Traditional	Synthetic
Residential mortgages	0	0	0	2,115	0
Commercial mortgages	3,908	0	170	6,823	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Leasing	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to corporates or SMEs (treated as corporates)[2]	0	16,284	0	0	0
Consumer loans	0	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables	0	0	0	0	0
Securitizations (re-securitizations)	1,033	0	85	0	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0	0
Total Outstanding Exposures Securitized[3]	**4,941**	**16,284**	**255**	**8,938**	**0**

[1] Included under sponsor is the amount € 6.8 billion exposures securitized, of which we originated € 2.5 billion, also included under originator.
[2] SMEs are small- or medium-sized entities.
[3] For a regulatory assessment of our exposure to credit risk in relation to securitization activity in the trading book see table "Trading Book Securitization Positions Retained or Purchased by Risk Weight Band subject to the MRSA".

Trading 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 investing positions. Risk can arise from adverse 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.

The primary objective of Market Risk Management, a part of our independent Risk function, is to ensure that our business units optimize the risk-reward relationship and do not expose us to unacceptable losses outside of our risk appetite. To achieve this objective, Market Risk Management works closely together with risk takers ("the business units") and other control and support groups.

We distinguish between three substantially different types of market risk:

— Trading market risk arises primarily through the market-making activities of the CB&S Division. This involves taking positions in debt, equity, foreign exchange, other securities and commodities as well as in equivalent derivatives.
— Traded default risk arising from defaults and rating migrations relating to trading instruments.

— Nontrading market risk arises from market movements, primarily outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from off-balance sheet items. This includes interest rate risk, credit spread risk, investment risk and foreign exchange risk as well as market risk arising from our pension schemes, guaranteed funds and equity compensation. Nontrading market risk also includes risk from the modeling of client deposits as well as savings and loan products.

Trading Market Risk Management Framework

Market Risk Management governance is designed and established to ensure oversight of all market risks, including trading market risk, traded default risk and nontrading market risk, 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 and supports management and mitigation. Market risk managers identify existing and potential future market risks through active portfolio analysis and engagement with the business areas.

Market Risk Measurement and Assessment

Market Risk Management aims to accurately measure all types of market risks by a comprehensive set of risk metrics reflecting economic and regulatory requirements.

In accordance with economic and regulatory requirements, we measure market and related risks by several key risk metrics:

— Value-at-risk and stressed value-at-risk
— Three metrics for specific risks: Incremental risk charge, comprehensive risk measure, and market risk standardized approach
— Three types of stress tests: Portfolio stress testing, business-level stress testing, and event risk scenarios
— Market Risk economic capital, including traded default risk
— Sensitivities
— Market value/notional (concentration risk)
— Loss given default

These measures are viewed as complementary to each other and in aggregate define the market risk framework, by which all businesses can be measured and monitored.

For information on the regulatory capital requirements and RWA for trading market risk including a presentation by approach and risk type please see section "Regulatory Capital Requirements".

Market Risk Monitoring

Our primary instrument to manage trading market risk is the application of our limit framework. Our Management Board supported by Market Risk Management, sets group-wide value-at-risk, economic capital and portfolio stress testing (extreme) limits for market risk in the trading book. Market Risk Management sub-allocates this overall limit to our Corporate Divisions and individual business units within CB&S (i.e., Global Rates and Credit, Equity, etc.) based on anticipated business plans and risk appetite. Within the individual business units, the business heads establish business limits, by allocating the limit down to individual portfolios or geographical regions.

In practice, Market Risk Management sets key limits, which tend to be global in nature, to capture an exposure to a particular risk factor. Business limits are specific to various factors, including a particular geographical region or specific portfolio.

Value-at-risk, stressed value-at-risk and economic capital 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 stress testing. Limits are also set on sensitivity and concentration/liquidity, portfolio stress tests, business-level stress testing and event risk scenarios.

Business units are responsible for adhering to the limits against which exposures are monitored and reported. The market risk limits set by Market Risk Management are monitored on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. Where limits are exceeded, Market Risk Management is responsible for identifying and escalating those excesses on a timely basis.

To manage the exposures inside the limits, the business units apply several risk mitigating measures, most notably the use of:

— **Portfolio management:** Risk diversification arises in portfolios which consist of a variety of positions. Since some investments are likely to rise in value when others decline, diversification can help to lower the overall level of risk profile of a portfolio.
— **Hedging:** Hedging involves taking positions in related financial assets, such as futures and swaps, and includes derivative products, such as futures, swaps and options. Hedging activities may not always provide effective mitigation against losses due to differences in the terms, specific characteristics or other basis risks that may exist between the hedge instrument and the exposure being hedged.

Market Risk Reporting

Market Risk Management reporting creates transparency on the risk profile and facilitates the understanding of core market risk drivers to all levels of the organization. The Management Board and Senior Governance Committees receive regular reporting, as well as ad hoc reporting as required, on market risk, regulatory capital and stress testing. Senior Risk Committees receive risk information at a number of frequencies, including weekly or monthly.

Additionally, Market Risk Management produces daily and weekly Market Risk specific reports and daily limit excess reports for each asset class.

Market Risk Measurement

Value-at-Risk at Deutsche Bank Group (excluding Postbank)

Value-at-risk is a quantitative measure of the potential loss (in value) of trading 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 value-at-risk 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 value-at-risk 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 value-at-risk. 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 to calculate value-at-risk. The calculation employs a Monte Carlo Simulation technique, and we assume that changes in risk factors follow a well-defined distribution, e.g. normal, lognormal, or non-normal (t, skew-t, Skew-Normal). To determine our aggregated value-at-risk, we use observed correlations between the risk factors during this one year period.

Our value-at-risk 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 value-at-risk calculation.

For each business unit a separate value-at-risk 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 assigning the sensitivities to the relevant risk type and then simulating changes in the associated risk drivers. "Diversification effect" reflects the fact that the total value-at-risk on a given day will be lower than the sum of the value-at-risk relating to the individual risk types. Simply adding the value-at-risk figures of the individual risk types to arrive at an aggregate value-at-risk 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 full revaluation approach on a fixed price-implied volatility grid.

The value-at-risk 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 value-at-risk 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 value-at-risk 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.
— Value-at-risk does not indicate the potential loss beyond the 99^{th} quantile.
— Intra-day risk is not captured.
— There may be risks in the trading book that are partially or not captured by the value-at-risk model.

We are committed to the ongoing development of our proprietary risk models, and we allocate substantial resources to reviewing and improving them. Additionally, we have further developed and improved our process of systematically capturing and evaluating risks currently not captured in our value-at-risk model. An assessment is made to determine the level of materiality of these risks and material risks are prioritized for inclusion in our internal model. All risks not in value-at-risk are monitored and assessed on a regular basis.

During 2013, improvements were made to the value-at-risk calculation, with the inclusion of the following risks in our internal model:

— Higher-order risk in commodities to capture P&L moves due to joint movements in underlying commodity price and volatilities;
— Risk associated with the volatility skew and smile with options on precious metals;
— Moves in the repo rate for equity repurchase agreements;
— Credit spread movements between subordinated and senior debt in credit;
—Joint moves of swap rates and cross-currency basis spreads for cross-currency swaps.

Existing methodology has been rolled-out to further books to capture:

— Dividend risk
— CDS quanto for all sovereigns and corporates
— Money market basis risks.

The ability of using nonnormal distributions (NND) in the modeling of the risk factor return time series has also been extended from FX and commodity to include all risk factors.

Additionally, market data granularity was increased further by distinguishing between first generation commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS 1.0) and next generation CMBS 2.0. CMBS 2.0 products have more conservative underwriting and securitization standards than compared to CMBS 1.0, therefore meriting a separate market data time series.

Regulatory Backtesting of Trading Market Risk

We continually analyze potential weaknesses of our value-at-risk model using statistical techniques, such as backtesting, and also rely on risk management experience.

Backtesting is a procedure we use in accordance with German regulatory requirements to verify the predictive power of our value-at-risk calculations involving the comparison of hypothetical daily profits and losses under the buy-and-hold assumption. Under this assumption we estimate the P&L impact that would have resulted on a portfolio for a trading day valued with current market prices and parameters assuming it had been left untouched for that day and compare it with the estimates from the value-at-risk model from the preceding day. An outlier is a hypothetical buy-and-hold trading loss that exceeds our value-at-risk from the preceding day. On average, we would expect a 99 % confidence level to give rise to two to three outliers representing 1 % of approximately 260 trading days in any one year. We analyze and document underlying reasons for outliers and classify them either as due to market movements, risks not included in our value-at-risk model, model or process shortcomings. We use the results for further enhancement of our value-at-risk methodology. Formal communications explaining the reasons behind any outlier on Group level are provided to the BaFin.

In addition to the standard backtesting analysis at the value-at-risk quantile, the value-at-risk model performance is further verified by analyzing the distributional fit across the whole of the distribution (full distribution backtesting). Regular backtesting is also undertaken on hypothetical portfolios to test value-at-risk performance of particular products and their hedges.

The Global Backtesting Committee, with participation from Market Risk Management, Market Risk Operations, Risk Analytics and Living Wills, and Finance, meets on a regular basis to review backtesting results as a whole and of individual businesses. The committee analyzes performance fluctuations and assesses the predictive power of our value-at-risk model, which allows us to improve and adjust the risk estimation process accordingly.

An independent model validation team reviews all quantitative aspects of our value-at-risk model on a regular basis. The review covers, but is not limited to, the appropriateness of distribution assumptions of risk factors, recalibration approaches for risk parameters, and model assumptions. Validation results and remediation measures are presented to senior management and are tracked to ensure adherence to deadlines.

Holistic VaR Validation process

The Holistic VaR Validation (HVV) process provides a comprehensive assessment of the value-at-risk model and framework across five control areas: Limits, Backtesting, Process, Model Validation, and Risks-not-in-VaR. HVV runs on a quarterly basis and provides a detailed report for each of the control areas (HVV Control Packs) as well as an HVV Dashboard indicating the health of each control area. In addition the Quarterly Business Line Review (QBLR) provides an overview of the business line trading strategy and the corresponding risk return profile. The associated formal quarterly HVV governance framework is as follows:

— Level 1: A series of asset-class level HVV Control Pack Review meetings (chaired by the respective Market Risk Management Asset Class Head), at which the HVV Control Pack is reviewed and the HVV Dashboard status is agreed
— Level 2: The HVV Governance Committee (chaired by the Global Head of Market Risk Management), at which the QBLRs are presented and the overall HVV Dashboard is agreed

— Level 3: Top-level HVV governance is achieved via a series of senior management briefings including to the CB&S Executive Committee, the Capital and Risk Committee, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The briefings provide an executive summary of the quality and control of value-at-risk across the business, an overview of the CB&S business trading strategy and the corresponding risk management strategy.

In 2013, our value-at-risk and stressed value-at-risk multipliers remained at 4 vs. the regulatory floor of 3.

Market Risk Stress Testing

Stress testing is a key risk management technique, which evaluates the potential effects of extreme market events and extreme movements in individual risk factors. It is one of the core quantitative tools used to assess the market risk of Deutsche Bank's positions and complements VaR and Economic Capital. Market Risk Management performs several types of stress testing to capture the variety of risks: Portfolio stress testing, individual business-level stress tests, Event Risk Scenarios, and also contributes to Group-wide stress testing.

Portfolio stress testing measures the profit and loss impact of potential market events based on pre-defined scenarios of different severities, which are either historical or hypothetical and defined at a macro level. With Portfolio Stress Testing, Market Risk Management completes its perspective on risk provided by other metrics, given that the range of portfolio stress tests fills the gap between the most extreme scenarios (economic capital) and potential daily losses (value-at-risk). Besides dynamic scenarios, we have three static scenarios, which are calculated and monitored on a weekly basis against limits.

For individual business-level stress tests, market risk managers identify relevant risk factors and develop stress scenarios relating either to macro-economic or business-specific developments. Business-level stress tests capture idiosyncratic and basis risks.

Event risk scenario measures the profit and loss impact of historically observable events or hypothetical situations on trading positions for specific emerging market countries and regions. The bank's trading book exposure to an individual country is stressed under a single scenario, which replicates market movements across that country in times of significant market crisis and reduced liquidity.

Besides these market-risk specific stress tests, Market Risk Management participates in the Group-wide stress test process, where macro-economic scenarios are defined by DB research and each risk department translates that same scenario to the relevant shocks required to apply to their portfolio. This includes credit, market and operational risks. Results are reviewed by the Stress Testing Oversight Committee.

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.

Trading Market Risk Requirements

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 1 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.

Stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and the comprehensive risk measure are calculated for all relevant portfolios. The results from the models are used in the day-to-day risk management of the bank, as well as for defining regulatory capital.

Stressed Value-at-Risk

We calculate a stressed value-at-risk measure using a 99 % confidence level and a holding period of one day. For regulatory purposes, the holding period is ten days.

Our stressed value-at-risk calculation utilizes the same systems, trade information and processes as those used for the calculation of value-at-risk. The only difference is that historical market data from a period of significant financial stress (i.e., characterized by high volatilities) is used as an input for the Monte Carlo Simulation. The time window selection process for the stressed value-at-risk calculation is based on the identification of a time window characterized by high levels of volatility and extreme movements in the top value-at-risk contributors. The results from these two indicators (volatility and number of outliers) are combined using chosen weights intended to ensure qualitative aspects are also taken into account (i.e., inclusion of key crisis periods).

Incremental Risk Charge

The incremental risk charge is based on our own internal model and is intended to complement the value-at-risk modeling framework. It represents an estimate of the default and migration risks of unsecuritized credit products over a one-year capital horizon at a 99.9 % confidence level, taking into account the liquidity horizons of individual positions or sets of positions. We use a Monte Carlo Simulation for calculating incremental risk charge as the 99.9 % quantile of the portfolio loss distribution and for allocating contributory incremental risk charge to individual positions. The model captures the default and migration risk in an accurate and consistent quantitative approach for all portfolios.

We calculate the incremental risk charge on a weekly basis. The charge is determined as the higher of the most recent 12 week average of incremental risk charge and the most recent incremental risk charge. The market and position data are collected from front office systems and are subject to strict quality control. The incremental risk charge figures are closely monitored and play a significant role in the management of the covered portfolios. Additionally, the incremental risk charge provides information on the effectiveness of the hedging positions which is reviewed by the risk managers.

The contributory incremental risk charge of individual positions, which is calculated by expected shortfall allocation, provides the basis for identifying risk concentrations in the portfolio and designing strategies to reduce the overall portfolio risk.

We use our credit portfolio model, a core piece of our economic capital methodology, to calculate the incremental risk charge. Important parameters for the incremental risk charge calculation are exposures, recovery rates and default probabilities, ratings migrations, maturity, and liquidity horizons of individual positions.

Liquidity horizons are conservatively set to the time required to sell a position or to hedge all material relevant price risks in a stressed market. Liquidity horizons are specified at product level and reflect our actual practice and experience during periods of systematic and idiosyncratic stresses. We have defined the sets of positions used for applying liquidity horizons in a way that meaningfully reflects the differences in liquidity for each set. Market risk managers who specialize in each product type determine liquidity horizons, with a liquidity horizon floor of 3-months. Liquidity horizons are regularly reviewed so that the act of selling or hedging, in itself, would not materially affect the price. Default and rating migration probabilities are defined by rating migration matrices which are calibrated on historical external rating data. Taking into account the trade-off between granularity of matrices and their stability we apply a global corporate matrix and a sovereign matrix comprising the seven main rating bands. Accordingly, issue or issuer ratings from the rating agencies Moody's, S&P and Fitch are assigned to each position.

To quantify a loss due to rating migration, a revaluation of a position is performed under the new rating. The probability of joint rating downgrades and defaults is determined by the migration and rating correlations of the incremental risk charge model. These correlations are specified through systematic factors that represent geographical regions and industries and are calibrated on historical rating migration and equity time series. The simulation process incorporates a rollover strategy that is based on the assumption of a constant level of risk. This assumption implies that positions that have experienced default or rating migration over their liquidity horizon are re-balanced at the end of their liquidity horizon to attain the initial level of risk. Correlations between positions with different liquidity horizons are implicitly specified by the dependence structure of the underlying systematic and idiosyncratic risk factors, helping to ensure that portfolio concentrations are identified across liquidity horizons. In particular, differences between liquidity horizons and maturities of hedges and hedged positions are recognized.

Apart from regular recalibrations there have been no significant model changes in 2013.

Direct validation of the incremental risk charge through back-testing methods is not possible. The charge is subject to validation principles such as the evaluation of conceptual soundness, ongoing monitoring, process verification and benchmarking and outcome analysis. The validation of the incremental risk charge methodology is embedded in the validation process for our credit portfolio model, with particular focus on the incremental risk charge specific aspects. Model validation relies more on indirect methods including stress tests and sensitivity analyzes. Relevant parameters are included in the annual validation cycle established in the current regulatory framework. The incremental risk charge is part of the quarterly group-wide stress test using the stress testing functionality within our credit engine. Stressed incremental risk charge figures are reported on group level and submitted to the Stress Testing Oversight Committee and Cross Risk Review Committee.

Comprehensive Risk Measure

The comprehensive risk measure for the correlation trading portfolio is based on our own internal model. We calculate the comprehensive risk measure based on a Monte Carlo Simulation technique to a 99.9 % confidence level and a capital horizon of 1 year. Our model is applied to the eligible correlation trading positions where typical products include collateralized debt obligations, nth-to-default credit default swaps, and index- and single-name credit default swaps. Re-securitizations or products which reference retail claims or real estate exposures are not eligible. Furthermore, trades subject to the comprehensive risk measure have to meet minimum liquidity standards to be eligible. The model incorporates concentrations of the portfolio and nonlinear effects via a full revaluation approach.

Comprehensive risk measure is designed to capture defaults as well as the following risk drivers: interest rates, credit spreads, recovery rates, foreign exchange rates and base correlations, index-to-constituent and base correlation basis risks.

Comprehensive risk measure is calculated on a weekly basis. Initially, the eligible trade population within the correlation trading portfolio is identified. Secondly, the risk drivers of the P&L are simulated over a one year time horizon. The trade population is then re-valued under the various Monte Carlo Simulation scenarios and the 99.9 % quantile of the loss distribution is extracted.

The market and position data are collected from front office systems and are subject to strict quality control. The comprehensive risk measure figures are closely monitored and play a significant role in the management of the correlation trading portfolio. We use historical market data to estimate the risk drivers to the comprehensive risk measure with a history of up to three years.

In our comprehensive risk measure model the liquidity horizon is set to 12 months, which equals the capital horizon.

In order to maintain the quality of our comprehensive risk measure model we continually monitor the potential weaknesses of this model. Backtesting of the trade valuations and the propagation of single risk factors is

carried out on a monthly basis and a quarterly recalibration of parameters is performed. In addition, a series of stress tests have been defined on the correlation trading portfolio where the shock sizes link into historical distressed market conditions.

Model validation is performed by an independent team and reviews, but is not limited to, the above mentioned backtesting, the models which generate risk factors, appropriateness and completeness of risk factors, the Monte Carlo Simulation stability, and performs sensitivity analyzes.

During 2013 we have improved our comprehensive risk measure model as follows:

— Simulation of obligor defaults based on one-year credit spreads;
— Extension of FX risk to include further balance sheet items;
— Re-calibration of credit spreads and FX correlations.

Market Risk Standardized Approach

Market Risk Management monitors exposures and addresses risk issues and concentrations for certain exposures under the specific Market Risk Standardized Approach ("MRSA"). We use the MRSA to determine the regulatory capital charge for the interest rate risk of nth-to-default credit default swaps and for the correlation trading portfolio securitization positions which are not eligible for the comprehensive risk measure. For these positions we either assign all retained securitization positions that are unrated or rated below BB a risk weight of 1,250 percent to the exposure or deduct them directly from capital. Such capital deduction items ("CDI") are deducted in equal share from Tier 1 capital and from Tier 2 capital.

We also use the MRSA to determine the regulatory capital charge for longevity risk as set out in SolvV regulations. Longevity risk is the risk of adverse changes in life expectancies resulting in a loss in value on longevity linked policies and transactions. For risk management purposes, stress testing and economic capital allocations are also used to monitor and manage longevity risk.

Furthermore, certain types of investment funds require a capital charge under the MRSA. For risk management purposes, these positions are also included in our internal reporting framework.

Validation of Front Office models

Market Risk Management validates front office models that are used for official pricing and risk management of trading positions. New model approval, ongoing model approval and model risk assessment are the team's key activities and related tasks include:

— Verification of the mathematical integrity of the models and their implementation;
— Periodic review of the models intended to ensure that the models stay valid in different market conditions;
— Assessment of model suitability for the intended business purposes;
— Identification of model limitations that inform model reserves; and
— Establishment of controls that enforce appropriate use of models across businesses.

Trading Market Risk Management Framework at Postbank

Market risk arising from Postbank has been included in our reporting since 2010. Since the domination agreement between Deutsche Bank and Postbank became effective in September 2012, aggregate market risk limits for Postbank are set by Deutsche Bank according to our market risk limit framework. Postbank's Head of Market Risk Management has a functional reporting line into our Market Risk Management organization and acts based upon delegated authority with respect to monitoring, reporting and managing market risk exposure according to market risk limits allocated to Postbank.

Sub limits are allocated by the Postbank Market Risk Committee to the individual operating business units. Deutsche Bank is represented by a senior member of Market Risk Management on the Postbank Market Risk

Committee. The risk economic capital limits allocated to specific business activities define the level of market risk that is reasonable and desirable for Postbank from an earnings perspective.

Market risk at Postbank is monitored on a daily basis using a system of limits based on value-at-risk. In addition, Postbank's Market Risk Committee has defined sensitivity limits for the trading and banking book as well as for key sub-portfolios. Postbank also performs scenario analyzes and stress tests in addition to the value-at-risk calculations. The assumptions underlying the stress tests are reviewed and validated on an ongoing basis.

Value-at-Risk at Postbank

Postbank also uses the value-at-risk concept to quantify and monitor the market risk it assumes. Value-at-risk is calculated using a Monte Carlo Simulation. The risk factors taken into account in the value-at-risk include interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and volatilities, along with risks arising from changes in credit spreads. Correlation effects between the risk factors are derived from equally-weighted historical data.

Postbank's trading book value-at-risk is currently not consolidated into the value-at-risk of the remaining Group. However, it is shown separately in the internal value-at-risk report.

We also apply the MRSA for the determination of the regulatory capital charge for Postbank's trading market risk.

Economic Capital for Market Risk

Economic capital for market risk measures the amount of capital 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.

Our economic capital model comprises two core components, the "Common Risk" component covering risk drivers across all businesses and the suite of Business Specific Stress Tests (BSSTs) which enriches the Common Risk component. Both components are calibrated to historically observed severe market shocks.

The Common Risk component of the traded market risk economic capital model is based on a modified version of our regulatory stressed value-at-risk approach. Hence the economic capital model benefits from the value-at-risk model.

In 2013 we have modified our Market Risk EC model by refining its underlying liquidity horizons framework. The liquidity horizon is a parameter assessing how quickly management intervention would lead to unwinding or materially hedging of our risk positions during times of severe market stress. The modifications mainly refer to:

— More granular assignment of the liquidity horizons, and
— The liquidity horizons which now also incorporate potential residual risk from market making activities following a severe market shock.

The calculation of economic capital for market risk from the trading units is performed weekly. The model incorporates the following risk factors: interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and correlations.

We also continuously assess and refine our BSSTs in an effort to promote the capture of material risks as well as reflect possible extreme market moves. Additionally, risk managers use their expert judgment to define worst case scenarios based upon the knowledge of past extreme market moves. It is possible however, for our market risk positions to lose more value than our economic capital estimates since all downside scenarios cannot be predicted and simulated.

Economic capital for traded default risk represents an estimate of the default and migration risks of credit products at a 99.98 % confidence level, taking into account the liquidity horizons of the respective sub-portfolios. It covers the following positions:

— Fair value assets in the banking book;
— Unsecuritized credit products in the trading book excluding correlation trading portfolio;
— Securitized products in the trading book excluding correlation trading portfolio and
— Correlation trading portfolio.

The traded default risk economic capital for the correlation trading portfolio is calculated using the comprehensive risk measure. For all other positions the calculation of traded default risk economic capital is based on our credit portfolio model. Traded default risk captures the credit exposures across our trading books and it is monitored via single name concentration and portfolio limits which are set based upon rating, size and liquidity. In addition, a traded default risk economic capital limit is set within the Market Risk economic capital framework while the incremental risk charge monitors the regulatory capital requirements associated with these positions. In order to capture diversification and concentration effects we perform a joint calculation for traded default risk economic capital and credit risk economic capital. Important parameters for the calculation of traded default risk are exposures, recovery rates and default probabilities as well as maturities. Exposures, recovery rates and default probabilities are derived from market information and external ratings for the trading book and internal assessments for the banking book as for credit risk economic capital. Rating migrations are governed by migration matrices, which are obtained from historical rating time series from rating agencies and internal observations. The probability of joint rating downgrades and defaults is determined by the default and rating correlations of the portfolio model. These correlations are specified through systematic factors that represent countries, geographical regions and industries.

Validation of the market risk economic capital model is performed by an independent team. The regular review covers, but is not limited to, the appropriateness of risk factors, the calibration techniques, the parameter settings, and model assumptions.

Allocation of Positions to the Regulatory Trading book

For German regulatory purposes all our positions must be assigned to either the trading book or the banking book. This classification of a position impacts its regulatory treatment, in particular the calculation of the regulatory capital charges for the position. We laid down the criteria for the allocation of positions to either the trading book or banking book in internal policy documents, which were based on the requirements applicable to the group as outlined in section 1a of the German Banking Act (KWG).

A central function in Finance is responsible for the policy guidance and is the centre of competence with regard to questions concerning its application. The Finance functions for the individual business areas are responsible for the classification of positions based on the policy requirements.

We include positions in the trading book that are financial instruments or commodities which are held with trading intent or which are held for the purpose of hedging the market risk of other trading book positions.

Positions included in the trading book must be free of any restrictive covenants regarding their transferability or able to be hedged.

Moreover, positions assigned to the trading book must be valued daily. Further information on the valuation methodology that we used is provided in Note 14 "Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value".

As part of the ongoing procedures to confirm that the inclusion of positions in the trading book continues to be in line with the above referenced internal policy guidance, the Finance functions for our trading businesses carry out a global review of the classification of positions on a quarterly basis. The results of the review are

documented and presented to the Trading Book Review Committee with representatives from Finance and Legal.

Re-allocations of positions between the trading book and the banking book may only be carried out in line with the internal policy guidance. They must be documented and are subject to approval by the central function in Finance described above.

Balance Sheet and Trading Book Assets and Liabilities

The tables below present trading or banking book splits for assets and liabilities of our balance sheet from a regulatory point of view.

Regulatory Trading Book Assets and Liabilities as part of the Balance Sheet

			Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Balance Sheet	Trading Book	Banking Book[1]	Balance Sheet	Trading Book	Banking Book[1]
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	17,155	91	17,063	27,877	251	27,626
Interest earning deposits with banks	77,984	4,391	73,593	120,637	3,706	116,931
Central banks funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements[2]	27,363	5,784	21,578	36,570	18,872	17,698
Securities borrowed	20,870	20,712	157	24,013	23,911	102
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	899,257	843,374	55,883	1,209,839	1,155,080	54,759
Trading Assets[3]	210,070	187,939	22,131	254,459	231,319	23,139
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	504,590	499,279	5,311	768,353	754,830	13,524
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	184,597	156,155	28,441	187,027	168,931	18,096
Financial assets available for sale	48,326	600	47,725	49,400	527	48,873
Equity method investments	3,581	8	3,573	3,577	0	3,577
Loans	376,582	1,617	374,964	397,377	4,368	393,009
Property and equipment	4,420	0	4,420	4,963	0	4,963
Goodwill and other intangible assets	13,932	0	13,932	14,219	0	14,219
Other assets[4]	112,539	34,995	77,545	123,702	47,708	75,993
Assets for current tax	2,322	0	2,322	2,389	0	2,389
Deferred tax assets	7,071	0	7,071	7,712	0	7,712
Total Assets	**1,611,400**	**911,574**	**699,826**	**2,022,275**	**1,254,423**	**767,851**

[1] Includes exposure in relation to non regulatory consolidated entities.
[2] Includes as of December 31, 2013 and as of December 31, 2012 only securities purchased under resale agreements.
[3] The regulatory banking book primarily includes debt securities as part of our liquidity portfolio as well as traded loans which do not fulfill the criteria for being allocated to the regulatory trading book.
[4] Regulatory trading book positions mainly include brokerage receivables and derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.

			Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Balance Sheet	Trading Book	Banking Book	Balance Sheet	Trading Book	Banking Book
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	637,404	631,182	6,222	925,193	910,970	14,223
Trading liabilities	55,804	55,604	200	54,400	54,195	205
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	483,428	478,005	5,423	752,652	738,634	14,018
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	90,104	89,505	599	110,409	110,409	0
Investment contract liabilities	8,067	8,067	0	7,732	7,732	0
Remaining Liabilities	919,030	65,733	853,298	1,042,842	84,122	958,720
Total Liabilities	**1,556,434**	**696,914**	**859,520**	**1,968,035**	**995,092**	**972,944**

The vast majority of our trading book assets on our balance sheet are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The 27 % decrease as of December 31, 2013 compared with prior year end especially in positive market values from derivative financial instruments was principally related to interest rate derivatives and shifts in yield curves as well as from the result of our de-leveraging initiative.

Within liabilities the vast majority of our trading book is comprised of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The 31 % decrease as of December 31, 2013 compared with prior year end especially in negative market values from derivative financial instruments was primarily related to shifts in yield curves impacting interest rate derivatives as well as from the result of our de-leveraging initiative.

For an additional breakdown of our net interest income and net gains or losses on our trading book assets and liabilities please see Note 5 "Net Interest Income and Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss".

Value-at-Risk Metrics of Trading Units of Deutsche Bank Group (excluding Postbank)

The tables and graph 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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Interest rate risk	27.2	27.6
Credit spread risk	37.9	47.2
Equity price risk	20.2	11.6
Foreign exchange risk[2]	12.4	9.1
Commodity price risk	7.8	7.4
Diversification effect	(57.7)	(44.8)
Total value-at-risk	**47.9**	**58.1**

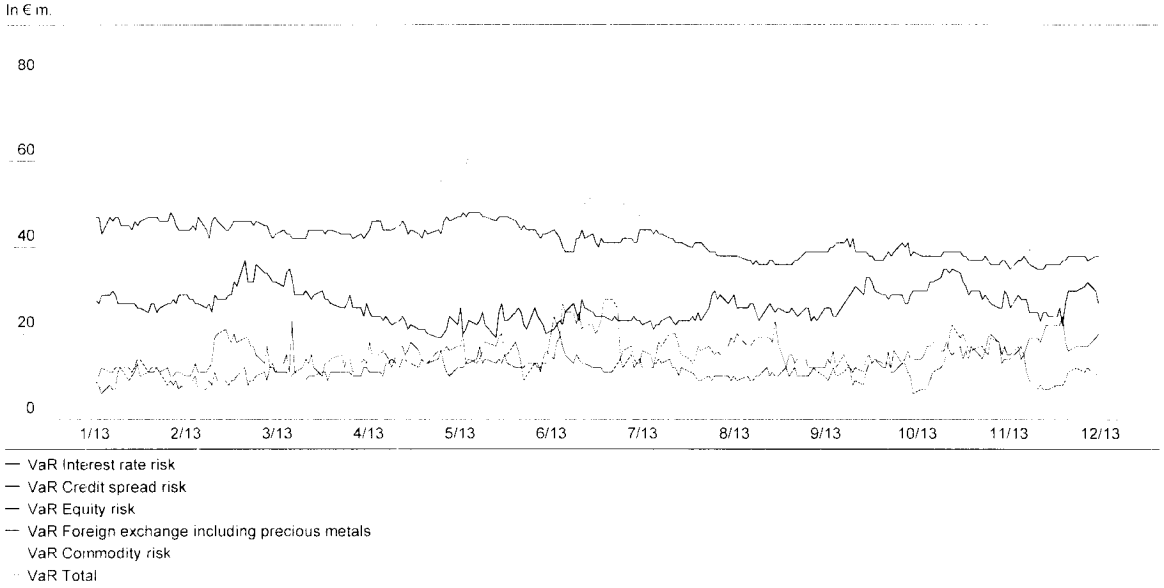
[1] Risk type splits were adjusted for December 31, 2012 to align with risk management classifications, with separation of credit spread risk and inclusion of gold and other precious metals in foreign exchange risk.
[2] Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

Value-at-Risk of our Trading Units in the Reporting Period

	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk[1]		Commodity price risk	
in € m.	2013	2012	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]
Average	53.6	57.1	(50.0)	(66.3)	26.5	33.1	41.6	50.2	13.4	14.6	13.8	15.4	8.3	10.1
Maximum	69.0	80.1	(62.1)	(89.4)	36.6	49.0	48.0	64.3	23.9	27.4	27.8	43.2	12.8	18.0
Minimum	43.0	43.3	(38.5)	(44.2)	18.7	24.9	34.9	39.3	8.8	7.5	5.8	4.1	5.5	7.4

[1] Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.
[2] Risk type splits were adjusted for December 31, 2012 to align with risk management classifications, with separation of credit spread risk and inclusion of gold and other precious metals in foreign exchange risk.

Development of value-at-risk by risk types in 2013



The average value-at-risk over 2013 was € 53.6 million, which is a decrease of € 3.5 million compared with the full year 2012. There has been a reduction in average value-at-risk across all risk types with particular reductions in the level of credit spread and interest rate risk which have declined € 8.6 million and € 6.6 million respectively. The levels of volatility within the one year of historical data used in the calculation during 2013 has generally fallen, contributing to the reduction but offset by the effect of less diversification benefit across the portfolio. Overall value-at-risk has fluctuated over a narrower range during 2013 with a minimum of € 43.0 million and a maximum of € 69 0 million compared to € 43.3 million and € 80.1 million over 2012.

Regulatory Trading Market Risk Measures (excluding Postbank)

The tables below present the stresses 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

Stressed Value-at-Risk by Risk Type

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Interest rate risk	53.0	79.1
Credit spread risk	114.4	124.5
Equity price risk	27.5	16.0
Foreign exchange risk[2]	27.0	27.4
Commodity price risk	8.9	13.6
Diversification effect	(125.3)	(114.3)
Total stressed value-at-risk of trading units	**105.5**	**146.3**

[1] Risk type splits were adjusted for December 31, 2012 to align with risk management classifications, with separation of credit spread risk and inclusion of gold and other precious metals in foreign exchange risk.
[2] Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

Average, Maximum and Minimum Stressed Value-at-Risk by Risk Type

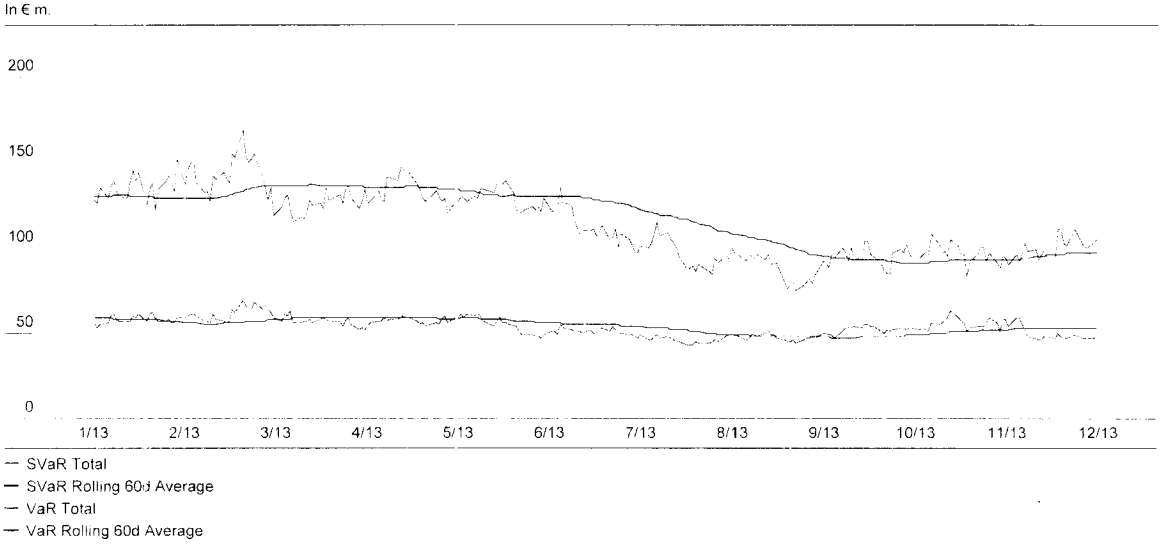
	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk[1]		Commodity price risk	
in € m.	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]	2013	2012[2]
Average	114.0	120.6	(127.5)	(129.5)	59.3	73.3	118.1	119.4	19.2	19.8	29.6	21.1	15.2	16.4
Maximum	169.2	152.2	(166.8)	(166.1)	93.1	112.6	149.5	153.0	53.6	47.8	59.2	50.8	37.1	33.3
Minimum	75.1	91.0	(105.5)	(101.8)	44.4	49.2	90.0	93.5	4.3	7.7	12.1	7.1	7.1	10.2

[1] Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions
[2] Risk type splits were adjusted for December 31, 2012 :o align with risk management classifications, with separation of credit spread risk and inclusion of gold and other precious metals in foreign exchange risk.

The average stressed value-at-risk was € 114.0 million over 2013, a decrease of € 6.6 million compared with the full year 2012. This has been mainly driven by a reduction in interest rate stressed value-at-risk over 2013 which reflects an overall reduction in overall USD interest rate risk. There have also been small reductions across credit, equity and commodity on average compared to 2012. This has in part been offset by an increase in foreign exchange stressed value-at-risk coming from an increase in directional foreign exchange exposures throughout the year.

The following graph compares the development of the daily value-at-risk with the daily stressed value-at-risk and their 60 day averages, calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period for our trading units. Amounts are shown in millions of euro and exclude contributions from Postbank's trading book which are calculated on a stand-alone basis.

Development of value-at-risk and stressed value-at-risk in 2013



For regulatory reporting purposes, the incremental risk charge for the respective reporting dates represents the higher of the spot value at the reporting dates, and their preceding 12-week average calculation. In contrast to this, the incremental risk charge amounts presented for the reporting dates and periods below are the spot values and the average, maximum and minimum values for the 12-week period preceding these reporting dates.

Incremental Risk Charge of Trading Units (with a 99.9 % confidence level and one-year capital horizon)

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Global Finance and Foreign Exchange	82.4	70.8
Rates and Credit Trading[1]	563.4	315.5
NCOU	(3.9)	(20.9)
Emerging Markets – Debt	168.3	224.6
Other[1]	185.5	122.8
Total incremental risk charge	**995.6**	712.8

[1] The IRC charge for Structured Finance Business has been re-allocated from Rates and Credit Trading to Other. Amounts for December 31, 2012 have been adjusted accordingly.

Average, Maximum and Minimum Incremental Risk Charge of Trading Units (with a 99.9 % confidence level and one-year capital horizon)

	2013				2012			
in € m.	Weighted average liquidity horizon in month	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Minimum[1]	Weighted average liquidity horizon in month	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Minimum[1]
Global Finance and Foreign Exchange	6.0	66.9	82.4	43.5	6.0	107.4	139.3	70.1
Rates and Credit Trading[2]	6.0	505.8	603.4	414.2	6.0	338.4	426.9	288.1
NCOU	6.0	(20.6)	(3.7)	(36.6)	6.0	(23.0)	29.1	(120.9)
Emerging Markets – Debt	6.0	179.5	205.0	156.1	6.0	197.2	273.5	150.0
Other[2]	6.0	236.5	323.9	185.1	6.0	140.7	185.5	106.1
Total incremental risk charge of trading units	**6.0**	**968.2**	**1,044.8**	**928.5**	6.0	760.7	821.5	705.9

[1] Amounts show the bands within which the values fluctuated during the 12-week period preceding December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.
[2] The IRC charge for Structured Finance Business has been re-allocated from Rates and Credit Trading to Other. Amounts for December 31, 2012 have been adjusted accordingly.

Based on 52 weeks, the annual average of our total incremental risk charge was € 877 million for the year 2013 compared with € 760 million for the year 2012. The maximum and minimum of the incremental risk charge for the year 2013 was € 1,164 million and € 667 million compared with € 878 million and € 673 million for the year 2012 respectively. The increase was driven by a more conservative parameter choice within the calculation as well as an increase in single name exposures.

For regulatory reporting purposes, the comprehensive risk measure for the respective reporting dates represents the higher of the spot value at the reporting dates, their preceding 12-week average calculation, and the floor, where the floor is equal to 8 % of the equivalent capital charge under the securitization framework. In contrast to this, the comprehensive risk measure presented for the reporting dates below is the spot values and the average, maximum and minimum values have been calculated for the 12 weeks period preceding these reporting dates.

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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Correlation trading	223.8	543.8

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

	2013				2012			
in € m.	Weighted average liquidity horizon in month	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Minimum[1]	Weighted average liquidity horizon in month	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Minimum[1]
Correlation trading	12.0	316.0	359.6	285.9	12.0	613.4	650.9	562.8

[1] Average, Maximum and Minimum have been calculated for the 12-week period ending December 31.

Based on 52 weeks, the annual average of our total comprehensive risk measure was € 435 million for the year 2013 compared with € 693 million for the year 2012. The maximum and minimum of comprehensive risk measure for the year 2013 was € 673 million and € 199 million compared with € 884 million and € 418 million for the year 2012 respectively. The decrease is primarily driven by de-risking within the Non Core Operating Unit, which includes unwinds, roll-offs, and improvements to the risk balance in the portfolio.

Market Risk Standardized Approach

As of December 31, 2013, the securitization positions, for which the specific interest rate risk is calculated using the market risk standardized approach, generated capital requirements of € 473 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 5.9 billion and further capital deduction items of € 1.5 billion corresponding to a RWA-equivalent of € 14.9 billion. As of December 31, 2012 these positions amounted to € 429 million, € 5.4 billion, € 637 million and 6.4 billion. The increase in RWA and CDI was mainly related to a regulatory-driven change in the treatment of existing transactions for trading book securitizations. In addition, increased retained securitization positions receiving a risk weight of 1,250 %, which also partially replaced run-off positions, resulted in an

offsetting RWA decrease but further drove the increase of the CDIs. These increases in RWA and CDI were partially offset as a result of foreign exchange movements.

Additionally, the capital requirement for CIUs under the market risk standardized approach was € 78 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 977 million as of December 31, 2013, which were derived from positions newly allocated to the market risk standardized approach.

For nth-to-default credit default swaps the capital requirement reduced to € 5 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 63 million compared with € 14 million and € 172 million as of December 31, 2012. This development was driven by certain positions becoming eligible for our comprehensive risk measurement model based on improved market liquidity.

The capital requirement for longevity risk under the market risk standardized approach with € 29 million corresponding to risk weighted-assets of € 363 million declined marginal compared with € 32 million and € 404 million as of December 31, 2012.

Value-at-Risk at Postbank

The tables below present the value-at-risk metrics of Postbank's trading book calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period.

Value-at-Risk of Trading Book of Postbank trading book

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Interest rate risk[1]	0.0	0.4
Credit spread risk[1]	0.0	1.2
Equity price risk	0.0	0.1
Foreign exchange risk	0.1	0.2
Commodity price risk	0.0	0.0
Diversification effect[1]	0.0	(0.6)
Total value-at-risk of Postbanks trading book	**0.1**	1.2

[1] Due to the separation of credit spread risk, amounts were adjusted for December 31, 2012.

The decrease in Postbank's value-at-risk to € 0.1 million at year end 2013 from € 1.2 million at year end 2012 is largely due to further reduction of overall position taking and transfer of positions into the regulatory banking book in line with Postbank's trading book strategy. "Diversification effect" reflects the fact that the total value-at-risk on a given day will be lower than the sum of the value-at-risk relating to the individual risk classes. Simply adding the value-at-risk figures of the individual risk classes to arrive at an aggregate value-at-risk would imply the assumption that the losses in all risk categories occur simultaneously.

Average, Maximum and Minimum Value-at-Risk of Postbank trading book

	Total		Diversification effect[1]		Interest rate risk[1]		Credit spread risk[1]		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk		Commodity price risk	
in € m.	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Average	0.3	3.4	(0.2)	(1.9)	0.2	1.9	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Maximum	1.1	5.9	(0.9)	(3.8)	0.5	3.5	1.1	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Minimum	0.1	0.9	(0.0)	(0.6)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

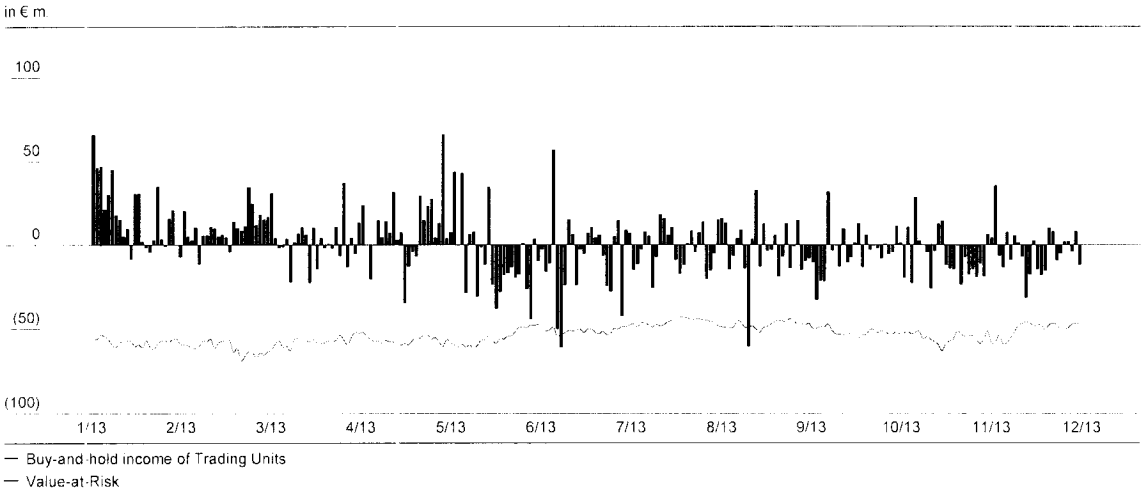
[1] Due to the separation of credit spread risk, amounts were adjusted for December 31, 2012.

Results of Regulatory Backtesting of Trading Market Risk

In 2013, we observed two global outliers compared with two outliers in 2012, which were in line with our expectations based upon the applied 99 % confidence level. The outliers, of which one occurred in June 2013 and one in August 2013, were principally driven by market movements outside the historical 1 year 99 percentile level. Based on the backtesting results, our analysis of the underlying reasons for outliers and enhancements included in our value-at-risk methodology we continue to believe that our value-at-risk model will remain an appropriate measure for our trading market risk under normal market conditions.

The following graph shows the daily buy-and-hold trading results in comparison to the value-at-risk as of the close of the previous business day for the trading days of the reporting period. The value-at-risk is presented in negative amounts to visually compare the estimated potential loss of our trading positions with the buy and hold income. Figures are shown in millions of euro and exclude contributions from Postbank's trading book which is calculated on a stand-alone basis.

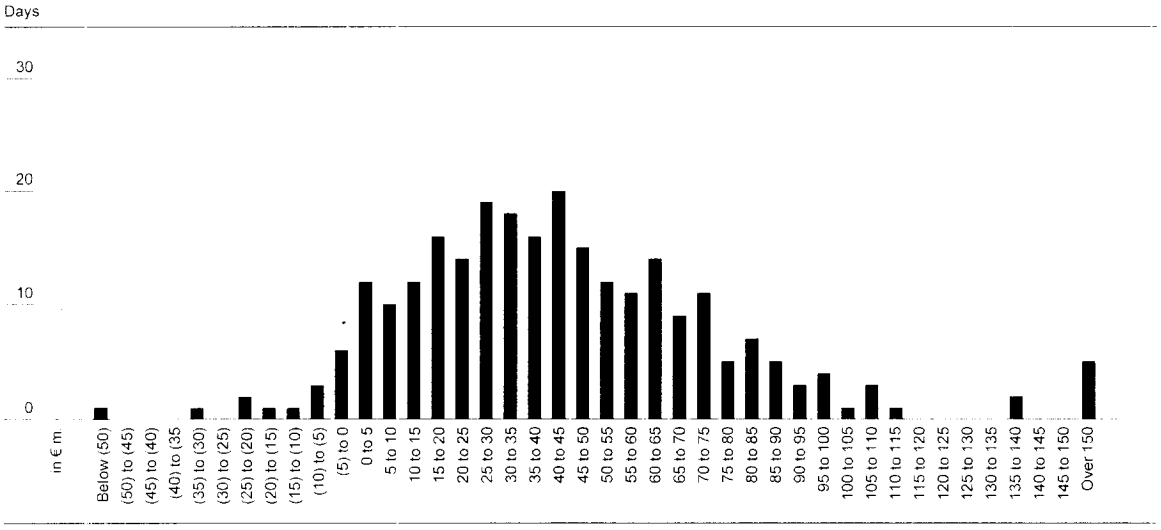
Comparison of daily buy-and-hold income of trading units trading results and value-at-risk in 2013



Daily Income of our Trading Units

The following histogram shows the distribution of daily income of our trading units (excluding Postbank). It displays the number of trading days on which we reached each level of trading income shown on the horizontal axis in millions of euro.

Distribution of daily income of our trading units in 2013



Our trading units achieved a positive actual income for 94 % of the trading days in 2013 (versus 96 % in 2012).

Economic Capital Usage for our Trading Market Risk

The economic capital usage for trading market risk was € 4.2 billion at year-end 2013 compared with € 4.7 billion at year-end 2012. Our trading market risk economic capital usage decreased by approximately € 493 million, or 11 %. This decrease was mainly driven by reductions from within NCOU.

Postbank's contribution to the economic capital usage for our trading market risk was minimal.

Valuation of Market Risk Positions

For details about our methods for determining fair value see the respective section in Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of our financial statements.

Nontrading Market Risk

Nontrading market risk arises from market movements, primarily outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from 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 model risk from embedded optionality and from modeling behavioral assumptions 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.

The market risk component of our nontrading activities is overseen by dedicated groups within our risk management organization. Due to the variety of businesses and initiatives subject to nontrading market risk exposure, coverage is split into three main areas:

— Market Risk Management – covering market risks arising in the business units PBC, GTB, DeAWM and Treasury and NCOU activities, such as structural foreign exchange risks & equity compensation risks, as well as pension risks.
— CRM Principal Investments – specializing in the risk-related aspects of our nontrading alternative asset activities and performing regular reviews of the risk profile of the banks alternative asset portfolios.
— Asset Management Risk – specializing in the fiduciary risk related aspects of our asset and fund management business in the DeAWM Corporate Division. Key risks in this area arise from operational and/or principal guarantees and reputational risk related to managing client funds.

The Risk Executive Committee and the Capital and Risk Committee oversee nontrading market risk exposures. Investment proposals for strategic investments are analyzed by the Group Investment Committee. Depending on the size, strategic investments may require approval from the Group Investment Committee, the Management Board or the Supervisory Board. The development of strategic investments is monitored by the Group Investment Committee on a regular basis. Multiple members of the Capital and Risk Committee & Risk Executive Committee are also members of the Group Investment Committee, establishing a close link between these committees.

An independent team in Risk validates the models for nontrading market risk. In general the validation includes a review of the appropriateness of risk factors, parameters, parameter calibration and model assumptions. Validation results are presented to senior management and appropriate remediating actions are taken by Market Risk Management Methodology to improve the specific model used for the various risk types.

Assessment of Market Risk in Nontrading Portfolios

The majority of market risk in our nontrading portfolios is quantified through the use of stress testing procedures. We use stress tests 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 behavior in relation to deposit products. This assessment forms the basis of the economic capital calculations which enable us to monitor, aggregate and manage our nontrading market risk exposure.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The majority of our interest rate risk arising from nontrading asset and liability positions, with the exception of some entities and portfolios, has been transferred through internal transactions to the CB&S division. This internally transferred interest rate risk is managed on the basis of value-at-risk, as reflected in trading portfolio figures. The treatment of interest rate risk in our trading portfolios and the application of the value-at-risk model is discussed in the "Trading Market Risk" section of this document.

The most notable exceptions from the aforementioned paragraph are in the PBC Corporate Division in Germany including Postbank and the DeAWM mortgage business in the U.S. Unit. These entities manage interest rate risk separately through dedicated Asset and Liability Management departments subject to banking book value-at-risk limits set and monitored by Market Risk Management. The measurement and reporting of interest rate risk managed by these dedicated Asset and Liability functions is performed daily in the PBC division and on a weekly basis for DeAWM. The global interest rate in the banking book is reported on a monthly basis.

The changes of present values of the banking book positions when applying the regulatory required parallel yield curve shifts of (200) and +200 basis points was below 1 % of our total regulatory capital at December 31, 2013. Consequently, outright interest rate risk in the banking book is considered immaterial for us.

Our PBC, GTB and DeAWM businesses are subject to model risk with regard to client deposits as well as savings and loan products. Measuring interest rate risks for these product types in the banking book is based upon assumptions with respect to client behavior, future availability of deposit balances and sensitivities of deposit rates versus market interest rates resulting in a longer than contractual effective duration. Those parameters are subject to stress testing within our Economic Capital framework. Additionally, consideration is made regarding early prepayment behavior for loan products. The parameters are based on historical observations, statistical analyzes and expert assessments. If the future evolution of balances, rates or client behavior differs from these assumptions, then this could have an impact on our interest rate risks in the banking book.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from our nontrading asset and liability positions, denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective entity. The majority of this foreign exchange risk is transferred through internal hedges to trading books within CB&S and is therefore reflected and managed via the value-at-risk figures in the trading books. The remaining foreign exchange risks that have not been transferred are mitigated through match funding the investment in the same currency, therefore only residual risk remains in the portfolios. Small exceptions to above approach follow the general MRM monitoring and reporting process, as outlined for the trading portfolio.

The bulk of nontrading foreign exchange risk is related to unhedged structural foreign exchange exposure, mainly in our U.S., U.K. and China entities. Structural foreign exchange exposure arises from local capital (including retained earnings) held in the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries and branches and from investments accounted for at equity. Change in foreign exchange rates of the underlying functional currencies result in revaluation of capital and retained earnings and are recognized in other comprehensive income booked as Currency Translation Adjustments ("CTA").

The primary objective for managing our structural foreign exchange exposure is to stabilize consolidated capital ratios from the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates. Therefore the exposure remains unhedged for a number of core currencies with considerable amounts of risk-weighted assets denominated in that currency in order to avoid volatility in the capital ratio for the specific entity and the Group as a whole.

Investment Risk

Nontrading market risk from investment exposure is predominantly the equity risk arising from our non-consolidated investment holdings in the banking book categorized into strategic and alternative investment assets.

Strategic investments typically relate to acquisitions made by us to support our business franchise and are undertaken with a medium to long-term investment horizon. Alternative assets are comprised of principal investments and other non-strategic investment assets. Principal investments are direct investments in private equity (including leveraged buy-out fund commitments and equity bridge commitments), real estate (including mezzanine debt) and venture capital, undertaken for capital appreciation. In addition, principal investments are made in hedge funds and mutual funds in order to establish a track record for sale to external clients. Other non-strategic investment assets comprise of assets recovered in the workout of distressed positions or other legacy investment assets in private equity and real estate of a non-strategic nature. The majority of the non-strategic investment portfolio has been moved to the NCOU and its mandate to achieve accelerated de-risking and capital relief.

Pension Risk

Deutsche Bank is exposed to market risk from a number of defined benefit pension schemes for past and current employees. The ability of the pension schemes to meet the projected pension payments, is maintained through investments and ongoing plan contributions. Market risk materializes due to a potential decline in the market value of the assets or an increase in the liability of each of the pension plans. Market Risk Management monitors and reports all market risks both on the asset and liability side of our defined benefit pension plans including interest rate risk, inflation risk, credit spread risk, equity risk and longevity risk. For details on our defined benefit pension obligation see additional Note 35 "Employee Benefits".

Other Risks

In addition to the above risks, Market Risk Management has the mandate to monitor and manage market risks that arise from capital and liquidity risk management activities of our treasury department. Besides the structural foreign exchange capital hedging process this includes market risks arising from our equity compensation plans.

Market risks in our asset management activities in DeAWM, primarily results from principal guaranteed funds, but also from co-investments in our funds.

Economic Capital Usage for Our Nontrading Market Risk Portfolios per Business Area

Economic Capital Usage of Nontrading Portfolios by Business Division

			2013 increase (decrease) from 2012	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	in € m.	in %
Corporate Banking & Securities	333	818	(485)	(59)
Global Transaction Banking	143	136	7	5
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	1,295	1,235	60	5
Private & Business Clients	2,964	3,162	(198)	(6)
Non-Core Operations Unit	1,362	2,336	(974)	(42)
Consolidation & Adjustments	2,444	808	1,636	202
Total	**8,541**	8,495	46	1

Nontrading market risk economic capital usage totaled € 8,541 million as of December 31, 2013, which is € 46 million, or 0.5 %, above our economic capital usage at year-end 2012.

Increases in economic capital usage were largely driven by the implementation of a more conservative methodology for structural foreign exchange risk and pension risk with regards to applied liquidity horizon and treatment of longevity risk offset by substantial decrease in exposures for banking books with material credit spread risk.

The decrease in economic capital usage for CB&S was mainly driven by guaranteed funds risk caused by a transfer of assets to DeAWM and lower interest rate risk exposure. At DeAWM the economic capital usage further decreased following decreased interest rate risk due to risk mitigation positions. The reduction of credit spread risks mainly caused the economic capital movement in PBC and NCOU. Both the large increase in structural foreign exchange risk and the increase in pension risk are reflected in Consolidation & Adjustments.

Carrying Value and Economic Capital Usage for Nontrading Market Risk Portfolios

Carrying Value and Economic Capital Usage for Nontrading Portfolios

	Carrying value		Economic capital usage	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Strategic investments	3,257	3,015	1,277	1,230
Alternative assets	4,761	5,666	1,722	1,966
Principal investments	1,526	2,061	718	898
Other nonstrategic investment assets	3,234	3,605	1,004	1,068
Other nontrading market risks[1]	N/A	N/A	5,542	5,299
thereof:				
Interest rate risk	N/A	N/A	1,557	1,390
Credit spread risk	N/A	N/A	444	1,636
Equity compensation risk	N/A	N/A	(262)	(303)
Pension risk	N/A	N/A	734	340
Structural foreign exchange risk	N/A	N/A	2,037	828
Guaranteed funds risk	N/A	N/A	988	1,364
Total nontrading market risk portfolios	**8,018**	8,681	**8,541**	8,495

[1] N/A – Indicates that the risk is mostly related to off-balance sheet and liabilities items.

The total economic capital figures for nontrading market risk currently do not take into account diversification benefits between the different asset categories except for those of banking book interest rate & credit spread risks, equity compensation risk, pension risk and structural foreign exchange risk.

— **Strategic investments.** Economic capital usage was mainly driven by our participation in Hua Xia Bank Company Limited.
— **Alternative assets.** The nontrading market risk economic capital decreased during 2013 mainly driven from further de-risking initiatives within the alternative assets portfolio, valuations and foreign exchange effects.
— **Other nontrading market risks:**
  — **Interest rate risk.** Besides the allocation of economic capital to residual outright interest rate risk in the nontrading market risk portfolio, a main component in this category is the maturity transformation of contractually short term deposits. The effective duration of contractually short term deposits is based upon observable client behavior, elasticity of deposit rates to market interest rates ("DRE"), volatility of deposit balances and Deutsche Bank's own credit spread. Economic capital is derived by stressing modelling assumptions in particular the DRE – for the effective duration of overnight deposits. Behavioral and economic characteristics are taken into account when calculating the effective duration and optional exposures from our mortgages businesses. In total the economic capital usage for December 31, 2013 was € 1,557 million, versus € 1,390 million for December 31, 2012, predominantly driven by PBC including Postbank, BHW and Deutsche Bank Bauspar.
  — **Credit spread risk.** Economic capital charge for portfolios in the banking book subject to material credit spread risk. Economic capital usage was € 444 million as of December 31, 2013, versus € 1,636 million as of December 31, 2012. The decrease in economic capital usage was driven by a substantial reduction in exposure due to de-risking activities and the alignment of the calculation methodology with the traded market risk methodology leading to increased diversification benefits.

— **Equity compensation risk.** Risk arising from structural short position in our own share price arising from restricted equity units. The economic capital usage was € (262) million as of December 31, 2013 on a diversified basis, compared with € (303) million as of December 31, 2012. The negative contribution to our diversified economic capital was derived from the fact that a reduction of our share price in a downside scenario as expressed by economic capital calculation methodology would reduce the negative impact on our capital position from the equity compensation liabilities.
— **Pension risk.** Risk arising from our defined benefit obligations, including interest rate risk and inflation risk, credit spread risk, equity risk and longevity risk. The economic capital usage was € 734 million and € 340 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively. The increase was predominantly due to a more conservative treatment of longevity risk in the model and a decrease of diversification benefit after alignment of the calculation methodology with the traded market risk economic capital calculation.
— **Structural foreign exchange risk.** Our foreign exchange exposure arising from unhedged capital and retained earnings in non-euro currencies in certain subsidiaries. Our economic capital usage was € 2,037 million as of December 31, 2013 on a diversified basis versus € 828 million as of December 31, 2012. The increase is largely due to the implementation of a more conservative liquidity horizon for deriving the foreign exchange shock in the economic capital positions, reflecting the long term strategic nature of this position.
— **Guaranteed funds risk.** The decrease in economic capital usage to € 988 million as of December 31, 2013 was triggered predominately by lower interest rate risk due to risk mitigating positions. As of December 31, 2012 the economic capital amounted to € 1,364 million.

Accounting and Valuation of Equity Investments

Outside of trading, equity investments which are neither consolidated for regulatory purposes nor deducted from our regulatory capital are held as equity positions in the regulatory banking book. In our consolidated balance sheet, these equity investments are either classified as "Financial assets available for sale ("AFS")" or "Equity method investments".

For details on our accounting and valuation policies related to AFS equity instruments and investments in associates and joint ventures please refer to Notes 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates", 14 "Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value" and 17 "Equity Method Investments".

Equity Investments Held

The following section on Equity Investments Held, ending on page 177, presents specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures. As such this section is labeled unaudited.

The tables below present IFRS classifications and the gains (losses) for equity investments held. These equity investments principally constitute equity positions in the regulatory banking book or capital deductions according to Section 10 (6) KWG. However, the following aspects need to be considered when comparing the equity investments held – presented below – with the equity position in the regulatory banking book:

— Equity investments held by entities, which are consolidated for IFRS purposes but not consolidated for regulatory purposes, are included in the tables.
— Collective investment undertakings, which are disclosed for IFRS purposes, are treated differently for regulatory purposes and are not included in the tables.
— Entities holding equity investments which are considered for regulatory purposes but not consolidated according to IFRS, do not provide IFRS balance sheet and profit or loss information, and are excluded from these tables. The regulatory exposure value ("EAD") of these excluded equity investments amounted to € 176 million as of December 31, 2013, and € 246 million as of December 31, 2012.
— Other positions like equity underlyings resulting from derivative transactions or certain subordinated bonds which from a regulatory point of view are also assigned to the exposure class "Equity in the banking book" are excluded from the tables. Their EAD amounted to € 167 million as of December 31, 2013, and € 217 million as of December 31, 2012.

— The regulatory equity position includes € 3.3 billion EAD as of December 31, 2013, and € 3.2 billion EAD as of December 31, 2012, in respect of equity investments which are Group-internal from an IFRS perspective.
— "Non-exchange-traded positions" combine the two regulatory equity classes "Non-exchange-traded, but belonging to an adequately diversified equity portfolio" and "Other equity positions" according to Section 78 SolvV.

Equity Investments According to IFRS Classification

	Carrying value	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Financial assets available for sale – equity instruments	**1,226**	1,179
Exchange-traded positions	327	616
Non-exchange-traded positions	899	563
Equity method investments	**3,574**	3,575
Exchange-traded positions	52	2,395
Non-exchange-traded positions	3,522	1,180
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss – equity instruments	**119**	104
Exchange-traded positions	0	0
Non-exchange-traded positions	119	104
Total equity investments	**4,919**	4,858

A difference between the carrying value of the investment positions and their fair value was only observable for the exchange-traded equity method investments, which had a carrying value of € 2.6 billion and a fair value of € 1.9 billion as of December 31, 2013 compared with € 2.4 billion and a fair value of € 1.8 billion as of December 31, 2012.

Realized Gains (Losses) in the Reporting Period and Unrealized Gains (Losses) at Year-end from Equity Investments

in € m.	2013	2012
Gains and losses on disposal	97	325
Impairments	(110)	(402)
Pro-rata share of net income (loss)	433	397
Total realized gains (losses) from equity investments	**420**	320

	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Unrealized revaluation gains (losses)	424	345
Difference between carrying value and fair value	(682)	(568)
Total unrealized gains (losses) from equity investments	**(258)**	(223)

For AFS equity investments, the components considered are realized gains and losses from sales and liquidations as well as unrealized revaluation gains and losses and impairments. For equity method investments, the gain and loss elements consist of realized gains and losses from sales and liquidations, pro-rata share of net income (loss), impairments and unrealized revaluation gains (losses) in form of the differences between carrying amounts and fair values. In this respect, the realized gains (losses) on disposals, the impairments and the pro-rata share of net income (loss) are referring to the reporting period 2013 and 2012 whereas the unrealized revaluation gains (losses) as well as the difference between the carrying values and the fair values for the at equity investments represent the amounts as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012.

The valuation gains (losses) presented are in relation to equity investments. Overall the unrealized gains (losses) on listed securities as to be determined for regulatory purposes were € 294 million as of December 31, 2013, 45 % of which was included in Tier 2 capital, and € 122 million as of December 31, 2012, 45 % of which was included in Tier 2 capital.

Operational Risk

Definition of 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 legal risk. Operational risk excludes business and reputational risk.

Particular prominent examples of operational risks are the following:

— Fraud Risk is the risk of incurring losses as a result of an intentional act or omission by an employee or by a third party involving dishonesty, for personal and/or business gain or to avoid personal and/or business loss such as falsification and/or alteration of records and/or reports, facilitation, breach of trust, intentional omission, misrepresentation, concealment, misleading, and abuse of position in order to obtain personal gain, business advantage and/or conceal improper/unauthorized activity.
— Business Continuity Risk is the risk of incurring losses resulting from the interruption of normal business activities. Interruptions to our infrastructure as well as to the infrastructure that supports our businesses (including third party vendors) and the communities in which we are located (including public infrastructure like electrical, communications and transportation) can be caused by: (i.) deliberate acts such as sabotage, terrorist activities, bomb threats, strikes, riots and assaults on the bank's staff; (ii.) natural calamities such as hurricanes, snow storms, floods, disease pandemic and earthquakes; or (iii.) other unforeseen incidents such as accidents, fires, explosions, utility outages, and political unrest.
— Regulatory Compliance Risk is the potential that we may incur regulatory sanctions (such as restrictions on business activities, fines or enhanced reporting requirements), financial and/or reputational damage arising from its failure to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations.
— Information Technology Risk is the risk that our Information Technology will lead to quantifiable losses. This comes from inadequate information technology and processing in terms of manageability, exclusivity, integrity, controllability, and continuity.
— Vendor Risk arises from adverse events and risk concentrations due to failures in vendor selection, insufficient controls and oversight over a vendor and/or services provided by a vendor and other impacts to the vendor which could not happen to us by nature, severity or frequency.

Legal Risk may materialize in any of the above risk categories. This may be due to the fact that in each category we may be the subject of a claim or proceedings alleging non-compliance with contractual or other legal or statutory responsibilities; or we may otherwise be subject to losses allegedly deriving from other law or legal circumstances applicable to any of the above categories.

Organizational Structure

The Head of Operational Risk Management ("ORM") chairs the Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC"), which is a permanent sub-committee of the Risk Executive Committee and is composed of the operational risk officers from our business divisions and infrastructure functions. It is the main decision-making committee for all operational risk management matters.

While the day-to-day operational risk management lies with our business divisions and infrastructure functions, the Operational Risk Management function manages the cross divisional and cross regional operational risk as well as risk concentrations and promotes a consistent application of our operational risk management strategy across the bank. Based on this Business Partnership Model we aim to maintain close monitoring and high awareness of operational risk.

Managing Our Operational Risk

We manage operational risk based on a Group-wide consistent framework that enables us to determine our operational risk profile in comparison to our risk appetite and systematically identify operational risk themes and concentrations to define risk mitigating measures and priorities. The global operational risk framework is

applicable to all risk types included in the definition for operational risk and thus also applies to each of the above defined individual risk types.

In order to cover the broad range of operational risk as outlined in the definition of operational risk, our framework applies a number of techniques. These aim to efficiently manage the operational risk in our business and are used to identify, assess and mitigate operational risk.

The applied techniques are:

- The continuous collection of operational risk loss events is a prerequisite for operational risk management including detailed analyzes, definition of mitigating actions and timely information to senior management. We collect all losses above € 10,000 in our "db-Incident Reporting System" ("dbIRS").
- Our Lessons Learned process is required for events, including near misses, above € 1 million. This process includes but is not limited to:
  - systematic risk analyzes including a description of the business environment in which the loss occurred, including previous events, near misses and event-specific Key Risk Indicators ("KRI"),
  - consideration of any risk management decisions in respect of the specific risk taken,
  - root cause analyzes,
  - identification of control improvements and other actions to prevent and/or mitigate recurrence, and
  - assessment of the residual operational risk exposure.
- The Lessons Learned process serves as an important mean to identify inherent areas of risk and to define appropriate risk mitigating actions. All corrective actions are captured and monitored for resolution via actions plans in our tracking system "dbTrack". Performance of corrective actions is reported on a monthly basis to senior management via the ORMC.
- We systematically utilize information on external events occurring in the banking industry to prevent similar incidents from happening to us, e. g. by particular deep dive analysis or risk profile reviews.
- In addition to internal and external loss information, scenarios are utilized and actions are derived from them. The set of scenarios consists of relevant external scenarios provided by a public database and internal scenarios. The latter are generated to complete our risk profile.
- Regular operational risk profile reports at Group level for our business divisions, for the countries in which we operate and for our infrastructure functions are reviewed and discussed with the department's senior management. The regular performance of the risk profile reviews enables us to detect changes to the business unit's risk profiles as well as risk concentrations across the Group early and to take corrective actions.
- We assess and approve the impact of changes to our risk profile as a result of new products, outsourcings, strategic initiatives and acquisitions and divestments.
- Once operational risks are identified, mitigation is required following the "as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)" principle by balancing the cost of mitigation with the benefits thereof and formally accepting the residual operational risk. Risks which contravene applicable national or international regulations and legislation cannot be accepted; once identified, such risks must always be mitigated.
- We monitor risk mitigating measures identified via operational risk management techniques for resolution within our tracking tool "dbTrack". Residual operational risks rated higher than important need to be accepted by the bearing divisions and the ORMC.
- We perform top risk analyzes in which the results of the aforementioned activities are considered. The Top Risk Analyzes are a primary input for the annual operational risk management strategy and planning process. Besides the operational risk management strategic and tactical planning we define capital and expected loss targets which are monitored on a regular basis within a quarterly forecasting process.
- KRIs are used to monitor the operational risk profile and alert the organization to impending problems in a timely fashion. They allow via our tool "dbScore" the monitoring of the bank's control culture and business environment and trigger risk mitigating actions. KRIs facilitate the forward looking management of operational risk based on early warning signals returned by the KRIs.

— In our bottom-up Self Assessment ("SA") process, which is conducted at least annually, areas with high risk potential are highlighted and risk mitigating measures to resolve issues are identified. In general, it is performed in our tool "dbSAT". On a regular basis we conduct risk workshops aiming to evaluate risks specific to countries and local legal entities we are operating in and take appropriate risk mitigating actions.

Additional methodologies and tools implemented by the responsible divisions are utilized to complement the global operational risk framework and specifically address the individual risk types. These include but are not limited to:

— We have created a new "Legal Risk Management" ("LRM") function in the Legal Department. This function is exclusively dedicated to the identification and management of legal risk. In addition to being used for reporting purposes, LRM analysis' are applied: in the context of independent portfolio management/risk appetite assessment; through remediation of highlighted issues (whether via new or existing initiatives); and also as a further means of Legal's input being a significant decision-making criterion for our businesses. The LRM function has a mandate to undertake a broad variety of tasks aimed at proactively managing legal risk, including: devising, implementing and overseeing an Annual Legal Risk Assessment Program; agreeing and participating in resultant portfolio reviews and mitigation plans; administering the Legal Lessons Learned process (see below); and participating in our Legal Risk Appetite assessment.
— Legal Lessons Learned process: The LRM function is responsible for the Legal Lessons Learned process. On a quarterly basis, LRM receives from the Legal Department (both litigators and business-focussed lawyers) and from Divisional Operational Risk Officers (DOROs) details of potential legal risk issues arising from the Bank's activities. Through discussion between Legal, ORM and the DOROs, any steps necessary to remediate such issues should be identified. These steps are then tracked by ORM to completion.
— The operational risk from outsourcing is managed by the Vendor Risk Management (VRM) Process and documented in the VRM database. The outsourcing risk is assessed and managed for all outsourcing arrangements individually following the Vendor Risk Management Policy in line with the overall ORM framework. A broad governance structure is established to promote appropriate risk levels.
— Fraud Risk is managed based on section 25a of the German Banking Act as well as other legal and regulatory requirements on a risk based approach, governed by the Global Anti-Fraud Policy and corresponding Compliance and Anti-Money-Laundering (AML) framework. In line with regulatory requirements a global risk assessment is performed on a regular basis. Within the general management of operational risks dedicated Fraud Risk relevant aspects are part of the Self Assessments.
— Deutsche Bank manages Business Continuity (BC) Risk with its Business Continuity Management (BCM) Program, which outlines core procedures for the relocation or the recovery of operations in response to varying levels of disruption. Within this program each of our core businesses functions and infrastructure groups institute, maintain and periodically test business continuity plans ("BC Plans") to ensure continuous and reliable service. The BCM Program has defined roles and responsibilities, that are documented in corporate standards. Compliance with these standards is monitored regionally by dedicated business continuity teams. Reporting to the Group Resiliency Committee which is a sub-committee of the Group Operating Committee is a quarterly requirement. Furthermore, key information of the established BCM control environment is used within the general operational risks for KRIs.
— The operational risk in Technology Risk is managed within the technology area following international standards for IT management. Applications and IT infrastructure are catalogued and assessed on a regular basis and stability monitoring is established. Key outcomes of the established assessment and control environment are used within the general management or operational risks for KRIs and SAs.
— We are in process to implement an enhanced approach for assessing material operational risks stemming from process/system changes via an embedded ORM framework for change-the-bank operational risk assessments. Identified risks and mitigating actions will be tracked in Deutsche Bank's systems as mentioned above.

Measuring Our Operational Risks

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital for operational risk using the internal Advanced Measurement Approach ("AMA") methodology. Our AMA capital calculation is based upon the loss distribution approach ("LDA"). Gross losses from historical internal and external loss data (Operational Riskdata eXchange Association ("ORX") consortium data), adjusted for direct recoveries, and external scenarios from a public database complemented by internal scenario data are used to estimate the risk profile (that is, a loss frequency and a loss severity distribution). Thereafter, 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 and both a qualitative adjustment ("QA") and an expected loss ("EL") deduction are made.

The qualitative adjustment ("QA") reflects the effectiveness and performance of the day-to-day operational risk management activities via KRIs and Self Assessment scores focusing on the business environment and internal control factors. The qualitative adjustment is applied as a percentage adjustment to the final capital number. This approach makes qualitative adjustment transparent to the management of the businesses and provides feedback on their risk profile as well as on the success of their management of operational risk. It thus provides incentives for the businesses to continuously improve the management of operational risks in their areas.

The expected loss ("EL") for operational risk is based on historical loss experience and expert judgment considering business changes denoting the expected cost of operational losses for doing business. To the extent it is considered in the divisional business plans it is deducted from the AMA capital figure within certain constraints. The unexpected losses per business division (after QA and EL) are aggregated to produce the Group AMA capital figure.

Regulatory and economic capital for operational risk is calculated on a quarterly basis. The used internal data is captured in a snapshot at the beginning of the quarterly production cycle and undergoes a quality assurance and sign-off. Therefore, the complete history of previous quarter's internal losses is taken into account in the calculation of the capital figures. ORX external data is submitted by the ORX members and also undergoes a quality assurance and sign-off. This data is recognized in the capital calculation at the earliest time after six months. For the additional external loss data sourced from the IBM OpData (formerly named OpVantage) we use the data available twice a year (in the first and third quarters).

Economic capital is derived from the 99.98 % percentile and allocated to the business divisions and used in performance measurement and resource allocation, providing an incentive to manage operational risk, optimizing economic capital utilization. The regulatory capital operational risk applies the 99.9 % percentile.

Since December 2007, we have maintained approval by the BaFin to use the AMA. In 2012, the integration of Postbank into our Group-wide framework was finalized. On May 15, 2013, BaFin approved the integration of Postbank into our regulatory capital calculation, which has been reflected since the second quarter of 2013.

Operational Risk – Risk Profile

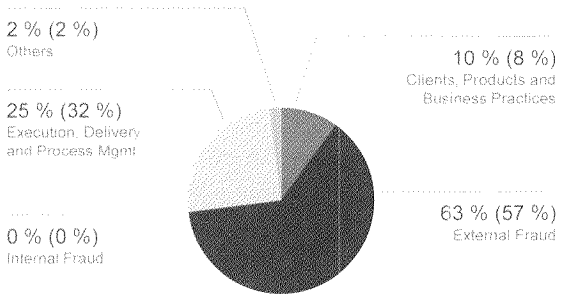
Operational Risk Losses by Event Type (Profit and Loss view)

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Clients, Products and Business Practices	2,384	1,989
Internal Fraud	970	861
External Fraud	(69)	28
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	53	54
Others	32	19
Group	**3,370**	2,951

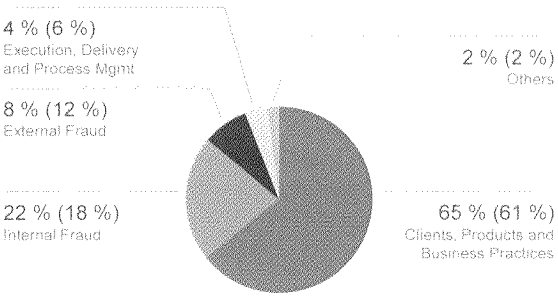
Profit and loss based operational losses increased by € 420 million or 14 % compared to year-end 2012. The increase was dominated by event types "Clients, Products and Business Practices" and "Internal Fraud" due to reached settlements and increased litigation reserves for unsettled cases. The decrease in "External Fraud" is predominately caused by a gain from a direct recovery. Event type "Execution, Delivery and Process Management" is stable and the other event types increased slightly.

Operational Losses by Event Type occurred in the period 2009-2013 (2008-2012)[1]

Frequency of Operational Losses (first posting date)



Distribution of Operational Losses (posting date)



[1] Percentages in brackets correspond to loss frequency respectively to loss amount for losses occurred in 2008-2012 period

The above left pie chart "Frequency of Operational Losses" summarizes operational risk events which occurred in the five-year period 2009-2013, based on the period in which a loss was first recognized for that event. For example, for a loss event that was first recognized in 2002 with an additional profit/loss event recognized in 2013, the frequency chart would not include the loss event while the loss distribution chart would include the profit/loss recognized in the respective period. Frequencies are dominated by the event type "External Fraud" with a frequency of 63 % of all observed loss events. The event types "Execution, Delivery and Process Management" contribute with 25 % and "Clients, Product and Business Practices" with 10%. Others are stable at 2 %. The event type "Internal Fraud" has a low frequency, resulting in 0.3 % of the loss events in the period 2009-2013 and is unchanged compared to 2008-2012.

The above right pie chart "Distribution of Operational Losses" summarizes operational risk loss postings recognized in the profit/loss in the five-year period 2009-2013. The event type "Clients, Product and Business Practices" dominates the operational loss distribution with a share of 65 % and is determined by outflows related to litigation, investigations and enforcement actions. "Internal Fraud" has the second highest share of 22 % which is related to the regulatory matters we have experienced in recent years. Finally event types "External Fraud" with 8 % and "Execution, Delivery and Process Management" with 4 % are minor compared to the other event types.

Economic Capital usage for Operational Risks

The economic capital usage for operational risk increased by € 235 million, or 4.7 %, to € 5.3 billion as of December 31, 2013.

Economic Capital Usage for Operational Risk by Business Division

			2013 increase (decrease) from 2012	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	in € m.	in %
Corporate Banking & Securities	2,475	2,049	426	21
Global Transaction Banking	96	38	59	156
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	580	559	22	4
Private & Business Clients	803	227	576	253
Non-Core Operations Unit	1,298	2,145	(847)	(40)
Total economic capital usage for operational risk	**5,253**	5,018	235	5

The economic capital usage for operational risk increased to € 5.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 5.0 billion at year-end 2012. This is mainly driven by the implementation of a change in our AMA Model to better estimate the frequency of Deutsche Bank specific operational risk losses entering it. The change led to an increased economic capital usage of € 191 million. An additional driver was the increased operational risk loss profile of Deutsche Bank as well as that of the industry as a whole. The related operational risk losses that have materialized and give rise to the increased economic capital usage are largely due to the outflows related to litigation, investigations and enforcement actions. The economic capital continues to include the safety margin applied in our AMA Model, which was implemented in 2011 to cover unforeseen legal risks from the recent financial crisis.

The execution of our divestment strategy in NCOU has resulted in a reduced balance sheet, which triggered a review of our operational risk allocation framework. In line with the NCOU business wind down, we reallocated economic capital for operational risk amounting to € 892 million to our Core Bank in the third quarter of 2013.

Our Operational Risk Management Stress Testing Concept

We conduct stress testing on a regular basis and separate from our AMA methodology to analyze the impact of extreme situations on our capital and the profit-and-loss account. In 2013, Operational Risk Management took part in all firm-wide stress test scenarios and assessed and contributed the Operational Risk impact to the various stress levels of the scenarios. The Operational Risk impact to stress test scenarios has been moderate and remained in the expected range in regards to capital, but intense for simulated low-frequency high-impact event hits that would be recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Our AMA Model Validation and Quality Assurance Review Concept

We independently validate all our AMA model components such as but not limited to scenario analysis, KRIs and Self Assessments, Expected Loss and internal loss data individually. The results of the validation exercise are summarized in validation reports and issues identified are followed up for resolution. This promotes enhancement of the methodologies. The validation activities performed in 2013 detected an area of improvement in our AMA model regarding the estimation of the loss frequency. This has already been addressed and led to an economic capital increase of € 191 million.

Quality Assurance Reviews are performed for the AMA components requiring data input provided by business divisions and result in capital impact. The AMA components data and documentation is challenged and compared across business divisions to help us maintain consistency and adequacy for any capital calculation.

Role of Corporate Insurance/Deukona

The definition of our insurance strategy and supporting insurance policy and guidelines is the responsibility of our specialized unit Corporate Insurance/Deukona (CI/D). CI/D is responsible for our global corporate insurance policy which is approved by our Management Board.

CI/D is responsible for acquiring insurance coverage and for negotiating contract terms and premiums. CI/D also has a role in the allocation of insurance premiums to the businesses. CI/D specialists assist in devising the method for reflecting insurance in the capital calculations and in arriving at parameters to reflect the regulatory requirements. They validate the settings of insurance parameters used in the AMA model and provide respective updates. CI/D is actively involved in industry efforts to reflect the effect of insurance in the results of the capital calculations.

We buy insurance in order to protect ourselves against unexpected and substantial unforeseeable losses. The identification, definition of magnitude and estimation procedures used are based on the recognized insurance terms of "common sense", "state-of-the-art" and/or "benchmarking". The maximum limit per insured risk takes into account the reliability of the insurer and a cost/benefit ratio, especially in cases in which the insurance market tries to reduce coverage by restricted/limited policy wordings and specific exclusions.

We maintain a number of captive insurance companies, both primary and re-insurance companies. However, insurance contracts provided are only considered in the modeling/calculation of insurance-related reductions of operational risk capital requirements where the risk is re-insured in the external insurance market.

The regulatory capital figure includes a deduction for insurance coverage amounting to € 522 million as of December 31, 2013 compared with € 474 million as of December 31, 2012. Currently, no other risk transfer techniques beyond insurance are recognized in the AMA model.

CI/D selects insurance partners in strict compliance with the regulatory requirements specified in the Solvency Regulations and the Operational Risks Experts Group recommendation on the recognition of insurance in advanced measurement approaches. The insurance portfolio, as well as CI/D activities, is audited by Group Audit on a risk-based approach.

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.

Our liquidity risk management framework has been an important factor in maintaining adequate liquidity and in managing our funding profile during 2013.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

The Management Board defines our liquidity risk strategy, and in particular our tolerance for liquidity risk based on recommendations made by the Capital and Risk Committee. At least once every year the Management Board will review and approve the limits which are applied to the Group to measure and control liquidity risk as well as our long-term funding and issuance plan.

Our Treasury function is responsible for the management of our liquidity and funding risk globally as defined in the liquidity risk strategy. Our liquidity risk management framework is designed to identify, measure and manage our liquidity risk position. Liquidity Risk Control is responsible for the internal reporting on liquidity and funding which is submitted to the Management Board at least weekly via a Liquidity Scorecard. In addition Liquidity Risk Control is responsible for the oversight and validation of the bank's liquidity risk framework. Our liquidity risk management approach starts at the intraday level (operational liquidity) managing the daily payments queue, forecasting cash flows and factoring in our access to Central Banks. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with access to secured and unsecured funding sources. Finally, the strategic perspective comprises the maturity profile of all assets and liabilities (Funding Matrix) and our issuance strategy.

Our cash-flow based reporting system provides daily liquidity risk information to global and local management.

Stress testing and scenario analysis plays a central role in our liquidity risk management framework. This also incorporates an assessment of asset liquidity, i.e., the characteristics of our asset inventory, under various stress scenarios as well as contingent funding requirements from off-balance-sheet commitments. The monthly stress testing results are used to calibrate our short-term wholesale funding profile limits (both unsecured and secured) which are a key tool to support compliance with the Board's overall liquidity risk tolerance.

Short-term Liquidity and Wholesale Funding

Our Group-wide reporting system tracks all contractual cash flows from wholesale funding sources on a daily basis over a 12-month horizon. We consider as wholesale funding for this purpose unsecured liabilities raised primarily by our Global Liquidity Management business as well as secured liabilities primarily raised by our Global Liquidity Management and Equities businesses. Such liabilities primarily come from corporates, banks and other financial institutions, governments and sovereigns. Wholesale funding profile limits, which are calibrated against our stress testing results and are approved by the Management Board according to internal governance, express our maximum tolerance for liquidity risk. The wholesale funding limits apply to the respective cumulative global cash outflows as well as the total volume of unsecured wholesale funding and are monitored on a daily basis. Our Liquidity Reserves are the primary mitigant against stresses in short-term wholesale funding markets. At an individual entity level we may set liquidity outflow limits across a broader range of cash flows where this is considered to be meaningful or appropriate.

Funding Markets and Capital Markets Issuance

Credit markets in 2013 were affected by continued political uncertainties in the Eurozone and the U.S., the ongoing low interest rate environment as well as the U.S. Federal Reserve's plans to taper its quantitative easing program. Our 5 year CDS traded within a range of 81 – 136 bps, peaking in March. Since then, the spread has declined and as of year-end was trading close to its lows for the year. The spreads on our bonds exhibited similar volatility. For example, our 4 year EUR benchmark (5.125 % coupon, maturing in August 2017) traded in a range of 20 – 57 bps, also closing the year near its lows.

Our 2013 funding plan of up to € 18 billion, comprising debt issuance with an original maturity in excess of one year, was fully completed and we concluded 2013 having raised € 18.6 billion in term funding. This funding was broadly spread across the following funding sources: unsecured benchmark issuance (€ 4.5 billion), subordinated benchmark issuance (€ 1.1 billion), unsecured retail-targeted issuance (€ 5.6 billion) and unsecured and secured private placements (€ 7.5 billion). Of the € 18.6 billion total, the majority was in EUR (€ 10.2 billion). We also issued € 5.6 billion in U.S. dollar and smaller amounts in JPY and GBP. In addition to direct issuance, we use long-term cross currency swaps to manage our funding needs outside of EUR. Our investor base comprised retail customers (30 %), banks (23 %), asset managers and pension funds (20 %), insurance companies (4 %) and other, including institutional investors (23 %). The geographical distribution was split between Germany (25 %), Rest of Europe (45 %), US (19 %), Asia Pacific (9 %) and Other (2 %). Of our total capital markets issuance outstanding as of December 31, 2013, approximately 80 % was issued on an unsecured basis.

The average spread of our issuance over the relevant floating index (i.e., Libor) was 36 bps for the full year with an average tenor of 4.4 years. Our issuance activities were higher in the first half of the year with volumes decreasing in the second half of the year 2013. We issued the following volumes over each quarter: € 6.0 billion, € 6.5 billion, € 2.7 billion and € 3.4 billion, respectively.

In 2014, our base case funding plan is € 20 billion which we plan to cover by accessing the above sources, without being overly dependent on any one source. We also plan to raise a portion of this funding in U.S. dollar and may enter into cross currency swaps to manage any residual requirements. We have total capital markets maturities, excluding legally exercisable calls of approximately € 20 billion in 2014.

For information regarding the maturity profile of our wholesale funding and capital markets issuance please refer to the table on pages 187 to 188.

Funding Diversification

Diversification of our funding profile in terms of investor types, regions, products and instruments is an important element of our liquidity risk management framework. Our most stable funding sources are capital markets and equity, retail, and transaction banking clients. Other customer deposits and borrowing from wholesale clients are additional sources of funding. Unsecured wholesale funding represents unsecured wholesale liabilities sourced primarily by our Global Liquidity Management business. Given the relatively short-term nature of these liabilities, they are primarily used to fund cash and liquid trading assets.

To promote the additional diversification of our refinancing activities, we hold a Pfandbrief license allowing us to issue mortgage Pfandbriefe.

In 2013, we have reduced our overall funding volume in line with the broader balance sheet de-leveraging. Total external funding declined by € 117 billion (11 %) during the year of which the majority came in our CB&S business, in particular we reduced unsecured wholesale funding by € 20 billion (21 %) and secured funding and shorts by € 43 billion (22 %). We also saw smaller reductions from capital markets and equity (€ 17 billion, 8 %), transaction banking (€ 16 billion, 8 %) and retail clients (€ 9 billion, 3 %). The overall proportion of our most stable funding sources (comprising capital markets and equity, retail, and transaction banking) increased from 62 % to 66 %.

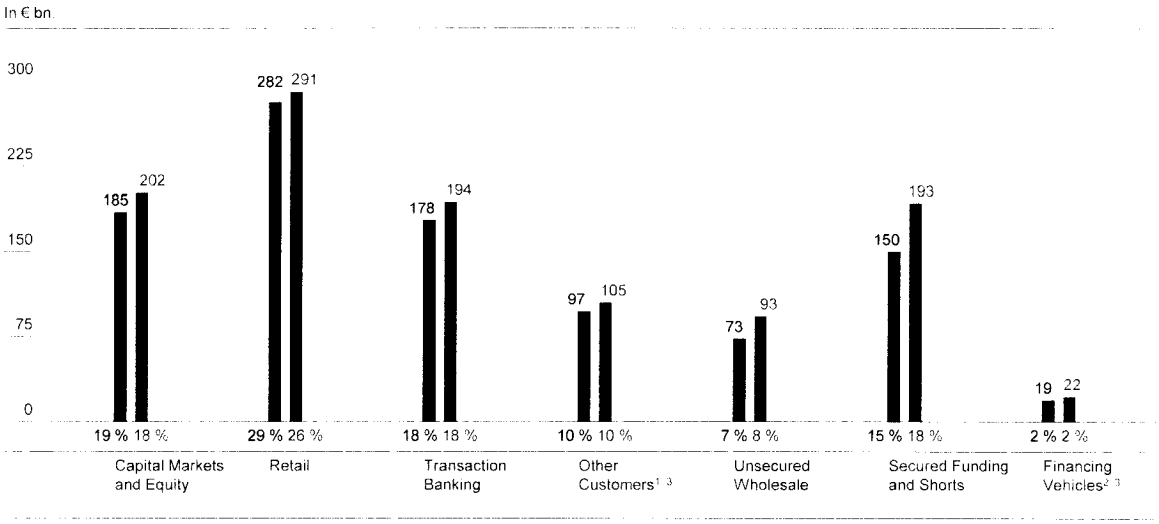
Unsecured wholesale funding comprises a range of unsecured products e.g. Certificates of Deposit (CDs), Commercial Paper (CP) as well as term, call and overnight deposits across tenors primarily up to one year. In addition, included within financing vehicles, is € 11 billion of asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) issued through conduits.

The overall volume of unsecured wholesale funding and secured funding fluctuated between reporting dates based on our underlying business activities. Higher volumes, primarily in secured funding transactions, are largely driven by increased client related securities financing activities as well as intra quarter growth in liquid trading inventories.

To avoid any unwanted reliance on these short-term funding sources, and to promote a sound funding profile at the short end, which complies with the defined risk tolerance, we have implemented limit structures (across tenor) to these funding sources, which are derived from our stress testing analysis. In addition we are setting a limit on the total volume of unsecured wholesale funding to manage the reliance on this funding source as part of the overall funding diversification.

The following chart shows the composition of our external funding sources that contribute to the liquidity risk position, both in EUR billion and as a percentage of our total external funding sources.

Composition of External Funding Sources



■ December 31, 2013: total € 984 billion
■ December 31, 2012: total € 1,101 billion

[1] Other includes fiduciary, self-funding structures (e.g. X-markets), margin/Prime Brokerage cash balances (shown on a net basis)
[2] Includes ABCP-Conduits
[3] For year-end 2012 we reclassified an amount of € 3.7 billion relating to a single entity from Other Customers to Financing Vehicles; amounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Reference: Reconciliation to total balance sheet: Derivatives & settlement balances € 524 billion (€ 786 billion), add-back for netting effect for Margin & Prime Brokerage cash balances (shown on a net basis) € 50 billion (€ 71 billion), other non-funding liabilities € 55 billion (€ 65 billion) for December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively; figures may not add up due to rounding.

The following table shows the contractual maturity of our short-term wholesale funding (comprising unsecured wholesale funding plus asset-backed commercial paper), as well as our capital markets issuance.

Maturity of wholesale funding and capital markets issuance

								Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Not more than 1 month	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	Over 6 months but not more than 1 year	Sub-total less than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
Deposits from banks	14,446	5,704	5,536	1,350	27,035	9	148	27,192
Deposits from other wholesale customers	5,589	4,419	861	259	11,127	129	128	11,384
CDs and CP	4,819	19,135	7,188	3,646	34,789	31	14	34,834
ABCP	5,221	4,833	541	0	10,596	0	0	10,596
Senior unsecured plain vanilla	2,364	1,632	3,203	3,561	10,760	10,014	32,851	53,625
Senior unsecured structured notes	470	1,566	1,257	3,585	6,877	4,312	19,746	30,935
Covered bonds/ABS	149	1,208	113	1,660	3,130	1,677	20,457	25,263
Subordinated liabilities	255	4,527	1,137	670	6,588	2,511	10,948	20,048
Other	70	21	6	0	97	0	76	173
Total[1]	**33,382**	**43,046**	**19,841**	**14,730**	**110,999**	**18,683**	**84,368**	**214,050**
Thereof secured	5,370	6,042	654	1,660	13,726	1,677	20,457	35,859
Thereof unsecured	28,012	37,004	19,187	13,070	97,274	17,006	63,911	178,190

[1] Liabilities with call features are shown at earliest legally exercisable call date. No assumption is made as to whether such calls would be exercised.

The total volume of wholesale liabilities and capital markets issuance maturing within one year amounting to € 111 billion as of December 31, 2013, should be viewed in the context of our total Liquidity Reserves of € 196 billion. The reduction in the volume maturing within one year is primarily driven by our balance sheet de-leveraging initiatives.

								Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Not more than 1 month	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	Over 6 months but not more than 1 year	Sub-total less than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
Deposits from banks	24,627	5,820	2,542	870	33,859	25	214	34,098
Deposits from other wholesale customers	20,776	1,996	779	465	24,015	185	294	24,495
CDs and CP	9,978	14,880	5,329	3,625	33,812	283	183	34,277
ABCP[2]	6,127	5,614	575	0	12,316	0	0	12,316
Senior unsecured plain vanilla	1,972	4,921	5,101	4,489	16,483	6,929	37,419	60,832
Senior unsecured structured notes	969	1,271	1,331	2,640	6,210	4,611	21,184	32,005
Covered bonds/ABS	1,501	1,120	0	11	2,631	3,555	25,316	31,502
Subordinated liabilities	2,180	4,704	1,750	1,262	9,898	1,069	11,940	22,906
Other	7	33	12	6	58	18	227	303
Total[1,2]	**68,137**	**40,358**	**17,419**	**13,368**	**139,283**	**16,675**	**96,777**	**252,735**
Thereof secured	7,628	6,734	575	11	14,947	3,555	25,316	43,818
Thereof unsecured	60,509	33,625	16,844	13,357	124,335	13,120	71,461	208,917

[1] Liabilities with call features are shown at earliest legally exercisable call date. No assumption is made as to whether such calls would be exercised.
[2] For year-end 2012 we have additionally considered an amount of € 3.7 billion relating to a single entity in ABCP; amounts have been adjusted accordingly.

The following table shows the currency breakdown of our short-term wholesale funding as well as of our capital markets issuance.

Wholesale funding and capital markets issuance (currency breakdown)

	Dec 31,2013					Dec 31, 2012				
in € m.	in EUR	in USD	in GBP	in other CCYs	Total	in EUR	in USD	in GBP	in other CCYs	Total
Deposits from banks	2,630	19,453	1,516	3,592	27,192	3,924	18,121	6,336	5,717	34,098
Deposits from other wholesale customers	2,177	6,413	667	2,127	11,384	3,139	15,709	778	4,868	24,495
CDs and CP	6,291	22,467	4,394	1,682	34,834	5,715	20,341	4,524	3,698	34,277
ABCP	1,245	8,132	1,219	0	10,596	848	9,975	1,493	0	12,316
Senior unsecured plain vanilla	39,500	8,676	1,794	3,656	53,625	43,220	12,918	24	4,670	60,832
Senior unsecured structured notes	13,381	12,072	164	5,319	30,935	12,594	12,245	223	6,943	32,005
Covered bonds/ ABS	25,263	0	0	0	25,263	31,484	11	7	0	31,502
Subordinated liabilities	11,264	8,028	176	579	20,048	14,673	7,289	221	724	22,906
Other	72	2	2	97	173	72	173	0	59	303
Total	**101,823**	**85,243**	**9,932**	**17,052**	**214,050**	**115,670**	**96,780**	**13,606**	**26,679**	**252,735**
Thereof secured	26,508	8,132	1,219	0	35,859	32,333	9,985	1,500	0	43,818
Thereof unsecured	75,314	77,111	8,713	17,052	178,190	83,337	86,795	12,105	26,679	208,917

Funding Matrix

We map all funding-relevant assets and all liabilities into time buckets corresponding to their economic maturities to compile a maturity profile (funding matrix). The funding matrix is compiled on an aggregated currency basis, as well as for selected individual currencies and legal entities. Given that trading assets are typically more liquid than their contractual maturities suggest, we determine individual liquidity profiles reflecting their relative liquidity value. We take assets and liabilities from the retail bank (mortgage loans and retail deposits) that show a behavior of being renewed or prolonged regardless of capital market conditions and assign them to time buckets reflecting the expected prolongation. Wholesale banking products are included with their contractual maturities.

The funding matrix identifies the excess or shortfall of assets over liabilities in each time bucket, facilitating management of open liquidity exposures. The funding matrix analysis together with the strategic liquidity planning process, which forecasts the funding supply and demand across business units, provides the key input parameter for our annual capital market issuance plan. Upon approval by the Management Board the capital market issuance plan establishes issuing targets for securities by tenor, volume and instrument. During the year the Management Board introduced a specific risk tolerance for our U.S. dollar funding matrix which limits the maximum short position in any time bucket (>1 year to >10 year) to € 10 billion. This supplements the risk tolerance for our aggregate currency funding matrix which requires us to maintain a positive funding position in any time bucket (>1 year to > 10 year). Both funding matrices were in line with the respective risk tolerance as of year ends 2013 and 2012.

Transfer Pricing

We operate a transfer pricing framework that applies to all businesses and promotes pricing of (i) assets in accordance with their underlying liquidity risk, (ii) liabilities in accordance with their funding maturity and (iii) contingent liquidity exposures in accordance with the cost of providing for commensurate liquidity reserves to fund unexpected cash requirements.

Within this transfer pricing framework we allocate funding and liquidity risk costs and benefits to the firm's business units and set financial incentives in line with the firm's liquidity risk guidelines. Transfer prices are subject to liquidity (term) premiums depending on market conditions. Liquidity premiums are set by Treasury and picked up by a segregated liquidity account. The Treasury liquidity account is the aggregator of long-term liquidity costs. The management and cost allocation of the liquidity account is the key variable for transfer pricing funding costs within Deutsche Bank.

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 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 according to 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 held at our parent level or at 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. In addition to the reported liquidity reserves below, there was an amount of € 19 billion of liquidity reserves, in excess of local stress outflows, that remains in entities which are subject to transfer restrictions due to local connected lending requirements or similar regulatory restrictions. We therefore do not include such amounts into our freely transferable liquidity reserves.

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

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € bn.	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value
Available cash and cash equivalents (held primarily at central banks)	78	77	128	128
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	68	67	112	112
Subsidiaries	10	10	16	16
Highly liquid securities (includes government, government guaranteed and agency securities)	95	89	91	82
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	71	67	56	52
Subsidiaries	24	22	35	30
Other unencumbered central bank eligible securities	23	17	13	10
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	17	13	12	9
Subsidiaries	6	4	1	1
Total liquidity reserves	**196**	**183**	232	220
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	156	147	180	173
Subsidiaries	41	36	52	47

As of December 31, 2013, our freely transferable liquidity reserves amounted to € 196 billion compared with € 232 billion as of December 31, 2012. The primary driver of the decrease of € 36 billion in 2013 was a reduction of € 20 billion in our unsecured wholesale funding during the year, together with reductions in other liability sources. Our average liquidity reserves during the year were € 216 billion compared with € 211 billion during 2012 (2012 figures exclude Postbank). 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.

Stress Testing and Scenario Analysis

We use stress testing and scenario analysis to evaluate the impact of sudden and severe stress events on our liquidity position. The scenarios we apply have been based on historic events, such as the 1987 stock market crash, the 1990 U.S. liquidity crunch and the September 2001 terrorist attacks, liquidity crisis case studies and hypothetical events, as well as the lessons learned from the latest financial markets crisis.

They include a prolonged term money-market and secured funding freeze, collateral repudiation, reduced fungibility of currencies, stranded syndications as well as other systemic knock-on effects. The scenario types cover institution-specific events (i.e., rating downgrade), market related events (i.e., systemic market risk) as well as a combination of both, which links a systemic market shock with a multi-notch rating downgrade. We apply stress scenarios to selected significant currencies and entities.

Under each of these scenarios we assume a high degree of rollovers of maturing loans to non-wholesale customers (in order to support franchise value) whereas the rollover of liabilities will be partially or fully impaired resulting in a funding gap. In this context wholesale funding from the most risk sensitive sources (including unsecured funding from commercial banks, money market mutual funds, as well as asset backed commercial paper) is assumed to contractually roll off in the acute phase of stress. In addition we analyze the potential funding requirements from contingent risks which could materialize under stress. Those include drawings of credit facilities, increased collateral requirements under derivative agreements as well as outflows from deposits with a contractual rating trigger. We then model the steps we would take to counterbalance the resulting net shortfall in funding. Countermeasures would include our Liquidity Reserves, as well as potential further asset liquidity from other unencumbered securities. Stress testing is conducted at a global and individual country level and across significant non-eurozone currencies, in particular USD as the major non-EUR funding currency. We review material stress-test assumptions on a regular basis and have increased the severity of a number of these assumptions through the course of 2013.

Stress testing is fully integrated in our liquidity risk management framework. For this purpose we use the contractual wholesale cash flows per currency and product over an eight-week horizon (which we consider the most critical time span in a liquidity crisis) and apply the relevant stress case to all potential risk drivers from on balance sheet and off balance sheet products. Beyond the eight week time horizon we analyze on a monthly basis the impact of a more prolonged stress period extending out to twelve months. The liquidity stress testing provides the basis for the bank's contingency funding plan which is approved by the Management Board.

Our stress testing analysis assesses our ability to generate sufficient liquidity under extreme conditions and is a key input when defining our target liquidity risk position. The analysis is performed monthly. The following table shows, that under each of our defined and regularly reviewed scenarios we would maintain a positive net liquidity position, as the counterbalancing liquidity we could generate via different sources more than offsets our cumulative funding gap over an eight-week horizon after occurrence of the triggering event.

Global All Currency Stress Testing Results

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012[1]		
in € bn.	Funding Gap[2]	Gap Closure[3]	Net Liquidity Position	Funding Gap[2]	Gap Closure[3]	Net Liquidity Position
Systemic market risk	31	179	148	39	217	178
Emerging markets	10	195	185	15	216	201
1 notch downgrade (DB specific)	37	178	141	45	222	177
Downgrade to A-2/P-2 (DB specific)	170	208	37	215	262	47
Combined[4]	181	204	23	227	255	28

[1] 2012 figures are based on the prevailing methodology at the time, and are not restated to reflect any changes to stress testing assumptions that have been implemented during the year.
[2] Funding gap caused by impaired rollover of liabilities and other projected outflows.
[3] Based on liquidity generation through Liquidity Reserves (after haircuts) and other countermeasures.
[4] Combined impact of systemic market risk and downgrade to A-2/P-2.

Global USD Stress Testing Results

			Dec 31, 2013
in € bn.	Funding Gap[1]	Gap Closure[2]	Net Liquidity Position
Combined[3]	89	132	43

[1] Funding gap caused by impaired rollover of liabilities and other projected outflows.
[2] Based on liquidity generation through Liquidity Reserves (after haircuts) and other countermeasures.
[3] Combined impact of systemic market risk and downgrade to A-2/P-2.

The following table presents the amount of additional collateral required in the event of a one- or two-notch downgrade by rating agencies for all currencies.

Additional Contractual Obligations

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	One-notch downgrade	Two-notch downgrade	One-notch downgrade	Two-notch downgrade
Contractual derivatives funding or margin requirements	5,459	9,071	3,593	6,912
Other contractual funding or margin requirements	0	502	544	1,080

With the increasing importance of liquidity management in the financial industry, we maintain an active dialogue with central banks, supervisors, rating agencies and market participants on liquidity risk-related topics. We participate in a number of working groups regarding liquidity and support efforts to create industry-wide standards to evaluate and manage liquidity risk at financial institutions. In addition to our internal liquidity management systems, the liquidity exposure of German banks is regulated by the Banking Act and regulations issued by the BaFin.

Liquidity Requirements under CRR

As part of the Basel 3 rules, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) specified a minimum liquidity standard for banks; the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR is intended to promote the short-term resilience over a 30 day horizon of a bank's liquidity risk profile in a stress scenario. The LCR is the ratio of the volume of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that could be used to raise liquidity and of the total volume of net stressed outflows, arising from both actual and contingent exposures.

This requirement has been implemented into European Legislation via the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The CRR specifies that the components of the LCR must be reported to supervisors from 2014. However, compliance with the standard, which is subject to the European Commission specifying its final form, is not required until 2015. The initial minimum ratio for compliance in 2015 is 60 %. As the CRR LCR rule set is still subject to further review during 2014, and in order to allow for better comparability, our pro forma LCR of 107 % as per December 31, 2013 has been calculated in accordance with the Basel 3 specification.

Proposals for a second standard, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), were originally issued by the BCBS in December 2010, with an update released in January 2014. Although currently in consultation phase, the NSFR is expected to require banks to accurately match maturities of liabilities to assets over a longer term horizon. The NSFR also forms part of the reporting requirements for European banks, in accordance with the CRR. The determination of the NSFR is not specified yet by CRR/CRD 4. Its final specification will be elaborated based on an assessment of the supervisory reporting results. Based on a legislative proposal from the European Commission, the NSFR may be introduced as a minimum standard by 2018, following the European legislative process.

Asset Encumbrance

Encumbered assets primarily comprise those on- and off-balance sheet assets that are pledged as collateral against secured funding and other collateralized obligations. Additionally, we consider as encumbered assets those on balance sheet assets held in insurance subsidiaries which are substantially available to support insurance liabilities, as well as assets of structured entities which are held as collateral for the beneficiaries, who are typically the parties that have bought the notes issued by these entities. Readily available assets are those on- and off-balance sheet assets that are not otherwise encumbered, and which are in freely transferrable form. Unencumbered financial assets at fair value and available for sale investments are all assumed to be readily available.

The readily available value represents the current balance sheet carrying value rather than any form of stressed liquidity value (see liquidity reserves disclosure in this section for an analysis of unencumbered liquid assets available under a liquidity stress scenario). Other unencumbered on- and off-balance sheet assets are those assets that have not been pledged as collateral against secured funding or other collateralized obligations, or are otherwise not considered to be ready available. For example, within cash and due from banks and interest earning deposits with banks, other includes balances that are required to support central bank minimum reserve requirements as well as any segregated cash balances held with third parties that are not available for general bank funding. Similarly, for loans and other advances to customers, these would only be viewed as readily available to the extent they are already in a pre-packaged transferrable format, and have not already been used to generate funding. This represents the most conservative view given that an element of such loans currently shown in other could be packaged into a format that would be suitable for use to generate funding.

Encumbered and unencumbered assets

in € bn.				Dec 31, 2013 Unencumbered assets
On-balance sheet	Assets	Encumbered assets[1]	Readily available	Other
Cash and due from banks & Interest earning deposits with banks	95.1	1.1	86.8	7.2
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	245.4	94.4	151.0	0.0
Financial assets available for sale	48.3	7.8	40.5	0.0
Loans	376.6	56.6	10.1	309.9
Other	143.9	7.7	0	136.2
Total on-balance sheet (excluding derivatives, securities borrowed and securities purchased under resale agreements)	**909.3**	**167.6**	**288.5**	**453.3**

[1] Encumbered assets are in line with the definition of IFRS12 restricted assets.

in € bn.				Dec 31, 2013 Unencumbered assets
Off-balance sheet	Assets	Encumbered assets	Readily available	Other
Fair Value of securities accepted as collateral	282.0	241.7	40.3	0.0

The above table sets out a breakdown of on- and off-balance sheet items, broken down between encumbered, readily available and other. Derivatives, securities borrowed and securities purchased under resale agreements have been excluded from the total on balance sheet shown in the table. Any securities received under reverse repurchase agreements and stock borrow agreements are shown under the fair value of securities received as collateral.

The above table of encumbered assets includes 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 due to local connected lending requirements or similar regulatory restrictions. In this situation, other than assets held in specific insurance entities or structured entities, it is not feasible to identify individual balance sheet items that cannot be transferred.

At December 31, 2013, only € 168 billion of the Group's balance sheet assets were encumbered (excluding derivatives, securities borrowed and securities purchased under resale agreements). Encumbered on balance sheet assets primarily related to firm financing of trading inventory and other securities, and to funding (i.e., Pfandbriefe and covered bonds) secured against loan collateral.

As of December 31, 2013, the Group had received securities as collateral with a fair value of € 282 billion, of which € 242 billion were sold or on pledged. These overnight-pledges typically relate to trades to facilitate client activity, including prime brokerage as well as collateral posted in respect of Exchange Traded Funds as well as derivative margin requirements.

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Financial Liabilities

Treasury manages the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities. Modelling of assets and liabilities is necessary in cases where the contractual maturity does not adequately reflect the liquidity risk position. The most significant example in this context would be immediately repayable deposits from retail and transaction banking customers which have consistently displayed high stability throughout even the most severe financial crises.

The modelling profiles are part of the overall liquidity risk management framework (see section "Stress Test" for short-term liquidity positions ≤1yr and section "Funding Matrix" for long-term liquidity positions >1yr) which is defined and approved by the Management Board.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of our total assets based on carrying value and upon earliest legally exercisable maturity as of December 31, 2013.

Analysis of the earliest contractual maturity of assets

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	On demand (incl. Overnight and one day notice)	Up to one month	Over 1 month to no more than 3 months	Over 3 months but no more than 6 months	Over 6 months but no more than 9 months	Over 9 months but no more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years but no more than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and deposits with banks	86,474	6,911	50	131	1,383	26	55	38	70	95,139
Central bank funds sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Securities purchased under resale agreements	529	10,359	6,437	4,917	3,449	665	999	8	0	27,363
with banks	304	3,564	786	1,028	0	0	77	8	0	5,766
with customers	225	6,795	5,651	3,890	3,449	665	923	0	0	21,596
Securities borrowed	20,648	171	0	0	0	0	0	22	30	20,870
with banks	1,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,664
with customers	18,983	171	0	0	0	0	0	22	30	19,205
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – trading	738,021	101,913	17,680	6,432	2,658	1,027	4,086	6,393	21,046	899,257
Trading assets	210,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210,070
Fixed-income securities and loans	143,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143,947
Equities and other variable-income securities	61,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,393
Other trading assets	4,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,730
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	504,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	504,590
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	23,360	101,913	17,680	6,432	2,658	1,027	4,086	6,393	21,046	184,597
Securities purchased under resale agreements	8,485	84,607	13,783	3,789	2,054	749	1,914	1,081	301	116,764
Securities borrowed	14,875	14,187	3,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,485
Fixed-income securities and loans	0	3,109	474	2,531	598	273	2,106	5,128	10,806	25,025
Equities and other variable-income securities	0	10	0	0	1	0	16	0	9,872	9,898
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	111	6	5	50	185	67	424
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting	0	15	82	163	31	37	227	1,562	1,895	4,011
Financial assets available for sale	0	1,533	1,641	1,900	749	737	4,756	20,317	16,692	48,326
Fixed-income securities and loans	0	1,533	1,641	1,900	749	737	4,572	20,317	14,962	46,413
Equities and other variable-income securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	1,730	1,913

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	On demand (incl. Overnight and one day notice)	Up to one month	Over 1 month to no more than 3 months	Over 3 months but no more than 6 months	Over 6 months but no more than 9 months	Over 9 months but no more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years but no more than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans	18,458	41,810	21,623	20,283	9,662	9,730	26,867	64,249	163,899	376,582
to banks	322	4,043	5,152	4,236	1,752	882	2,610	4,053	389	23,440
to customers	18,136	37,767	16,470	16,047	7,909	8,848	24,258	60,196	163,510	353,142
Retail	3,911	13,715	2,973	5,204	3,257	3,177	9,294	24,055	124,745	190,331
Corporates and other customers	14,226	24,052	13,497	10,844	4,652	5,671	14,961	36,139	38,770	162,810
Other financial assets	87,181	780	353	216	93	103	40	0	3,541	92,307
Total financial assets	**951,311**	**163,492**	**47,865**	**34,042**	**18,025**	**12,326**	**37,031**	**92,588**	**207,173**	**1,563,854**
Other assets	**19,633**	**3,374**	**988**	**703**	**372**	**254**	**426**	**1,064**	**20,733**	**47,546**
Total assets	**970,944**	**166,866**	**48,852**	**34,745**	**18,397**	**12,581**	**37,457**	**93,652**	**227,906**	**1,611,400**

The following table presents a maturity analysis of our total liabilities based on carrying value and upon earliest legally exercisable maturity as of December 31, 2013.

Analysis of the earliest contractual maturity of liabilities

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	On demand (incl. Overnight and one day notice)	Up to one month	Over 1 month to no more than 3 months	Over 3 months but no more than 6 months	Over 6 months but no more than 9 months	Over 9 months but no more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years but no more than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	290,284	66,181	117,026	16,936	7,290	6,258	4,849	8,203	10,721	527,750
Due to banks	61,302	15,357	9,993	6,987	1,503	1,154	2,801	5,982	9,099	114,176
Due to customers	228,982	50,824	107,034	9,949	5,788	5,104	2,048	2,222	1,623	413,574
Retail	89,689	5,874	90,186	3,695	2,825	2,478	1,144	1,065	194	197,149
Corporates and other customers	139,294	44,950	16,848	6,254	2,963	2,626	904	1,157	1,429	216,425
Trading liabilities	539,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	539,232
Trading securities	54,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,951
Other trading liabilities	853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	853
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	483,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483,428
Financial liabilities designed at fair value through profit or loss (without loan commitments and financial guarantees)	25,428	12,660	39,535	1,639	654	770	1,835	4,673	2,717	89,911
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	22,870	11,887	38,221	639	26	0	0	0	0	73,642
Long-term debt	531	16	774	479	425	637	1,387	2,649	2,443	9,342
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,028	757	540	521	202	133	449	2,023	274	6,927
Investment contract liabilities	0	25	50	50	50	692	72	1,255	5,871	8,067
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting	0	1	19	17	13	5	57	181	323	616
Central bank funds purchased	2,056	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	2,455
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,477	3,227	703	519	0	0	0	0	0	10,926
Due to banks	6,405	2,077	469	447	0	0	0	0	0	9,399
Due to customers	72	1,150	234	71	0	0	0	0	0	1,528
Securities loaned	2,079	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	2,304
Due to banks	215	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
Due to customers	1,865	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	2,075
Other short term borrowings	36,693	6,950	9,252	5,076	408	1,388	0	0	0	59,767
Long-term debt	0	8,903	6,692	5,685	4,690	5,395	17,636	42,665	41,417	133,082
Debt securities - senior	0	2,704	4,026	4,251	3,804	5,009	15,751	37,412	30,500	103,457
Debt securities - subordinated	0	62	2,318	871	152	241	763	620	2,550	7,578
Other long-term debt - senior	0	6,133	337	336	705	126	920	3,919	8,033	20,508
Other long-term debt - subordinated	0	5	10	227	28	19	201	714	334	1,539
Trust Preferred Securities	0	1,101	3,219	483	107	280	1,544	5,018	174	11,926
Other financial liabilities	131,965	525	3,374	91	350	226	468	254	107	137,362

Dec 31, 2013

in € m.	On demand (incl. Overnight and one day notice)	Up to one month	Over 1 month to no more than 3 months	Over 3 months but no more than 6 months	Over 6 months but no more than 9 months	Over 9 months but no more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years but no more than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Total financial liabilities	1,034,216	99,602	179,871	30,496	13,562	15,413	26,461	62,249	61,528	1,523,400
Other liabilities	32,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,841
Total equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,966	54,966
Total liabilities and equity	1,067,057	99,602	179,871	30,496	13,562	15,413	26,461	62,249	116,494	1,611,207
Off-balance sheet commitments given	5,249	11,083	11,871	15,458	9,783	14,173	26,565	74,145	23,957	192,290
Banks	9	1,327	1,580	2,280	1,074	1,025	1,980	1,250	314	10,841
Retail	567	372	218	481	743	629	2,321	759	7,393	13,484
Corporates and other customers	4,673	9,390	10,073	12,696	7,966	12,519	22,264	72,136	16,250	167,966

Capital Management

Our Treasury function manages both capital at Group level and locally in each region. Treasury implements our capital strategy, which itself is developed by the Capital and Risk Committee and approved by the Management Board, including the issuance and repurchase of shares. We are fully committed to maintain our sound capitalization both from an economic and regulatory perspective. We continually monitor and adjust our overall capital demand and supply in an effort to achieve the optimal balance of the economic and regulatory considerations at all times and from all perspectives. These perspectives include book equity based on IFRS accounting standards, regulatory and economic capital as well as specific capital requirements from rating agencies.

Regional capital plans covering the capital needs of our branches and subsidiaries across the globe are prepared on an annual basis and presented to the Group Investment Committee. Most of our subsidiaries are subject to legal and regulatory capital requirements. Local Asset and Liability Committees attend to those needs under the stewardship of our regional Treasury teams. Local Asset and Liability Committees further safeguard compliance with all requirements such as restrictions on dividends allowable for remittance to Deutsche Bank AG or regarding the ability of our subsidiaries to make loans or advances to the parent bank. In developing, implementing and testing our capital and liquidity, we take such legal and regulatory requirements into account.

Our core currencies are Euro, US Dollar and Pound Sterling. Treasury manages the sensitivity of our capital ratios against swings in core currencies. The capital invested into our foreign subsidiaries and branches in the other non-core currencies is largely hedged against foreign exchange swings. Treasury determines which currencies are to be hedged, develops suitable hedging strategies in close cooperation with Risk Management and finally executes these hedges.

Treasury is represented on the Investment Committee of the largest Deutsche Bank pension fund which sets the investment guidelines. This representation is intended to ensure that pension assets are aligned with pension liabilities, thus protecting our capital base.

Treasury constantly monitors the market for liability management trades. Such trades represent an anticyclical opportunity to create Common Equity Tier 1 capital by buying back our issuances below par.

In the second quarter of 2013, we raised capital by issuing 90 million new shares from authorized capital excluding pre-emptive rights. As a consequence, the total number of shares issued increased to 1,019,499,640. The new shares were placed with institutional investors by way of an accelerated book build offering on April 30, 2013. The aggregate gross proceeds of the share issuance amounted to € 3.0 billion. The purpose of the capital increase was to further strengthen the regulatory capitalization of the bank.

Starting 2013, we refined our allocation of average active equity to the business segments to reflect the further increased regulatory requirements under CRR/CRD 4 and to align the allocation of capital with the communicated capital and return on equity targets. Regulatory capital demand currently exceeds the demand from an economic perspective. Under the new methodology, our internal demand for regulatory capital is derived based on a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 10.0 % at a Group level assuming full implementation of CRR/CRD 4 rules. Consequently, our book equity allocation framework is currently driven by risk-weighted assets and certain regulatory capital deduction items pursuant to CRR/CRD 4 (fully-loaded). As a result, the amount of capital allocated to the segments has increased, predominantly in CB&S and NCOU. The figures for 2012 were adjusted to reflect this effect. In 2012, we derived our demand for regulatory capital assuming a Core Tier 1 ratio of 9.0 % (under Basel 2.5 rules). If our average active equity exceeds the higher of the overall economic risk exposure or the regulatory capital demand, this surplus is assigned to Consolidation & Adjustments. Effective July 1, 2013. the definition of active equity has been aligned to the CRR/CRD 4 framework so that accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) excluding foreign currency translation, net of taxes, is now part of active equity.

The 2012 Annual General Meeting granted our management board the authority to buy back up to 92.9 million shares before the end of November 2016. Thereof 46.5 million shares can be purchased by using derivatives. As of the 2012 Annual General Meeting, the number of shares held in Treasury Stock from buybacks totaled 10.9 million. During the period from the 2012 Annual General Meeting (May 31, 2012) until the 2013 Annual General Meeting (May 23, 2013), 16.8 million share were purchased, of which 6.8 million via equity derivatives. In the same period, 27.7 million shares were used for equity compensation purposes. The number of shares held in Treasury Stock from buybacks was thus close to zero as of the 2013 Annual General Meeting.

The 2013 Annual General Meeting granted our Management Board the authority to buy back up to 101.9 million shares before the end of April 2018. Thereof 51.0 million shares can be purchased by using derivatives. These authorizations replaced the authorizations of the 2012 Annual General Meeting. During the period from the 2013 Annual General Meeting until December 31, 2013, 20.0 million shares were purchased, of which 5.4 million through equity derivatives. The shares purchased were used for equity compensation purposes in the same period so that the number of shares held in Treasury Stock from buybacks remained close to zero as of December 31, 2013.

The 2013 Annual General Meeting further replaced an existing authorized capital with a face value of € 230.4 million (90 million shares) by a new authorization in the same amount, but with broader scope also allowing for share issuance excluding pre-emptive rights. The total face value of available authorized capital amounts to € 922 million (360 million shares). In addition, the conditional capital available to the management board has a total face value of € 691 million (270 million shares).

Total outstanding Additional Tier 1 capital according to Basel 2.5 rules (substantially all noncumulative trust preferred securities) as of December 31, 2013 amounted to € 12.2 billion compared with € 12.5 billion as of December 31, 2012. This decrease was mainly due to the foreign exchange effects on US Dollar denominated Additional Tier 1 capital. In 2013, we neither raised nor redeemed any Additional Tier 1 capital.

Profit participation rights according to Basel 2.5 rules amounted to € 0.8 billion compared with € 1.1 billion as of December 31, 2012. Total lower Tier 2 capital according to Basel 2.5 rules as of December 31, 2013 amounted to € 7.3 billion compared with € 9.1 billion as of December 31, 2012. Redemptions and regulatory maturity deductions were partially offset by the issuance of US Dollar 1.5 billion of subordinated Tier 2 notes in the second quarter of 2013. Cumulative preferred securities according to Basel 2.5 rules amounted to € 287 million as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 292 million as of December 31, 2012.

Regulatory Capital

Capital Adequacy

Since 2008, we have calculated and published consolidated capital ratios for the Deutsche Bank group of institutions pursuant to the German Banking Act and the German Solvency Regulation, which implemented the revised capital framework of the Basel Committee from 2004 ("Basel 2") into German law. Starting with December 31, 2011, the calculation of our capital ratios incorporated the amended capital requirements for trading book and securitization positions pursuant to the "Basel 2.5" framework, as implemented into German law by the German Banking Act and the German Solvency Regulation, representing the legal basis for our capital adequacy calculations also as of December 31, 2013.

As stated earlier in this report, in the European Union, the new Basel 3 capital framework has been implemented by the Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR") and the Capital Requirements Directive 4 ("CRD 4") published on June 27, 2013. They represent inter alia the new regulatory framework regarding regulatory capital. The new regulatory capital framework is applied on January 1, 2014 while capital buffers will be phased-in from 2016 onwards. For purposes of clarity in our disclosures, we use the nomenclature from the CRR/CRD 4 framework in the following sections and tables on capital adequacy and regulatory capital. Nevertheless, amounts disclosed for the periods under review in this report are based on the Basel 2.5 framework as implemented into German law and as still in effect for these periods, unless stated otherwise.

This section refers to the capital adequacy of the group of institutions consolidated for banking regulatory purposes pursuant to the German Banking Act. Thereunder 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.

In light of the regulations given above the following information are based on the banking regulatory principles of consolidation.

The total regulatory capital pursuant to the effective regulations as of year-end 2013 consisted of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital. Tier 1 capital consisted of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (formerly referred to as Core Tier 1 capital) and Additional Tier 1 capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital consisted primarily of common share capital including related share premium accounts, retained earnings and other comprehensive income, subject to regulatory adjustments. Regulatory adjustments entailed the exclusion of capital from entities outside the group of institutions and the reversal of capital effects under the fair value option on financial liabilities due to own credit risk. They also included deduction of goodwill and other intangible assets as well as the following items that must be deducted half from Tier 1 and half from Tier 2 capital: (i) investments in unconsolidated banking, financial and insurance entities where a bank holds more than 10 % of the capital (in case of insurance entities at least 20 % either of the capital or of the voting rights unless included in the solvency margin calculation of the financial conglomerate), (ii) the amount by which the expected loss for exposures to central governments, institutions and corporate and retail clients as measured under the bank's internal ratings based approach ("IRBA") model exceeds the value adjustments and provisions for such exposures, (iii) the expected losses for certain equity exposures, securitization positions not included in the risk-weighted assets and (iv) the value of securities delivered to a counterparty plus any replacement cost to the extent the required payments by the counterparty have not been made within five business days after delivery provided the transaction has been allocated to the bank's trading book.

Additional Tier 1 capital consisted of hybrid capital components such as noncumulative trust preferred securities. Depending on the quality, the amount of hybrid capital instruments was subject to certain limits. Generally, hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments that must be converted during emergency situations and may be converted at the initiative of the competent authority, at any time, were limited to 50 % of Common Equity Tier 1. Within this limit, all other hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments were limited to 35 % of Common Equity Tier 1. Finally, within the two aforementioned limits, dated hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments and instruments with provisions that provide for an incentive to redeem must not exceed a maximum of 15 % of Common Equity Tier 1.

Tier 2 capital primarily comprised cumulative trust preferred securities, certain profit participation rights and long-term subordinated debt, as well as 45 % of unrealized gains on certain listed securities. The amount of long-term subordinated debt that may be included as Tier 2 capital was limited to 50 % of Tier 1 capital. Total Tier 2 capital was limited to 100 % of Tier 1 capital.

Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 Solvency Measures

While our regulatory risk-weighted assets, capital and ratios thereof are set forth throughout this document under the Basel 2.5 rules, we also set forth in several places measures of our regulatory risk-weighted assets, capital and ratios thereof additionally calculated under a pro forma application of the CRR/CRD 4 rules. Our interpretation is formally incorporated in policies governed by the same structures and committees as the policies that we use to calculate risk-weighted assets and Common Equity Tier 1 capital under Basel 2.5 rules. Because the CRR/CRD 4 rules were not yet in force as of December 31, 2013, their measures for this reporting date are non-GAAP financial measures and unaudited. We believe that these pro forma CRR/CRD 4 calculations provide useful information to investors as they reflect our progress against future regulatory capital standards.

The "fully loaded" CRR/CRD 4 metrics, which we implemented on a pro forma basis, do not take into account the phase-in and phase-out of provisions (i.e. phase-out of instruments no longer qualifying under the new rules and phase-in of the new rules on regulatory adjustments) which are allowed to ease the transition for banks to the "fully loaded" capital rules. Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments and total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital for December 31, 2012, are adjusted as the deconsolidation adjustment for retained earnings amounting to € 727 million was directly deducted from CET 1 capital before regulatory adjustments

Overview of Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to Basel 2.5

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	53,558	52,702
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	(15,024)	(14,746)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**38,534**	37,957
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	12,701	13,025
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	(519)	(499)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**12,182**	12,526
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)[1]	**50,717**	50,483
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	7,787	9,569
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(3,040)	(3,037)
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**4,747**	6,532
Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**55,464**	57,015
Total risk-weighted assets	**300,369**	333,605
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	12.8	11.4
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	16.9	15.1
Total regulatory capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	18.5	17.1

[1] Included € 20 million silent participation as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Overview of Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to pro forma CRR/CRD 4 (unaudited)

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	53,846
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	(19,850)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**33,995**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	0
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**0**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**33,995**
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	14,291
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(107)
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**14,184**
Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**48,179**
Total risk-weighted assets	**350,143**
Capital ratios	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	9.7
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	9.7
Total regulatory capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.8

Transitional template for Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to pro forma CRR/CRD 4 (unaudited) and Basel 2.5 (audited)

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)	Basel 2.5 (audited)	Basel 2.5 (audited)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital: instruments and reserves			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	28,789	28,789	26,096
thereof: Instrument type 1[1]	N/M	N/M	N/M
Retained earnings	27,194	27,195	28,209
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,039)	(2,457)	(1,294)
Funds for general banking risk	0	0	0
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (3) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET 1	N/M	N/M	N/M
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M
Noncontrolling Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET 1)	0	130	124
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	(98)	(98)	(432)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	**53,846**	**53,558**	52,702
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
Additional value adjustments (negative amount)[2]	N/M	N/M	N/M
Intangible assets (net of related tax liabilities) (negative amount)	(11,466)	(11,466)	(11,579)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liabilities where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(2,203)	N/M	N/M
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(93)	N/M	N/M
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(987)	(430)	(440)
Any increase in equity that results from securitized assets (negative amount)	0	0	0
Gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing[3]	(533)	(1)	(2)
Defined benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(663)	N/M	N/M
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET 1 instruments (negative amount)[4]	(36)	(3)	(5)
Holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal crossholdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[5]	0	0	0
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[5]	0	(1,589)	(1,493)
Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a Risk Weight of 1250 %, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	0	(945)	(953)
thereof: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0	0	0
thereof: securitization positions (negative amount)	0	(945)	(953)
thereof: free deliveries (negative amount)	0	0	0
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10 % threshold, net of related tax liabilities where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount)	(1,667)	N/M	N/M
Amount exceeding the 15 % threshold (negative amount)	(1,828)	N/M	N/M
thereof: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	(839)	N/M	N/M
thereof: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	(989)	N/M	N/M
Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0	0	0
Regulatory adjustments applied to CET 1 capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment:	N/M	N/M	N/M
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealized gains and losses pursuant to Art. 467 and 468 CRR[7]	N/M	(215)	(261)
Amount to be deducted from or added to CET 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR[8]	(374)	(374)	(13)
Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**(19,850)**	**(15,024)**	(14,746)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**33,995**	**38,534**	37,957

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013 Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)	Dec 31, 2013 Basel 2.5 (audited)	Dec 31, 2012 Basel 2.5 (audited)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	0	12,701	13,025
thereof: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	0	0	0
thereof: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	0	12,701	13,025
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (4) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	N/M	N/M	N/M
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M
Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	0	0	0
thereof: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/M	N/M	N/M
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	**0**	**12,701**	13,025
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)[9]	0	(519)	(499)
Holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[5]	0	0	0
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10 % threshold net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[6]	0	0	0
Regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
Residual amounts deducted from AT1 capital with regard to deduction from CET 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 472 CRR	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: intangible assets	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: shortfall of provisions to expected losses	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	N/M	N/M
Residual amounts deducted from AT1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 (T2) capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 475 CRR	N/M	N/M	N/M
Amount to be deducted from or added to AT1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	N/M	N/M	N/M
T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**0**	**(519)**	(499)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**0**	**12,182**	12,526
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)[10]	**33,995**	**50,717**	50,483
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions			
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts[11]	14,291	7,787	9,569
Amount of qualifying items referred to in Art. 484 (5) CRR and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	N/M	N/M	N/M
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	N/M	N/M	N/M
Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	0	0	0
thereof: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/M	N/M	N/M
Credit risk adjustments	0	0	0
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	**14,291**	**7,787**	9,569
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)[9]	(107)	(75)	(152)
Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	0
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[5]	0	0	0
thereof: new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: holdings existing before 1 January 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013 Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)	Dec 31, 2013 Basel 2.5 (audited)	Dec 31, 2012 Basel 2.5 (audited)
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)[5]	0	0	0
Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 472 CRR	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: shortfall of provisions to expected losses	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	N/M	N/M
Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Art. 475 CRR	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: reciprocal cross holdings in AT1 instruments	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: direct holdings of non significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	N/M	N/M
Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	0	(2,965)	(2,885)
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	**(107)**	**(3,040)**	(3,037)
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**14,184**	**4,747**	6,532
Total Regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**48,179**	**55,464**	57,015
Risk weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in CRR (i.e., residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: items not deducted from CET 1 (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: items not deducted from AT1 items (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
Items not deducted from T2 items (CRR residual amounts)	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: indirect and synthetic holdings of own T2 instruments	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: indirect and synthetic holdings of non significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: indirect and synthetic holdings of significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities	N/M	N/M	N/M
Total risk-weighted assets	**350,143**	**300,369**	333,605
thereof: Credit Risk	232,356	202,219	228,952
thereof: Market Risk	66,896	47,259	53,058
thereof: Operational Risk	50,891	50,891	51,595
Capital ratios and buffers			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	9.7	12.8	11.4
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	9.7	16.9	15.1
Total Regulatory capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.8	18.5	17.1
Institution specific buffer requirement (CET 1 requirement in accordance with Art. 92 (1) (a) CRR plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)[12]	9.0	N/M	N/M
thereof: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5	N/M	N/M
thereof: countercyclical buffer requirement[13]	N/M	N/M	N/M
thereof: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.0	N/M	N/M
thereof: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer[14]	2.0	N/M	N/M
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)[15]	3.7	N/M	N/M
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions)[5]	3,097	N/M	N/M
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions)[6]	2,340	N/M	N/M
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10 % threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Art. 38 (3) CRR are met)	2,760	N/M	N/M
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital			
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	N/M	N/M
Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	488	N/M	N/M
Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0	0	0
Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	984	894	1,006

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013 Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)	Dec 31, 2013 Basel 2.5 (audited)	Dec 31, 2012 Basel 2.5 (audited)
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements			
Current cap on CET 1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M
Amount excluded from CET 1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	N/M	N/M
Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M
Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	N/M	N/M
Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/M	N/M	N/M
Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/M	N/M	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful

[1] EBA list as referred to in Article 26 (3) of CRR is not yet published.

[2] Awaiting EBA final standard. Therefore not included in pro forma CRR/CRD 4 calculation.

[3] Gains and losses on liabilities of the institution that are valued at fair value that result from changes in the own credit standing of the institution acc. Art. 33 (1) (b) CRR as well as all fair value gains and losses arising from the institution's own credit risk related to derivative liabilities acc Art. 33 (1) (c) CRR.

[4] Excludes holdings that are already considered in the accounting base of Common Equity. Basel 2.5: amounts in compliance with Basel 2.5-regulations (i.a. only direct holdings).

[5] Based on our current interpretation no deduction amount expected. Basel 2.5: amounts in compliance with Basel 2.5-regulations (i.a. only direct holdings and Basel 2.5 threshold).

[6] Basel 2.5: amounts in compliance with Basel 2.5-regulations (i.a. only direct holdings and Basel 2.5 threshold).

[7] Basel 2.5: amounts in compliance with Basel 2.5-regulations (i.a. prudential filter based on Consolidated Financial Statements Reconciliation Regulation "Konzernabschlussüberleitungsverordnung").

[8] Prudential filter for fund for home loans and savings protection ("Fonds zur bauspartechnischen Absicherung") and for capital effects resulting from non financial at-equity investments.

[9] Basel 2.5: amounts in compliance with Basel 2.5-regulations (i.a. only direct holdings).

[10] Basel 2.5: included € 20 million silent participation as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

[11] Amortisation is taken into account.

[12] Art. 92 (1) (a) CRR requires a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5 % excluding additional capital buffer.

[13] Countercyclical buffer rates not yet available.

[14] G-SII buffer as published in November 2013 by Financial Stability Board.

[15] Calculated as the CET 1 capital less any CET 1 items used to meet Tier 1 and Total capital requirements.

The following table details the main changes in our Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital from the beginning to the end of the years 2013 and 2012:

Development of regulatory capital

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital – opening amount	**37,957**	36,313
Common shares, net effect/(+) issued (–) retirement	230	0
Additional paid-in capital	2,428	83
Retained earnings	(57)	(234)
Thereof: Actuarial gains (losses) rel. to defined benefit plans, net of tax/CTA	(659)	(480)
Thereof: Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank Shareholders	666	263
Common shares in treasury, net effect/(+) sales (–) purchase	47	763
Movements in accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,121)	(424)
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	(1,121)	(424)
Dividend accrual	(765)	(697)
Removal of gains/losses resulting from changes in own credit standing in liabilities designated at fair value (net of tax)	1	126
Goodwill and other intangible assets (deduction net of related tax liability)	113	1,330
Noncontrolling interest	6	(875)
Deductible investments in banking, financial and insurance entities	(96)	(161)
Securitization positions not included in risk-weighted assets	7	1,911
Excess of expected losses over risk provisions	9	69
Other, including regulatory adjustments	(225)	(247)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital – closing amount	**38,534**	37,957
Additional Tier 1 Capital – opening amount	**12,526**	12,734
New Additional Tier 1 eligible capital issues	0	0
Buybacks	0	0
Other, including regulatory adjustments	(344)	(208)
Additional Tier 1 Capital – closing amount	**12,182**	12,526
Tier 1 capital	**50,717**	50,483
Tier 2 capital – opening amount	**6,532**	6,179
New Tier 2 eligible capital issues	1,090	0
Buybacks	(193)	(179)
Amortization	(2,766)	(1,071)
Other, including regulatory adjustments	85	1,603
Tier 2 capital – closing amount	**4,747**	6,532
Total regulatory capital	**55,464**	57,015

The increase of € 577 million in CET 1 capital in the year 2013 was primarily driven by the aggregate gross proceeds of our share issuance in the second quarter which amounted to € 3.0 billion, partly offset by a negative impact of € 1.1 billion from foreign currency translation and from re-measurement effects related to defined benefit plans, net of tax of € 659 million.

Common shares consist of Deutsche Bank AG's common shares issued in registered form without par value. Under German law, each share represents an equal stake in the subscribed capital. Therefore, as of December 31, 2013, each share had a nominal value of € 2.56, unchanged compared to December 31, 2012, derived by dividing the total amount of share capital by the number of shares. As of December 31, 2013, a total of 1,019,499,640 shares were issued and fully paid, of which we held 171,904 shares, leaving 1,019,327,736 shares outstanding. As of December 31, 2012, a total of 929,499,640 shares were issued and fully paid, of which we held 315,742 shares, leaving 929,183,898 shares outstanding. There are no issued ordinary shares that have not been fully paid. The related share premium is included in additional paid-in capital.

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

			Dec 31,2013
in € m.	Financial Balance Sheet	Deconsolidation / Consolidation of entities	Regulatory Balance Sheet
Assets:			
Cash and due from banks	17,155	(318)	16,836
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	(838)	77,146
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	27,363	0	27,363
Securities borrowed	20,870	(15)	20,855
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading assets	210,070	(9,921)	200,149
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	504,590	779	505,369
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	184,597	(11,985)	172,611
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	899,257	(21,128)	878,129
Financia assets available for sale	48,326	(2,738)	45,588
Equity method investments	3,581	(195)	3,386
Loans	376,582	(7,413)	369,168
Property and equipment	4,420	(166)	4,254
Goodwill and other intangible assets	13,932	(1,943)	11,990
Other assets	112,539	4,200	116,739
Assets for current tax	2,322	(6)	2,317
Deferred tax assets	7,071	(83)	6,987
Total assets	1,611,400	(30,643)	1,580,758
Liabilities and equity:			
Deposits	527,750	5,167	532,917
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	13,381	0	13,381
Securities loaned	2,304	(12)	2,292
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading liabilities	55,804	(219)	55,585
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	483,428	1,512	484,941
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	90,104	(2,307)	87,797
Investment contract liabilities	8,067	(8,067)	0
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	637,404	(9,081)	628,323
Other short-term borrowings	59,767	(11,784)	47,983
Other liabilities	163,595	13,639	149,956
Provisions	4,524	(88)	4,435
Liabilities for current tax	1,600	(45)	1,556
Deferred tax liabilities	1,101	(331)	769
Long-term debt	133,082	(1,057)	132,025
Trust preferred securities	11,926	455	12,380
Total liabilities	1,556,434	30,416	1,526,019
Common shares, no par value, nominal value of € 2.56	2,610	0	2,610
Additional paid-in capital	26,204	(12)	26,192
Retained earnings	28,376	(516)	27,860
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(13)	0	(13)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	(2,457)	418	(2,039)
Total shareholders' equity	54,719	(110)	54,609
Noncontrolling interests	247	(117)	130
Total equity	54,966	(227)	54,739
Total liabilities and equity	1,611,400	(30,643)	1,580,758

The following two tables present specific disclosures in relation to Pillar 3. Per regulation it is not required to audit Pillar 3 disclosures.

Terms and Conditions of outstanding Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments (unaudited)

Issuer	Amount in m	Currency	Interest payment obligations	Termination right of Issuer	Step-up clauses or other early redemption-incentives
DB Capital Trust I	318	USD	• Until March 30, 2009: 3-Month LIBOR plus 1.7 % From March 30, 2009: 5-Year U.S. Dollar Swap Rate plus 2.7 %	Since March 30, 2009 and on March 30 of each fifth year thereafter with period of 90 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Trust II	20,000	JPY	• Until April 27, 2029: 5.2 % p.a. From April 27, 2029: 5-Year Japanese Yen Swap Rate plus 1.62 %	At the earliest April 27, 2029 with period of 90 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Trust III	113	USD	• Until June 30, 2014: 3-Month LIBOR plus 1.9 % From June 30, 2014: 5-Year U.S. Dollar Swap Rate plus 2.9 %	At the earliest June 30, 2014 with period of 90 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Trust IV	153	USD	• Until June 30, 2011: 3-Month LIBOR plus 1.8 % From June 30, 2011: 5-Year U.S. Dollar Swap Rate plus 2.8 %	Since June 30, 2011: on June 30 of each fifth year thereafter with period of 90 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Trust V	147	USD	• Until June 30, 2010: 3-Month LIBOR plus 1.8 % From June 30, 2010: 5-Year U.S. Dollar Swap Rate plus 2.8 %	Since June 30, 2010: on June 30 of each fifth year thereafter with period of 90 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Funding Trust I	625	USD	• Until June 30, 2009: 7.872 % p.a. From June 30, 2009: 3-Month LIBOR plus 2.97 %	Since June 30, 2009: every 3 months thereafter with period of 30 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Funding Trust IV	1,000	EUR	• Until September 19, 2013: 5.33 % p.a. From September 19, 2013: 3-Month EURIBOR plus 1.99 %	Since September 19, 2013: every 3 months with period of 30 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Funding Trust V	300	EUR	• 6.15 % p.a.	Since December 2, 2009: every 3 months thereafter with period of 30 days.	none
DB Capital Funding Trust VI	900	EUR	• Until January 28, 2010: 6 % p.a. From January 28, 2010: Four times the difference between 10-Year- and 2-Year-CMS-Rate, capped at 10 % and floored at 3.5 %	Since January 28, 2010: on January 28 of each year thereafter with period of 30 days.	none
DB Capital Funding Trust VII	800	USD	• Until January 19, 2016: 5.628 % p.a. From January 19, 2016: 5.628 % p.a. plus 1.00 %	At the earliest January 19, 2016 with period of 30 days.	yes, see interest payment obligations
DB Capital Funding Trust VIII	600	USD	• 6.375 % p.a.	Since October 18, 2011: every 3 months thereafter with period of 30 days.	none
DB Capital Funding Trust IX	1,150	USD	• 6.625 % p.a.	Since August 20, 2012 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Capital Funding Trust X	805	USD	• 7.350 % p.a.	Since December 15, 2012 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Capital Funding Trust XI	1,300	EUR	• 9.5 % p.a.	At the earliest March 31, 2015 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Contingent Capital Trust II	800	USD	• 6.55 % p.a.	At the earliest May 23, 2017 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Contingent Capital Trust III	1,975	USD	• 7.6 % p.a.	At the earliest February 20, 2018 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Contingent Capital Trust IV	1,000	EUR	• 8.0 % p.a.	At the earliest May 15, 2018 with period of 30 days.	none
DB Contingent Capital Trust V	1,385	USD	• 8.05 % p.a.	At the earliest June 30, 2018 with period of 30 days.	none
Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust I	300	EUR	• Until December 2, 2005: 6 % p.a. From December 2, 2005: 10-Year EUR Swap Rate plus 0.025 %, max. 8 %	Since December 2, 2010 at each subsequent coupon date.	none

Issuer	Amount in m.	Currency		Interest payment obligations	Termination right of Issuer	Step-up clauses or other early redemption-incentives
Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust II	500	EUR	•	Until December 23, 2009: 6 % p.a. From December 23, 2009: Four times difference between 10-Year and 2-Year CMS-Rate, with min. CMS-Rate 3.75 % and max. CMS-Rate 10 %	Since December 23, 2009 at each subsequent coupon date.	none
Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust III	300	EUR	•	Until June 7, 2008: 7 % p.a. From June 7, 2008: 10-Year EUR Swap Rate plus 0.125 %, max. 8 %	Since June 7, 2011 at each subsequent coupon date.	none
Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust IV	500	EUR	•	Until June 29, 2017: 5.983 % p.a. From June 29, 2017: 3-Month EURIBOR plus 2.07 %	At the earliest June 29, 2017 at each subsequent coupon date.	yes, see interest payment obligations
Deutsche Postbank AG – silent participation	10	EUR	•	8.15 % p.a.	Fixed maturity December 31, 2018	none
Deutsche Postbank AG – silent participation	10	EUR	•	8.15 % p.a.	Fixed maturity December 31, 2018	none

Of the € 12.2 billion Additional Tier 1 capital € 9.5 billion have no step-up clauses or other early redemption-incentives. No instrument has the option to be converted into ordinary shares. All Additional Tier 1 capital instruments qualify as Tier 1 capital according to Section 64m (1) KWG. In the event of the initiation of insolvency proceedings or of liquidation, they will not be repaid until all creditors have been satisfied.

Our Tier 2 capital instruments qualify as regulatory capital according to Section 10 (5) and (5a) KWG. Accordingly, all Tier 2 capital instruments have a minimum original maturity of 5 years. The majority of the volume of our Tier 2 instruments, however, has an original maturity of 10 years or more and call rights for the issuer after 5 years or more. In the last two years before the maturity of an instrument only 40 % of the paid-in capital qualifies as regulatory capital.

The several hundred individual Tier 2 capital instruments can be clustered as follows:

Terms and Conditions of the outstanding Tier 2 Capital Instruments (unaudited)

Issuer	Maturity (year)	Notional in € m.	Currency	Type of Tier 2 capital instrument	Early redemption-option	Interest payment obligations
Deutsche Bank Capital Finance Trust I	perpetual	300	EUR	Cumulative Trust preferred securities	At the earliest on June 27, 2015 and thereafter on each yearly coupon-payment date (June 27) with period of 30 days	Fixed interest rate during first five periods of interest payments at 7 % p.a., thereafter ten times the difference between 10 year- and 2 year-CMS-Rate, capped at 10 year-CMS and floored at 1.75 %
Deutsche Postbank AG	2014	100	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	6,00 % (fix) – 6,26 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2015	197	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,13 % (fix) – 5,65 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2016	670	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	4,40 % (fix) – 4,72 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2017	21	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,12 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2018	91	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,14 % (fix) – 5,53 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2020	14	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,10 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2021	24	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	4,53 % (fix) – 4,73 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2023	10	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,50 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2027	20	EUR	Profit Participation Rights	No	5,25 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2014	83	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,50 % (fix) – 6,00 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2015	508	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	500 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2011 at each coupon-date	1,03 % (var.) – 5,50 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2016	30	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,92 % (fix) – 5,01 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2017	60	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,21 % (fix) – 5,83 % (fix)

Issuer	Maturity (year)	Notional in € m.	Currency	Type of Tier 2 capital instrument	Early redemption-option	Interest payment obligations
Deutsche Postbank AG	2018	303	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,19 % (fix) – 6,63 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2019	64	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,14 % (fix) – 5,46 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2022	15	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,63 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2023	83	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,60 % (fix) – 5,90 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2024	43	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,15 % (fix) – 5,45 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2027	13	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	6,50 % (fix)
Deutsche Postbank AG	2036	166	JPY	Subordinated Liabilities	No	2,76 % (fix) – 2,84 % (fix)
Bankers Trust Corporation - New York	2015	102	USD	Subordinated Liabilities	No	7,50 % (fix)
BHF-BANK AG	2015	50	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,46 % (fix)
BHF-BANK AG	2019	50	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,80 % (fix)
BHF-BANK AG	2020	57	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,59 % (fix) – 4,63 % (fix)
BHF-BANK AG	2025	47	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,75 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2014	159	AUD	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2009 at each coupon-date	3,59 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2016	150	CAD	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2011 at each coupon-date	1,98 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2014	236	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	76 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2009	4,16 % (fix) – 4,68 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2015	684	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2010 at each coupon-date	0,99 % (var.) – 1,13 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2016	430	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2011 at each coupon-date	1,10 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2017	505	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	465 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2012	1,00 % (var.) – 5,82 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2018	100	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	10 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2013	5,50 % (fix) – 6,50 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2019	249	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	238 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option in 2014	5,00 % (fix) – 6,00 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2020	1.235	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	85 m.: Early redemption at the issuer's option in 2015	4,00 % (var.) – 5,00 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2024	20	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,10 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2035	23	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2010 at each coupon-date	3,00 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank AG	2015	185	GBP	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2010 at each coupon-date	1,42 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2014	21	JPY	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2009 at each coupon-date	0,90 % (var.)

Issuer	Maturity (year)	Notional in € m.	Currency	Type of Tier 2 capital instrument	Early redemption-option	Interest payment obligations
Deutsche Bank AG	2014	127	NZD	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2009 at each coupon-date	3,54 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2015	244	USD	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2010 at each coupon-date	1,04 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank AG	2028	1.090	USD	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,30 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank Financial Inc.	2015	565	USD	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,38 % (fix)
Deutsche Bank S.A.E., Barcelona	2014	40	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,72 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank S.p.A., Mailand	2018	430	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 2013 at each coupon-date	0,23 % (var.)
Deutsche Bank Morgan Grenfell Group PLC	perpetual	4	USD	Subordinated Liabilities	Early redemption at the issuer's option since 1991 at each coupon-date with minimum period of 30 days	0,64 % (var.)
BHW Bausparkasse	2014	55	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	1,69 % (var.) – 5,60 % (fix)
BHW Bausparkasse	2017	5	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,69 % (fix)
BHW Bausparkasse	2018	6	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	6,08 % (fix)
BHW Bausparkasse	2019	48	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	4,27 % (fix) – 5,83 % (fix)
BHW Bausparkasse	2023	38	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,45 % (fix) – 6,13 % (fix)
BHW Bausparkasse	2024	10	EUR	Subordinated Liabilities	No	5,64 % (fix)

Reconciliation of shareholders' equity to regulatory capital

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Total shareholders' equity per accounting balance sheet	**54,719**	54,001
Common shares	2,610	2,380
Additional paid-in capital	26,204	23,776
Retained earnings	28,376	29,199
Thereof: Remeasurement effects related to defined benefit plans, net of tax/CTA	(634)	26
Thereof: Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank Shareholders	666	263
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(13)	(60)
Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	(2,457)	(1,294)
Prudential filters	**(216)**	(263)
Own credit spread of liabilities designated at fair value	(1)	(2)
Unrealized gains and losses	(215)	(261)
Regulatory adjustments to accounting basis	**(15,968)**	15,781
Dividend accrual	(765)	(697)
Goodwill	(8,380)	(8,583)
Per balance sheet	(9,074)	(9,297)
Goodwill from at-equity investments	(25)	(30)
Goodwill relating to non-regulatory consolidation circle	719	745
Intangibles	(3,086)	(2,996)
Per balance sheet	(4,858)	(4,922)
Deferred tax liability	548	583
Intangibles relating to non-regulatory consolidation circle	1,223	1,343
Noncontrolling interests	130	124
Per balance sheet	247	239
Noncontrolling interests relating to non-regulatory consolidation circle	(118)	(115)
Securitization positions	(945)	(953)
Shortfall of provisions to expected loss	(430)	(440)
Free-deliveries outstanding	0	0
Significant investments in the capital of financial sector entities	(1,589)	(1,493)
Other, including consolidation and regulatory adjustments	(903)	(743)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**38,534**	37,957
Additional Tier 1 capital	**12,182**	12,526
Hybrid capital securities	12,182	12,526
Per balance sheet	11,926	12,091
Regulatory adjustments	257	435
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital	0	0
Tier 1 capital	**50,717**	50,483
Tier 2 capital	**4,747**	6,532
Subordinated debt	7,580	9,362
Per balance sheet	9,274	11,282
Amortization	(2,109)	(2,283)
Regulatory adjustments	415	364
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	(2,965)	(2,885)
Other	132	55
Total Regulatory capital	**55,464**	57,015

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Under the Basel framework, overall capital requirements have to be calculated and compared with the regulatory capital described above. The overall capital requirements are frequently expressed in risk-weighted asset terms whereby total capital requirements are 8 % of risk-weighted assets. The information presented below is based on the regulatory principles of consolidation.

Since December 31, 2012, the calculation of our RWAs and capital ratios has incorporated the amended capital requirements for trading book and securitization positions pursuant to the "Basel 2.5" framework, as implemented by the Capital Requirements Directive 3 and transposed into German law by the German Banking Act and the Solvency Regulation.

The Basel 2.5 framework introduced the model based risk measures stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk within market risk for banks applying an internal model approach:

— **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 ("IRC")**: captures default and migration risks in addition to the risks already captured in value-at-risk for credit-sensitive positions in the trading book.
— **Comprehensive Risk Measure ("CRM")**: captures incremental risk for the credit correlation trading portfolio calculated using an internal model subject to qualitative minimum requirements as well as stress testing requirements. The CRM must be calculated weekly and is determined as the higher of the latest weekly CRM charge from the model, the twelve weeks average CRM charge, and the MRSA charge for the credit correlation portfolio, the so-called CRM Floor.

In addition, Basel 2.5 regulations require as part of the market risk capital charge the calculation of the specific market risk of securitization trading positions and nth-to-default credit derivatives, which are not eligible for the comprehensive risk measure, based on the market risk standardized approach.

Against this background, we calculate our RWA based on the following approaches:

In December 2007 the BaFin approved the use of the advanced IRBA for the majority of our counterparty credit risk positions which excludes the exposures consolidated from Postbank. Additional advanced IRBA-related BaFin approvals have been obtained during the period 2008 to 2013. The advanced IRBA constitutes the most sophisticated approach available under the Basel regime. Postbank has BaFin approval for the advanced IRBA to be applied to the retail business and certain exposures in the exposure classes "institutions" and "corporate", and the foundation IRBA for a portion of the other counterparty credit risk exposures.

The remaining IRBA eligible exposures are covered within the standardized approach either temporarily (where we are seeking regulatory approval for some remaining small portfolios) or permanently (where exposures are treated under the standardized approach in accordance with Section 70 SolvV). More details on this topic are provided in the Section "Counterparty Credit Risk: Regulatory Assessment".

The capital requirement for securitization positions is calculated substantially using the IRBA approach; only minor exposures are captured under the standardized approach. The introduction of Basel 2.5 requires identifying re-securitization positions in the banking and trading book which receive an increased risk-weighting and result in higher capital charges for credit risk and market risk, respectively. More details on the treatment of securitization positions can be found in the Section "Securitization".

For equity investments entered into before January 1, 2008, we use the transitional arrangement to exempt these positions from an IRBA treatment and apply the grandfathering rule, using a 100 % risk weighting. For investments in equity positions entered into since January 1, 2008, we apply the simple risk weight approach within the IRBA for our exposures. For more details regarding equity investments please refer to the Sections "Nontrading Market Risk – Investment Risk" and "Nontrading Market Risk – Equity Investments Held".

The calculation of regulatory market risk capital requirements is generally based on an internal value-at-risk model, which was approved by the BaFin in October 1998 for our market risk exposures. In December 2011 we received model approvals from BaFin for the stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure. Our regulatory capital calculation for the specific interest rate risk of trading book securitizations and nth-to-default credit derivatives is based on the market risk standardized approach. Further market risk positions covered under the standardized approach include for example exposures in relation to Postbank, longevity risk and certain types of investment funds. More details on the aforementioned internal models are provided in the Section "Trading Market Risk".

In December 2007, we obtained approval to apply the advanced measurement approach (AMA) to determine our regulatory operational risk capital requirements. On May 15, 2013 BaFin approved the integration of Postbank into our regulatory capital calculation, which has been reflected since second quarter of 2013.

Development of Risk-weighted Assets

The tables below provide an overview of risk-weighted assets on a Basel 2.5 basis broken down by model approach and business division. They include the aggregated effects of the segmental reallocation of infrastructure related positions if applicable as well as reallocations between the segments but exclude the transitional adjustment according to section 64h (3) of the German Banking Act. The comparison period has been adjusted accordingly. Based on a respective BaFin approval in the second quarter 2013, Postbank has been integrated in the Group's advanced measurement approach to determine RWA for operational risk.

Risk-weighted Assets by Model Approach and Business Division

							Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities[1]	Global Transaction Banking[1]	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Total
Credit Risk	**61,619**	**35,418**	**5,809**	**65,909**	**22,632**	**10,832**	**202,219**
Segment reallocation	(658)	1,912	259	553	86	(2,152)	0
Advanced IRBA	55,745	26,140	2,589	42,651	11,957	813	139,894
Central Governments	2,927	896	5	90	253	181	4,353
Institutions	5,438	1,921	80	803	922	12	9,175
Corporates	43,075	22,378	2,398	5,638	7,288	620	81,397
Retail	124	33	106	35,844	1,027	0	37,134
Other	4,181	911	0	276	2,466	0	7,834
Foundation IRBA	0	0	0	5,937	264	0	6,202
Central Governments	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Institutions	0	0	0	1,059	261	0	1,320
Corporates	0	0	0	4,879	1	0	4,880
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other IRBA	2,596	87	440	8,046	2,897	2,424	16,490
Central Governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporates	1,367	67	0	4,630	2	0	6,067
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,229	20	440	3,415	2,896	2,424	10,424
Standardized Approach	3,935	7,279	2,521	8,722	7,428	9,748	39,633
Central Governments	61	39	0	73	40	0	213
Institutions	28	12	8	116	32	1	198
Corporates	2,929	6,106	937	2,004	2,788	470	15,235
Retail	10	916	49	4,654	2,627	0	8,257
Other	906	206	1,526	1,876	1,940	9,275	15,729
Market Risk	**34,473**	**562**	**2,085**	**128**	**10,011**	**0**	**47,259**
Internal Model Approach	29,156	562	1,102	0	8,892	0	39,712
Standardized Approach	5,317	0	983	128	1,120	0	7,547
Operational Risk	**22,598**	**832**	**4,659**	**6,964**	**15,839**	**0**	**50,891**
Advanced measurement approach	22,598	832	4,659	6,964	15,839	0	50,891
Total	**118,689**	**36,811**	**12,553**	**73,001**	**48,483**	**10,832**	**300,369**

[1] The increase in risk-weighted assets in Global Transaction Banking is primarily due to changes in the organizational structure in the third quarter of 2013, resulting in a respective decrease in Corporate Banking & Securities.

in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit	Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	Dec 31, 2012 Total
Credit Risk	**69,763**	**26,696**	**6,359**	**67,804**	**42,197**	**16,133**	**228,952**
Segment reallocation	(827)	299	224	294	1,868	(1,858)	0
Advanced IRBA	63,727	18,464	2,823	38,637	19,501	573	143,725
Central Governments	2,440	818	11	76	266	151	3,762
Institutions	5,686	1,607	93	200	1,333	27	8,946
Corporates	49,258	15,610	2,589	2,796	10,999	395	81,646
Retail	217	20	130	34,529	1,150	0	36,046
Other	6,125	409	1	1,037	5,753	0	13,325
Foundation IRBA	0	0	0	8,726	1,813	0	10,539
Central Governments	0	0	0	32	2	0	35
Institutions	0	0	0	2,217	939	0	3,156
Corporates	0	0	0	6,477	872	0	7,349
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other IRBA	2,487	261	455	9,042	8,027	2,321	22,592
Central Governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporates	1,341	240	0	5,574	3,802	0	10,957
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,146	20	455	3,467	4,225	2,321	11,635
Standardized Approach	4,376	7,673	2,856	11,105	10,988	15,096	52,096
Central Governments	2	68	0	87	222	1	379
Institutions	13	16	9	112	77	3	230
Corporates	3,070	7,125	1,038	2,733	4,273	401	18,640
Retail	16	392	134	5,991	2,758	1	9,292
Other	1,275	73	1,675	2,183	3,658	14,691	23,555
Market Risk	**35,656**	**365**	**1,166**	**360**	**15,512**	**0**	**53,058**
Internal Model Approach	31,280	365	1,166	0	13,761	0	46,571
Standardized Approach	4,376	0	0	360	1,751	0	6,487
Operational Risk	**19,221**	**331**	**4,904**	**4,530**	**22,609**	**0**	**51,595**
Advanced measurement approach	19,221	331	4,904	4,530	22,609	0	51,595
Total	**124,640**	**27,392**	**12,429**	**72,695**	**80,317**	**16,133**	**333,605**

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

The execution of our divestment strategy in NCOU has resulted in a reduced balance sheet, which triggered a review of our operational risk allocation framework. In line with the NCOU business wind down, we reallocated RWA for operational risk amounting to € 7 billion to our Core Bank in the third quarter of 2013.

Regulatory Capital Requirements and Risk-weighted Assets

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Capital requirements	RWA	Capital requirements	RWA
Counterparty credit risk				
Advanced IRBA				
Central governments	348	4,353	301	3,762
Institutions	734	9,175	716	8,946
Corporates	6,512	81,397	6,532	81,646
Retail (excluding Postbank)	1,787	22,342	1,727	21,583
Retail (Postbank)	1,183	14,792	1,157	14,462
Other non-credit obligation assets	459	5,739	494	6,180
Total advanced IRBA	**11,024**	**137,798**	10,926	136,580
Foundation approach				
Central governments	0	2	3	35
Institutions	106	1,320	252	3,156
Corporates	876	10,946	1,465	18,306
Total foundation approach	**981**	**12,268**	1,720	21,496
Standardized approach				
Central governments	2	28	0	1
Regional governments and local authorities	5	68	4	55
Other public sector entities	9	118	26	323
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0	0
International organizations	0	0	0	0
Institutions	16	198	18	230
Covered bonds issued by credit institutions	0	3	1	8
Corporates	1,219	15,235	1,491	18,640
Retail	479	5,982	525	6,564
Claims secured by real estate property	182	2,275	218	2,728
Collective investment undertakings	54	670	196	2,444
Other items	738	9,223	1,176	14,702
Past due items	124	1,553	130	1,625
Total standardized approach	**2,828**	**35,354**	3,786	47,320
Risk from securitization positions				
Securitizations (IRBA)	627	7,834	1,066	13,325
Securitizations (standardized approach)	98	1,222	117	1,457
Total risk from securitization positions	**725**	**9,057**	1,183	14,782
Risk from equity positions				
Equity positions (grandfathered)[1]	242	3,023	262	3,273
Equity positions (IRBA simple risk-weight approach)	375	4,685	436	5,455
Exchange-traded	43	534	51	632
Non-exchange-traded	323	4,033	369	4,616
Non-exchange-traded but sufficiently diversified	9	118	17	207
Total risk from equity positions	**617**	**7,709**	698	8,727
Settlement risk	**3**	**34**	4	46
Total counterparty credit risk[2]	**16,178**	**202,219**	18,316	228,952
Market risk in the trading book				
Internal model approach	3,179	39,738	3,726	46,571
Value-at-Risk	674	8,427	761	9,510
Stressed Value-at-Risk	1,254	15,673	1,641	20,518
Incremental Risk Charge	996	12,446	761	9,509
Comprehensive Risk Measurement (Correlation Trading)	255	3,193	563	7,035
Standardized approach	602	7,521	519	6,487
Interest rate risk – Securitization	473	5,908	429	5,361
Interest rate risk – Nth-to-default derivatives	5	63	14	172
Interest rate risk – Other	1	13	2	26
Equity risk	0	0	0	0
FX risk	16	200	42	524
Commodity risk	0	0	0	0
Other market risk	107	1,338	32	404
Total market risk in the trading book	**3,781**	**47,259**	4,245	53,058
Operational risk				
Advanced measurement approach	4,071	50,891	4,128	51,595
Total regulatory capital requirements and RWA	**24,030**	**300,369**	26,688	333,605

[1] Other non-credit obligation assets of Postbank have been integrated into the Advanced IRBA category.
[2] Excludes the transitional adjustment according to section 64h (3) of the German Banking Act amounting to € 154 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 236 million as of December 31, 2012.

The tables below provide an analysis of key drivers for RWA movements on a Basel 2.5 basis observed for credit, market and operational risk in the reporting period.

Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Credit Risk

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Counterparty credit risk	thereof: derivatives and repo-style transactions	Counterparty credit risk	thereof: derivatives and repo-style transactions
Credit risk RWA balance, beginning of year	**228,952**	**35,274**	262,460	50,973
Book Size	(4,516)	(2,167)	(11,898)	(9,516)
Book Quality	(9,701)	(2,247)	N/M	N/M
Model Updates	(2,061)	0	(7,302)	(4,180)
Methodology and Policy	0	0	0	0
Acquisition and Disposals	(5,467)	(3)	(12,670)	(1,567)
Foreign exchange movements	(4,988)	(1,403)	(1,639)	(436)
Credit risk RWA balance, end of year	**202,219**	**29,454**	228,952	35,274

N/M – Not meaningful

We have slightly re-designed the classifications of key drivers for the RWA credit risk development table in order to be fully aligned with the recommendations of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force (EDTF). The figures for December 31, 2012 have been adjusted accordingly. Only for December 31, 2012 RWA movements in relation to book size and book quality have been provided cumulatively in the category "book size". The main changes encompass: We split out "book quality" from "book size", where "book quality" mainly represents the effects from portfolio rating migrations, loss given default, model parameter re-calibrations as well as collateral coverage activities. Organic changes in our portfolio size and composition is considered in the category "book size". "Model updates" include model refinements and advanced model roll out. RWA movements resulting from externally, regulatory-driven changes, e.g. applying new regulations, are now considered in the "methodology and policy" section. "Acquisition and disposals" is reserved to show significant exposure movements which can be clearly assigned to new businesses and disposal-related activities.

The decrease in RWA for counterparty credit risk by 11.7 % since December 31, 2012 mainly reflects the reduction efforts resulting from de-risking activities. The respective impact is reflected in the category "acquisition and disposal" but also in "book quality" and "book size", mainly in relation to re-calibrations, increased collateral and netting coverage or process enhancements. The decrease in the category "model updates" primarily shows the impact of additional BaFin approvals received mainly for Postbank where certain exposures in the exposure classes "institutions" and "corporates" are newly assigned to the advanced IRBA.

Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Market Risk

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Market risk RWA balance, beginning of year	**53,058**	68,095
Movement in risk levels	(8,598)	(322)
Market data changes and recalibrations	1,136	(2,577)
Model updates	542	(707)
Methodology and policy	1,200	(11,215)
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0
Foreign exchange movements	(79)	(216)
Market risk RWA balance, end of year	**47,259**	53,058

The analysis for market risk covers movements in our internal models for value-at-risk, stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure as well as results from the market risk standardized approach, e.g. for trading securitizations and nth-to-default derivatives or trading exposures for Postbank.

The € 5.8 billion (11 %) RWA decrease for market risk since December 31, 2012 was primarily driven by decreases in the category of "movement in risk levels", with some offset from "market data changes" and "methodology and policy". Risk levels were significantly lower within the internal value-at-risk and stressed value-at-risk models coming from reductions across most asset classes but particularly within credit spread exposures. Reductions were also seen in the comprehensive risk measure due to de-risking within NCOU but there were

some increases in the incremental risk. The market risk RWA movements due to changes in market data levels, volatilities, correlations, liquidity and ratings are included under the "market data changes and recalibrations" category. The increase in the first nine months of 2013 was due to an increase within the incremental risk charge, based on a more conservative parameter choice within the calculation. In the "methodology and policy" category we reflect regulatory driven changes to our market risk RWA models and calculations. Changes to our market risk RWA internal models, such as methodology enhancements or risk scope extensions, are included in the category of "model updates". Significant new businesses and disposals would be assigned to the line item "acquisition and disposal", which was not applicable in this reporting period.

Development of Risk-weighted Assets for Operational Risk

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Operational risk RWA balance, beginning of year	**51,595**	50,695
Loss profile charges (internal and external)	2,623	3,496
Expected loss development	(959)	(1,115)
Forward looking risk component	(515)	(2,671)
Model updates	1,885	1,551
Methodology and policy	0	0
Acquisitions and disposals	(3,738)	(361)
Operational risk RWA balance, end of year	**50,891**	51,595

In the second quarter of 2013 BaFin approved the integration of Postbank into our Group regulatory capital calculation. Given that, the applied acquisition add-on for Postbank was removed and the risk profile of Postbank was incorporated in our Advanced Measurement Approach Model. This resulted in a RWA benefit of € 3.8 billion (incl. diversification effects) compared to year-end 2012. The acquisition add-on of € 109 million for DB Investment Services (former Xchanging Transaction Bank) was calculated based on their Advanced Measurement Approach Model and the integration of DB Investment Services in our Advanced Measurement Approach Model is planned for 2014.

Model Updates of € 1.9 billion containing the implementation of a model enhancement with respect to loss frequency which led to a RWA increase of € 2.4 billion offset in part by a RWA decrease of € 500 million driven by model tail recalibration. Due to an increase of the expected loss as calculated by our Advanced Measurement Approach Model, we were allowed to deduct a higher expected loss, which led to a RWA benefit of € 959 million. The remaining changes originated from changes in the forward looking risk component (qualitative adjustment) and movements in the loss profile of used internal and external data.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The KWG and the SolvV reflect the capital adequacy rules of Basel 2.5 and require German banks to maintain an adequate level of capital in relation to their regulatory capital requirements comprising counterparty credit risk, operational risk and market risk. Counterparty credit risk and operational risk must be covered with Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (together "regulatory banking capital"). Market risk must be covered with regulatory banking capital (to the extent not required to cover counterparty credit and operational risk) or Tier 3 capital (together with regulatory banking capital, "own funds").

The following table shows our eligible regulatory capital, including transitional items pursuant to Section 64h (3) KWG, available to cover the minimum capital requirements by risk type:

Coverage of Minimum Capital Requirements

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Regulatory capital requirements	Available regulatory capital	Regulatory capital requirements	Available regulatory capital
Counterparty credit risk and operational risk	20,261	55,618	22,464	57,251
Market risk	3,781	35,357	4,245	34,787

As of each of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, we held regulatory capital well above the required minimum standards. The decrease of regulatory capital in 2013 of € 1.6 billion was the result of a decreased Tier 2 capital (€ 1.8 billion), primarily reflecting the maturing and amortization of Tier 2 capital instruments.

The German Banking Act and Solvency Regulation rules required us to cover our market risk as of December 31, 2013 with € 3.8 billion of total regulatory capital (Tier 1 + 2 + 3) compared with € 4.2 billion as of December 31, 2012. We met this requirement entirely with Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital that was not required for the minimum coverage of credit and operational risk.

Basel 2.5 requires the deduction of goodwill from Tier 1 capital. However, for a transitional period the partial inclusion of certain goodwill components in Tier 1 capital is allowed pursuant to German Banking Act Section 64h (3).

As of December 31, 2013, the transitional item amounted to € 154 million compared with € 236 million as of December 31, 2012. In our reporting to the German regulatory authorities, this amount is included in the Tier 1 capital, total regulatory capital and the total risk-weighted assets, as shown in the tables above. Correspondingly, our Tier 1 and total capital ratios reported to the German regulatory authorities including this item were 16.9 % and 18.5 %, respectively, on December 31, 2013 compared with 15.2 % and 17.1 %, respectively, on December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG and its subsidiaries Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG, norisbank GmbH, Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA, Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG, Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH and Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Waltersdorf mbH did not calculate or report regulatory capital ratios on a stand-alone basis as these companies had applied the exemptions codified to the waiver rule Section 2a German Banking Act. As a result, they are exempted from the obligation to comply with certain requirements of the Banking Act regarding their regulatory capital on a standalone basis, including solvency calculations and reporting of regulatory capital ratios. These exemptions are available only for group companies in Germany and can only be applied if, among other things, the risk strategies and risk management processes of Deutsche Bank AG also include the companies that apply the waiver rules, there is no material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities from Deutsche Bank AG to the respective subsidiaries or from all subsidiaries in the Group to Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Bank AG has assumed the responsibility for the liabilities of the respective subsidiaries unless the risks presented by them are insignificant.

Deutsche Postbank AG, which we have consolidated since December 3, 2010, as well as Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. are considered significant subsidiaries of the Group. Here, "significant" is defined as an entity whose relative individual contribution to our risk-weighted assets exceeds 5 % of our overall RWA. In December 2012 Deutsche Postbank AG has issued a waiver notification in accordance with Section 2a KWG to the German Supervisory Authority, the application of which is currently under discussion between Deutsche Postbank AG and the Supervisory Authority. Notwithstanding, the Tier 1 capital ratio as of December 31, 2013 and the total capital ratio for the Deutsche Postbank Group including Deutsche Postbank AG with goodwill components allowed pursuant to Section 64h (3) KWG amounted to 10.9 % and 15.4 %, and 12.0 % and 15.9 % as of December 31, 2012, respectively. For Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG no capital ratios were disclosed due to its waiver application. Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. was exempted from reporting regulatory capital ratios according to the Basel framework based on its broker dealer entity status under the regulation of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). It reports a net capital well in excess of the minimum standard required for broker dealers.

Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in orders to suspend or reduce dividend payments or other profit distributions on regulatory capital and discretionary actions by the BaFin that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our businesses. We complied with the regulatory capital adequacy requirements in 2013. Our subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory consolidation did not report any capital deficiencies in 2013.

Reconciliation of Risk-Weighted Assets from Basel 2.5 to CRR/CRD 4 non-GAAP Financial Measures

Although the CRR/CRD 4 rules have to be applied on and after January 1, 2014 (the CRD 4 after implementation into national law), we determine pro forma Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1 capital) and pro forma risk-weighted assets (RWA) according to the solvency rules under CRR/CRD 4. Our interpretation is formally incorporated in policies governed by the same structures and committees as the policies that we use to calculate RWA and CET 1 capital under Basel 2.5 rules.

The "fully loaded" CRR/CRD 4 metrics, which are implemented on a pro forma basis, reflect the application of the rules that are expected to govern us as of 2019 according to the corresponding legislation. The "transitional" CRR/CRD 4 measures account for the probable phase-in of provisions which are expected to be allowed to ease the transition for banks to the "fully loaded" capital rules. As the final implementation of CRR/CRD 4 may differ from our earlier expectations, and our competitors' assumptions and estimates regarding such implementation may vary, our CRR/CRD 4 non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable with similarly labeled measures used by our competitors.

Comparison of Risk-Weighted Assets under Basel 2.5 Reporting, Pro Forma CRR/CRD 4 "transitional" and Pro Forma CRR/CRD 4 "fully-loaded"

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € b. (unless stated otherwise)	Basel 2.5 reported (audited)	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 transitional (unaudited)	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)	Basel 2.5 reported (audited)	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 transitional (unaudited)	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded (unaudited)
Risk-Weighted Assets	**300**	**0**	**0**	334	0	0
CRR/CRD 4 impact on RWA						
New charge for Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA)	0	12	12	0	28	28
Reclassification of high risk securitization positions from CET 1 capital deductions into RWA	0	23	23	0	24	24
New charge for business with Central Counterparties and clearing	0	2	2	0	4	4
Other[1]	0	17	12	0	19	12
Risk-Weighted Assets pro forma	**0**	**355**	**350**	0	408	401

[1] Includes changes to Credit Risk and Market Risk RWA calculation as well as RWA related to capital deductions.

Balance Sheet Management

We manage our balance sheet on a Group level and, where applicable, locally in each region. In the allocation of financial resources we 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 Capital and Risk Committee. While we monitor IFRS balance sheet developments, our balance sheet management is principally focused on adjusted values as used in our adjusted leverage ratio, which is calculated using adjusted total assets and adjusted total equity figures, as well as on the exposure measure for leverage ratio purposes as defined by CRR/CRD 4.

Leverage Ratio according to internal definition (unaudited)

We calculate our leverage ratio as a non-GAAP financial measure by dividing total assets by total equity. We disclose an adjusted leverage ratio for which the following adjustments are made to the reported IFRS assets and equity:

— Total assets under IFRS are adjusted to reflect additional netting provisions to obtain total assets adjusted. Under IFRS offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities is required when an entity, (1) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and (2) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. IFRS specifically focuses on the intention to settle net in the ordinary course of business, irrespective of the rights in default. As most derivative

contracts covered by a master netting agreement do not settle net in the ordinary course of business they must be presented gross under IFRS. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are generally presented gross, as they do not settle net in the ordinary course of business even when covered by master netting agreement. However in certain situations where the IAS 32 netting criteria are met, then the repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements will be presented net in the financial statements. It has been industry practice in the U.S. to net the receivables and payables from unsettled regular way trades. This is not permitted under IFRS.

— Total equity under IFRS is adjusted to reflect pro forma fair value gains and losses on our own debt (post-tax, estimate assuming that substantially all of our own debt was designated at fair value), to obtain total equity adjusted. The tax rate applied for this calculation is a blended uniform tax rate of 35 %.

We apply these adjustments in calculating the adjusted leverage ratio to improve comparability with competitors. The definition of the adjusted leverage ratio is used consistently throughout the Group in managing the business. There will still be differences in the way competitors calculate their leverage ratios compared with our definition of the adjusted leverage ratio. Therefore our adjusted leverage ratio should not be compared with other companies' leverage ratios without considering the differences in the calculation. Our adjusted leverage ratio is not likely to be identical to, nor necessarily indicative of, what our leverage ratio would be under any current or future bank regulatory leverage ratio requirement.

Leverage Ratio according to CRR/CRD 4 (unaudited)

The CRR/CRD 4 framework introduced a non-risk based leverage ratio that is intended to act as a future 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. Banks will be required by January 1, 2018, to exceed the proposed minimum leverage ratio of 3 %. Prior to that date there are no regulatory requirements to exceed this threshold, while the disclosure of the leverage ratio and its components will be required starting January 1, 2015.

The exposure measure for purposes of the CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio is higher than our total assets (adjusted) primarily due to the regulatory add-on for derivatives based on notional amounts and the consideration of weighted off-balance sheet exposures.

The key adjustments to IFRS total assets under our CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio exposure measure definition are as follows:

— Derivatives: reflect netting against corresponding liabilities permitted for regulatory purposes, partially offset by recognition of Potential Future Exposure (notional times supervisory add-on factor, depending on product and maturity);
— Securities Financing Transactions: based on the 'Supervisory Volatility Adjustments Approach' which encompasses regulatory netting, collateral recognition and supervisory haircuts, and is also applied for non-cash SFT which are not reported on the balance sheet;
— Remaining Assets: We apply trade date accounting for purchases or sales of financial assets requiring physical delivery of the respective assets, resulting in a temporary balance sheet gross-up until settlement occurs. We believe that the increase of the exposure measure arising from the use of trade date accounting should be adjusted for by assuming that unsettled positions subject to the application of trade date accounting are settled immediately, regardless of their accounting treatment;
— Off-balance sheet exposure: undrawn commitments are recognized in the exposure measure with 100 % of their notional value, except for unconditionally cancellable commitments which get a preferred weight of 10 %, plus other off-balance sheet exposures e.g. in the form of guarantees or L/Cs that receive a weight of 100 %, or alternatively either 50 % or 20 % for certain trade finance-related products;

— Regulatory adjustments, which include transition effects from an accounting to a regulatory view, e.g. for differences in consolidation circles, as well as regulatory capital deductions items (including goodwill and intangibles, deferred tax assets on unused tax losses) that can also be deducted from the exposure measure to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator of the ratio.

To provide an indication of the potential impact of this new regulatory leverage ratio on us, we have estimated our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio as shown below. Because the CRR/CRD 4 were not yet in force as of December 31, 2013, such measures are also non-GAAP financial measures. The table also includes a reconciliation of the exposure measures under IFRS against internal definitions and CRR/CRD 4.

Reconciliation of Exposure Measures applied to adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio calculation

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012	
in € b. (unless stated otherwise)	Total Assets IFRS (audited)	Total Assets (adjusted/ unaudited)	Pro forma CRR/CRD 4 (unaudited)	Total Assets IFRS (audited)	Total Assets (adjusted/ unaudited)
Exposure Measure (spot value at reporting date)	**1,611**	**1,066**	**1,445**	2,022	1,209
Total Delta to IFRS		(545)	(167)		(813)
Major exposure components and breakdown of delta to IFRS from:					
Derivatives[1]	509	51	373	777	71
Delta to IFRS from					
Netting[2]		(410)	(401)		(639)
Application of cash collateral received		(47)			(66)
Add-on			266		
Securities Financing Transactions[3]	207	190	44	220	194
Delta to IFRS from					
Netting		(17)			(26)
Supervisory Volatility Adjustments Approach[4]			(163)		
Remaining Assets	896	826	866	1,026	944
Delta to IFRS from					
Cash Collateral Pledged & Pending Settlements Netting		(70)	(30)		(82)
Off-Balance Sheet Exposure			199		
With 100 % credit conversion factor			185		
With 50 % credit conversion factor			2		
With 20 % credit conversion factor			8		
With 10 % credit conversion factor			5		
Adjustments[5]			(38)		
Total equity (IFRS)	55.0			54.2	
Adjustment for pro forma fair value gains (losses) on the Group's own debt (pos.-tax)[6]		1.7			1.7
Total equity (adjusted)		**56.7**			55.9
Fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital			34.0		
Eligible Additional Tier 1 capital instruments under the phase-out methodology			11.2		
Adjusted Tier 1 capital			**45.2**		
Leverage Ratio (in x)	29.3	18.8		37.3	21.6
Adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio (in %)			3.1		

[1] Including derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
[2] Total Assets (adjusted): credit line netting, pro forma CRR/CRD 4: regulatory netting.
[3] Including Prime Brokerage receivables.
[4] Includes regulatory netting, collateral recognition and supervisory haircuts, also for non-cash SFT.
[5] Including transition from accounting to regulatory view as well as regulatory adjustments.
[6] The estimated cumulative tax effect on pro forma fair value gains (losses) on such own debt was € (0.9) billion for both December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013, our adjusted leverage ratio was 19, down from 22 as of prior year-end.

Our leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of total assets under IFRS to total equity under IFRS was 29 as of December 31, 2013, a significant decrease compared to 37 as at end of 2012.

Following the publication of the CRR/CRD 4 framework on June 27, 2013, we have established a new leverage ratio calculation according to the future legally binding framework. As of December 31, 2013, our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.1 %, taking into account an adjusted pro forma Tier 1 capital of € 45.2 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,445 billion. The adjusted pro forma Tier 1 capital comprises our pro forma fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital plus all Additional Tier 1 instruments that were still eligible according to the transitional phase-out methodology of the CRR/CRD 4. As of December 31. 2012, our Additional Tier 1 instruments from Basel 2.5 compliant issuances amounted to € 12.5 billion. During the transitional phase-out period the maximum recognizable amount of these Additional Tier 1 instruments will be reduced at the beginning of each financial year by 10 % or € 1.3 billion through 2022. For December 31, 2013, this resulted in Additional Tier 1 instruments of € 11.2 billion eligible according to CRR/CRD 4 that are included in our adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio. We intend to issue new CRR/CRD 4 eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments over time to compensate effects from those that are being phased out under CRR/CRD 4.

Overall Risk Position

Economic Capital

To determine our overall (nonregulatory) risk position, we generally consider diversification benefits across risk types except for business risk, which we aggregate by simple addition.

Overall risk position as measured by economic capital usage

			2013 increase (decrease) from 2012	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	in € m.	in %
Credit risk	12,013	12,574	(561)	(4)
Market Risk	12,738	13,185	(447)	(3)
Trading market risk	4,197	4,690	(493)	(11)
Nontrading market risk	8,541	8,495	46	1
Operational risk	5,253	5,018	235	5
Diversification benefit across credit, market and operational risk	(4,515)	(4,435)	(80)	2
Sub-total credit, market and operational risk	**25,489**	26,342	(853)	(3)
Business risk	1,682	2,399	(718)	(30)
Total economic capital usage	**27,171**	28,741	(1,570)	(5)

As of December 31, 2013, our economic capital usage totaled € 27.2 billion, which is € 1.6 billion, or 5 %, below the € 28.7 billion economic capital usage as of December 31, 2012. The lower overall risk position mainly reflected de-risking activities which were partially offset by methodology updated across risk types.

The economic capital usage as of December 31, 2013 included € 4.3 billion in relation to Postbank, which is € 1.0 billion, or 19 % lower than the € 5.3 billion economic capital usage as of December 31, 2012. The decrease was largely driven by de-risking activities of credit spread risk exposure of Postbank's banking book, partially offset by increased economic capital usage for operational risk.

Our economic capital usage for credit risk totaled € 12.0 billion as of December 31, 2013. The decrease of € 561 million, or 4 %, mainly reflected process enhancements and reduced exposures, primarily in NCOU, partially offset by increases from the internal model recalibration.

The economic capital usage for market risk decreased by € 447 million, or 3 %, to € 12.7 billion as of December 31, 2013 and was driven by € 493 million, or 11 %, lower trading market risk. The decrease was primarily driven by reductions from within NCOU. The nontrading market risk economic capital usage increased by € 46 million, or 1 %, largely driven by the implementation of a more conservative methodology for structural foreign exchange risk and pension risk with regards to applied liquidity horizon and treatment of longevity risk offset by a substantial decrease in exposures for banking books with material credit spread risk.

The economic capital usage for operational risk increased to € 5.3 billion as of December 31, 2013, compared with € 5.0 billion at year-end 2012. This is mainly driven by the implementation of a change in our AMA Model to better estimate the frequency of Deutsche Bank specific operational risk losses. The change led to an increased economic capital usage of € 191 million. An additional driver was the increased operational risk loss profile of Deutsche Bank as well as that of the industry as a whole. The related operational risk losses that have materialized and give rise to the increased economic capital usage are largely due to the outflows related to litigation, investigations and enforcement actions. The economic capital continues to include the safety margin applied in our AMA Model, which was implemented in 2011 to cover unforeseen legal risks from the recent financial crisis.

Our business risk economic capital methodology captures strategic risk, which also implicitly includes elements of refinancing and reputational risk, and a tax risk component. The business risk economic capital usage totaled € 1.7 billion as of December 31, 2013, which is € 718 million or 30 % lower than the € 2.4 billion economic capital usage as of December 31, 2012. The decrease was driven by a lower economic capital usage for the strategic risk component as a result of a more optimistic business plan for 2014 compared to the business plan for 2013.

The diversification effect of the economic capital usage across credit, market and operational risk increased by € 80 million, or 2 %, as of December 31, 2013, mainly reflecting effects from regular model recalibration.

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").

We, at a Group level, maintain compliance with the ICAAP as required under Pillar 2 of Basel 2 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 and capital targets set;
— Frequent risk 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.

More information on risk management organized by major risk category can be found in section "Risk Management Principles – Risk Governance".

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. In 2013 our capital supply definition was aligned with the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework by discontinuing the adjustment for unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges and inclusion of the debt valuation adjustments. The prior year information has been changed accordingly.

Internal Capital Adequacy

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Capital Supply		
Shareholders' Equity	54,719	54,001
Fair value gains on own debt and debt valuation adjustments, subject to own credit risk[1]	(537)	(569)
Deferred Tax Assets	(7,071)	(7,712)
Fair Value adjustments for financial assets reclassified to loans[2]	(363)	(1,991)
Noncontrolling Interests[3]	0	0
Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments	12,182	12,526
Tier 2 capital instruments[4]	9,689	11,646
Capital Supply	**68,619**	67,901
Capital Demand		
Economic Capital Requirement	27,171	28,741
Intangible Assets	13,932	14,219
Capital Demand	**41,103**	42,960
Internal Capital Adequacy Ratio	**167 %**	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] Includes fair value adjustments for assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39 and for banking book assets where no matched funding is available.
[3] Includes noncontrolling interest up to the economic capital requirement for each subsidiary.
[4] Tier 2 capital instruments excluding items to be partly deducted from Tier 2 capital pursuant to Section 10 (6) and (6a) KWG, unrealized gains on listed securities (45 % eligible) and certain haircut-amounts that only apply under regulatory capital assessment.

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 167 % as of December 31, 2013, compared with 158 % as of December 31, 2012. The increase in capital supply, driven by higher shareholders' equity and reduced deduction items as well as the decrease in the observed capital demand determined the development in favor of the ratio. The shareholders' equity increase by € 718 million mainly reflected the capital increase in the second quarter partially offset by foreign currency translation effects. The Fair Value adjustments for financial assets reclassified to loans decreased by € 1.6 billion, reflecting mainly de-risking activities and consolidation of special purpose vehicles under IFRS 10. The decrease in capital demand was driven by lower economic capital requirement, explained in the section "Overall Risk Position", which was further supported by the impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets in the fourth quarter 2013.

The above capital adequacy measures apply for the consolidated Group as a whole (including Postbank) and form an integral part of our Risk and Capital Management framework, further described in the other sections of this report.

Compensation Report

Introduction

The 2013 Compensation Report provides detailed qualitative and quantitative compensation information with regards to the overall Deutsche Bank Group. Furthermore, it contains disclosures specific to the Management Board members and employees identified pursuant to the German regulation on the supervisory requirements for compensation systems of banks ("Institutsvergütungsverordnung" - InstitutsVergV).

The report comprises of the following sections:

— Executive summary
— Group compensation overview and disclosure
— Management Board report and disclosure
— Employees regulated in accordance with the InstitutsVergV
— Supervisory Board report and disclosure

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 "Reporting on Executive Body Remuneration", the InstitutsVergV and the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Executive Summary

Group Compensation

External regulatory requirements and internal drivers for cultural change continued to shape the compensation policy and systems within the Group. As a result, 2013 saw significant further progress with regards to our overall compensation strategy, structures and governance framework both at the Management Board level and Group-wide.

We continue to support and value the merits of Variable Compensation. Operated and governed within a sound risk management framework it is a vital tool to attract, retain and appropriately incentivize high performing talent. In this regard, our Group Variable Compensation pool in respect of FY 2013 was € 3.16 billion. In keeping with our historic approach, 44 % of the pool was deferred over three to five years and made subject to a combination of behavioral and performance based forfeiture provisions. The scope of the forfeiture provisions have been significantly extended this year.

Management Board

The Supervisory Board restructured the compensation system for members of the Management Board. This change was approved by the General Meeting in May, with effect as of January 1, 2013. The restructuring is largely based on the recommendations of the "Independent Panel" established in 2012, and constitutes an additional component of the implementation of the Strategy 2015+. Compensation is now even more clearly aligned to the strategic goals and values of Deutsche Bank. In particular, broadening the performance criteria in both of the Variable Compensation components demonstrates even greater balance and sustainability for remuneration

In accordance with the requirements of the InstitutsVergV, a new Compensation Control Committee, which is mandatory as of January 1, 2014, was established from Supervisory Board members. The Committee will assume the functions of the Chairman's Committee, in particular with regard to preparing the design of the compensation system and the determination of the compensation of Management Board members. The Compensation Control Committee already began its work at the end of 2013.

Regulated Employees

In accordance with the InstitutsVergV we identified 1,295 material risk takers (referred to as "Regulated Employees") in respect of 2013. This represents a 7 % increase from 2012 which is driven in part by an increase in Risk function personnel identified and reduction in the compensation threshold, above which an employee is automatically deemed to be a material risk taker. This action has been taken voluntarily and in advance of the final European Banking Authority (EBA) Technical Standards which have been submitted by the EBA to the Commission in December 2013 and are expected to be published in 2014.

Approximately 560 of the Regulated Employee group are based in the European Union (EU). From the Regulated Employee population, we again identified a core senior management group consisting of 133 employees. As the leaders and stewards of the Bank it is prudent that the majority of their compensation should be linked to the long-term success of the Group. As such, their deferred equity awards are subject to a combined deferral and retention period of five years and the average deferral rate of Variable Compensation across this group was in excess of 85 %.

Group Compensation Overview and Disclosure

Cultural and Regulatory Influences

2013 was a defining year with regards to the compensation regulations applicable to banks in the EU following the finalization of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) 4. The new remuneration requirements (including the headline measure limiting fixed to Variable Compensation ratios) came into effect on January 1, 2014, however, are not applicable to compensation in respect of the performance year 2013. While there remain a few interpretive uncertainties at this point in time, the Bank has endeavored to be at the forefront of compensation regulatory changes and will ensure full compliance with all of the new requirements. Specifically, the bank will continue to adhere to the InstitutsVergV and the German Banking Act which were amended effective from January 1, 2014 to reflect the requirements of the CRD 4.

In conjunction with the external developments, culture and cultural change within the Bank remains an essential part of our Strategy 2015+. A milestone in this regard was reached in mid-2013 with the launch of our new Deutsche Bank values and beliefs which lie at the core of what we do. Compensation is an integral component of a successful and sustainable organization and therefore we have sought to ensure that the goals and objectives of our newly developed compensation strategy are aligned with the values and beliefs.

Our compensation strategy is predicated on supporting a diversified universal banking model with safe compensation practices aligned to the Bank's values. Specifically, the compensation strategy has five objectives:

— To support the delivery of Deutsche Bank's client-focused, universal bank strategy by attracting and retaining talent across the range of diverse business models and across 65 country locations;
— To support the long term performance of the Bank, the sustainable development of the institution and the risk strategies that derive from this;
— To support long-term performance that is predicated on cost discipline and efficiency;
— To ensure that the Bank's compensation practices are safe in terms of risk-adjusting performance outcomes, preventing inappropriate risk taking, ensuring compatibility with capital and liquidity planning and complying with regulation;

— To underpin the Bank's stated values of integrity, sustainable performance, client centricity, innovation, discipline and partnership.

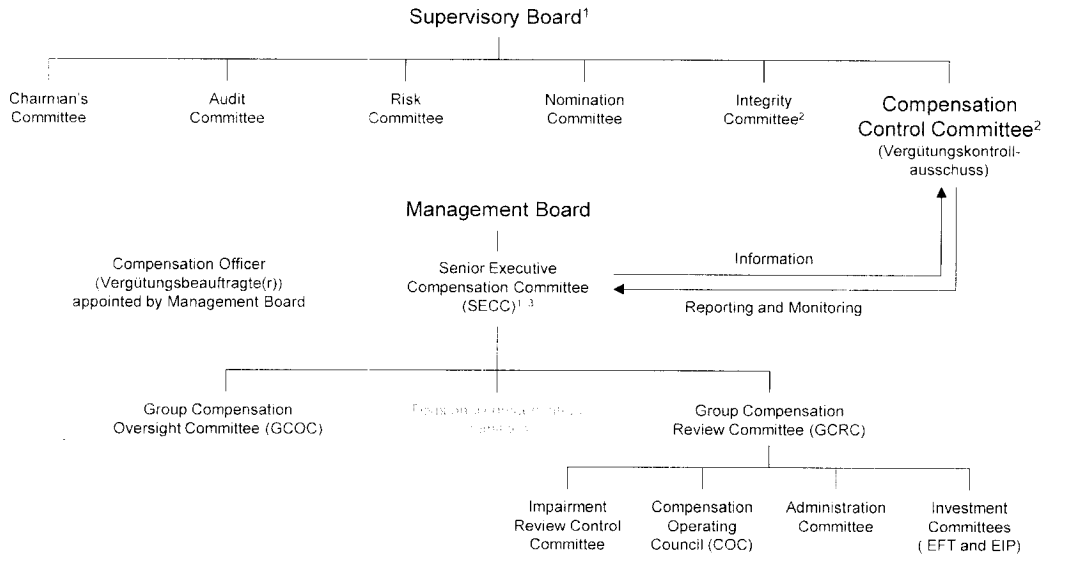
Furthermore, the compensation strategy is vital to delivering all five levers of Deutsche Bank's Strategy 2015+:

— Clients: Placing a strategic emphasis on the Bank's client franchises by ensuring franchise competitiveness and client centricity;
— Competencies: Ensuring the Bank can attract and retain the right talent across the breadth of products and control function/infrastructure areas;
— Capital: Promoting organic capital growth, the reduction of risk-weighted assets and a compensation system that supports the Group's capital plan;
— Costs: Incentivizing actions that deliver long term cost targets and ongoing cost discipline;
— Culture: Linking incentives to behaviors that underpin sustainable performance, financial discipline and an appropriate risk culture. In particular, compensation outcomes have been more closely linked to disciplinary action through improved forfeiture provisions.

Compensation Governance

A robust and effective governance framework ensures we operate within the clear parameters of our compensation strategy and policy. All compensation matters, and overall compliance with regulatory requirements, are overseen by the key committees that form the Global Reward Governance Structure.

Revised compensation governance structure
(based on § 25d (12) KWG and InstitutsVergV Regulations)



[1] Optional: Independent external consultants.
[2] New committees in 2013.
[3] The relevant tasks are performed by the SECC on behalf of the Management Board.

In accordance with the German two tier board structure, the Supervisory Board governs the compensation of the Management Board members, whilst the Management Board, supported by the Senior Executive Compensation Committee ("SECC"), oversees compensation matters for all other employees in the Group. In accordance with the updated InstitutsVergV, the SECC now works in co-operation with the newly created Compensation Control Committee ("CCC") in relation to Group matters. The CCC is comprised of Supervisory Board members and ensures a closer link to and focus on Group compensation matters by the Supervisory Board.

The SECC is co-chaired by Stefan Krause (CFO) and Stephan Leithner (CEO Europe ex Germany and UK, Human Resources, Legal & Compliance, Government and Regulatory Affairs), both of whom are members of the Management Board. The remaining membership is comprised of Stuart Lewis (CRO and member of the Management Board) and senior employees from Finance and Human Resources. In order to maintain its independence, no employees aligned to any of our business divisions are members of the SECC. The SECC prepares and recommends to the Management Board key Group level decisions on compensation strategy and structures, as well as overseeing the overall compensation process through its sub-committee structure.

Compensation Governance Enhancements

In addition to the formation of the CCC, a number of additional governance enhancements were introduced during 2013 with particular focus on the remit and work of the Group Compensation Oversight Committee ("GCOC").

As a delegated body of the SECC, the GCOC is responsible for the oversight of the Divisions' year-end compensation processes. As such, the GCOC provides a compensation framework and guidance to Divisional Compensation Committees ("DCC") to establish their divisional compensation frameworks. The GCOC then reviews these frameworks ensuring that both the frameworks and the DCCs' general practices comply with the Bank's compensation principles and policies, as well as external regulatory requirements.

The purpose of the GCOC is multi-fold:

Ensure that sound compensation parameters and metrics (financial and non-financial) were considered by divisions when allocating Variable Compensation pools within the division, with particular reference to:

— The financial performance of the respective division and sub-divisional business areas, in the context of wider business strategy;
— The consideration of inherent risk profiles based on the different types of risk (i.e., operational, market, liquidity, reputational, regulatory and credit risk);
— Other strategic qualitative factors.

To review the Divisional governance structure (and the communication thereof) and processes supporting Variable Compensation decisions at an individual employee level, to:

— Broadly assess adherence to established compensation governance requirements;
— Determine if further enhancements to the division's compensation governance processes are needed.

The GCOC monitors the DCCs' progress in relation to the established compensation governance requirements throughout the Group's annual year-end compensation process and provides a summary of its findings and recommendations to the SECC prior to the conclusion of the process.

The GCOC made a number of enhancements to the compensation governance process for 2013. These enhancements included, but were not limited to:

— a review of all existing compensation governance requirements;
— increased engagement with the DCCs on the appropriateness of the compensation parameters employed by the DCCs;
— the introduction of significantly enhanced requirements for the documentation of Variable Compensation decisions.

As a result of these enhancements, governance was clearly improved via the GCOC for 2013.

Furthermore, the GCOC mandated that the enhancements made to the Variable Compensation decision documentation were applied to all Regulated Employees, thus ensuring that managers who make Variable Compensation allocation decisions for Regulated Employees appropriately documented the metrics considered when making their decisions.

Compensation Structure

Compensation at the Bank is split into fixed and variable pay. 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 for each role is determined with reference to the prevailing market value of the role and influenced by the regulatory requirements of Total Compensation structures.

Fixed pay can include base salary, supplementary salary or allowance components and, where applicable, specific local allowances (i.e., car allowances). Fixed pay is contractual and, in many legal jurisdictions, non-revocable.

For the majority of Deutsche Bank staff, 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.

In order to support attracting and retaining the right people in the various country locations and business models, market competitive fixed pay levels have an important part to play in ensuring the Bank has the critical competence required to meet its strategic objectives.

Variable Compensation is predicated on the industry objective of retaining cost flexibility whilst attracting and retaining the right talent. VC also has the advantage of being able to differentiate performance outcomes and drive behaviors through appropriate incentive systems that can also influence culture. As a result, VC is a key feature of market practice compensation in many business lines in the banking environment globally. Combined with Fixed Pay, this drives Total Compensation outcomes that are both cost effective and flexible.

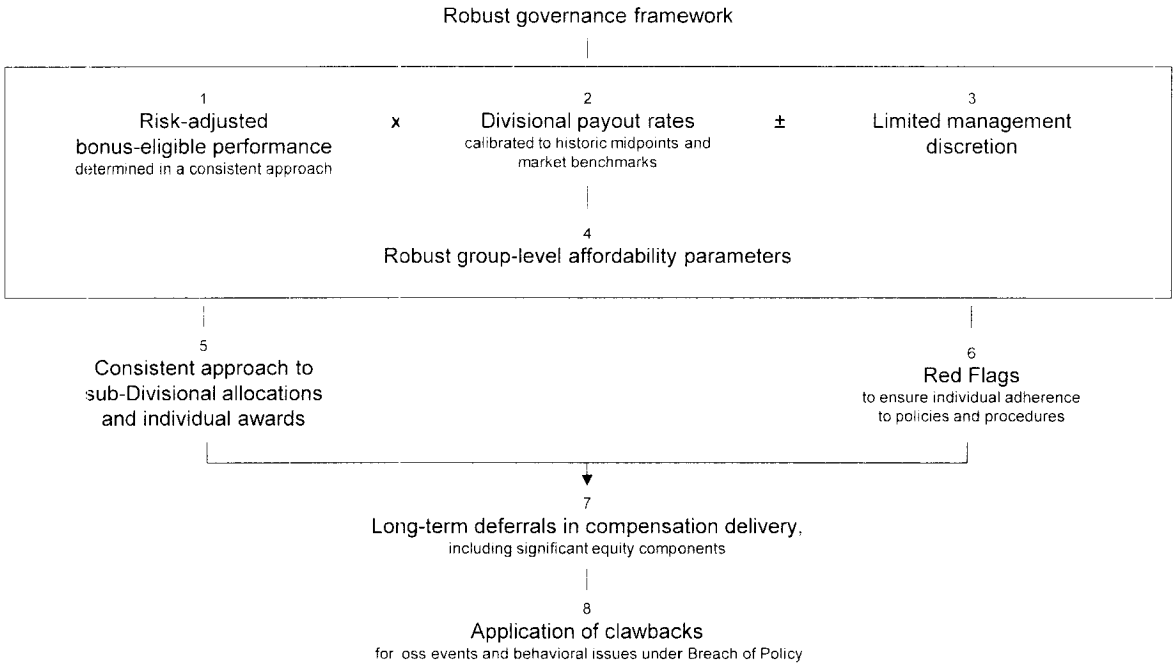
Determining Group-wide Variable Compensation

The Bank uses a formalized and transparent process to derive recommended VC pools across the Group. For business divisions, VC pool recommendations are calculated by applying divisional payout rates to divisional risk-adjusted, bonus eligible performance. Divisional payout rates are calibrated to both historical midpoints and competitive benchmarks to ensure transparency of initial pool recommendations.

The resulting pool recommendations are then considered and reviewed taking into account other strategic qualitative factors and external benchmarks. In accordance with the InstitutsVergV, the emphasis of remuneration for the majority of infrastructure employees, particularly in key control functions, is on fixed compensation.

When making VC pool decisions, the overriding consideration is balancing Group affordability with competitiveness. In line with InstitutsVergV regulation, the entire Group financial performance is taken into account when affordability is considered, to ensure the VC pool is within the levels which the Group as a whole can afford. Again, in line with InstitutsVergV, the aggregate VC pool must take into account risk-bearing capacity, multi-year capital and liquidity planning and profitability, and support adequate capital and liquidity levels.

Summary of the VC pool determination process and the overarching governance framework:



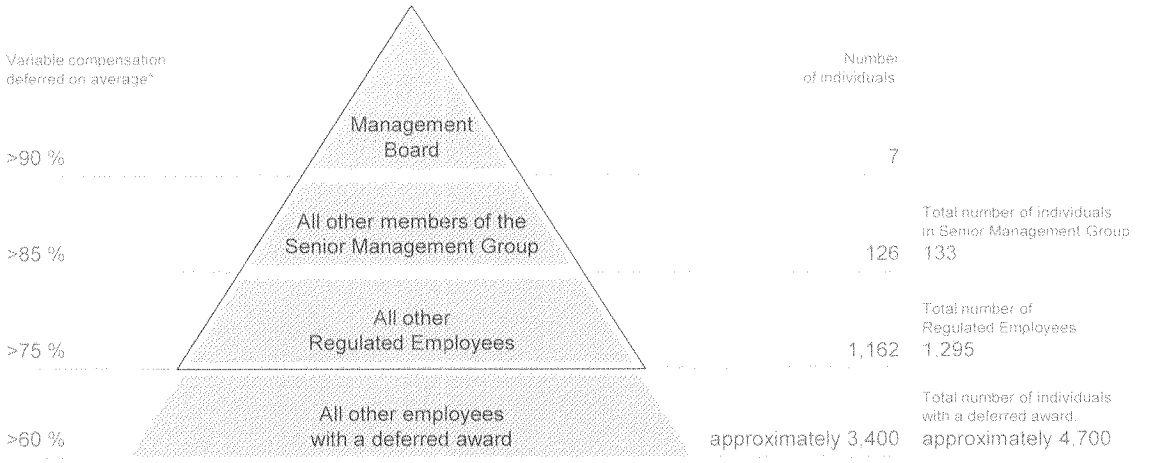
Variable Compensation Structure and Vehicles

Variable Compensation has been used by the Bank for many years to incentivize, reward and retain strong performing employees and thereby differentiate Total Compensation outcomes. At a senior level, we are committed to ensuring that a large portion of any VC award is linked to the long-term development and performance of the Bank through the structured deferral of awards over a minimum three year period, with appropriate performance conditions and forfeiture provisions.

The overall benefits of deferred awards and the positive aspects from a retention and risk management perspective must also be carefully balanced with the management of compensation costs for future years and the implications of increasing levels of deferral. To strike the right balance, it was determined that 44 % (not including Equity Upfront Awards) of the overall group bonus pool for 2013 would be in the form of deferred compensation.

On an individual basis the deferral threshold was set at € 100,000, above which at least 50 % of any VC was deferred. As in previous years, the most senior employees in the Bank had the majority of their VC tied to the future performance of both the Bank and the division they work in. As a result, 100 % of any VC above € 1 million was fully deferred. Taking this step ensured that the maximum upfront cash payment an employee could receive was € 300,000 (or € 150,000 for a Regulated Employee as a result of the EUA retention period – see EUA below).

Senior Employee Population Groups and Average Deferral Rates of Variable Compensation



△ Full population regulated pursuant to InstitutsVergV („Regulated Employees")

* If applicable, each percentage figure includes deferral figures of more senior populations. E.g. >85 % for the Senior Management Group includes the Management Board.

Employees with a 2013 deferred VC award received 50 % of the award in the form of deferred equity and 50 % in deferred cash (nb: A limited number of senior employees in our DeAWM division received a portion of their deferred award in the form of an Employee Incentive Plan (EIP) Award. These are cash settled awards based on the value of funds managed by the business. Deferral and forfeiture provisions under the EIP remain the same as all other awards.). The following instruments were utilized to achieve this:

Restricted Equity Awards

The deferred equity portion is delivered as a Restricted Equity Award ("REA") which vests on a pro rata basis over a minimum of three years (or 4.5 years for the Senior Management Group). The value of the REA is linked to the Bank's share price over the vesting (and where applicable retention) period and is therefore tied to the long-term sustained performance of the Bank. Specific forfeiture provisions apply during the deferral period and, where applicable, retention periods.

Restricted Incentive Awards

The non equity based portion is granted as deferred cash compensation (Restricted Incentive Award "RIA") which vests on a pro rata basis over a minimum of three years (a longer deferral period applies to Management Board members). Specific forfeiture provisions apply during the deferral period.

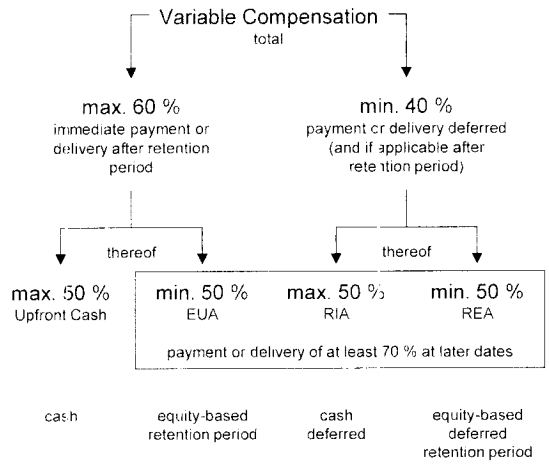
Equity Upfront Awards

In addition to the above deferred awards, all Regulated Employees receive 50 % of their upfront (non-deferred) award in the form of an Equity Upfront Award ("EUA").

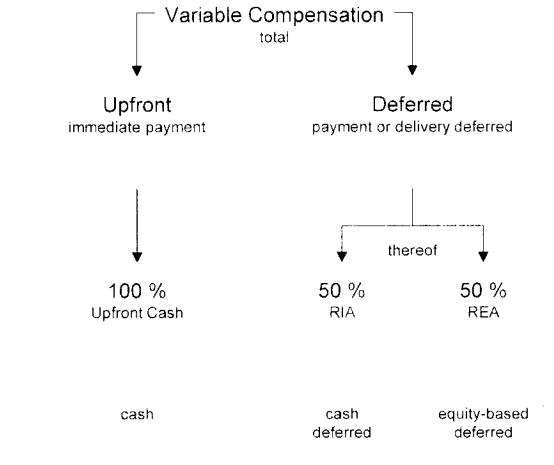
The EUA is vested at grant but subject to a retention period. The value of the EUA is linked to the Bank's share price during the retention period and is therefore tied to the sustained performance of the Bank. Specific forfeiture provisions apply during the retention period in addition to a service requirement.

The below diagram summarizes the above compensation vehicles utilized for Regulated Employees and all other employees with a deferred award.

Compensation structure for Regulated Employees



Compensation structure for non-regulated employees with a deferred award



EUA = Equity Upfront Awards
RIA = Restricted Incentive Awards
REA = Restricted Equity Awards

Deferral Schedule

Regulatory requirements dictate that deferral periods for material risk takers (Regulated Employees) should be a minimum of three years. As in previous years, we have chosen to apply these minimum requirements to all employees with deferred awards. We have also once more identified a subset of our most senior Regulated Employees. This Senior Management Group (consisting of 133 employees) are subject to a 4.5 year (cliff vest) deferral period in respect of their REA. This is intended to ensure more than any other employees they have a vested interest in the long-term, sustained performance of the Bank.

A six month retention period also applies following the vesting of each REA tranche for Regulated Employees. For the Senior Management Group, the six month retention period follows the 4.5 year vesting period. As such, they will not realise any of the value of their 2014 REA until at least February 2019 (five years following grant).

All Regulated Employees also receive 50 % of their upfront award in the form of an EUA. The EUA is vested at grant, however is subject to a six month retention period during which time forfeiture provisions are applicable (going beyond regulatory requirements).

Below is a summary of the vesting structure for each population of employees with a deferred award (excluding the Management Board).

Structure for 2013 deferred compensation

Employee population		Upfront		Deferred	
		Cash Bonus (50 % of Upfront Award)	Equity Upfront Award (EUA) (50 % of Upfront Award)	Restricted Incentive Award (RIA) (deferred cash) (50 % of Deferred Award)	Restricted Equity Award (REA) (deferred equity) (50 % of Deferred Award)
Senior Management Group[1]	Vesting schedule (Grant date February 2014)		Fully vested at grant (Feb 2014)	3-year equal vesting tranches (February 2015, 2016, 2017)	4.5-year cliff vesting (August 2018)
	Retention period (post vesting period)		Retention period ends August 2014		Retention period ends February 2019
Remainder of InstitutsVergV Regulated Employees	Vesting schedule (Grant date February 2014)		Fully vested at grant (Feb 2014)	3-year equal vesting tranches (February 2015, 2016, 2017)	3-year equal vesting tranches (February 2015, 2016, 2017)
	Retention period (post vesting period)		Retention period ends August 2014		Retention periods end August 2015, 2016, 2017
All other employees with deferred awards	Vesting schedule (Grant date February 2014)			3-year equal vesting tranches (February 2015, 2016, 2017)	3-year equal vesting tranches (February 2015, 2016, 2017)
	Retention period (post vesting period)				

[1] Excluding Management Board

Risk Adjustment of Variable Compensation

Through a series of measures, we ensure that effective risk management processes are embedded into compensation systems addressing both ex ante and ex post adjustments.

Ex ante Risk Adjustment

To ensure appropriate ex ante risk adjustments, we use a consistent, bank-wide standardised methodology to measure risk-adjusted bonus-eligible performance (RA BE Net Income before Bonus and Tax ("NIBBT")) by business. This measure is based on the NIBBT reviewed during monthly business review meetings, adjusted for performance-relevant items and an allocation of specific Non Core Operating Unit items, and subsequently risk-adjusted on the basis of an Economic Capital charge.

Economic Capital measures the capital associated with unexpected losses. It is a forward-looking measure which quantifies the risk taken on by the bank, i.e., it measures the risk profile at a certain point in time. Economic Capital was verified by the Risk function as being the Bank's best estimate for future but not materialized losses from its current portfolio and therefore the best metric to adjust VC pools. The SECC reviewed the appropriateness of the risk-adjustment methodology and does so on an annual basis.

As a general rule, we capture all material risks within the four prime risk types of our economic capital framework (Credit, Market, Operational, and Business Risk). Other risks are mapped into the appropriate overarching risk type. Specific examples of risks captured within each of the sub-risk types are as follows:

Credit Risk
— rating migration risk, country transfer risk, settlement risk.

Market Risk
— banking book interest-rate risk, deposit modelling risk, fund guarantee risk (partially includes reputational risk), building society business and collective risk.

Operational Risk
— legal and regulatory risk, IT risk, staff risk, business continuity risk, vendor risk, transaction processing risk, origination and execution risk, business support risk, financial reporting/recording risk, fiduciary service risk, real estate risk, security risk.

Business Risk
— strategic risk (includes general reputational risk), tax risk.

NIBBT already takes into account liquidity risks via transfer pricing of funding costs, credit risk through the recognition of credit charges taken as Loan Loss Provisions and General Value Adjustments on the loan book (one year view on unexpected losses), market risk through mark-to-market accounting including the application of a Credit Valuation Adjustment charge on the derivatives book, and long-dated risks through an appropriate revenue recognition methodology.

Ex post Risk Adjustment
Performance conditions and forfeiture (clawback) provisions are a key element of our deferred compensation structures and ensure that awards are aligned to future conduct and performance. As illustrated by the statistics in this report the percentage of VC awards subject to deferral, and therefore performance and forfeiture conditions, increases in line with seniority. In conjunction with the scope of the risk adjustment measures, the duration for which they are applicable is equally as important. We have enhanced the forfeiture provisions in respect of the 2013 deferred awards with regards to both of these elements.

The following performance and forfeiture provisions have been applied to 2013 deferred VC awards (awarded in February 2014).

Group Clawback
This performance condition is only met if Group Net Income Before income Taxes (NIBT) is zero or greater. If the Management Board in its discretion determines that Group NIBT is negative for any year during the vesting period, the performance condition will not be met and 100 % of the REA tranche due to vest in respect of that year will be forfeited by all employees. Furthermore, if at any quarter end prior to the vesting date the Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is below the applicable regulatory minimum capital level, inclusive of an additional risk buffer of 200 basis points, at the discretion of the Management Board, the full unvested REA will be forfeited (the CET 1 provision). From 2014, this performance condition is applicable to all staff with deferred equity awards. This is the first time that non-Regulated Employees with deferred awards (approximately 3,400 individuals) have been subject to a specific Group performance forfeiture provision. This is a significant governance enhancement and aligns the compensation of a much larger group of employees to the future performance of the Bank than ever before.

For the Senior Management Group subject to the five year REA cliff vesting and retention period, if for any year during this period the Group NIBT is negative (but the CET 1 provision is not triggered), 20 % of the award will be forfeited in respect of that year.

For Regulated Employees, the tranche aspect of the Group NIBT provision also applies to their RIA so that if the Management Board determines that Group NIBT is negative during any year of the vesting period, the performance condition will not be met and 100 % of the RIA tranche due to vest in respect of that year will be forfeited.

Divisional Clawback

This performance condition is applicable to Regulated Employees only and is met if an employee's respective division's NIBT is zero or greater. If NIBT is negative for any division during any year of the vesting period, the performance condition will not be met and 100 % of the REA and RIA tranches due to vest in respect of that year will be forfeited (at the discretion of the Management Board) by all Regulated Employees in the applicable division even if Group performance remains positive. For the Senior Management Group subject to the five year REA cliff vesting and retention period, if for any year during this period the divisional NIBT is negative, 20 % of the award will be forfeited in respect of that year. The divisional clawback measure does not apply to the Management Board or employees working in Regional Management or Infrastructure divisions. Only the Group clawback applies.

Revenue Impairment Provision

This clawback applies to RIA and REA and allows us to determine whether adjustments may be necessary based on actual outcomes following award. Up to 100 % of an employee's awards can be forfeited in the event that we discover that the original award value was inappropriate because a performance measure is 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 on any Group entity, Division or the Group as a whole.

This provision has been extended to include EUA for Regulated Employees for the first time in 2013 ensuring that a greater percentage of awards for Regulated Employees than ever before are subject to potential performance based forfeiture. Furthermore, it is now also applicable during the retention period following REA vesting therefore ensuring performance forfeiture measures stretch over a minimum 3.5 year period for equity awards to Regulated Employees (five years for the Senior Management Group).

Policy/Regulatory Breach Provision

This behavioral based clawback is applicable to both REA and RIA and includes provisions providing for the forfeiture of up to 100 % of outstanding deferred compensation as a result of misconduct, including but not limited to, dishonesty, fraud, misrepresentation or breach of trust. An award may be clawed back for an internal policy or procedure breach, or breach of any applicable laws or regulations imposed other than by us.

This provision has been extended to include the six month retention period following REA vesting therefore ensuring behavioural forfeiture measures remain applicable for a minimum of 3.5 years for equity awards granted to Regulated Employees (five years for the Senior Management Group).

A summary of the above provisions and the 2013 enhancements is set out below.

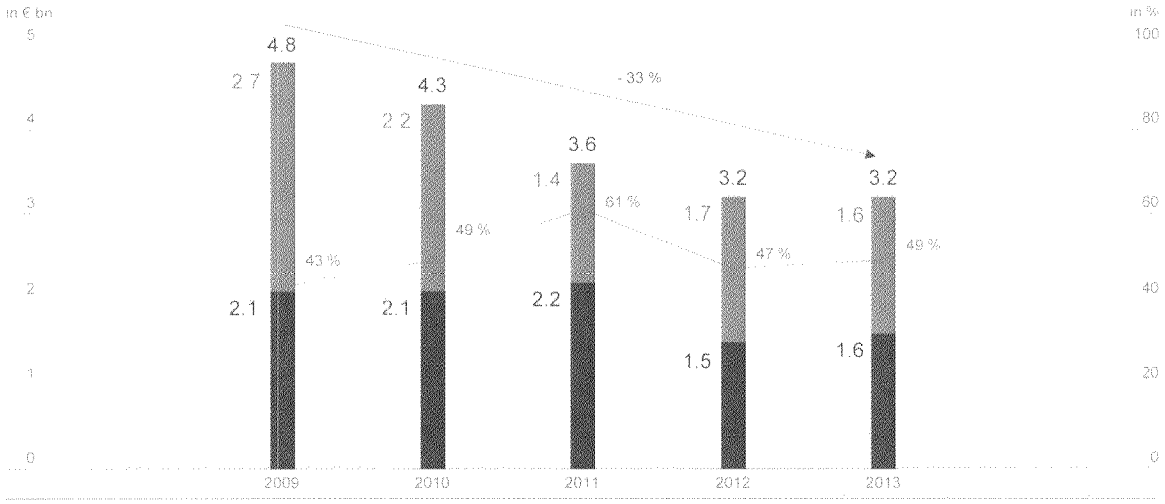
2013 deferred compensation awards: expanded forfeiture provisions

Existing Performance Conditions & Forfeiture provisions		Senior Management Group and other Regulated Employees	All other staff with Deferred Awards
Group Performance (Negative NIBT) – Applicable to REA & RIA tranches during vesting periods		yes	
Divisional Performance (Negative NIBT) – Applicable to REA and RIA tranches during vesting periods		yes	
Revenue Impairment Forfeiture – Applicable to RIA and REA during the vesting periods		yes	yes
Breach of Policy – Applies to RIA and REA during vesting periods		yes	yes
Breach of Policy – Applies to the Equity Upfront Award (EUA) for Regulated Employees		yes	
Agreed expansion of forfeiture provisions for awards granted in 2014 for performance year 2013			
Expand the definition and scope of the Group Performance (Negative NIBT) provision applicable to REAs during vesting periods for all employees with deferred awards	– Tranche forfeiture in the event of Negative Group NIBT. Full forfeiture of unvested award if CET1 capital ratio falls below the regulatory minimum capital level (inclusive of a risk buffer of 200 basis points)	yes	yes
Add the Revenue Impairment provision to the EUA and retention periods following vesting of REA tranches for Regulated Employees (6 month period)		yes	
Revenue Impairment provision also strengthened to allow further "look-back" upon the materialization of legacy losses		yes	yes
Add the Breach of Policy provision to the retention period following vesting of REAs for Regulated Employees (6 month period)		yes	
Breach of Policy provision also strengthened to apply at lower levels of disciplinary sanction		yes	yes

Compensation Disclosure pursuant to Section 7 InstitutsVergV

2013 Variable Compensation awards (which exclude charges for prior year deferrals but include current year awards amortized in the future) were € 3.2 billion in total. The Group-wide deferral ratio (including EUAs) was 49 %.

Variable Compensation and deferral rates



in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	CB&S	GTB	DeAWM	PBC	NCOU	2013 Group Total	2012 Group Total
Total Compensation	**4,505**	**956**	**1,366**	**2,782**	**263**	**9,871**	10,191
thereof:							
Fixed Compensation	2,373	721	937	2,472	205	6,707	7,025
Variable Compensation	2,132	235	429	310	58	3,164	3,166
# of employees (full-time equivalent) at period end	**25,608**	**11,502**	**11,465**	**46,800**	**2,879**	**98,254**	98,219

[1] Comprises the number of employees as well as the discretionary part of the Variable Compensation of Postbank

All figures in the above table include the allocation of Infrastructure related compensation and number of employees according to our established cost allocation key.

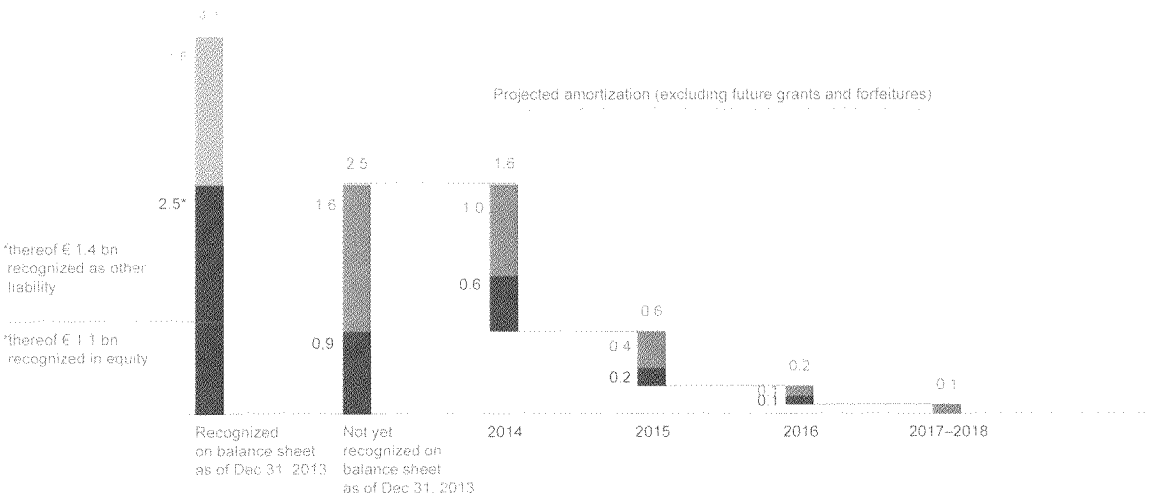
Recognition and Amortization of Variable Compensation Granted

As of December 31, 2013, including awards granted in early February 2014, unamortized deferred Variable Compensation costs amount to approximately € 2.5 billion.

Variable Compensation

Recognition as of December 31, 2013 and projected amortization of deferred compensation granted

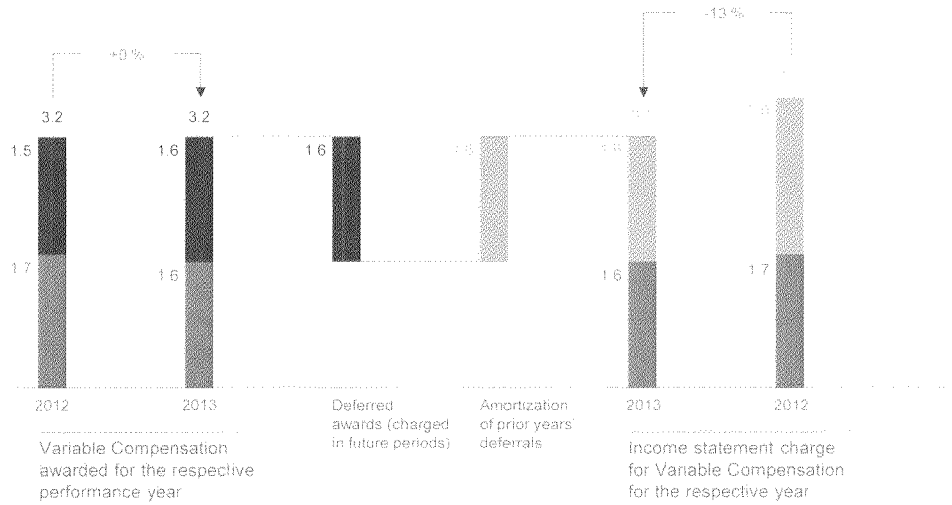
in € bn



Cash portion of Variable Compensation granted for performance year 2013 recognized as part of other liabilities
Deferred Variable Compensation granted for performance years earlier than 2013
Deferred Variable Compensation granted for performance year 2013

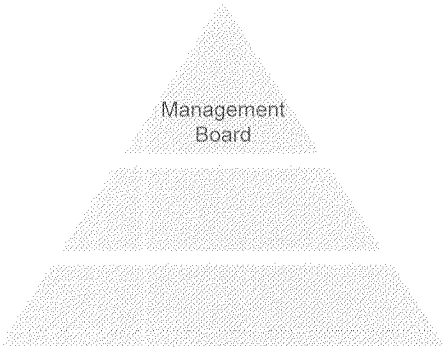
Reconciliation between Variable Compensation granted and P&L charge

in € bn.



Deferred awards (charged in future periods)
Cash bonus (charged in respective period)
Amortization of prior years' deferrals

Management Board Report and Disclosure



Objectives and Principles of the Compensation System for Management Board Members

In structuring the compensation system for Management Board members, the objective of the Supervisory Board was to design a system which adequately compensates the Management Board members in line with the market and competitors, and in accordance with all statutory and regulatory requirements while considering

the Management Board member's scope of activity and responsibility as well as their collective and individual performance, along with the long-term overall performance of the bank.

In this regard, the Supervisory Board regularly reviews the compensation system for Management Board members. The review focuses in particular on the question of whether the structure of the compensation system is appropriate and on necessary adjustments to new regulatory requirements. In the case of a change or restructuring of the compensation framework, the Supervisory Board will use 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 bank's objective is to grant the shareholders the greatest possible level of transparency with regard to the structure of the compensation system for Management Board members. Since the coming into force of the VorstAG in 2009, the compensation system has been presented to the General Meeting three times, particularly in connection with the implementation of new regulatory provisions, and was approved by a large majority each time. Most recently, in May 2013, the General Meeting, on the occasion of a fundamental restructuring, approved the compensation system which the Supervisory Board had previously adopted by a majority of 88.71 % on April 11, 2013 retroactive to January 1, 2013.

The restructuring is largely based on the recommendations of the 'Independent Compensation Review Panel led by its Chairman Dr. Jürgen Hambrecht. In 2012, the Panel was asked, among other things, to conduct a detailed examination of the existing compensation system for the Management Board. The Panel consisted of five external, top-ranking professionals. The recommendations were finalized during the year 2013 and taken into account by the Supervisory Board in the restructuring of the compensation system. The key features of the new compensation structure, which are effective as of January 1, 2013, are outlined in detail in this Compensation Report.

Responsibility

The Supervisory Board as a plenary body is responsible for the structuring of the compensation system and for determining the individual compensation of each Management Board member.

Until and including 2013, the Chairman's Committee supported the Supervisory Board in the process. Its functions included, in particular, advising the Supervisory Board on all issues in connection with the compensation of the members of the Management Board. Furthermore, it prepared all of the resolutions on the compensation system and on the determination of the individual compensation of the members of the Management Board. The Chairman's Committee of the Supervisory Board comprises a total of four members, of which two are representatives of the Group's employees. The Chairman's Committee met regularly in 2013 and, in particular, extensively prepared the restructuring of the compensation system for the Management Board members.

As of the 2014 financial year, the Supervisory Board will be supported by the new Compensation Control Committee, which is assuming the essential functions with regard to the compensation system for the Management Board members and the determination of individual compensation previously carried out by the Chairman's Committee. The requirement to establish this additional Committee from Supervisory Board members is a result of new regulatory approaches under CRD 4. This Directive has been refined and transposed into German law by the CRD 4 Implementation Act by way of amendments to the German Banking Act (*Kreditwesengesetz* – KWG) and revised versions of the InstitutsVergV at the national level. With regard to the Management Board, the tasks of the Compensation Control Committee include, in particular, supporting and monitoring the Supervisory Board in the appropriate structuring of the compensation system, as well as preparing the resolutions of the Supervisory Board regarding individual compensation.

The establishment of the Committee is mandatory as of January 1, 2014. However, the Supervisory Board addressed the composition and the functions of the Committee early on in the fourth quarter of 2013, established a Compensation Control Committee and also extensively discussed the functions and requirements assigned to it. As required by law, the Compensation Control Committee comprises four members, of which 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 resolutions of the Supervisory Board on the determination of the Variable Compensation for Management Board members were discussed in detail by the Compensation Control Committee at the end of January 2014 and were prepared by it for the Supervisory Board as a plenary body. In these considerations, the focus was in particular on reviewing the appropriateness of the compensation in a horizontal analysis vis-à-vis the bank's competitors, as well as in vertical analysis per the German Corporate Governance Codex requirements. In the context of this comparative review, the appropriateness of the compensation was reviewed with respect to:

— the ratio of fixed to Variable Compensation;
— the ratio of short-term to long-term awards;
— the ratio of immediately due to deferred compensation components; and
— the ratio of immediately vested compensation elements to compensation elements subject to forfeiture conditions.

In addition, the appropriateness of the total amount of compensation in relation to the average income of the employees was considered.

Principles

The structuring of the compensation system for members of the Management Board takes place in consideration of and within the framework of the statutory and regulatory requirements. Notably, the widely varying requirements applicable worldwide which are imposed on global companies such as Deutsche Bank present the Supervisory Board with the challenge of integrating more extensive requirements and aspects into a uniform compensation system, and thereby balancing the inherent complexity with the need for transparency.

When designing the specific structure of the compensation system, determining individual compensation amounts, and structuring its delivery and allocation, the focus is on ensuring a close link between the interest of both the Management Board members and shareholders. This is achieved through the utilization of clearly defined key financial figures which are directly linked to the performance of Deutsche Bank and granting equity-based compensation components amounting to at least 50 % of the total 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 over a period of several years. The performance of Deutsche Bank compared to other companies in the market is another important criterion for structuring and determining compensation.

Furthermore, the compensation system for the Management Board members is aligned with performance and success targets. Particular emphasis is given to the bank's long-term focus, as well as appropriateness and sustainability measures. Through the structure of the compensation system the members of the Management Board are motivated to avoid unreasonably high risks, to achieve the objectives set out in the bank's strategies and to work continuously towards the positive development of the Group.

In the context of his review of the compensation system and the determination of the Variable Compensation the Supervisory Board uses the expertise of independent external compensation consultants and, if necessary, legal consultants. If the Supervisory Board believes a change is required, it will adjust the framework accordingly after rigorous review of the proposal by the Compensation Control Committee.

Compensation Structure since January 2013

The Supervisory Board's fundamental change to the compensation system for Management Board members came into effect on January 1, 2013. The compensation system approved by the Supervisory Board and the compensation structures it encompasses are reflected in the individual Management Board members' contracts. The features to the structures are outlined in detail below.

At the beginning of the year, the Supervisory Board reviews the fixed compensation and the target figures for the Variable Compensation components. Furthermore, it defines the general Group-wide and individual objectives for the Management Board members and verifies that the standardized target objectives set for the Long-Term Performance Award are still aligned to the bank's long-term strategy. The performance of individual Management Board members will be evaluated by the Supervisory Board and discussed with the Management Board members throughout and at the end of the year.

The total compensation resulting from the new compensation system is divided into both non-performance-related and performance-related components.

Non-Performance-Related Components

The non-performance-related components primarily consist of the fixed compensation. The fixed compensation is disbursed as a base salary in twelve equal monthly payments.

In the context of the redesign, the existing amounts of base salaries of the Management Board members were not adjusted and therefore remain unchanged from the previous year as follows:

in €	2013	2012
Base salary		
Co-Chairmen	2,300,000	2,300,000
Ordinary Board member	1,150,000	1,150,000

The Supervisory Board will review the fixed compensation for members of the Management Board in light of the new regulatory requirements in the course of the year 2014, and adopt any necessary changes.

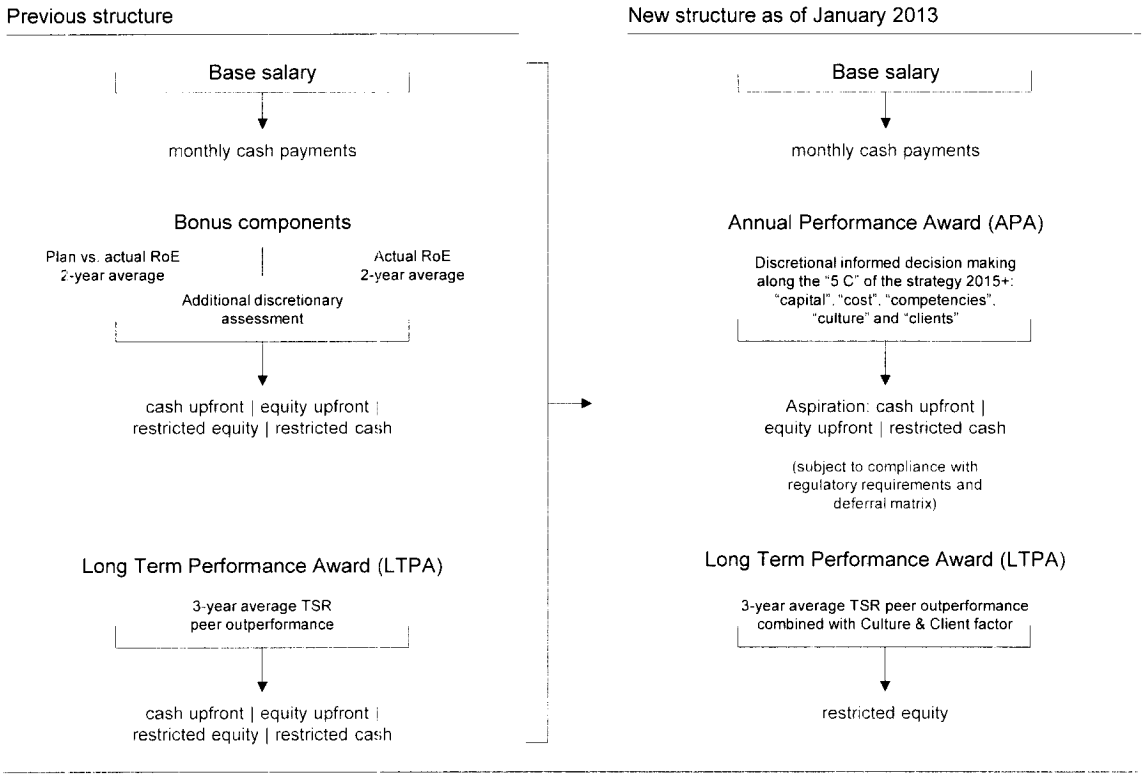
Additional non-performance related components include "other benefits". These, too, remained unchanged throughout the restructuring of the compensation system. The "other benefits" comprise the monetary value of non-cash benefits such as company cars and driver services, insurance premiums, expenses 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, as before, consists primarily of two components:

— the Annual Performance Award (formerly Bonus) and
— the Long-Term Performance Award.

The following table compares the compensation structure until December 31, 2012 to the structure applicable as of January 1, 2013:



Compared to the former compensation system the performance-related compensation to be determined beginning in the 2013 financial year is increasingly aligned with fulfilling the defined (strategic) objectives of the bank.

Annual Performance Award (APA)
As part of the Management Board Member's Variable Compensation, 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.

The total amount of the APA is determined on the basis of several components:

— 60 % of the Award amount depends on general Group-wide objectives that are identical for all Management Board members;
— The remaining 40 % of the Award amount is based on individual performance and individual objectives that are set by the Supervisory Board for each member of the Management Board separately on the basis of the member's function.

With regard to the Strategy 2015+, the objectives are generally aligned with the categories "capital", "costs", "competencies", "clients" and "culture" and thus not only reflect quantitative objectives, but also address quali-

tative aspects of the performance delivered. The objectives chosen from these categories will be reviewed regularly to reflect changes in both general conditions and changes in strategy.

Objectives for the 2013 Financial Year

The following Group-wide key financial figures were agreed to as metrics for the 2013 financial year and apply equally to all Management Board members. The targets to be achieved may also generally include other aspects, such as return-on-investment targets, derived from the five identified categories:

— Category **Capital**: Core Tier 1 ratio (Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET 1)) and Leverage ratio;
— Category **Costs**: Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR);
— Category **Competencies**: Value added reported; and
— Categories **Culture / Clients**: Employee Commitment Index and Reputational Index.

Each category of these objectives is weighted at 15 % in the determination of the Award amount. Thus, the proportion of these categories as part of the overall APA is equal to 60 %.

In assessing the individual performance component, the Supervisory Board agrees with each Board member separately on

— a quantitative objective from the categories **Capital / Costs / Competencies** and
— a qualitative objective from the categories **Culture / Clients**.

Each of these two objectives is also weighted at 15 % in the determination of the Award amount. Thus, the proportion of these objectives as part of the overall APA is 30 %.

Altogether, the sum of group-wide and individually agreed objectives amounts to 90 % of the overall APA. An additional maximum of 10 % remain for the Supervisory Board to reward outstanding contributions, including project-specific contributions over the course of the financial year as an exercise of its wide discretionary authority.

As part of the annual objective setting process, corresponding factors are set for all objectives that the Supervisory Board will use as the basis for evaluating achievement at the end of the year. The level of the respective target achievement and the final amount of the APA is no longer defined on the basis of a formula, but is determined on a discretionary basis by the Supervisory Board as part of an informed judgment based on the predefined factors. The following factors are considered: the actual value delivered, plan values and externally announced target values, comparable figures of the bank's peers, the prior-year values in terms of a multi-year review of development as well as a qualitative analysis of the achievement level and also the overall risk orientation of the bank.

If the objectives were not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that an APA will not be granted.

The target and maximum values applicable to the APA for the year 2013 for an ordinary Management Board member and for the Co-Chairmen of the Management Board are as follows:

			Dec 31, 2013
in €	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Co-Chairmen			
Amount per 15 % objective	0	345,000	690,000
APA total	0	2,300,000	4,600,000
Ordinary Board member			
Amount per 15 % objective	0	225,000	450,000
APA total	0	1,500,000	3,000,000

Long-Term Performance Award (LTPA)
The level of the Long-Term Performance Award is no longer determined solely on the basis of the relative performance of the Deutsche Bank share in comparison to selected peer institutions. Rather, through the additional inclusion of non-financial parameters, it is also oriented towards how the targets are achieved. This will further ensure sustainable performance development.

Accordingly, the level of the LTPA continues to be linked to the Relative Total Shareholder Return and will additionally be based on a Culture & Client Factor. The level of the LTPA will in general continue to be formula-based and calculated on the basis of pre-defined target figures. The long-term nature of this compensation component will also be maintained by the continued determination of the Relative Total Shareholder Return on the basis of a three-year assessment.

Relative Total Shareholder Return of Deutsche Bank
The Relative Total Shareholder Return (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). The level of the Award portion will continue to be 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 125 % of the target figure, i.e. the value increases by 1 % for each percentage point above 100 %. As in the past, if the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return is lower than 100 %, the value generally declines disproportionately; however, the discount provision has been modified. If the relative total shareholder return is calculated to be in the range of smaller 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. As before, if the three-year average of the RTSR does not exceed 60 %, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

As part of the revision of the compensation system and the intended stronger alignment to Deutsche Bank's strategy, the peer group used for the calculation of the relative total shareholder return was adjusted. The peer group now comprises the following banks:

— BNP Paribas and Société Générale (both from the eurozone),
— Barclays, Credit Suisse and UBS (from Europe outside the eurozone), as well as
— Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley (all from the USA).

The criteria used to select the peer group are: generally comparable business activities, comparable size and international presence. The selection shall continue to be reviewed regularly over the years to come.

Culture & Client Factor
Through the newly introduced Culture & Client Factor, client satisfaction will be measured, along with the observance of ethical standards in dealing with clients, to foster a sustainable performance. In the future, this Factor will be determined based on a formulaic approach.

For a transitional phase, and until the final development and calibration of a corresponding system, the Supervisory Board will assess the status of the bank's development in these aspects at its discretion based on divisionally specific survey results as well as other market analyzes along the four categories "below average", "average", "good" and "excellent". For a classification in the "excellent" category, 125 % 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.

The LTPA will be calculated based on – in comparison to 2012 – slightly modified target figures in conjunction with the achieved RTSR as well as the Culture & Client Factor. The LTPA can be a maximum of 125 % of the respective target figures.

The weighting of these two performance metrics is two-thirds for the RTSR value and one-third for the Culture & Client value.

			Dec 31, 2013
in €	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Co-Chairmen			
RTSR component	0	3,066,667	3,833,333
Culture & Client component	0	1,533,333	1,916,667
LTPA total	0	4,600,000	5,750,000
Ordinary Board member			
RTSR component	0	2,000,000	2,500,000
Culture & Client component	0	1,000,000	1,250,000
LTPA total	0	3,000,000	3,750,000

Maximum Compensation

The maximum amounts listed below result from the amendments to the compensation structure.

				Dec 31, 2013
in €	Base salary	APA	LTPA	Total compensation
Co-Chairmen				
New structure				
Target	2,300,000	2,300,000	4,600,000	9,200,000
Maximum	2,300,000	4,600,000	5,750,000	12,650,000
Ordinary Board member				
New structure				
Target	1,150,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	5,650,000
Maximum	1,150,000	3,000,000	3,750,000	7,900,000

The total compensation of a Management Board member is subject to a separate cap of € 9.85 million which voluntarily has been set by the Supervisory Board for the overall total compensation for the 2013 compensation year. Accordingly, the calculated maximum of the total compensation of € 12.65 million for the Co-Chairmen cannot take effect and therefore, the potential maximum Variable Compensation for each Co-Chairman is limited to € 7.55 million.

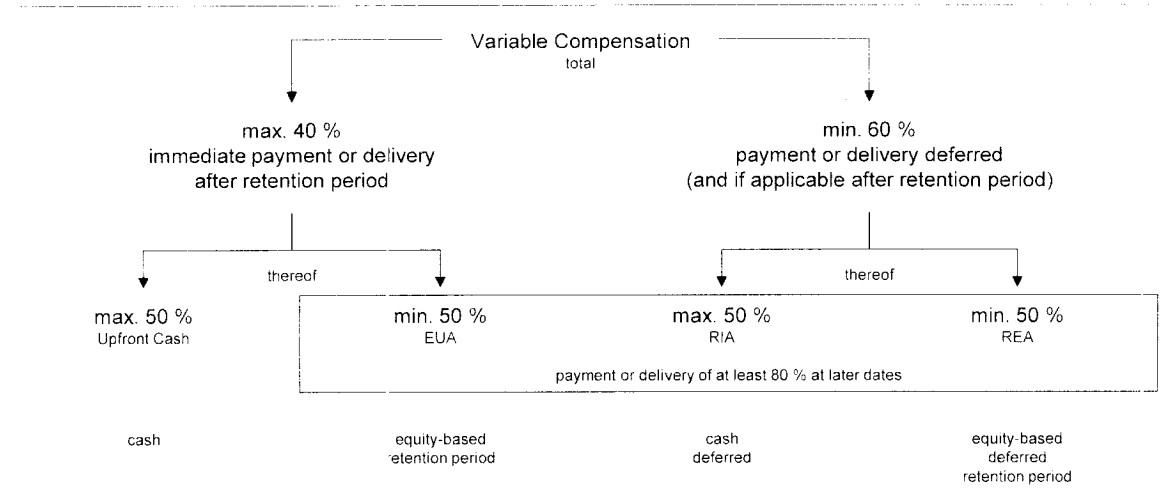
Long-Term Incentive/Sustainability

In accordance with the respective regulatory and bank-specific requirements in effect, the total amount of APA and LTPA continues to be granted primarily on a deferred basis and spread out over several years. This ensures a long-term incentive effect over a multi-year period.

According to the requirements of the InstitutsVergV 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 % must be paid or delivered at a later date.

The following chart shows the required structure of the Variable Compensation components according to the InstitutsVergV.

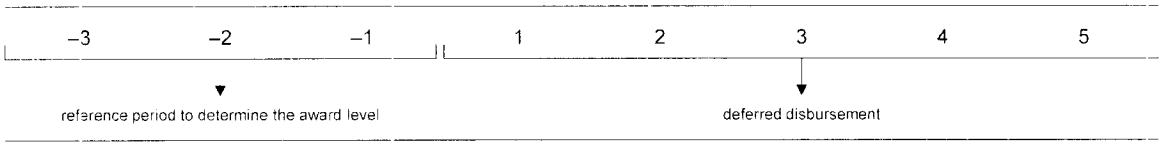
Split/structure of Variable Compensation for the Management Board



EUA = Equity Upfront Awards
RIA = Restricted Incentive Awards
REA = Restricted Equity Awards

The APA is, in principle, granted as a non-deferred component ("Upfront Award"). The Upfront Awards amount to a maximum of 40 % of the total Variable Compensation. In accordance with regulatory requirements, at least half of the Upfront Award amount is granted in equity-based compensation components ("Equity Upfront Award"). The Equity Upfront Awards are subject to a retention period of three years. Only after this retention period has ended may the awards be sold. The remaining portion is paid out in cash immediately ("Cash Upfront"). If regulatory requirements or bank-specific rules make it necessary, parts of the APA are granted on a deferred basis, whereby this is generally carried out in the form of deferred cash compensation components ("Restricted Incentive Awards"). The Restricted Incentive Awards vest in four equal tranches. The first tranche vests approximately one and a half years after it is granted. The remaining tranches each subsequently vest in intervals of one year. Payment takes place upon vesting. The deferred cash compensation is thus disbursed over a period of approximately four and a half years.

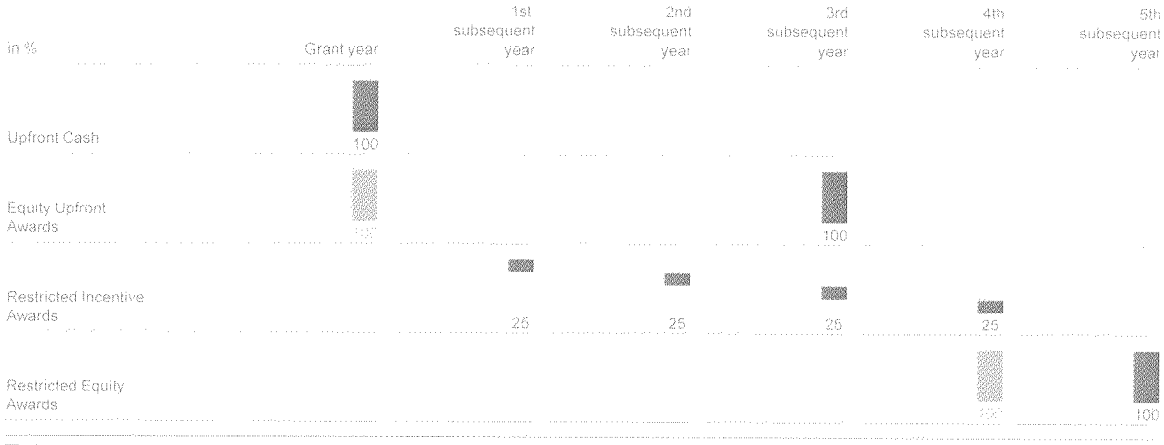
The LTPA is granted 100 % on a deferred basis and only in the form of equity-based compensation components ("Restricted Equity Award"). The Restricted Equity Awards vest after four and a half years in one tranche ("cliff vesting") and have an additional retention period of six months. Accordingly, Management Board members are first permitted to dispose of the equities after approximately five years if the entitlement has not been forfeited due to infringements of forfeiture conditions during this period.



This creates a long-term incentive effect and ensures a link to the performance of the Deutsche Bank share, also beyond the three-year period underlying the performance assessment for the LTPA.

The following chart shows the payment date for the immediate cash compensation and specifically the time period for the payment or the delivery of the other Variable Compensation components in the five consecutive years following the grant year.

Timeframe for payment or delivery and non-forfeiture for the Management Board



▩ Vesting and/or non-forfeiture, aligned with payment or delivery
▨ Vesting followed by a retention period until delivery, subject to individual forfeiture conditions during the retention period

As Restricted Incentive Awards do not bear interest prior to payment, a one-time premium in the amount of 2 % is added upon grant.

The equity-based awards (Equity Upfront Awards and Restricted Equity Awards) granted are entitled to an additional dividend equivalent to further align the Management Board's interests to those of shareholders. The dividend equivalent is determined according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Actual dividend}}{\text{Deutsche Bank share price on date dividend is paid}} \times \text{Number of share awards}$$

Forfeiture Conditions

Because some of the compensation components are deferred or spread out over several years (Restricted Equity Awards, Restricted Incentive Awards and Equity Upfront 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 to termination for cause, and, with regard to Restricted Equity Awards and Restricted Incentive Awards, also due to a negative Group result or to individual negative contributions to results. In addition the LTPA will be forfeited completely if the statutory or regulatory minimum requirements for the core capital ratio are not met during this period.

The forfeiture conditions are an essential aspect of the awards and ensure they are aligned with the long-term performance of both the Group and the individuals.

Limitations in the Event of Exceptional Developments

In the event of exceptional developments (for example, the sale of large investments), the total compensation for each Management Board member is limited to a maximum amount. A payment of Variable Compensation elements will not take place if the payment of Variable Compensation components is prohibited or restricted by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority in accordance with existing statutory requirements.

Shareholding Guidelines

To foster the identification with Deutsche Bank and its shareholders, the Management Board members will be required to invest a portion of their private funds in Deutsche Bank shares. For this purpose, the Management Board members will continuously hold a number of Deutsche Bank shares in their securities accounts equivalent to three times the annual base salary for the Co-Chairmen and two times the annual base salary for ordinary Management Board members. Deferred, equity-based compensation may be taken into account at 75 % of its value towards fulfillment of the obligation.

There is a waiting period of 36 months for the Co-Chairmen and 24 months for ordinary Management Board members until this requirement must be fulfilled. The retention obligations for shares will only become effective as from 2016 for the Co-Chairmen and as from 2015 for the ordinary Management Board members; however, all Management Board members already fulfilled the requirements in 2013 before the end of the contractual waiting period. 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.

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.

Compensation Structure until December 2012

The compensation structure valid until December 31, 2012 consisted of both, non-performance-related and performance-related components. The non-performance-related components comprised the base salary and other benefits. The performance-related compensation consisted of two components, a bonus and a LTPA.

The total bonus was determined on the basis of two components. Their levels were based on a pre-defined target figure, which was multiplied with an annually calculated factor and depended on the development of the return on equity. The first component of the bonus was determined on the basis of the actually achieved return on equity of a given year as a ratio of the plan figure defined for that year. The second component of the bonus was determined on the basis of the actually achieved return on equity. The two components were each assessed over a two-year period: the year for which the bonus was determined and the preceding year. The calculated total bonus was determined as follows:

Total Bonus	=	Bonus component 1 Target figure 1 x factor 1	+	Bonus component 2 Target figure 2 x factor 2

The calculated total bonus was capped at 1.5 times the total target figure. If minimum levels defined for each bonus component were not reached, the respective bonus component or the total bonus was not paid. The Supervisory Board carried out an additional assessment that could result in an increase or reduction of the calculated total bonus amount. The discretion allowed the Supervisory Board to sanction an increase or reduction of up to 50 % of the calculated total bonus amount for an ordinary Management Board member and in an increase of up to 150 % or reduction of up to 100 % for the Management Board Co-Chairmen. Accordingly, the total bonus could amount to a maximum of 2.25 times the total target figure for an ordinary Management Board member and of 3.75 times for the Management Board Co-Chairmen.

The level of the LTPA was tied to the total shareholder return of Deutsche Bank in relation to the average total shareholder returns of a select group of six comparable leading banks (calculated in Euro). The result thereof was the Relative Total Shareholder Return (RTSR). The LTPA was calculated from the average of the annual RTSR for the last three financial years (reporting year and the two preceding years). The comparable leading banks were:

— Banco Santander and BNP Paribas (both from the eurozone);
— Barclays and Credit Suisse (both from Europe outside the eurozone); and
— JPMorgan Chase and Goldman Sachs (both from the USA).

The LTPA had an upper limit (cap) of 125 % of the target figure. If a defined figure was not reached, no LTPA was granted.

Management Board Compensation

Base Salary

In the 2013 financial year, the annual base salary of the Management Board Co-Chairmen was € 2,300,000 each and for an ordinary Management Board member € 1,150,000.

Variable Compensation

The Supervisory Board, based on the proposal of the Compensation Supervisory Committee, determined the Variable Compensation for the Management Board members for the 2013 financial year. When calculating and determining the amount of the APA and the LTPA, the Supervisory Board, above all, adequately considered individual Management Board members' contributions to the bank's revenue, in addition to the Group's overall results. For this purpose, the individual contributions to the bank's revenue was determined on the basis of the achievement of agreed objectives and was assessed separately for each member of the Management Board.

Compensation (collectively and individually)

In accordance with the provisions of German Accounting Standard No. 17, the members of the Management Board collectively received in the 2013 financial year compensation totalling € 36,890,500 (2012: € 23,681,498) for their service on the Management Board. Of that, € 10,350,000 (2012: € 9,599,999) was for base salaries, € 1,593,250 (2012: € 1,402,936) for other benefits, € 23,897,250 (2012: € 11,396,439) for performance-related components with long-term incentives and € 1,050,000 (2012: € 1,282,124) for performance-related components without long-term incentives.

To add full transparency on the total awards granted to the Management Board members for the 2013 financial year the table below shows – in a deviation from the disclosure according to the German Accounting Standard No. 17 – the compensation components determined by the Supervisory Board for the service of the Management Board members on the Management Board for or in the years 2013 and 2012 including the non-performance-related other benefits and the service costs for pension benefits.

Members of the Management Board		Compensation						Benefits			
		Performance-related components						Non-performance-related components			
		without long-term incentives	with long-term incentives								
			cash-based	share-based							
in €		Immediately paid out	Restricted Incentive Award(s) granted	Equity Upfront Award(s) (with retention period)	Restricted Equity Award(s) (deferred with additional retention period)	Base salary	Total compensation	Fringe benefits	Pension service costs	Total (excl. service costs)	Total (incl. service costs)
Dr. Josef Ackermann[1]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	150.000	744.600	150.000	730.000	687.500	2.462.100	88.372	405.581	2.550.472	2.956.053
Dr. Hugo Bänziger[2]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	134.812	269.217	134.812	263.938	479.167	1.281.946	36.959	303.183	1.318.905	1.622.088
Jürgen Fitschen	2013	150.000	1.347.930	150.000	3.526.667	2.300.000	7.474.597	236.590	290.457	7.711.187	8.001.644
	2012	150.000	1.392.555	150.000	1.365.250	1.820.833	4.878.638	240.044	327.364	5.118.682	5.446.046
Anshuman Jain	2013	150.000	1.347.930	150.000	3.526.667	2.300.000	7.474.597	804.032	692.433	8.278.629	8.971.062
	2012	150.000	1.392.555	150.000	1.365.250	1.820.833	4.878.638	614.588	412.524	5.493.226	5.905.750
Stefan Krause	2013	150.000	926.415	150.000	2.300.000	1.150.000	4.676.415	105.609	340.985	4.782.024	5.123.009
	2012	150.000	823.140	150.000	807.000	1.150.000	3.080.140	102.301	550.439	3.182.441	3.732.880
Hermann-Josef Lamberti[1]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	134.812	269.217	134.812	263.938	479.167	1.281.946	42.664	180.193	1.324.610	1.504.803
Dr. Stephan Leithner[2]	2013	150.000	956.250	150.000	2.300.000	1.150.000	4.706.250	119.905	360.800	4.826.155	5.186.955
	2012	87.500	480.165	87.500	470.750	670.833	1.796.748	72.601	210.469	1.869.349	2.079.818
Stuart Lewis[2]	2013	150.000	921.825	150.000	2.300.000	1.150.000	4.671.825	89.844	351.335	4.761.669	5.113.004
	2012	87.500	480.165	87.500	470.750	670.833	1.796.748	71.187	209.385	1.867.935	2.077.320
Rainer Neske	2013	150.000	1.071.000	150.000	2.300.000	1.150.000	4.821.000	104.900	348.352	4.925.900	5.274.252
	2012	150.000	823.140	150.000	807.000	1.150.000	3.080.140	127.543	560.153	3.207.683	3.767.836
Henry Ritchotte[2]	2013	150.000	921.825	150.000	2.300.000	1.150.000	4.671.825	132.370	344.689	4.804.195	5.148.884
	2012	87.500	480.165	87.500	470.750	670.833	1.796.748	6.677	206.692	1.803.425	2.010.117
Summe	**2013**	**1.050.000**	**7.493.175**	**1.050.000**	**18.553.334**	**10.350.000**	**38.496.509**	**1.593.250**	**2.729.051**	**40.089.759**	**42.818.810**
	2012	1.282.124	7.154.919	1.282.124	7.014.626	9.599.999	26.333.792	1.402.936	3.365.983	27.736.728	31.102.711

[1] Member of the Management Board until May 31, 2012.
[2] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012.

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 2013 and 2012, including the non-performance-related other benefits and the service costs for pension benefits.

Members of the Management Board		Compensation						Benefits		
		Performance-related components				Non-performance-related components				
		without long-term incentives	with long-term incentives							
			cash-based	share-based						
in €		immediately paid out	Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	Equity Upfront Award(s) (with retention period)	Restricted Equity Award(s) (deferred with additional retention period)	Base salary	Fringe benefits	Pension service costs	Total (excl. Service costs)	Total (incl. service costs)
Dr. Josef Ackermann[1]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	150,000	699,347	150,000	730,000	687,500	88,372	405,581	2,505,219	2,910,800
Dr. Hugo Bänziger[1]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	134,812	97,572	134,812	263,938	479,167	36,959	303,183	1,147,260	1,450,443
Jürgen Fitschen	2013	150,000	624,644	150,000	3,526,667	2,300,000	236,590	290,457	6,987,901	7,278,358
	2012	150,000	273,122	150,000	1,365,250	1,820,833	240,044	327,364	3,999,249	4,326,613
Anshuman Jain	2013	150,000	2,378,687	150,000	3,526,667	2,300,000	804,032	692,433	9,309,386	10,001,819
	2012	150,000	1,342,968	150,000	1,365,250	1,820,833	614,588	412,524	5,443,639	5,856,163
Stefan Krause	2013	150,000	659,784	150,000	2,300,000	1,150,000	105,609	340,985	4,515,393	4,856,378
	2012	150,000	309,829	150,000	807,000	1,150,000	102,301	550,439	2,669,130	3,219,569
Hermann-Josef Lamberti[1]	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	134,812	97,572	134,812	263,938	479,167	42,664	180,193	1,152,965	1,333,158
Dr. Stephan Leithner[2]	2013	150,000	0	150,000	2,300,000	1,150,000	119,905	360,800	3,869,905	4,230,705
	2012	87,500	0	87,500	470,750	670,833	72,601	210,469	1,389,184	1,599,653
Stuart Lewis[2]	2013	150,000	0	150,000	2,300,000	1,150,000	89,844	351,335	3,839,844	4,191,179
	2012	87,500	0	87,500	470,750	670,833	71,187	209,385	1,387,770	1,597,155
Rainer Neske	2013	150,000	630,801	150,000	2,300,000	1,150,000	104,900	348,352	4,485,701	4,834,053
	2012	150,000	279,279	150,000	807,000	1,150,000	127,543	560,153	2,663,822	3,223,975
Henry Ritchotte[2]	2013	150,000	0	150,000	2,300,000	1,150,000	132,370	344,689	3,882,370	4,227,059
	2012	87,500	0	87,500	470,750	670,833	6,677	206,692	1,323,260	1,529,952
Total	**2013**	**1,050,000**	**4,293,916**	**1,050,000**	**18,553,334**	**10,350,000**	**1,593,250**	**2,729,051**	**36,890,500**	**39,619,551**
	2012	1,282,124	3,099,689	1,282,124	7,014,626	9,599,999	1,402,936	3,365,983	23,681,498	27,047,481

[1] Member of the Management Board until May 31, 2012.
[2] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012.

With respect to 2013, the total compensation amounts presented include the third tranche of the Restricted Incentive Awards granted in 2010 for the financial year 2009, totalling € 463,254; the second tranche of the Restricted Incentive Awards granted in 2011 for the financial year 2010, totalling € 1,710,153; and the first tranche of the Restricted Incentive Awards granted in 2012 for the financial year 2011, totalling € 2,120,509.

With respect to 2012, the total compensation amounts presented include the second tranche of the Restricted Incentive Awards granted in 2010 for the financial year 2009, totalling € 1,389,536; and the first tranche of the Restricted Incentive Awards granted in 2011 for the financial year 2010, totalling € 1,710,153.

The following table provides details on the Restricted Incentive Awards which were paid to the individual Management Board members during active service. The information shown present the amounts paid in a financial year as well as the amounts originally granted, in each case related to the financial year of grant.

Members of the Management Board Amounts in €	Year[1]	Allocation over periods/tranches[2]	Amount awarded	Amount paid out in 2013[3]	Amount paid out in 2012[3]	Amount paid out in 2011[3]
Dr. Josef Ackermann[4]	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	744,600	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	3,750,075	0	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	2,534,089	0	0	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	1,925,000	0	699,347	693,139
Dr. Hugo Bänziger[4]	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	269,217	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	1,424,883	0	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	824,399	0	0	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	268,575	0	97,572	96,706
Jürgen Fitschen	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**1,347,930**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	1,392,555	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	1,424,883	356,221	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	799,770	199,943	199,943	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	201,431	68,480	73,179	72,530
Anshuman Jain	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**1,347,930**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	1,392,555	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	4,207,383	1,051,846	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	4,367,413	1,091,853	1,091,853	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	691,210	234,988	251,115	248,885
Stefan Krause	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**926,415**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	823,140	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	1,424,883	356,221	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	849,029	212,257	212,257	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	268,575	91,306	97,572	96,706
Hermann-Josef Lamberti[4]	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	269,217	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	1,424,883	0	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	799,770	0	0	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	268,575	0	97,572	96,706
Dr. Stephan Leithner[5]	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**956,250**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	480,165	0	0	0
Stuart Lewis[5]	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**921,825**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	480,165	0	0	0
Rainer Neske	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**1,071,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	823,140	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	1,424,883	356,221	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	824,399	206,100	206,100	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	201,431	68,480	73,179	72,530
Henry Ritchotte[5]	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**921,825**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	480,165	0	0	0
Total	**2013**	**2015 to 2018 / 4**	**7,493,175**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	2012	2014 to 2017 / 4	7,154,919	0	0	0
	2011	2013 to 2016 / 4	15,081,873	2,120,509	0	0
	2010	2012 to 2015 / 4	10,998,869	1,710,153	1,710,153	0
	2009	2011 to 2013 / 3	3,824,797	463,254	1,389,536	1,377,202

[1] Financial year the award was originally issued for (in regard to the service on the Management Board).
[2] Number of equal tranches.
[3] The Restricted Incentive Awards awarded for the 2009 financial year contain a variable component (RoE-linked adjustment) so that the disbursal, i.e., the amount paid out, in the tranches differs from the amount originally awarded.
[4] Member of the Management Board until May 31, 2012.
[5] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012.

The number of share awards in the form of Equity Upfront Awards (EUA) and Restricted Equity Awards (REA) granted in 2014 for the year 2013 to each member of the Management Board was determined by dividing the respective euro amounts by € 35.4385, the average of the XETRA closing prices of a Deutsche Bank AG share on the first ten trading days in February 2014 (prior year: € 38.525 = XETRA closing price of a Deutsche Bank AG share on February 1, 2013).

As a result, the number of share awards granted was as follows (rounded):

Members of the Management Board

Units	Year	Equity Upfront Award(s) (with retention period)	Restricted Equity Award(s) (deferred with additional retention period)
Dr. Josef Ackermann[1]	2012	3,893	18,948
Dr. Hugo Bänziger[1]	2012	3,499	6,851
Jürgen Fitschen	2013	4,233	99,515
	2012	3,893	35,438
Anshuman Jain	2013	4,233	99,515
	2012	3,893	35,438
Stefan Krause	2013	4,233	64,901
	2012	3,893	20,947
Hermann-Josef Lamberti[1]	2012	3,499	6,851
Dr. Stephan Leithner[2]	2013	4,233	64,901
	2012	2,271	12,219
Stuart Lewis[2]	2013	4,233	64,901
	2012	2,271	12,219
Rainer Neske	2013	4,233	64,901
	2012	3,893	20,947
Henry Ritchotte[2]	2013	4,233	64,901
	2012	2,271	12,219

[1] Member of the Management Board until May 31, 2012.
[2] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012.

Management Board members do not receive any compensation for mandates on boards of Deutsche Bank subsidiaries.

Pension and Transitional 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. This annual contribution is calculated using an individual contribution rate on the basis of each member's base salary and total bonus up to a defined ceiling, and accrues interest credited in advance, determined by means of an age-related factor, at an average rate of 6 % per year up to the age of 60. From the age of 61 on, the pension account is credited with an annual interest payment of 6 % up to the date of retirement. The annual payments, 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.

In connection with their exit from the bank, Dr. Ackermann, Dr. Bänziger and Mr. Lamberti were entitled to transition payments in 2013. The contractually agreed transition payments for Dr. Ackermann totaled € 3,384,375 in 2013, and were composed of eleven monthly payments made from January to November (inclusive) in the amount of € 103,125 each, and a one-time payment in February 2013 in the amount of € 2,250,000. Another one-time payment for Dr. Ackermann is due in 2014. Dr. Bänziger and Mr. Lamberti each received a one-time payment in the amount of € 575,000 in February 2013. Based on existing contractual commitments, Dr. Ackermann and Mr. Lamberti are entitled, in addition, to monthly pensions payments of € 29,400 each after the end of their respective monthly transition payments, i.e. for Dr. Ackermann as of December 2013 and for Mr. Lamberti for the entire year 2013.

The following table shows the annual contributions, the interest credits, the account balances and the annual service costs for the years 2013 and 2012 as well as the corresponding defined benefit obligations for each current member of the Management Board as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. 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, in the year		Present value of the defined benefit obligation, end of year	
in €	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Jürgen Fitschen	230,000	253,815	48,633	31,513	1,089,173	810,540	290,457	327,364	1,442,337	1,093,915
Anshuman Jain	690,000	422,625	0	0	1,112,625	422,625	692,433	412,524	1,129,633	412,524
Stefan Krause	327,750	560,194	0	0	2,986,137	2,658,387	340,985	550,439	3,036,880	2,564,927
Dr. Stephan Leithner[1]	396,750	241,500	0	0	638,250	241,500	360,800	210,469	586,293	210,469
Stuart Lewis[1]	379,500	231,438	0	0	610,938	231,438	351,335	209,385	571,042	209,385
Rainer Neske	362,250	616,214	0	0	2,796,865	2,434,615	348,352	560,153	2,628,520	2,179,771
Henry Ritchotte[1]	345,000	211,313	0	0	556,313	211,313	344,689	206,692	561,276	206,692

[1] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012

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 severance payment, as a rule, will not exceed the lesser of two annual compensation amounts and the claims to compensation for the remaining term of the contract. The calculation of the compensation is based on the annual compensation for the previous financial year.

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 severance payment, as a rule, will not exceed the lesser of three annual compensation amounts and 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.

The severance payment mentioned above is determined by the Supervisory Board and within its sole discretion. In principle, the disbursement of the severance payment takes place in two installments; the second installment is subject to certain forfeiture conditions until vesting.

In connection with their exit from the bank in 2012, Dr. Bänziger and Mr. Lamberti received a severance payment based on a termination agreement concluded. The second installment of the severance payment vested on May 31, 2013 and was € 3,691,000 for Dr. Bänziger and € 3,664,000 for Mr. Lamberti.

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		Amount expensed for cash-based compensation components	
in €	2013	2012	2013	2012
Dr. Josef Ackermann[1]	728,432	5,093,773	744,600	4,688,524
Dr. Hugo Bänziger[1]	341,305	2,314,873	269,217	1,989,185
Jürgen Fitschen	1,196,942	967,516	1,117,213	819,851
Anshuman Jain	3,152,852	2,738,231	2,693,501	3,092,210
Stefan Krause	1,107,799	981,775	919,828	824,961
Hermann-Josef Lamberti[1]	341,305	2,485,906	269,217	1,974,270
Dr. Stephan Leithner[2]	103,399	0	172,939	0
Stuart Lewis[2]	103,399	0	172,939	0
Rainer Neske	1,103,157	969,746	916,694	827,875
Henry Ritchotte[2]	103,399	0	172,939	0

[1] Member of the Management Board until May 31, 2012.
[2] Member of the Management Board from June 1, 2012.

Management Board Share Ownership

As of February 21, 2014 and March 28, 2013, respectively, the current members of the Management Board held Deutsche Bank shares as presented below:

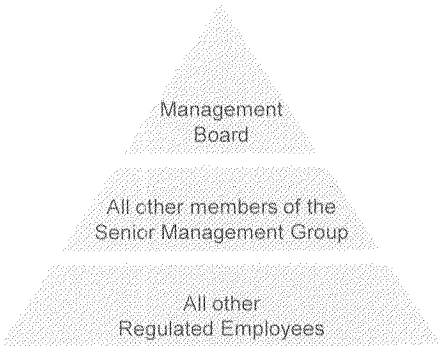
Members of the Management Board		Number of shares
Jürgen Fitschen	2014	205,173
	2013	183,759
Anshuman Jain	2014	615,276
	2013	572,701
Stefan Krause	2014	27,442
	2013	0
Dr. Stephan Leithner	2014	57,488
	2013	24,632
Stuart Lewis	2014	32,530
	2013	20,480
Rainer Neske	2014	95,533
	2013	73,940
Henry Ritchotte	2014	166,526
	2013	134,082
Total	**2014**	**1,199,968**
	2013	1,009,594

The current members of the Management Board held an aggregate of 1,199,968 of Deutsche Bank shares on February 21, 2014, amounting to approximately 0.12 % 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 March 28, 2013 and February 21, 2014 as well as the number of share awards newly granted, delivered or forfeited in this period.

Members of the Management Board	Balance as of Mar 28, 2013	Granted	Delivered	Forfeited	Balance as of Feb 21, 2014
Jürgen Fitschen	146,472	44,192	104,592	0	206,872
Anshuman Jain	344,875	80,537	104,592	0	368,930
Stefan Krause	141,148	52,250	69,667	0	158,565
Dr. Stephan Leithner	180,348	64,235	71,068	0	187,181
Stuart Lewis	77,706	22,659	70,081	0	125,128
Rainer Neske	132,905	44,562	69,667	0	158,010
Henry Ritchotte	144,944	56,788	70,804	0	158,960

Employees Regulated under the InstitutsVergV



In accordance with the InstitutsVergV we are required to identify all employees whose work is deemed to have a major influence on the overall risk profile of the Group. Appropriately identifying InstitutsVergV Regulated Employees, and subsequently designing suitable compensation structures for them, is essential in order to ensure we do not incentivize inappropriate risk-taking. The SECC has overseen the development and implementation of a robust, risk-focused Regulated Employee identification process for performance-year 2013, which incorporated an assessment of appropriate qualitative and quantitative criteria. The process identified the following employee populations:

- Executive members of the Group (Management Board, Group Executive Committee and Board Executive (Geschäftsleiter) of significant Group Subsidiaries);
- Senior Management responsible for the day-to-day management of front office Divisions and Regional Management;
- Senior employees responsible for the Group's independent control functions, including Global Heads of Control Functions, members of Global Infrastructure Committees and members of key Risk Committees;

— Employees with the ability to expose the Group to material risk, including all Managing Directors in CB&S (excluding Research and German Large Corporates);
— If not already identified, employees with similar remuneration to those captured under the above criteria.

On a global basis, 1,295 employees were identified as InstitutsVergV Regulated Employees for performance-year 2013, spanning 38 countries. This represents an increase of 7 % compared to 2012, when we identified 1,215 Regulated Employees. This increase was primarily driven by (i) the identification of key Risk Committee members with significant authority levels, (ii) the identification of additional employees, outside of CB&S, with the ability to expose the institution to material risk and (iii) a strategic decision by the SECC to lower the remuneration threshold. As in prior years, we expect the number of Regulated Employees to be significantly higher than many of our principal competitors, both from an absolute level and as a percentage of total employee population.

Given incoming regulatory requirements and the forthcoming EBA Regulatory Technical Standards, we expect our Regulated Employee identification methodology to evolve further in performance-year 2014.

Compensation Structures for Regulated Employees

Regulated Employees are subject to the same deferral matrix as the general employee population, save for the requirement that at least 40 % - 60 % of Variable Compensation must be deferred. If a Regulated Employee's Variable Compensation does not trigger a deferral of at least 40 % under the Group's global deferral matrix then (providing their VC is in excess of € 50,000) the matrix is overridden to ensure that regulatory obligations are met. On average, however, Regulated Employees are subject to deferral rates in excess of the minimum 40 % - 60 % regulatory requirements.

All Regulated Employees receive 50 % of their deferred Variable Compensation in the form of a Restricted Equity Award ("REA") and typically the remaining 50 % as a Restricted Incentive Award ("RIA") (A limited number of Regulated Employees in our division DeAWM received a portion of their RIA in the form of an Employee Incentive Plan (EIP) Award. These are cash settled awards based on the value of funds managed by the business. Deferral and forfeiture provisions under the EIP remain the same as the RIA. These employees still received 50 % of their deferred award in equity (as a REA) as required by regulation). Upon the vesting of each REA tranche (or at the end of the 4.5 year vesting period for the Senior Management Group), a further minimum six-month retention period applies during which time employees are not permitted to sell the shares. Employees can still forfeit their REA under the Policy/Regulatory Breach and Revenue Impairment forfeiture provisions or if they are subject to termination for Cause during the retention period.

In addition to the deferred award, 50 % of the upfront award (the remaining portion after the deferred element is calculated) is also awarded in equity in the form of an Equity Upfront Award ("EUA"). At award, the equity is subject to a minimum six-month retention period during which time the shares cannot be sold. Adding the EUA to the deferred portion of the award means that, on average, Regulated Employees receive less than 15 % of their 2013 Variable Compensation as an immediate cash payment (i.e., average deferral rates in excess of 85 %). EUAs are subject to the Policy/Regulatory Breach and Revenue Impairment forfeiture provisions during the retention period and will also be forfeited if the employee leaves the Group either voluntarily or for cause.

See "Ex post risk adjustment" in the Group Compensation Overview and Disclosure section for a full summary of the performance and forfeiture provisions.

Compensation Disclosure pursuant to Section 8 InstitutsVergV

As described above, we have developed, refined and implemented a structured and comprehensive approach in order to identify Regulated Employees in accordance with the InstitutsVergV requirements. The collective compensation elements for this population of employees are detailed in the table below. All Management Board members and Board members of other significant Group Subsidiaries per Section 1 of the InstitutsVergV are included in the Geschäftsleiter column.

							2013
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	CB&S	GTB	DeAWM	PBC	Geschäftsleiter (Significant Institutions)	NCOU	Group Total
Total Compensation	**1,388**	**41**	**120**	**48**	**97**	**39**	**1,733**
Number of employees	1,093	27	76	35	38	26	1,295
thereof:							
Fixed Compensation	324	9	24	11	20	8	397
Variable Compensation	1,065	31	96	36	76	32	1,336
Variable Compensation							
thereof: Deferred Awards	809	24	74	28	67	25	1,028
thereof: Deferred Equity	406	12	37	14	39	13	521
thereof: Upfront Awards	255	7	22	8	9	6	308
thereof: Upfront Equity[2]	127	4	11	4	5	3	154
thereof:							
Awards subject to clawback	937	28	85	32	72	28	1,182
Awards subject to sustained performance metrics	809	24	74	28	67	25	1,028
Sign On payments[3,4]	27						37[5]
Number of beneficiaries	28						38[5]
Termination payments[4]	18						31[5]
Number of beneficiaries	55						62[5]

[1] Excluding Postbank.
[2] Upfront equity portion of Upfront Awards may be less than 50 % due to the impact of local legal requirements and tax legislation.
[3] Including guarantees.
[4] Sign-on payments and termination payments have been disclosed collectively for the Group with the exception of CB&S in order to safeguard employee confidentiality due to the low number of recipients.
[5] The total includes the stated number for CB&S in addition to the aggregate sum for all other divisions.

All figures in the table include the allocation of Infrastructure related compensation and number of employees according to our established cost allocation key.

We are conscious that any discretionary termination payments made must be determined based on the sustained commitment of the individual and their personal contribution to the success of the Bank during the course of their employment. The largest single award made in 2013 was € 3.7 million.

All deferred awards and the EUA are subject to clawback following a Policy/Regulatory Breach or Revenue Impairment event. In addition, all deferred awards are subject to clawback provisions linked to the performance of the respective Division and/or the Group as a whole. During the course of 2013, four Regulated Employees had awards subject to forfeiture as a result of being terminated for Cause or as a result of a finding of a Policy/Regulatory Breach. The total amount forfeited (based on the value of the awards at grant) was € 9.24 million. As of the end of 2013, 17 individuals were also under review by the Bank's committees and subject to suspended vesting or delivery of deferred awards due to ongoing investigations.

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 at our Annual General Meeting on May 23, 2013. Accordingly, the following provisions apply, with effect as of January 1, 2013:

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[1]:

	Dec 31, 2013	
in €		
Committee[1]	Chairperson	Member
Audit Committee	200,000	100,000
Risk Committee	200,000	100,000
Nomination Committee	0	0
Mediation Committee	0	0
Integrity Committee[2]	100,000	50,000
Chairman's Committee	100,000	50,000
Compensation Control Committee[3]	100,000	50,000

[1] Members of the committees are listed under Supplementary Information on page 478 of the Financial Report.
[2] Established on May 22, 2013.
[3] Established on October 29, 2013.

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.

The following provisions applied to Supervisory Board compensation in the 2012 financial year:

Compensation consisted of fixed compensation of € 60,000 per year and a dividend-based bonus of € 100 per year for every full or fractional € 0.01 increment by which the dividend we distributed to our shareholders exceeded € 1.00 per share. The members of the Supervisory Board also received annual compensation linked to our long-term profit in the amount of € 100 for every € 0.01 by which the average earnings per (diluted) share reported in the Bank's Financial Report in accordance with the applicable accounting principles on the basis of the net income figures for the three previous financial years exceeded the amount of € 4.00.

These amounts were subject to an increase of 100 % for every membership of a Supervisory Board committee and 200 % for each chairmanship. These provisions did not apply to the Mediation Committee formed pursuant to Section 27 (3) of the Co-Determination Act. The Supervisory Board Chairman was paid four times the base compensation of a regular member, which was also the upper limit for him. The deputy to the Supervisory Board Chairman was paid one and a half times the base compensation of a regular member. In addition, the members of the Supervisory Board received a meeting fee of € 1,000 for each Supervisory Board and committee meeting they attended. Furthermore, in our interest, the members of the Supervisory Board were included in any financial liability insurance policy held to an appropriate value by us, with the corresponding premiums being paid by us.

We also reimbursed members of the Supervisory Board for all expenses and any VAT they incurred in connection with their roles as members of the Supervisory Board. Employee representatives on the Supervisory Board also continued to receive their employee benefits. For Supervisory Board members who served for only part of the year, we paid a portion of their total compensation based on the number of months they served, rounding up to whole months.

The members of the Nomination Committee, which was first formed after the Annual General Meeting in 2008, waived all remuneration, including the meeting fee, for their Nomination Committee work for 2012.

Supervisory Board Compensation for the 2013 Financial Year

Individual members of the Supervisory Board received the following compensation for the 2013 financial year (excluding value added tax).

Members of the Supervisory Board	Compensation for fiscal year		Compensation for fiscal year 2012			
€	Fixed	Paid out in 2014	Fixed	Variable	Meeting fee	Total
Dr. Paul Achleitner[1]	645,833	484,374	160,000	0	13,000	173,000
Dr. Clemens Börsig[2]	0	0	100,000	0	12,000	112,000
Karin Ruck[4]	125,000	125,000	210,000	0	19,000	229,000
Alfred Herling	187,500	140,625	120,000	0	12,000	132,000
Wolfgang Böhr[4]	41,667	41,667	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Frank Bsirske[3]	95,833	71,874	0	0	0	0
John Cryan[3]	233,333	174,999	0	0	0	0
Dina Dublon[6]	33,333	24,999	0	0	0	0
Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick[4]	125,000	125,000	180,000	0	13,000	193,000
Katherine Garrett-Cox	100,000	75,000	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Timo Heider[3]	87,500	65,625	0	0	0	0
Gerd Herzberg[2]	0	0	25,000	0	4,000	29,000
Sabine Irrgang[3]	87,500	65,625	0	0	0	0
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	200,000	150,000	120,000	0	12,000	132,000
Martina Klee	129,167	96,875	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Suzanne Labarge	200,000	150,000	120,000	0	12,000	132,000
Maurice Lévy[2]	0	0	25,000	0	3,000	28,000
Peter Löscher	129,167	96,875	40,000	0	2,000	42,000
Henriette Mark	200,000	150,000	120,000	0	13,000	133,000
Gabriele Platscher	158,333	118,749	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Bernd Rose[3]	116,667	87,500	0	0	0	0
Dr. Theo Siegert[2]	0	0	75,000	0	8,000	83,000
Rudolf Stockem	158,333	118,749	35,000	0	2,000	37,000
Stephan Szukalski[3]	58,333	43,749	0	0	0	0
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	100,000	75,000	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Marlehn Thieme[4]	83,333	83,333	120,000	0	13,000	133,000
Georg Thoma[3]	116,667	87,500	0	0	0	0
Tilman Todenhöfer[5]	125,000	125,000	120,000	0	12,000	132,000
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	200,000	150,000	80,000	0	7,000	87,000
Stefan Viertel[1]	41,667	41,667	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Renate Voigt[4]	41,667	41,667	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Werner Wenning[2]	41,667	41,667	60,000	0	6,000	66,000
Total	**3,862,500**	**3,053,119**	2,130,000	0	205,000	2,335,000

[1] Member since May 31, 2012
[2] Member until May 31, 2012
[3] Member since May 23, 2013
[4] Member until May 23, 2013
[5] Member until October 31, 2013
[6] Member since November 1, 2013

Following the submission of invoices in February 2014, 25 % of the compensation determined for each Supervisory Board member for the 2013 financial year was converted into notional shares of the company on the basis of a share price of € 36.939 (average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra) during the last ten trading days of January 2014, calculated to three digits after the decimal point). Members who left the Supervisory Board in 2013 were paid the entire amount of compensation in cash.

The following table shows the number of notional shares to three decimal places that were converted in February 2014 for members of the Supervisory Board as part of their 2013 compensation:

Members of the Supervisory Board	Number of notional share units
Dr. Paul Achleitner	4,370.945
Alfred Herling	1,268.984
Frank Bsirske	648.592
John Cryan	1,579.180
Dina Dublon	225.597
Katherine Garrett-Cox	676.791
Timo Heider	592.193
Sabine Irrgang	592.193
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	1,353.583
Martina Klee	874.189
Suzanne Labarge	1,353.583
Peter Loscher	874.189
Henriette Mark	1,353.583
Gabriele Platscher	1,071.586
Bernd Rose	789.590
Rudolf Stockem	1,071.586
Stephan Szukalski	394.795
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	676.791
Georg Thoma	789.590
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	1,353.583
Total	**21,911.123**

All employee representatives on the Supervisory Board, with the exception of Mr. Bsirske and Mr. Stockem, are employed by us. In the 2013 financial year, we paid such members a total amount of € 1.10 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 2013, 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 € 185,000 were provided and reimbursements for expenses amounting to € 137,502 were paid during the 2013 financial year.

The Chairman's Committee of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank approved all existing mandates between Shearman & Sterling LLP and Deutsche Bank AG (and its affiliated companies) at the point in time when Mr Thoma was appointed to the Supervisory Board as well as all new mandates in which Deutsche Bank AG (or its affiliated companies) were service recipients. Under these mandates, payments of approximately € 2.3 million were made by companies of Deutsche Bank Group to Shearman & Sterling LLP in the period between Mr. Thoma's appointment and December 31, 2013. This does not include significant amounts that were invoiced via lead book runners and consequently not booked, either by Shearman & Sterling LLP or by the Bank, as payments from the Bank to Shearman & Sterling LLP. Mr. Thoma had no involvement in any of the mandates. He participates in the economic success of Shearman & Sterling LLP merely through his capacity as one of 159 equity partners (as of December 31, 2013).

Corporate Responsibility

Responsibility to clients, shareholders, employees and society is the central concept of our cultural change program which underpins Strategy 2015+. It relies on understanding the impact of our business decisions, strengthening our approach to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, and improving the direct and indirect impact of our activities on the environment and society.

Our objective is to deliver shared value for all our stakeholders by incorporating ESG issues throughout our businesses. In 2013 we continued to develop awareness of the business risks and opportunities arising from ESG factors.

Environmental and Social Risk

Effective risk management comes fundamentally from employees internalizing their responsibility for our success and reputation. We provide guidance and procedures to help employees to meet this responsibility.

In 2012 we have introduced the Environmental and Social Reputational Risk Framework (ES Risk Framework) within the Reputational Risk Management Program Policy (RRMPP) to focus closely on reputational risks for the bank that could arise from certain client relationships and associated business. In 2013, we developed a broader training concept to strengthen awareness of such ES risks which we will roll out globally in 2014.

The framework helps business divisions to assess environmental and social risks in certain sectors such as the extractive industry, utilities, agriculture, and defense. Before approving a proposed transaction potential environmental and social risks need to be assessed and where appropriate potential mitigation measures should be discussed with the client. In specific circumstances significant risks could arise for us. For such cases, special guidance including due diligence questions has been developed. Our guidelines refer to international standards whenever possible, for example, the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation. In circumstances where such standards do not exist or are still under development, we leverage internal and external experts for our due diligence process.

In 2013, the number of transactions reviewed under the ES Risk Framework increased significantly, demonstrating the increased awareness of these risks. Additionally, during the year, 106 transactions were escalated to Regional or Group Reputational Risk Committees (2012: 102), 7 of which involved environmental and social risks (2012: 16).

Responsible Investing in Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management

With the establishment of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM) in 2013, we enhance our existing strategy to integrate and drive ESG across the entire DeAWM platform. The newly formed ESG Head Office is not only responsible for the implementation of the strategy, but also the coordination, development, and strengthening of our ESG investment capabilities. Three pillars define the new ESG strategy:

— **Risk management:** produce in-depth ESG research to support investment decisions and to reduce business risks.
— **Governance:** roll out consistent ESG policies and procedures for all DeAWM assets to ensure all employees are aware of available information and comply with processes.
— **Value creation:** identify existing product gaps and develop new ESG products and services.

At the end of 2013, DeAWM managed approximately € 5.1 billion of assets invested according to ESG criteria (2012: € 3.7 billion).

Funding Renewable Energy Projects in Corporate Banking & Securities and Global Transaction Banking

Despite only modest economic growth the importance of renewable energy continued to increase in 2013. In Corporate Banking & Securities, our Infrastructure and Energy Banking team structures financing solutions for the development, construction and operation of such projects. In 2013, we advised and/or provided financing to facilitate the construction of solar, wind, run-of-river hydro power and waste-to-energy projects with a total capacity of more than 1,185 megawatts, worth more than US$ 3.6 billion. Deutsche Bank allocated more than US$ 1.36 billion to its renewable energy projects. This makes us one of the top three private sector project financiers in clean energy in Europe, North America and the Middle East.

In our Global Transaction Banking business, 40 % of Trust & Agency Services project finance group deals were related to renewable energy in 2013. In total, we supported 15 renewable energy projects of 1,250 megawatts, worth € 2.3 billion.

Green Bonds

We joined a coalition of 13 major financial institutions in supporting a set of voluntary guidelines for 'green bonds' to finance environmentally friendly activities. The guidelines will help ensure integrity and transparency for investors in this rapidly growing market. The principles suggest a process for designating, disclosing, managing and reporting on how capital raised from a green bond will be used.

Maintaining Carbon Neutral Operations

We continued to make our operations carbon neutral by investing in energy efficiency projects, purchasing and generating on-site renewable electricity, and offsetting remaining emissions by purchasing and retiring high-grade offset certificates. The broad range and effectiveness of our climate change activities earned us a place for the second consecutive year in the Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index.

Corporate Citizenship

Our corporate citizenship programs tackle key social challenges, working with non-profit organizations and leading institutions whenever possible. With a total investment of € 78.2 million in 2013 (compared to € 82.7 million in 2012), we continued to be among the world's most active corporate citizens and more than 19,500 employees volunteered 25,000 days, making their time, expertise, and skills available to strengthen community programs. To recognize this commitment, we rolled out the Global Volunteer Award across the regions.

Employees

Group Headcount

As of December 31, 2013 we employed a total of 98,254 staff members as compared to 98,219 as of December 31, 2012. We calculate our employee figures on a full-time equivalent basis, meaning we include proportionate numbers of part-time employees.

The following table shows our numbers of full-time equivalent employees as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Employees [1]	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011
Germany	46,377	46,308	47,323
Europe (outside Germany), Middle East and Africa	23,372	23,952	24,265
Asia/Pacific	18,175	17,630	18,273
North America [2, 3]	9,752	9,787	10,610
Latin America	578	542	525
Total employees [3]	**98,254**	98,219	100,996

[1] Full-time equivalent employees; in 2013, the employees of Pakistan previously shown in Asia/Pacific were assigned to Middle East; numbers for 2012 (79 employees) and 2011 (78 employees) have been reclassified to reflect this. In 2012, the employees of Mexico previously shown in North America were assigned to Latin America; numbers for 2011 (90 employees) have been reclassified to reflect this. In 2012, the change of FTE definition regarding "Mobile Sales Forces" in India resulted in a decrease of 300 (status as of December 31, 2011).

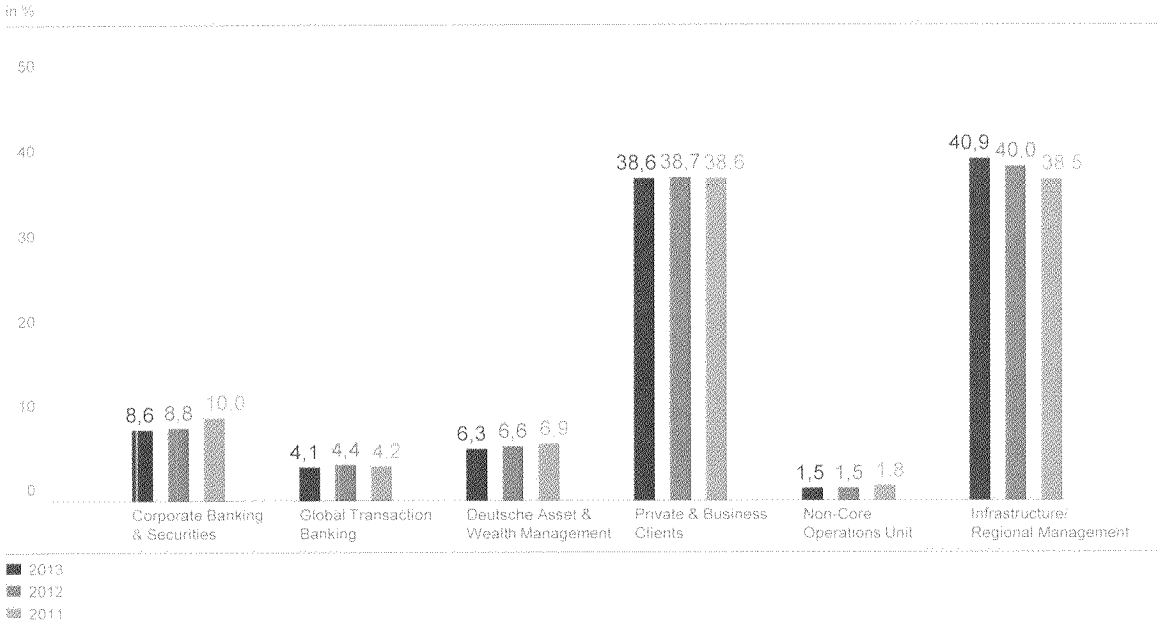
[2] Primarily the United States.

[3] The nominal headcount of The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas is 4,393 as of December 31, 2013 compared to 4,371 as of December 31, 2012 and 4,256 as of December 31, 2011. The headcount number is composed of full time and part time employees and is not part of the full time equivalent employees figures

The number of our employees increased in 2013 by 35 or 0.0 % due to the following factors:

— The number of staff in Corporate Banking & Securities decreased by 210 primarily due adjustments related to the market development;
— In Global Transaction Banking, the number of employees went down by 247, particularly as a result of the adjustments related to the acquired commercial banking activities in the Netherlands and the divestment of Deutsche Card Services in Germany;
— The number of our staff in Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management decreased by 332. This was primarily due to the market development and the integration of Asset Management and Wealth Management into one division;
— The number of Private & Business Clients staff decreased by 53 despite the integration of KEBA in Germany;
— The number of staff in the Non-Core Operations Unit remained virtually unchanged;
— In our Infrastructure operations, employee headcount increased by 886, primarily due to the integration of DB Investment Services in Germany.

Employees



Note: In 2013, the employees of infrastructure areas of Postbank previously shown in Private & Business Clients have been assigned to Infrastructure. Numbers for 2012 (3.099 employees) and 2011 (3.163 employees) have been reclassified to reflect this.

Labor Relations

In Germany, labor unions and employers' associations generally negotiate collective bargaining agreements on salaries and benefits for employees below the management level. Many companies in Germany, including ourselves and our material German subsidiaries, are members of employers' associations and are bound by collective bargaining agreements.

Each year, our employers' association, the Arbeitgeberverband des privaten Bankgewerbes e.V., ordinarily renegotiates the collective bargaining agreements that cover many of our employees. The current agreement reached in June 2012 includes a single payment of € 350 in June 2012 (apprentices € 100) and a pay raise of 2.9 % from July 2012 and a second pay rise of 2.5 % from June 2013 on. The agreement so far terminates on April 30, 2014. Also concluded by the agreement are a declaration on the importance of health protection measures in companies, a commitment for starting negotiations on an extension of the early retirement agreement and a commitment for starting negotiations on new rules for work on Saturdays in 2012/2013, which should be finished before renegotiations of this agreement will start in 2014.

Our employers' association negotiates with the following unions:

- ver.di (Vereinigte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), a union formed in July 2001 resulting from the merger of five unions, including the former bank unions Deutsche Angestellten Gewerkschaft and Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen;
- Deutscher Bankangestellten Verband (DBV – Gewerkschaft der Finanzdienstleister);
- Deutscher Handels- und Industrieangestellten Verband (DHV – Die Berufsgewerkschaft);
- Komba Gewerkschaft (public service union, only relevant for Postbank);
- DPVKom – Die Kommunikationsgewerkschaft (only relevant for Postbank).

German law prohibits us from asking our employees whether they are members of labor unions. Therefore, we do not know how many of our employees are union members. Approximately 15 % of the employees in the German banking industry are unionized. We estimate that less than 15 % of our employees in Germany are unionized (excluding Postbank, which itself has traditionally had a significantly higher unionization rate of approximately 60 %). On a worldwide basis, we estimate that approximately 15 % of our employees are members of labor unions (including Postbank, less than 25 %).

As of December 31, 2013, 38 % of Postbank staff members in Germany are civil servants (full-time equivalent basis), compared to 40 % as of December 31, 2012.

Post-Employment Benefit Plans

We sponsor a number of post-employment benefit plans on behalf of our employees, both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

In our globally coordinated accounting process covering defined benefit plans with a defined benefit obligation exceeding € 2 million our global actuary reviews the valuations provided by locally appointed actuaries in each country.

By applying our global principles for determining the financial and demographic assumptions we ensure that the assumptions are best-estimate, unbiased and mutually compatible, and that they are globally consistent.

For a further discussion on our employee benefit plans see Note 35 "Employee Benefits" to our consolidated financial statements.

A New Culture of Performance at Deutsche Bank

Contributing to a Sustainable and Motivating Working Environment

In 2013, we made significant contributions to building our capabilities and to meeting both regulatory standards and society's expectations.

We translated the Deutsche Bank business strategy into a development approach that incorporates our values and beliefs into our people practices by:

— Building capability across the organization and the availability of future leaders;
— Creating an environment that encourages sustainable performance in line with the bank's strategy;
— Investing in the professional and personal development of our employees and managers to motivate them and maximize their capabilities.

Building Capability across the Organization, and the Availability of Future Leaders

A Group-wide approach to the bank's senior talent is crucial to building a strong pipeline of future leaders, who can drive sustainable performance, growth and the right culture at the bank for the long term. To this end, a Senior Leader People Committee was formed in 2013 – a formal body to steer and govern bank-wide talent strategies – chaired by the Co-CEOs Jürgen Fitschen and Anshu Jain.

Creating an Environment which Fosters Sustainable Performance Aligned to the Bank's Strategy

Talent and performance management are two of the core people management practices. They allow execution of our business strategy and develop capabilities that match individual aspirations and business needs.

The purpose of talent management is to attract, develop and retain the best people for sustained high performance. Since 2007 we have been following a globally consistent process, including:

— **Talent grid,** a tool for assessing performance, potential and readiness.
— **Talent review meeting,** serves as the key platform to discuss our people's performance and potential within leadership teams, and to identify career and development options.
— **Feedback discussion** between managers and employees following the talent review meeting, resulting in a **personal career** or **development plan**.

To be effective, talent management must be linked with the business strategy and the bank's future demand for talent. The new values and beliefs guide us in managing talent and are a measure of growth in our overall approach to development.

Differentiating Performance and Letting People Know where They Stand

Differentiating performance and letting people know where they stand are essential to motivating our employees. The approach requires an employee's performance to be reviewed against two components:

— **What** business objectives have been achieved by the employee?
— **How** have the objectives been achieved?

The performance management process is integral to our corporate culture and a prerequisite for sustainable performance. Moving forward, we must develop our current approach to talent and performance management, integrating our efforts to build the desired culture in line with Strategy 2015+.

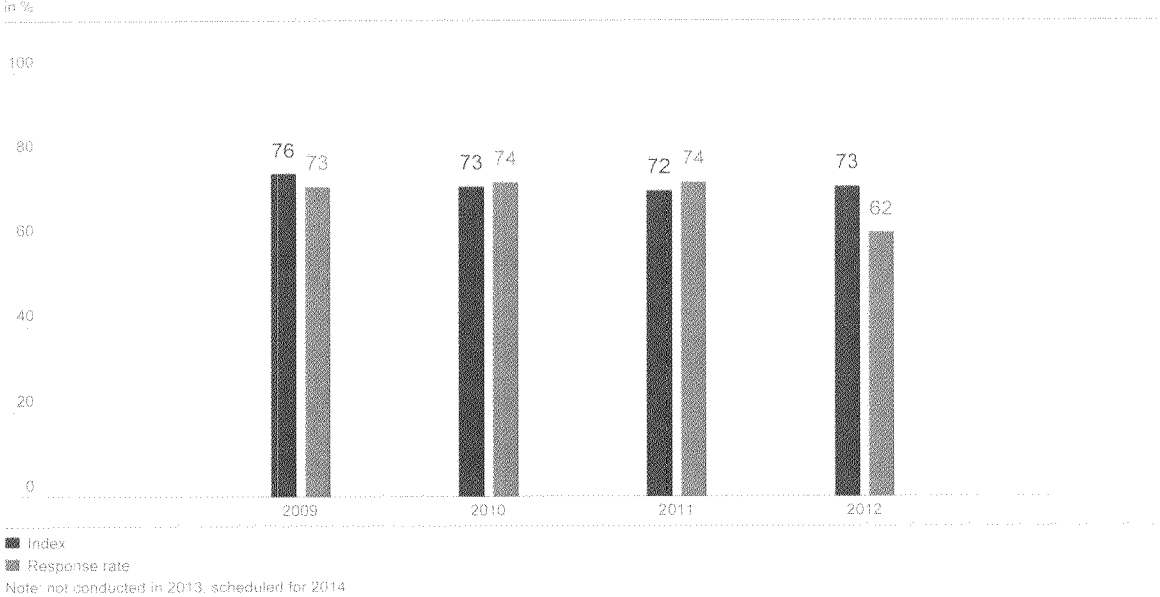
Deutsche Bank People Survey and Cultural Assessment as Yardstick for Cultural Change

Understanding how our Employees Feel, Think and Act

For the past 13 years, Deutsche Bank has been conducting regular employee surveys to assess employee commitment to the bank and opinions on other aspects of working at the bank, such as corporate culture, leadership and strategy.

In October 2012, following the announcement of Strategy 2015+, employees were invited to take part in an extended People Survey, part of the most intensive culture exercise the bank has completed in recent years with over 3.8 million data points. More than 52,000 employees gave their view on the organization's strengths and areas it should focus on. The results highlighted numerous areas of excellence in our current culture. Although we saw a decrease in the response rate as a result of the announced changes, the Commitment Index, which measures overall loyalty to the company, remained at high levels, increasing by 1 % from 2011 to 73 % in 2012.

Employee Commitment Index



Note: not conducted in 2013, scheduled for 2014

With the launch of the new values and beliefs in July 2013, we took the opportunity to align our People Survey with these core operating principles. All employees will be invited to complete the enhanced People Survey in March 2014. In addition, in line with the values and beliefs, we aim to create an open environment for greater participation across the bank, to hear how our people feel, think and act. We started with the senior population. At the Senior Management Conference, participants took part in an open discussion forum on culture and in interactive feedback sessions on the values and beliefs. The Group Executive Committee (GEC) members subsequently led a series of discussions for their respective management teams to identify the behavioral aspects of the values and beliefs most relevant to their region, division or function.

All these senior leaders recognize and understand that they have responsibilities as culture carriers and play a part in building a strong working environment where all of our employees feel they have a voice. As an initial step, they made a personal commitment to communicating the values and beliefs to their teams and colleagues.

Diversity

Diversity enables us to maximize team performance, foster innovation and strengthen partnership and collaboration within the bank and with our clients.

Deutsche Bank, along with the other DAX (German share index) companies, signed a voluntary commitment in 2011, undertaking to increase the proportion of female senior managers to 25 % (Managing Director and Director level) and the proportion of women with a corporate title to 35 % by the end of 2018, subject to applicable laws worldwide. We made further progress towards these targets and increased the proportion of female senior managers to 18.7 % in 2013 and the proportion of women with a corporate title to 31.1 %.

Currently, the Management Board and the GEC have no female members. However we have committed to increasing diversity within those management bodies. We are building a pipeline of senior talent to ensure greater female representation in our succession planning. We set about increasing that pipeline in two ways: through our award-winning ATLAS program (Accomplished Top Leaders Advancement Strategy) for female Managing Directors and our Women Global Leaders (WGL) program for female Directors at the INSEAD Business School. In 2013 the third cohort of women took part in the ATLAS program and a fourth cohort participated in WGL. Both programs have proven to be effective in increasing the number of women in managerial positions, with more than 50 % of the participants now in positions with new or greater responsibilities. Moreover, the attrition rate for WGL is far lower than that of Directors globally, which has led to more sustainable performance

Through our "Women on Boards" initiative we intend to increase the ratio of women on the Supervisory Boards of our tier 1 to tier 3 subsidiaries and on the Regional Advisory Boards. Since the launch of the initiative in July 2011, we have increased the proportion of female members on these Supervisory Boards by 76 % and on the Regional Advisory Boards by 1.6 %.

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 Co-Chief Executive Officers 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. The design of the ICOFR is based on the internal control framework established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in 1992. 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 acquisitions, 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, Group Technology and Operations, Risk, and Group Tax.

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** – 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. Entity and business related specialists add the perspective of legal entities to the business view and sign-off on the financial reporting of their entities.
— **Finance-Group Reporting** – responsible for Group-wide activities which include the preparation of Group financial and management information, forecasting and planning, and risk reporting. Finance-Group Reporting 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") – 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 – 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).

The operation of ICOFR is also importantly supported by Group Technology & Operations, Risk and Group Tax. Although these functions are not directly involved in the financial preparation process, they contribute significantly to the production of financial information:

— **Group Technology & Operations** ("GTO") – responsible for confirming transactions with counterparties, and performing reconciliations both internally and externally of financial information between systems, depots and exchanges. GTO also undertakes all transaction settlement activity on behalf of the Group and performs reconciliations of nostro account balances.
— **Risk** – responsible for developing policies and standards for managing credit, market, legal, liquidity and operational risks. Risk identifies and assesses the adequacy of credit, legal and operational provisions.
— **Group Tax** – 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.

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 ("NPA/NTA").** 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 externally and internally.** 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.

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 incorporated 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, 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 with the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICOFR evaluation. Information from other sources also forms 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;
— 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, together with the evidence generated by specific further procedures that Group Audit performs 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, 2013.

Information pursuant to Section 315 (4) of the German Commercial Code and Explanatory Report

Structure of the Share Capital

As of December 31, 2013, Deutsche Bank's issued share capital amounted to € 2,609,919,078.40 consisting of 1,019,499,640 ordinary shares without par value. The shares are fully paid up and in registered form. Each share confers one vote.

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, 2013 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 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 re-appointed 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) evidence must be provided to 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 33 (2) of the Banking Act).

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 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. If members of the Management Board are not trustworthy or do not have the required expertise or if they have missed a material violation of the principles of sound management or if they have not addressed identified violations, the BaFin may transfer to the special representative the responsibility and powers of the Management Board in its entirety. 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).

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 does no longer have 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 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, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG had authorized but unissued capital of € 230,400,000 which may be issued in whole or in part until April 30, 2018 and of € 691,200,000 which may be issued in whole or in part until April 30, 2016. Further details are governed by Section 4 of the Articles of Association.

Authorized capital	Consideration	Pre-emptive rights	Expiration date
€ 230,400,000	Cash or noncash	May be excluded if the capital increase is for noncash consideration with the intent of acquiring a company, holdings in a company or other assets as well as pursuant to Section 186 (3) sentence 4 of the Stock Corporation Act	April 30, 2018
€ 691,200,000	Cash	May not be excluded	April 30, 2016

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.

Contingent capital	Expiration date for the issuance of conversion and/or option rights
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2015
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2016
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2017

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.

The Annual General Meeting of May 23, 2013 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act to buy, on or before April 30, 2018, own shares of Deutsche Bank AG in a total volume of up to 10 % of the present share capital. 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 23, 2013 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, 2018.

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 option transaction in each case excluding ancillary purchase costs but taking into account the option premium received or paid. 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, he receives a one-off compensation payment described in greater detail in the Compensation Report.

For a limited number of executives with global or strategically important responsibility, legacy employment contracts are in place. Those contracts grant in case the employment relationship is terminated within a defined period within the scope of a change of control, without a reason for which the executives are responsible, or if these executives terminate their employment relationship because the company has taken certain measures leading to reduced responsibilities, entitlement to a severance payment. The calculation of the severance payment is, in principle, based on 1.5 times to 2.5 times the total annual remuneration (base salary as well as variable – cash and equity-based – compensation) granted before change of control. Here, the development of total remuneration in the three calendar years before change of control is taken into consideration accordingly.

2

Consolidated Financial Statements

283 Consolidated Statement of Income

284 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

285 Consolidated Balance Sheet

286 Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

288 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

289 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 – Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates – 289
2 – Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements – 314
3 – Acquisitions and Dispositions – 318
4 – Business Segments and Related Information – 321

Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement

5 – Net Interest Income and Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – 326
6 – Commissions and Fee Income – 328
7 – Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets Available for Sale – 328
8 – Other Income – 328
9 – General and Administrative Expenses – 329
10 – Restructuring – 329
11 – Earnings per Share – 330

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

12 – Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss – 331
13 – Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7, "Reclassification of Financial Assets" – 332
14 – Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value – 335
15 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value – 348
16 – Financial Assets Available for Sale – 350
17 – Equity Method Investments – 350
18 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – 351
19 – Loans – 354
20 – Allowance for Credit Losses – 355
21 – Transfers of Financial Assets – 355
22 – Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral – 357
23 – Property and Equipment – 358
24 – Leases – 359
25 – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets – 360
26 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale – 367
27 – Other Assets and Other Liabilities – 369
28 – Deposits – 370
29 – Provisions – 370
30 – Credit related Commitments and Contingent Liabilities – 377
31 – Other Short-Term Borrowings – 378
32 – Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Securities – 378
33 – Maturity Analysis of the earliest contractual undiscounted cash flows of Financial Liabilities – 379

Additional Notes

34 – Common Shares – 381
35 – Employee Benefits – 382
36 – Income Taxes – 395
37 – Derivatives – 398
38 – Related Party Transactions – 400
39 – Information on Subsidiaries – 402
40 – Unconsolidated Structured Entities – 403
41 – Insurance and Investment Contracts – 406
42 – Current and Non-Current Assets and Liabilities – 409
43 – Events after the Reporting Period – 410
44 – Supplementary Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements according to Section 315a HGB – 411
45 – Shareholdings – 413

Consolidated Statement of Income

in € m.	Notes	2013	2012	2011
Interest and similar income	5	25,601	31,593	34,366
Interest expense	5	10,768	15,619	16,921
Net interest income	5	**14,834**	15,975	17,445
Provision for credit losses	20	2,065	1,721	1,839
Net interest income after provision for credit losses		**12,769**	14,254	15,606
Commissions and fee income	6	12,308	11,809	11,878
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5	3,817	5,608	2,724
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	7	394	301	123
Net income (loss) from equity method investments	17	369	163	(264)
Other income (loss)	8	193	(120)	1,322
Total noninterest income		**17,082**	17,761	15,783
Compensation and benefits	35	12,329	13,490	13,135
General and administrative expenses	9	15,126	15,017	12,657
Policyholder benefits and claims		460	414	207
Impairment of intangible assets	25	79	1,886	0
Restructuring activities	10	399	394	0
Total noninterest expenses		**28,394**	31,201	25,999
Income before income taxes		**1,456**	814	5,390
Income tax expense	36	775	498	1,064
Net income		**681**	316	4,326
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests		15	53	194
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders		666	263	4,132

Earnings per Share

in €	Notes	2013	2012	2011
Earnings per share:	11			
Basic		**€ 0.67**	€ 0.28	€ 4.45
Diluted[1]		**€ 0.65**	€ 0.27	€ 4.30
Number of shares in million:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted-average shares outstanding		997.4	934.0	928.0
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions		1,025.2	959.8	957.3

[1] Includes numerator effect of assumed conversions. For further detail please see Note 11 "Earnings per Share".

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Net income recognized in the income statement	**681**	316	4,326
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, before tax	(717)	(891)	707
Total of income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	58	407	(50)
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	64	1,874	(697)
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(313)	(164)	(11)
Derivatives hedging variability of cash flows			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	91	42	(141)
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	35	45	3
Assets classified as held for sale			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	3	0	25
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation			
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	(948)	(537)	1,291
Realized net (gains) losses arising during the period (reclassified to profit or loss), before tax	(1)	5	0
Equity Method Investments			
Net gains (losses) arising during the period	63	(38)	(5)
Total of income tax related to items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	(160)	(447)	125
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(1,825)**	296	1,247
Total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**(1,144)**	612	5,573
Attributable to:			
Noncontrolling interests	13	148	155
Deutsche Bank shareholders	(1,157)	464	5,418

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet

in € m	Notes	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Assets:			
Cash and due from banks		17,155	27,877
Interest-earning deposits with banks		77,984	120,637
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	21, 22	27,363	36,570
Securities borrowed	21, 22	20,870	24,013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading assets		210,070	254,459
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments		504,590	768,353
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		184,597	187,027
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
thereof € 73 billion and € 89 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged at December 31, 2013, and 2012, respectively	12, 15, 21, 22, 37	899,257	1,209,839
Financial assets available for sale			
thereof € 0 billion and € 0 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged at December 31, 2013, and 2012, respectively	16, 21, 22	48,326	49,400
Equity method investments	17	3,581	3,577
Loans			
thereof € 0 billion and € 2 billion were pledged to creditors and can be sold or repledged each year ending December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	19, 20, 21, 22	376,582	397,377
Property and equipment	23	4,420	4,963
Goodwill and other intangible assets	25	13,932	14,219
Other assets	26, 27	112,539	123,702
Assets for current tax	36	2,322	2,389
Deferred tax assets	36	7,071	7,712
Total assets		**1,611,400**	2,022,275
Liabilities and equity:			
Deposits	28	527,750	577,210
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	21, 22	13,381	36,144
Securities loaned	21, 22	2,304	3,166
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12, 15, 37		
Trading liabilities		55,804	54,400
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments		483,428	752,652
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		90,104	110,409
Investment contract liabilities		8,067	7,732
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		637,404	925,193
Other short-term borrowings	31	59,767	69,661
Other liabilities	26, 27	163,595	179,099
Provisions	20, 29	4,524	5,110
Liabilities for current tax	36	1,600	1,589
Deferred tax liabilities	36	1,101	1,447
Long-term debt	32	133,082	157,325
Trust preferred securities	32	11,926	12,091
Total liabilities		**1,556,434**	1,968,035
Common shares, no par value, nominal value of € 2.56	34	2,610	2,380
Additional paid-in capital		26,204	23,776
Retained earnings		28,376	29,199
Common shares in treasury, at cost	34	(13)	(60)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(2,457)	(1,294)
Total shareholders' equity		**54,719**	54,001
Noncontrolling interests		247	239
Total equity		**54,966**	54,240
Total liabilities and equity		**1,611,400**	2,022,275

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[1]	Common shares in treasury, at cost	Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares
Balance as of December 31, 2010	**2,380**	**23,515**	**25,975**	**(450)**	**0**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[2]	0	0	4,132	0	0
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	(691)	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	666	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	153	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	1,108	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	(76)	0	0	0
Additions to Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions from Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	0
Option premiums and other effects from options on common shares	0	(131)	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(13,781)	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	12,300	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(32)	0	0	0
Other	0	266	37	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2011	**2,380**	**23,695**	**30,119**	**(823)**	**0**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[2]	0	0	263	0	0
Common shares issued	0	0	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	(689)	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	(480)	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(342)	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	1,481	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	2	0	0	0
Additions to Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	(4)
Deductions from Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	4
Option premiums and other effects from options on common shares	0	(63)	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(12,152)	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	11,434	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	77	0	0	0
Other[3]	0	407	(14)	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**2,380**	**23,776**	**29,199**	**(60)**	**0**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax[2]	0	0	666	0	0
Common shares issued	230	2,731	0	0	0
Cash dividends paid	0	0	(764)	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax	0	0	(659)	0	0
Net change in share awards in the reporting period	0	(385)	0	0	0
Treasury shares distributed under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0	1,160	0
Tax benefits related to share-based compensation plans	0	30	0	0	0
Additions to Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	(1)
Deductions from Equity classified as obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0	0	1
Option premiums and other effects from options on common shares	0	(49)	0	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	0	0	0	(13,648)	0
Sale of treasury shares	0	0	0	12,535	0
Net gains (losses) on treasury shares sold	0	(49)	0	0	0
Other	0	150	(65)	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**2,610**	**26,204**	**28,376**	**(13)**	**0**

[1] The initial acquisition accounting for ABN AMRO, which was finalized at March 31, 2011, resulted in a retrospective adjustment of retained earnings of € (24) million for December 31, 2010.
[2] Excluding actuarial gains (losses) related to defined benefit plans, net of tax.
[3] Includes the cumulative effect of the adoption of accounting pronouncements. Please refer to Note 2 "Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements" of this report.

Unrealized net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale, net of applicable tax and other[4]	Unrealized net gains (losses) on derivatives hedging variability of cash flows, net of tax[4]	Unrealized net gains (losses) on assets classified as held for sale, net of tax	Foreign currency translation, net of tax[4]	Unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments	Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax[2]	Total shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests	Total equity
(113)	**(179)**	**(11)**	**(2,333)**	**35**	**(2,601)**	**48,819**	**1,549**	**50,368**
(504)	(47)	11	1,167	(7)	620	4,752	162	4,914
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	(691)	(4)	(695)
0	0	0	0	0	0	666	(7)	659
0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	153
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	1,108
0	0	0	0	0	0	(76)	0	(76)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	(131)	0	(131)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(13,781)	0	(13,781)
0	0	0	0	0	0	12,300	0	12,300
0	0	0	0	0	0	(32)	0	(32)
0	0	0	0	0	0	303	(430)[5]	(127)
(617)	**(226)**	**0**	**(1,166)**	**28**	**(1,981)**	**53,390**	**1,270**	**54,660**
1,077	67	0	(424)	(38)	681	944	152	1,096
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	(689)	(3)	(692)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(480)	(4)	(484)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(342)	0	(342)
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,481	0	1,481
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	(4)
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	(63)	0	(63)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(12,152)	0	(12,152)
0	0	0	0	0	0	11,434	0	11,434
0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77
8	0	0	(3)	0	5	398	(1,176)[6]	(778)
468	**(159)**	**0**	**(1,593)**	**(10)**	**(1,294)**	**54,001**	**239**	**54,240**
(165)	57	2	(1,121)	63	(1,164)	(498)	13	(485)
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,961	0	2,961
0	0	0	0	0	0	(764)	(13)	(777)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(659)	0	(659)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(385)	0	(385)
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,160	0	1,160
0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	(49)	0	(49)
0	0	0	0	0	0	(13,648)	0	(13,648)
0	0	0	0	0	0	12,535	0	12,535
0	0	0	0	0	0	(49)	0	(49)
0	0	0	0	0	0	85	8	93
303	(101)	2	(2,713)	53	(2,457)	**54,719**	247	**54,966**

[4] Excluding unrealized net gains (losses) from equity method investments.
[5] Of which approximately € (340) million are related to a capital repayment of an investment vehicle, which was part of a structured trade.
[6] Of which approximately € (750) million are attributable to the noncontrolling interests in Deutsche Postbank AG, which were significantly reduced in 2012 as a result of both the increase in the Group's shareholdings as well as the conclusion of a domination agreement between Postbank and its immediate parent DB Finanz-Holding GmbH (a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG).

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Net income	**681**	**316**	**4,326**
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721	1,839
Restructuring activities	399	394	0
Gain on sale of financial assets available for sale, equity method investments, and other	(493)	(627)	(841)
Deferred income taxes, net	(179)	723	(387)
Impairment, depreciation and other amortization, and accretion	2,443	3,236	3,697
Share of net income from equity method investments	(433)	(397)	(222)
Income adjusted for noncash charges, credits and other items	**4,483**	**5,365**	**8,412**
Adjustments for net change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Interest-earning time deposits with banks	55,515	1,320	(53,427)
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements, securities borrowed	11,267	(3,429)	(8,202)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(27)	(6,561)	(11,582)
Loans	16,007	11,756	(7,092)
Other assets	12,048	32,249	(17,962)
Deposits	(42,281)	(25,995)	66,168
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and investment contract liabilities	(18,558)	(9,126)	(8,389)
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities loaned	(23,080)	(4,202)	12,622
Other short-term borrowings	(9,529)	3,335	1,689
Other liabilities	(17,625)	(11,483)	21,476
Senior long-term debt	(22,056)	(5,079)	(5,991)
Trading assets and liabilities, positive and negative market values from derivative financial instruments, net	38,013	(9,310)	10,558
Other, net	3,007	(2,794)	(478)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**7,184**	**(23,954)**	**7,802**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from:			
Sale of financial assets available for sale	18,054	7,476	21,948
Maturities of financial assets available for sale	11,564	12,922	10,635
Sale of equity method investments	76	163	336
Sale of property and equipment	137	197	101
Purchase of:			
Financial assets available for sale	(31,588)	(22,170)	(19,606)
Equity method investments	(21)	(14)	(602)
Property and equipment	(513)	(614)	(794)
Net cash received in (paid for) business combinations/divestitures	(128)	96	348
Other, net	(596)	(703)	(451)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(3,015)**	**(2,647)**	**11,915**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuances of subordinated long-term debt	1,217	62	76
Repayments and extinguishments of subordinated long-term debt	(2,776)	(708)	(715)
Issuances of trust preferred securities	11	17	37
Repayments and extinguishments of trust preferred securities	(49)	(30)	(45)
Capital increase	2,961	0	0
Purchases of treasury shares	(13,648)	(12,171)	(13,781)
Sale of treasury shares	12,494	11,437	12,229
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(3)	(4)
Net change in noncontrolling interests	23	(67)	(266)
Cash dividends paid	(764)	(689)	(691)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(544)**	**(2,152)**	**(3,160)**
Net effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(907)**	**39**	**(964)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,718	(28,714)	15,593
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	53,321	82,032	66,353
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	56,041	53,321	81,946
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities include			
Income taxes paid (received), net	742	1,280	1,327
Interest paid	10,687	15,825	17,231
Interest and dividends received	25,573	32,003	34,703
Cash and cash equivalents comprise			
Cash and due from banks	17,155	27,877	15,928
Interest-earning demand deposits with banks (not included: time deposits of € 39,097 m. as of December 31, 2013, and € 95,193 m. and € 95,982 m. as of December 31, 2012 and 2011)	38,886	25,444	66,018
Total	**56,041**	53,321	**81,946**

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 – 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 audited sections are identified by brackets in the margins of the Management Report. The bracketed sections include the Segmental Results of Operations and Entity Wide disclosures on Net Revenue Components under IFRS 8, "Operating Segments" in the Operating and Financial Review. Further Business Segment disclosure under IFRS 8 is available in Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information". There are also bracketed disclosures in the Risk Report highlighting disclosures under IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" about the nature and the extent of risks arising from financial instruments and capital disclosures as required under IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Risk Report also includes three tables that detail audited IFRS numbers for reconciliation purposes. These tables are not bracketed but the relevant information within the tables is identified as 'audited'. These tables are "Transitional template for Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to pro forma CRR/CRD 4 (unaudited) and Basel 2.5 (audited)" and "Comparison of Risk-Weighted Assets under Basel 2.5 Reporting, pro forma CRR/CRD 4 'transitional' and pro forma CRR/CRD 4 'fully-loaded'" in the Regulatory Capital section and "Reconciliation of Exposure Measures applied to adjusted pro forma CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio calculation" in the Balance Sheet Management section.

Significant Changes in Estimates and Changes in Presentation

Discount Rate for Defined Benefit Pension Plans

In 2012, the Group decided to broaden and hence stabilize the underlying bond portfolio relating to the discount rate applied in the eurozone for defined benefit pension plans by including high quality covered bonds and to refine the curve extrapolation by adjusting the underlying bond portfolio while retaining the overall AA-credit quality of the curve. The refinement resulted in an increase in the discount rate of 70 basis points and consequently reduced the actuarial losses flowing through other comprehensive income by approximately € 700 million before tax in the year 2012.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) and Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA)

In the fourth quarter 2012, the Group's valuation methodology for incorporating the impact of own credit risk in the fair value of derivative contracts was refined (commonly referred to as Debt Valuation Adjustment). Previously the Group had calculated the effect of own credit risk on derivative liabilities using historic default levels. The refinement in methodology has moved DVA to a market based approach. The impact of the refinement in DVA methodology was a € 517 million income which has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. In addition, during the fourth quarter 2012 the Group made refinements to its CVA methodology as

greater transparency of the market value of counterparty credit became possible. The impact of this refinement in CVA methodology is a € 288 million loss which has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA)

In the fourth quarter 2013, the Group completed the implementation of a valuation methodology for incorporating the market implied funding costs for uncollateralized derivative positions (commonly referred to as Funding Valuation Adjustment). The implementation of the Funding Valuation Adjustment was in response to growing evidence that term funding is an important component of fair value for uncollateralized derivatives and resulted in a € 366 million loss which has been recognized in the fourth quarter in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Interest Income and Expense for Securities Borrowed and Loaned and Advisory Fees

In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Group restated comparative information for certain line items in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 for the effect of errors as follows. These restatements had no impact on net interest income, net revenues, net income or shareholders' equity.

				2012[1]
in € m.	Balance as reported	Securities borrowed/ securities loaned	Advisory fees	Balance adjusted
Interest income	32,315	(722)	0	31,593
Interest expense	(16,341)	722	0	(15,619)
Commissions and fee income	11,383	0	426	11,809
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	6,034	0	(426)	5,608

[1] Balances for the year ended December 31, 2012 include the impacts from adoption of IFRS 10 on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Income as discussed in Note 2 "Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements".

				2011
in € m.	Balance as reported	Securities borrowed/ securities loaned	Advisory fees	Balance adjusted
Interest income	34,878	(512)	0	34,366
Interest expense	(17,433)	512	0	(16,921)
Commissions and fee income	11,544	0	334	11,878
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	3,058	0	(334)	2,724

Interest Income and Expense for Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned – Retrospective adjustments were made to restate interest income and expense to more accurately reflect the fees paid/received on securities borrowed/securities loaned transactions. The adjustment resulted in decreases in both interest income and expense but did not have any impact on net interest income, net income or shareholders' equity.

Advisory Fees – Retrospective adjustments were made to reclassify advisory fees from Net gains (losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss to Commissions and fee income to reflect their nature as service based activity in line with the Group's accounting policies. The reclassification did not have any impact on net revenues, net income or shareholders' equity.

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 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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, as indicated by one or more of the following factors:

— Another investor has the power over more than half of the voting rights by virtue of an agreement with the Group; or

— Another investor has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee under a statute or an agreement; or
— Another investor has the power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and the investee is controlled by that board or body; or
— Another investor has the power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and control of that entity is by this board or body.

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 (including any components in accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to them), 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 are 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 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.

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in an associate is impaired. 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.

Critical Accounting Estimates: As the assessment of whether there is objective evidence of impairment may require significant management judgement 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. Once the available for sale nonmonetary item is sold, the related cumulative translation difference is transferred to the Consolidated Statement of Income 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 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 recog-

nized, 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. Structured trades executed by the Group are the principal example of such arrangements and are assessed on a transaction by transaction basis. 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, financial assets available for sale ("AFS") and other financial liabilities. The Group does not classify any financial instruments under the held-to-maturity category. 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 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. All other financial instruments are recognized on a settlement date basis.

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. Also included in this category are physical commodities held by the Group's commodity trading business, at fair value less costs to sell.

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 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 basis. 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.

Financial Assets Classified as Available for Sale

Financial assets that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss or as loans 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 judgement 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 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 at the reclassification date. Additionally, there must be an intent and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future at the reclassification date.

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 change 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, 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 as a loan loss provision.

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 and in the event of default of the 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, which are cleared through central clearing parties such as the London Clearing House and

for which the Group has the right to set off and intent to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle a liability simultaneously. For further information please refer to Note 18 "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 orderly 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), 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 modelling 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 valuation method 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 recognise 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. For mortgage loans, the portion of the loan which is uncollateralized is charged off when the mortgage becomes 840 days past due, at the latest. For consumer finance loans, any portion of the balance which the Bank does not expect to collect is written off at 180 days past due for credit card receivables, and 270 days past due for other consumer finance loans.

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 19 "Loans" and Note 20 "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. 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, unless the risks and rewards of ownership are obtained or 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 as such on the face of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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 as such on the face of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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.

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 25 years on a straight-line basis based on their expected useful life. Mortgage servicing rights are carried at cost and amortized in proportion to, and over the estimated period of, net servicing revenue. 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 25 "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 29 "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 either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if the tax relates to items that are recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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) is subject to income tax on its policyholder's investment returns (policyholder tax). This tax is included in the Group's income tax expense/benefit even though it is economically the income tax expense/benefit of the policyholder, which reduces/increases 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 36 "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 re-presented 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 10 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 tested for impairment at each quarterly reporting date and an impairment charge is recorded to the extent the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, 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 35 "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 nonsubstantive 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 CB&S 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 issues two types of contracts:

Insurance Contracts – These are annuity and universal life contracts under which the Group accepts 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 have been classified as AFS. Financial assets held for other insurance and investment contracts have been designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

Insurance Contracts

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

Claims are recorded as an expense when incurred, and reflect 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 are 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 represents the fair value of the underlying assets.

For annuity contracts, the liability is 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 are fixed at the date of acquisition with suitable provisions for adverse deviations ("PADs"). This calculated liability value is 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 be reset.

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

Liability adequacy tests are 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 indicates that existing contract liabilities, along with the present value of future gross premiums, will not be sufficient to cover the present value of future benefits and to recover deferred policy acquisition costs, then a premium deficiency is recognized.

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

2 – 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 2013 in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1

On January 1, 2013, the Group adopted the amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" which require companies to group together items within other comprehensive income ("OCI") that may be reclassified to the statement of income. The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in OCI and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two separate statements. The adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on presentation of other comprehensive income in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 19

On January 1, 2013, the Group adopted IAS 19R, "Employee Benefits" which introduces the net interest approach which is based on the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation multiplied with the net defined benefit asset/liability recognized on the balance sheet, both as determined at the start of the reporting period and adjusted for expected changes in the net defined benefit asset/liability due to contributions and

benefit payments during the year. This measure of net interest cost replaces the interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and the expected return on plan assets. The standard also requires immediate recognition of remeasurement effects associated with all post-employment benefits through other comprehensive income such as actuarial gains and losses and any deviations between the actual return on plan assets and the return implied by the net interest cost, which is already consistent with the Group's previous accounting policy. In addition, IAS 19R requires immediate recognition of any past service cost and enhances the disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans. For 2012 and 2011, the adoption of the net interest approach resulted in a reduction of the expenses for defined benefit plans and consequently increased actuarial losses recognized in other comprehensive income by € 36 million and € 34 million, respectively, so that the impact on total comprehensive income and total shareholders' equity was neutral.

IAS 36

In December 2013, the Group early adopted IAS 36, "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendment to IAS 36)" which addresses the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The adoption of the amendments only had an impact on the disclosures of the Group.

IAS 39

In December 2013, the Group early adopted IAS 39, "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Amendments to IAS 39)" which allows hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met. The adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 7

On January 1, 2013, the Group adopted the amendments to IFRS 7, "Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("IFRS 7R") requiring extended disclosures to allow investors to better compare financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS or U.S. GAAP. The amendments were effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The adoption of the amendments only had an impact on the disclosures of the Group. The Group has provided the extended disclosures in Note 18 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities".

IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 and IAS 28

On January 1, 2013, the Group adopted IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", a revised version of IAS 27, "Separate Financial Statements", and a revised version of IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" which have been amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11. The Group also adopted the amendments to the transition guidance for IFRS 10 and IFRS 11. The Group recorded a cumulative charge to total equity as at January 1, 2012 of € 195 million, net of tax, for the initial adoption of these standards. Comparative information for 2011 has not been restated.

IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC-12, "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities", and establishes a single control model that applies to all entities, including those that were previously considered special purpose entities under SIC-12. An investor controls an investee when it has power over the relevant activities, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The assessment of control is based on all facts and circumstances and the conclusion is reassessed if there is an indication that there are changes in facts and circumstances.

IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC-13, "Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 11 classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations or joint ventures and focuses on the nature of the rights and obligations of the arrangement. IFRS 11 requires the use

of the equity method of accounting for joint arrangements by eliminating the option to use the proportionate consolidation method, which had not been applied by the Group. The adoption of IFRS 11 did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The following tables reflect the incremental impacts of the adoption of IFRS 10 on the Group's consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income as at and for the year ended December 31, 2012 respectively. The Group deems the impact of IFRS 10 to be immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2012
Assets	
Interest-earning deposits with banks	1,088
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,958
Loans	94
Other assets	(189)
Total assets	**9,951**
Liabilities	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	675
Other short-term borrowings	601
Long-term debt	(772)
Other liabilities	9,628
Total liabilities	**10,132**
Equity	
Total shareholders' equity	(14)
Noncontrolling interests	(168)
Total equity	**(182)**

in € m.	2012
Net interest income	83
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	435
Commissions and fee income	(127)
Other income (loss)	(397)
Income before income taxes	**(6)**
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3)
Net income	**(3)**

The majority of the impacts above arose from the consolidation of certain funds where the Group provides guarantee protection to third parties over the fund's assets. Under IFRS 10 the Group was deemed to have power over the funds as it acts as investment manager and cannot be removed, has variable returns through significant unit holdings and/or the guarantee, and is able to influence the returns of the funds through its power.

IFRS 12

IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (including amendments to the transition guidance for IFRS 10-12 issued in June 2012)" which requires annual disclosures of the nature, associated risks, and financial effects of interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The adoption of the standard in the 2013 year-end financial statements only had an impact on the disclosures of the Group. The Group has provided the disclosures as required by IFRS 12 in Note 17 "Equity Method Investments", Note 39 "Information on Subsidiaries" and Note 40 "Unconsolidated Structured Entities".

IFRS 13

On January 1, 2013, the Group adopted IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement" which establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurement under IFRS. IFRS 13 provides a revised definition of fair value and guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS. As such it permits an exception, through an accounting policy election, to measure the fair value of a

portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the net open risk position when certain criteria are met. The Group has elected to measure certain portfolios of financial instruments, such as derivatives, that meet those criteria on the basis of the net open risk position. IFRS 13 also introduces more comprehensive disclosure requirements on fair value measurement. There was no impact on the consolidated financial statements from the adoption of IFRS 13. The Group has provided the disclosures as required by IFRS 13 in Note 14 "Financial Instruments carried at Fair Value" and Note 15 "Fair Value of Financial Instruments not carried at Fair Value".

Improvements to IFRS 2009-2011 Cycle

In May 2012, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvement project. 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 became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The adoption of the standards in the 2013 year-end financial statements 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, 2013 and therefore have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IAS 32

IAS 32, "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("IAS 32R") amends the requirements for offsetting financial instruments. IAS 32R clarifies (a) the meaning of an entity's current legally enforceable right of set-off; and (b) when gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. IAS 32R is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and has been endorsed by the EU.

IFRIC 21

IFRIC 21, "Levies", an interpretation of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy only when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. The interpretation will become effective for the Group on January 1, 2014. IFRIC 21 is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. IFRIC 21 has yet to be endorsed by the EU.

Improvements to IFRS 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles

In December 2013, the IASB issued amendments to multiple IFRS standards, which resulted from the IASB's annual improvement projects for the 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles. They comprise amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, with earlier application permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The amendments have yet to be endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 9 (2009), IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (Hedge Accounting)

IFRS 9 (2009) – In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", as a first step in its project to replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for how an entity should classify and measure financial assets that are in the scope of IAS 39. The standard requires all financial assets to be classified on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets, and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

IFRS 9 (2010) – In October 2010, the IASB issued a revised version of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9 (2010)"). The revised standard adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. IFRS 9 (2010) requires entities with financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss to recognize changes in the fair value due to changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income. However, if recognizing these changes in other comprehensive income creates an accounting mismatch, an entity would present the entire change in fair value within profit or loss. There is no subsequent recycling of the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, but accumulated gains or losses may be transferred within equity.

IFRS 9 (2010) was further amended in November 2013 to allow the adoption of the guidance for the presentation of gains and losses on fair value changes in own credit arising from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss without applying the other requirements in the standard.

IFRS 9 (Hedge Accounting) – In November 2013, the IASB finalized new hedge accounting guidelines, as well as additional disclosures about risk management activities for entities that apply hedge accounting. These changes were developed to enable entities to better reflect their risk management activities in their financial statements. The changes also aim to simplify existing guidelines, in response to concerns raised by users of the financial statements about the perceived excessive complexity of the current hedge accounting guidelines.

The effective dates of IFRS 9 (2009), IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (Hedge Accounting) have not been finalized. However, they are not expected to apply for annual periods starting earlier than January 1, 2017. While approved by the IASB, the above named standards have yet to be endorsed by the EU.

3 – Acquisitions and Dispositions

Business Combinations completed in 2013

On September 2, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG announced that it completed the purchase of the remaining 51 % of the shares in its joint venture Xchanging etb GmbH ("Xetb"), which is the holding company of Xchanging Transaction Bank GmbH ("XTB"). The preliminary purchase price paid for the step-acquisition amounted to € 36 million and was fully paid for in cash. It consists of a base component of € 41 million, subject to certain adjustments, which resulted in an initial purchase price reduction of € 5 million as of December 31, 2013. The purchase price is expected to be finalized in the first quarter 2014. The agreement between Deutsche Bank and the seller, Xchanging plc. ("Xchanging"), was signed in May 2013. As the required approvals have been obtained, including those from regulatory authorities and the shareholders of Xchanging, the change of control to Deutsche Bank became effective on September 1, 2013 (the acquisition date). On closing the transaction, Deutsche Bank gained full ownership and operating control over XTB. The transaction is intended to contribute to Deutsche Bank's Strategy 2015+ to improve operating efficiency and to reduce process duplication, complexity and costs.

Xetb was established as a joint venture with Xchanging in 2004 and is the holding company of XTB, the Group's former wholly-owned subsidiary european transaction bank ag ("etb"). XTB provides services in relation to the securities processing business for Deutsche Bank as well as for external clients. The acquired entities were integrated into Deutsche Bank's infrastructure operations. Prior to obtaining control over XTB, the Group directly held 49 % of the shares in Xetb, giving it the ability to significantly influence the investee's financial and operating policies. Accordingly and up until closing date, XetB, including its subsidiary XTB, had been accounted for using the equity method. The acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree amounted to € 21 million. The remeasurement to fair value did not result in any gain or loss.

As of reporting date, the acquisition accounting for the business combination has not yet been completed. Accordingly, the opening balance sheet is still subject to finalization. In addition, the determination of the total consideration and its allocation to assets acquired and liabilities assumed has not yet been concluded. As of December 31, 2013, the preliminary amount of goodwill originating from the transaction amounted to € 37 million and is based on the synergies expected from inhousing the securities settlement business. The goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes, has been allocated to PBC (€ 24 million), GTB (€ 6 million), CB&S (€ 5 million) and DeAWM (€ 2 million).

Fair Value of Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed as of the Acquisition Date

in € m.	
Cash consideration transferred	36
Fair value of pre-existing stakes	21
Deduction for settlement of pre-existing relationship	8
Total purchase consideration, including fair value of the Group's equity interest held before the business combination	**49**
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:[1]	
Cash and cash equivalents	6
Financial assets available for sale	24
Intangible assets	6
All other assets	31
Provisions	22
All other liabilities	34
Total identifiable net assets	12
Goodwill	37
Total identifiable net assets and goodwill acquired	49

[1] By major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Prior to the acquisition, Deutsche Bank and XTB were parties in a joint service contract arrangement for the provision of securities processing services to Deutsche Bank. The service arrangement has been identified as a pre-existing relationship, which is accounted for separately from the aforementioned purchase transaction. The service contract, which would have expired in May 2016, was terminated in connection with the closing of the transaction. The settlement amount attributable to the service contract was determined using a discounted cash flow approach. Its recognition resulted in a loss of € 8 million, which was recorded in general and administrative expenses in the Group's income statement for 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, acquisition-related costs borne by the Group amounted to € 1 million, which were recorded in general and administrative expenses in the Group's income statement.

Following its consolidation on September 1, 2013, XTB contributed net revenues and a net income (loss) after tax of € 4 million and € (29) million, respectively, to the Group's income statement for 2013. If consolidation had been effective as of January 1, 2013, XTB's pro forma contribution to the Group's net revenues and net income (loss) after tax for 2013 would have been € 14 million and € (83) million, respectively. These results should be seen in conjunction with XTB's core business in which it is providing significant service volumes to the Group.

Business Combinations completed in 2012

In 2012, the Group did not undertake any acquisitions accounted for as business combinations.

Business Combinations completed in 2011

In 2011, the Group completed several acquisitions that were accounted for as business combinations. Of these transactions none were individually significant and they are therefore presented as an aggregate in the following table.

Fair Value of Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed as of the Acquisition Date

in € m.	
Cash consideration transferred	13
Fair value of call option held to acquire outstanding interests	10
Fair value of contingent consideration	3
Fair value of pre-existing stakes	12
Total purchase consideration, including fair value of the Group's equity interest held before the business combination	**38**
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:[1]	
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Interest-earning time deposits with banks	2
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2
All other assets	21
Long-term debt	10
All other liabilities	2
Total identifiable net assets	**14**
Goodwill	25
Negative goodwill	1
Total identifiable net assets and goodwill acquired, less negative goodwill	**38**

[1] By major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Among these transactions was the step-acquisition of the outstanding interests in Deutsche UFG Capital Management ("DUCM"), one of Russia's largest independent asset management companies. The transaction closed on November 11, 2011, following the exercise of a purchase option on the remaining 60 % stake. DUCM was allocated to Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM).

Since acquisition, the aggregated contribution in 2011 to the Group's net revenues and net profit or loss after tax related to these businesses amounted to € 2 million and less than € (1) million, respectively. Had these acquisitions all been effective on January 1, 2011, their impact on the Group's net revenues and net profit or loss after tax for 2011 would have amounted to € 4 million and less than € (1) million, respectively.

Acquisitions and Dispositions of Noncontrolling Interests while Retaining Control

During 2013 and 2012, the Group completed acquisitions and dispositions of noncontrolling interests related to its investments in subsidiaries where the Group is not the sole owner and which did not result in the loss of control over the respective subsidiaries. In accordance with IFRS 10, they were accounted for as equity transactions between the Group and outside shareholders with no gain or loss recognized in the Group's income statement. The total consideration transferred in 2013 and 2012 on these transactions amounted to € 11 million and € 1,371 million, respectively. The carrying amounts of the related controlling and noncontrolling interests were adjusted to reflect the changes regarding the Group's interests in these subsidiaries. Any difference between the fair values of the consideration transferred or received and the amounts by which the noncontrolling interests were adjusted is recognized directly in shareholders' equity.

The following table summarizes the aggregated effect of changes in the Group's ownership interests recorded for these subsidiaries during 2012 and 2013. Ownership changes during this period mainly related to the consolidated interest in Postbank. Subsequent to the step-acquisition in December 2010, the Group had raised its direct shareholdings in Postbank through the conversion of the MEB and the exercise of the put and call options on Postbank shares in February 2012 as well as through additional shares purchased in the market. In concluding the domination agreement in the second quarter 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, 2013, a total of 490,246 Postbank shares (equal to approximately 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 approximately 94.1 %.

in € m	2013	2012
Deutsche Bank's ownership interests as of beginning of the period	24	4,448
Net increase in Deutsche Bank's ownership interests	7	753
Deutsche Bank's share of net income or loss	1	803
Deutsche Bank's share of other comprehensive income	(4)	1,030
Deutsche Bank's share of other equity changes	(1)	(207)
Deutsche Bank's ownership interests at the end of the period	**27**	6,827

Dispositions

During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Group finalized several dispositions of subsidiaries/businesses. These disposals mainly included several businesses the Group had previously classified as held for sale. The total cash consideration received for these dispositions in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was € 57 million, € 99 million and € 368 million, respectively. The table below includes the assets and liabilities that were included in these disposals.

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Cash and cash equivalents	156	0	21
All remaining assets	33	1,937	1,383
Total assets disposed	**189**	1,937	1,404
Total liabilities disposed	**196**	1,592	1,039

Also included in these dispositions were several divestitures in which the Group retained noncontrolling interests in the former subsidiaries. None of these disposal transactions were individually significant. The interests retained in the former subsidiaries were recognized initially at fair value as of the date when control was lost, on which date these interests were subsequently accounted for under the equity method. There was no gain or loss recognized on these dispositions

4 – 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.

Business Segments

The Group's business segments represent the Group's organizational structure comprising five Corporate Divisions; Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S), Global Transaction Banking (GTB), Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management (DeAWM), Private & Business Clients (PBC) and Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU). For further detail on the five business segments please see "Management Report: Operating and Financial Review: Deutsche Bank Group: Corporate Divisions" of the Financial Report.

In 2013 DeAWM revised their revenue disclosure categories. The new revenue disclosure segregates revenues by their character and type to allow distinction into Recurring and Non-recurring components, Net interest revenues and Revenues from other products. The new disclosure is more aligned with the market convention, adds transparency and allows for more coherent analysis of the business. Prior periods were restated to reflect these changes.

PBC has decided to rename its business units to better reflect its market approach. Advisory Banking Germany is now labelled as Private & Commercial Banking, which comprises former Advisory Banking Germany and the recently established joint venture between the Corporate Divisions PBC and GTB. Consumer Banking Germany is re-named as Postbank, while Advisory Banking International's name remains unchanged. The former revenue category "Deposits & Payment Services" has been split into "Deposits" and "Payments, Cards & Accounts" while revenue categories "Advisory/Brokerage" and "Discretionary Portfolio Management / Fund Management" have been merged into "Investment & Insurance Products". Prior periods were restated to reflect these changes.

In September 2012, following a strategic review, the Bank announced changes to the composition of its business segments. Effective in the fourth quarter 2012, the management responsibility for the passive and third-party alternatives businesses, such as exchange traded funds ("ETF's"), was transferred from CB&S to the newly integrated DeAWM. Additionally, a NCOU was set up which represents a distinct corporate division besides CB&S, GTB, DeAWM and PBC and into which non-core assets, liabilities and businesses from CB&S, DeAWM and PBC, and the entirety of the former CI Group Division, have been assigned. Following further integration of CB&S and GTB activities, a refinement was made to the allocation of coverage costs between both corporate divisions. Prior periods were restated to reflect these changes.

Restating of comparative financial information generally requires some assumptions and judgments. When setting up the NCOU and presenting how the business segments would have looked had the new structure been in place in prior periods, the following assumptions were applied. For businesses and portfolios of assets and liabilities that had already been run as legacy or non-core activities for the prior periods, all associated revenues and costs were extracted and moved into the NCOU, even when parts of the portfolio had already been sold before the date at which the NCOU was established. When restating for certain individual assets and liabilities, which were embedded within larger portfolios previously not treated as run-off or legacy, all revenues and costs associated with the transferred positions were allocated to the NCOU. The financials of similar individual assets and liabilities, which hypothetically would have qualified for the NCOU, have not been transferred to the NCOU if the positions were already disposed of before the date at which the NCOU was established.

The following describes other changes in management responsibilities with a significant impact on segmental reporting:

— In 2013, the long-term cash lending portfolio of German MidCap clients was transferred from the Corporate Division CB&S to the Corporate Division GTB.
— Effective in the fourth quarter 2012, the management responsibility for the passive and third-party alternatives businesses, such as ETF's, was transferred from CB&S to the newly integrated DeAWM.
— Following further integration of CB&S and GTB activities, a refinement was made effective in the fourth quarter 2012 to the allocation of coverage costs between both corporate divisions.
— Effective August 15, 2012, Postbank's Asset Management activities were sold to DWS Group and therefore transferred from the Corporate Division PBC to the Corporate Division DeAWM.
— Effective January 1, 2011, BHF-BANK was transferred from the former Business Division PWM within the Corporate Division DeAWM back to the former Group Division CI. In the second quarter 2010, the BHF-BANK operations had been transferred from the former Group Division CI to the former Business Division PWM.
— Effective January 1, 2011, the exposure in Actavis Group was transferred from the Corporate Division CB&S to the former Group Division CI.
— During the third quarter 2011, the former Capital Markets Sales business unit within the Corporate Division GTB was transferred to the Corporate Division CB&S. In addition, a portfolio consisting of short-term lending transactions with German mid-cap clients was transferred from the Corporate Division CB&S to the Corporate Division GTB in order to leverage the adjacencies between the cash management, trade financing and short-term lending activities with these clients.

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 the internal management reporting about segment profit or loss, assets and other information which is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

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 CB&S and PBC) and to the recognition of trading results from own shares in revenues in management reporting (mainly in CB&S) 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. In 2012, the Group ceased to disclose a split of the net revenues between revenues from external customers and intersegment revenues, which was previously presented in the section "Segmental Results of Operations", as this information is not provided to and not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker within the internal management reporting. The change in approach has also been reflected in the information for the comparative year 2011 and is continued to be applied in 2013.

The management reporting systems follow a "matched transfer pricing concept" in which the Group's external net interest income is allocated to the business segments based on the assumption that all positions are funded or invested via the wholesale money and capital markets. Therefore, to create comparability with those competitors who have legally independent units with their own equity funding, the Group allocates a net notional interest credit on its consolidated capital (after deduction of certain related charges such as hedging of net investments in certain foreign operations) to the business segments, in proportion to each business segment's allocated average active equity.

When implementing the changes to the Group's business segments in the fourth quarter 2012, a review of the information provided to and reviewed by the chief operating decision maker was conducted. 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. This consolidated view is deemed more appropriate, especially for the NCOU, as it improves external transparency on the Group's non-core positions (i.e., assets) and on progress of targeted de-risking activities. The presentation of segment assets in this note has been changed accordingly in 2012 and is continued to be applied in 2013. Segment assets for the comparative years 2011 were restated.

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 Active Equity: The Group uses average active equity to calculate several ratios. However, active equity is not a measure provided for in IFRS and therefore the Group's ratios based on average active equity should not be compared to other companies' ratios without considering the differences in the calculation. Effective July 1, 2013, the definition of active equity has been aligned to the CRR/CRD 4 framework. Under the revised definition, shareholders' equity is adjusted only for dividend accruals (i.e., accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) excluding foreign currency translation, net of taxes, is now part of active equity). Prior periods for 2013 and 2012 have been adjusted accordingly.

- The total amount of average active equity allocated is determined based on the higher of the Group's overall economic risk exposure or regulatory capital demand. Starting 2013, the Group refined its allocation of average active equity to the business segments to reflect the further increased regulatory requirements under CRR/CRD 4 and to align the allocation of capital with the communicated capital and return on equity targets. Under the new methodology, the internal demand for regulatory capital is derived based on a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 10 % at a Group level and assuming full implementation of CRR/CRD 4 rules. Therefore, the basis for allocation, i.e., risk-weighted assets and certain regulatory capital deduction items, is also on a CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded basis. As a result, the amount of capital allocated to the segments has increased, predominantly in CB&S and the NCOU. The figures for 2012 were adjusted to reflect this effect. If the Group's average active equity exceeds the higher of the overall economic risk exposure or the regulatory capital demand, this surplus is assigned to Consolidation & Adjustments.
- Return on Average Active Equity in % is defined as income (loss) before income taxes less pre-tax noncontrolling interest as a percentage of average active equity. These returns, which are based on average active equity, should not be compared to those of other companies without considering the differences in the calculation of such ratios.

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, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The information presented for CB&S, GTB, DeAWM, PBC 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.	2013	2012	2011
Germany:			
CB&S	1,008	1,370	1,248
GTB	1,348	1,364	1,317
DeAWM	1,193	1,157	1,181
PBC	7,723	7,559	8,519
NCOU	365	1,016	520
Total Germany	**11,637**	12,466	12,785
UK:			
CB&S	4,085	4,652	4,367
GTB	291	318	264
DeAWM	983	398	1,246
PBC	0	0	0
NCOU	(109)	(533)	(318)
Total UK	**5,250**	4,836	5,559
Rest of Europe, Middle East and Africa:			
CB&S	884	1,095	940
GTB	983	1,165	1,100
DeAWM	894	823	824
PBC	1,812	1,949	1,851
NCOU	(31)	110	194
Total Rest of Europe, Middle East and Africa	**4,543**	5,142	4,909
Americas (primarily United States):			
CB&S	4,867	5,656	4,694
GTB	833	771	642
DeAWM	1,173	1,667	622
PBC	(21)	0	0
NCOU	708	484	444
Total Americas	**7,561**	8,578	6,402
Asia/Pacific:			
CB&S	2,778	2,675	2,650
GTB	614	581	493
DeAWM	491	424	405
PBC	36	32	27
NCOU	(65)	(23)	37
Total Asia/Pacific	**3,854**	3,689	3,611
Consolidation & Adjustments	**(929)**	(975)	(39)
Consolidated net revenues[1]	**31,915**	33,736	33,228

[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

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

Net Interest Income

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Interest and similar income:			
Interest-earning deposits with banks	759	928	794
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	412	762	977
Securities borrowed[1]	(375)	(519)	(358)
Interest income on financial assets available for sale	1,312	1,449	935
Dividend income on financial assets available for sale	81	141	148
Loans	11,941	13,658	14,914
Other	741	986	1,579
Total Interest and similar income not at fair value through profit or loss	**14,872**	17,404	18,990
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,729	14,189	15,376
Total interest and similar income[1]	**25,601**	31,593	34,366
Interest expense:			
Interest-bearing deposits[2]	3,360	4,946	5,958
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	186	315	426
Securities loaned[1]	(216)	(301)	(169)
Other short-term borrowings	285	342	479
Long-term debt[2]	1,568	2,686	2,656
Trust preferred securities	849	842	813
Other	200	140	243
Total Interest expense not at fair value through profit or loss	**6,232**	8,971	10,406
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,535	6,648	6,515
Total interest expense[1]	**10,768**	15,619	16,921
Net interest income	**14,834**	15,975	17,445

[1] Prior periods have been restated. For further detail please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of this report.
[2] For 2012 and 2011, interest expense of € 780 million and € 821 million, respectively, was reclassified from interest-bearing deposits to long-term debt.

Interest income recorded on impaired financial assets was € 76 million, € 100 million and € 83 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Trading income:			
Sales & Trading (equity)	1,573	1,594	(1,404)
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	2,465	4,810	4,389
Total Sales & Trading	4,039	6,404	2,985
Other trading income	(377)	(1,205)	(847)
Total trading income[1]	**3,662**	5,199	2,138
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	31	14	(20)
Securities borrowed/loaned	0	(1)	0
Loans and loan commitments	(46)	739	(894)
Deposits	73	(56)	(368)
Long-term debt[2]	133	(328)	1,772
Other financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(35)	41	96
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**155**	409	586
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**3,817**	5,608	2,724

[1] Prior periods have been restated. For further detail please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of this report.
[2] Includes € (86) million, € (94) million and € (68) million from securitization structures for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Prior period comparatives were restated. Fair value movements on related instruments of € 390 million, € 358 million and € (60) million for December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, are reported within trading income. Prior period comparatives were restated. Both are reported under Sales & Trading (debt and other products). The total of these gains and losses represents the Group's share of the losses in these consolidated securitization structures.

Combined net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Net interest income	14,834	15,975	17,445
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,817	5,608	2,724
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**18,651**	21,583	20,169
Net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by Corporate Division/product:			
Sales & Trading (equity)	2,129	1,732	1,504
Sales & Trading (debt and other products)	6,230	8,226	8,121
Total Sales & Trading	8,359	9,958	9,625
Loan products[1]	599	182	185
Remaining products[2]	72	589	199
Corporate Banking & Securities	9,030	10,729	10,010
Global Transaction Banking	1,984	2,016	1,996
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	1,568	1,974	991
Private & Business Clients	5,966	6,220	6,625
Non-Core Operations Unit	83	275	588
Consolidation & Adjustments	19	369	(42)
Total net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**18,651**	21,583	20,169

[1] Includes the net interest spread on loans as well as the fair value changes of credit default swaps and loans designated at fair value through profit or loss.
[2] Includes net interest income and net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of origination, advisory and other products.

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. In order to provide a more business-focused presentation, the Group 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 CB&S.

6 – Commissions and Fee Income

in € m.	2013	2012[2]	2011
Commission and fee income and expense:			
Commission and fee income[1]	15,252	14,575	14,744
Commission and fee expense	2,943	2,766	2,865
Net commissions and fee income	**12,308**	11,809	11,878

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Net commissions and fee income:			
Net commissions and fees from fiduciary activities	3,646	3,298	3,458
Net commissions, brokers' fees, mark-ups on securities underwriting and other securities activities[1]	3,920	3,845	4,000
Net fees for other customer services	4,742	4,667	4,421
Net commissions and fee income	**12,308**	11,809	11,878

[1] Prior periods have been restated. For further detail please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of this report.
[2] Commission and fee income and expense were grossed-up by € 316 million, each.

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

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale:			
Net gains (losses) on debt securities:	321	65	(223)
Net gains (losses) from disposal	319	116	285
Impairments	2	(51)	(508)[1]
Net gains (losses) on equity securities:	77	206	289
Net gains (losses) from disposal/remeasurement	92	306	383
Impairments	(15)	(100)	(94)
Net gains (losses) on loans:	6	55	17
Net gains (losses) from disposal	33	63	24
Impairments	(27)	(8)	(7)
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0
Net gains (losses) on other equity interests	(12)	(25)	39
Net gains (losses) from disposal	9	(24)	56
Impairments	(21)	(1)	(17)
Total net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale	**394**	301	123

[1] Includes impairments of € (527) million on Greek government bonds, partly offset by reversals of impairments on debt securities recorded in prior periods.

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

8 – Other Income

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Other income:			
Net income from investment properties	23	(23)	33
Net gains (losses) on disposal of investment properties	(3)	31	14
Net gains (losses) on disposal of consolidated subsidiaries	4	41	39
Net gains (losses) on disposal of loans	288	4	(22)
Insurance premiums[1]	190	219	214
Net income from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting[2]	(1,227)	(1,081)	336
Consolidated investments	881	768	570
Remaining other income	37	(78)	138
Total other income (loss)	**193**	(120)	1,322

[1] Net of reinsurance premiums paid. The development is primarily driven by Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.
[2] The decrease in 2012 compared to 2011 is driven by ineffectiveness related to hedges.

9 – General and Administrative Expenses

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
General and administrative expenses:			
IT costs	3,074	2,547	2,194
Occupancy, furniture and equipment expenses	2,073	2,115	2,072
Professional service fees	1,804	1,852	1,621
Communication and data services	865	907	849
Travel and representation expenses	441	518	539
Payment, clearing and custodian services	569	609	504
Marketing expenses	314	362	410
Consolidated investments	797	760	652
Other expenses[1]	5,189	5,347	3,816
Total general and administrative expenses	**15,126**	15,017	12,657

[1] Includes litigation related expenses of € 3.0 billion in 2013 and € 2.5 billion in 2012. 2011 included specific charges in CB&S (€ 655 million litigation related expenses and a specific charge of € 310 million relating to the impairment of a German VAT claim) and the first time consideration of € 247 million for the German and UK bank levies. See Note 29 "Provisions", for more detail on litigation.

10 – Restructuring

The Group aims to enhance its long-term competitiveness through major reductions in costs, duplication and complexity in the years ahead. The Group plans to spend approximately € 4 billion over a three year period starting 2012 with the aim of achieving full run-rate annual cost savings of € 4.5 billion by 2015.

As of December 31, 2013 the Group's Management Board approved seven phases of restructuring which form part of the planned amount of approximately € 4 billion. The 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. Restructuring expenses of € 399 million were recognized during 2013 (2012: € 394 million), thereof € 292 million (2012: € 311 million) for termination benefits relating to the reduction of headcount according to the Group's accounting policy for restructuring expenses. An additional expense amount of € 72 million (2012: € 83 million) was incurred for the acceleration of deferred compensation awards not yet amortized. A further expense of € 35 million (2012: € 0 million) was recognized for contract termination costs, mainly relating to real estate.

Of the total amount of € 399 million (2012: € 394 million), the Corporate Banking & Securities Corporate Division was charged € 147 million (2012: € 246 million), the Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division € 169 million (2012: € 104 million), the Global Transaction Banking Corporate Division € 54 million (2012: € 41 million), the Private & Business Clients Corporate Division € 22 million (2012: € 0 million) and the Non-Core Operations Unit Corporate Division € 7 million (2012: € 3 million) respectively, including allocations from Infrastructure functions.

Provisions for restructuring amounted to € 207 million and € 165 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively. The majority of the current provisions for restructuring are expected to be utilized during 2014.

During 2013, 1,287 full-time equivalent ("FTE") staff were reduced through restructuring. The FTE reductions were identified within the Corporate Banking & Securities Corporate Division (374 FTE), the Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Corporate Division (224 FTE), the Global Transaction Banking Corporate Division (172 FTE), the Private & Business Clients Corporate Division (42 FTE) and Infrastructure functions (475 FTE).

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.	2013	2012	2011
Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders – numerator for basic earnings per share	**666**	263	4,132
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Forwards and options	0	0	0
Convertible debt	0	0	(13)
Net income (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after assumed conversions – numerator for diluted earnings per share	**666**	263	4,119
Number of shares in m.			
Weighted-average shares outstanding – denominator for basic earnings per share	**997.4**	934.0	928.0
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Forwards	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee stock compensation options	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convertible debt	0.0	0.0	1.5
Deferred shares	27.8	25.8	27.8
Other (including trading options)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dilutive potential common shares	27.8	25.8	29.3
Adjusted weighted-average shares after assumed conversions – denominator for diluted earnings per share	**1,025.2**	959.8	957.3

Earnings per share

in €	2013	2012	2011
Basic earnings per share	0.67	0.28	4.45
Diluted earnings per share	0.65	0.27	4.30

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

Number of shares in m.	2013	2012	2011
Forward purchase contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convertible debt	0.0	0.0	0.2
Put options sold	0.0	0.0	0.0
Call options sold	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employee stock compensation options	0.2	0.3	0.3
Deferred shares	0.0	0.0	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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Trading assets:		
Trading securities	187,554	227,845
Other trading assets[1]	22,516	26,614
Total trading assets	**210,070**	254,459
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	**504,590**	768,353
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities purchased under resale agreements	116,764	124,987
Securities borrowed	32,485	28,304
Loans	15,579	18,248
Other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	19,768	15,488
Total financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**184,597**	187,027
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**899,257**	1,209,839

[1] Includes traded loans of € 17,787 million and € 17,638 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012 respectively.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Trading liabilities:		
Trading securities	54,951	52,722
Other trading liabilities	853	1,678
Total trading liabilities	**55,804**	54,400
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	**483,428**	752,652
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	73,642	82,267
Loan commitments	193	463
Long-term debt	9,342	13,436
Other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,927	14,243
Total financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**90,104**	110,409
Investment contract liabilities[1]	8,067	7,732
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**637,404**	925,193

[1] These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 41 "Insurance and Investment Contracts", 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 € 165 billion and € 172 billion as of December 31, 2013, and 2012, 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, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Loans	Loan commitments	Loans	Loan commitments
Notional value of loans and loan commitments exposed to credit risk	6,874	26,349	9,210[3]	39,599
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	43	254	53	710
Cumulative change in the fair value[4]	55	742	1	674
Notional of credit derivatives used to mitigate credit risk	627	13,050	2,212	29,588
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	(15)	(343)	(65)	(922)
Cumulative change in the fair value[4]	(14)	(574)	(50)	(821)

[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] Prior year numbers have been restated (increase of € 6.2 billion to notional value of loans exposed to credit risk).
[4] 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Annual change in the fair value reflected in the Statement of Income	85	213
Cumulative change in the fair value	151	79

[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 entity 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Including undrawn loan commitments[2]	27,232	41,244
Excluding undrawn loan commitments	927	665

[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, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair Value
Trading assets reclassified to loans:				
Securitization assets	1,985	1,872	3,599	2,783
Debt securities[1]	1,062	1,068	1,372	1,393
Loans	2,367	2,064	6,233	5,591
Total trading assets reclassified to loans	5,415[2]	5,004	11,204	9,766
Financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans:				
Securitization assets	1,972	1,955	4,501	4,218
Debt securities[1]	1,220	1,284	1,293	1,446
Total financial assets available for sale reclassified to loans	3,192[3]	3,239	5,794	5,664
Total financial assets reclassified to loans	**8,606[4]**	**8,243**	16,998	15,430

[1] € 1.9 billion of US municipal bonds carrying value were incorrectly presented as loans in prior year.
[2] During 2013 the Group sold assets that were previously classified as trading with a carrying value of € 2.9 billion, including € 1.6 billion of loans, € 0.9 billion of asset-backed securities and € 0.2 billion of mortgage-backed securities.
[3] During 2013 the Group sold assets that were previously classified as available for sale with a carrying value of € 1.4 billion, including € 1.3 billion of asset-backed securities.
[4] 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 € 34 million and € 209 million as at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively.

All reclassified assets are managed by NCOU and disposal decisions across this portfolio are made by NCOU in accordance with their remit to take de-risking decisions. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Group sold reclassified assets with a carrying value of € 4.4 billion, resulting in net losses of € 206 million and a further € 130 million relating to impairment losses on positions sold.

In addition to sales, the decrease in the carrying value of assets previously classified as trading includes redemptions and maturities of € 1.0 billion. A further € 1.4 billion reduction relates to commercial real estate loans where the structured entity borrower has been consolidated under IFRS 10 due to the Group obtaining control during the second and third quarters of 2013. The reduction in the carrying value of assets previously classified as available for sale includes redemptions and maturities of € 1.1 billion.

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.	2013	2012	2011
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on the reclassified trading assets, gross of provisions for credit losses	245	38	(11)
Impairment (losses)/Reversal on the reclassified financial assets available for sale which were impaired	9	(29)	(16)
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	130	415	133

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

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Interest income	272	578	691
Provision for credit losses[1]	(348)	(186)	(186)
Other income[2]	(141)	(35)	34
Income before income taxes on reclassified trading assets	**(217)**	357	539
Interest income	96	139	153
Provision for credit losses[3]	(25)	(228)	(1)
Other income[2]	(66)	(58)	0
Income before income taxes on reclassified financial assets available for sale	**5**	(147)	152

[1] Increase in 2013 driven by impairments of € 113 million on a single Commercial Real Estate position which was sold in the period where the expectation of full recovery had reduced during the year.
[2] Relates to gains and losses from the sale of reclassified assets.
[3] Significant impairments taken in 2012 on two securitization positions, one due to financial difficulty trigger event in 2012 and another driven by downward revision in cash flows on a previously impaired position.

Reclassified Financial Assets: Carrying values and fair values by asset class

All IAS 39 reclassified assets were transferred into NCOU upon creation of the new division in the fourth quarter of 2012. NCOU has been tasked to accelerate de-risking to reduce total capital demand and total adjusted assets. A number of factors are considered in determining whether and when to sell assets including

the income statement, regulatory capital and leverage impacts. The movements in carrying value and fair value are illustrated in the following table:

Carrying values and fair values by asset class reclassified in 2008 and 2009

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Carrying value (CV)	Fair value (FV)	CV - FV difference	Carrying value (CV)	Fair value (FV)	CV - FV difference
Securitization assets and debt securities reclassified:						
US municipal bonds	2,155	2,232	(77)	2,431	2,647	(216)
Student loans ABS	1,263	1,305	(42)	1,939	1,693	246
CDO/CLO	979	938	41	3,083	2,765	318
Covered bond	885	788	97	994	722	272
Commercial mortgages securities	281	260	21	923	702	221
Residential mortgages ABS	74	71	3	151	120	31
Other[1]	602	585	17	1,244	1,190	54
Total securitization assets and debt securities reclassified	**6,239**	**6,179**	**60**	10,765	9,839	**926**
Loans reclassified:						
Commercial mortgages	1,463	1,428	35	4,773	4,430	343
Residential mortgages	844	598	246	918	662	256
Other	61	38	22	542	499	43
Total loans reclassified	**2,367**	**2,064**	**303**	6,233	5,591	**642**
Total financial assets reclassified to loans	**8,606**	**8,243**	**363**	16,998	15,430	1,568

[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

Municipal Bonds: The US Municipal bonds have a fair value above carrying value due to being predominantly fixed rate instruments with interest rates falling since reclassification. Fair value is also impacted by liquidity and market expectation of credit risk. There was an impairment loss of € 19 million taken against a single obligor which is in default. There was small targeted de-risking in this portfolio of € 0.1 billion.

Covered Bonds: The majority of the exposure in the portfolio is to Spanish bank and government issuers. The fair value is below carrying value predominantly due to market expectations of credit risk although this has improved during the period. None of the portfolio is impaired. The carrying value has declined through minor de-risking activity, with a small gain recognized on sale.

CDO/CLO: A diverse portfolio with a variety of underlying assets and tranching levels in the capital structure. The difference between carrying value and fair value arises due to a number of factors including liquidity and the fair value model capturing market expectations of lifetime expected losses compared with the amortized cost impairment model largely based on incurred credit losses. The main movement in the carrying value to fair value difference is due to significant de-risking in the portfolio, with € 1.1 billion carrying value being sold with an associated € 92 million loss on sale. A further € 1.0 billion was redeemed in the year. No significant loan loss provisions were taken in the period, but where they occurred, this was due to incurred credit losses on the underlying assets, indicating a loss on the tranche held. Compared to prior year there was a decrease in loan loss provisions of € 85 million, largely driven by a single position sold at a loss of € 73 million in 2012 which was classified as impaired.

Student Loans ABS: An increased demand for higher yielding assets caused spreads to tighten and liquidity to improve, resulting in increased fair values in the period such that on some positions the fair value exceeded the carrying value. The carrying value movement is due to de-risking activity, realizing € 0.1 billion losses on sale. Loan loss provisions recognized in the period are small on this portfolio.

Commercial Mortgages Securities: The fair value to carrying value difference is due to a number of factors including liquidity and market expectations of credit losses compared with the incurred loss model. De-risking activity in the period reduced carrying value by € 0.2 billion with an associated loss of € 37 million on sale. A

further € 0.3 billion was redeemed in the year. Additionally loan loss provisions have been taken in the period of € 77 million where the underlying collateral has deteriorated in value or realized losses on sales of the collateral have increased, resulting in it being likely that full cash flows will not be received on the security held. This represents a decrease in loan loss provisions of € 87 million compared to prior year, largely driven by a significant impairment of € 134 million taken in 2012 (€ 25 million in 2013) on a single position.

Other: Other comprises a variety of assets including securitizations with Aircraft and Commodity underlyings, Infrastructure Project Finance exposure and structured corporate bonds. There was € 0.5 billion de-risking in the year realizing a small gain across the portfolio. There was a € 34 million loan loss provision taken on a Project Finance exposure following underperformance of the asset.

Loans

Commercial Mortgages: The fair value to carrying value difference is due to a number of factors including liquidity and market expectations of credit losses compared with the incurred loss model. Significant de-risking across the portfolio of € 1.3 billion in carrying value produced small gains, however one UK Commercial Real Estate position was disposed with an associated loan loss provision of € 113 million. Additionally certain Special Purpose Vehicles containing Commercial Real Estate properties were consolidated under IFRS 10 reducing the carrying value by € 1.4 billion during the year. These properties were recognized on the balance sheet at fair value, incurring a loan loss provision of € 70 million. They are classified in Other assets and are held at cost less impairment. There was an additional € 115 million in loan loss provisions in the year compared to 2012.

Residential Mortgages: This category includes residential mortgages in the UK, Italy, Spain and Germany. The fair value to carrying value difference has remained consistent year on year predominantly due to a larger discount rate being applied to determine fair value which, whilst not observable in the market, reflects estimated market liquidity. There have been no sales or significant changes in loan loss provisions in the portfolio in the period.

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 those 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 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 ("CVA"s) 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 credit risk, 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 which are 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 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 credit risk 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 relating to a specific counterparty and Debt Valuation Adjustments, 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.

Validation and Control: The Group has an independent specialised 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: high-liquidity treasuries and derivative, equity and cash products traded on high-liquidity 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]

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Valuation technique observable parameters (Level 2)	Valuation technique unobservable parameters (Level 3)
Financial assets held at fair value:						
Trading securities	86,325	94,269	6,960	116,238	100,863	10,306
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	7,421	486,614	10,556	9,742	743,401	15,210
Other trading assets	309	17,143	5,065	671	21,772	4,609
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	7,083	174,391	3,123	5,273	177,798	3,956
Financial assets available for sale	23,948	21,049	3,329	17,709	27,751	3,940
Other financial assets at fair value[2,3]	60	7,347[2]	1	0	8,301[2]	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	**125,146**	**800,811**	**29,033**	149,633	1,079,887	38,021
Financial liabilities held at fair value:						
Trading securities	36,438	18,490	24	39,514	12,890	318
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	7,815	467,293	8,321	10,875	732,491	9,286
Other trading liabilities	12	841	0	68	1,610	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	197	88,466	1,442	3	108,989	1,417
Investment contract liabilities[4]	0	8,067	0	0	7,732	0
Other financial liabilities at fair value[2,3]	4	1,495[2]	(247)[5]	0	4,632[2]	(176)[5]
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	**44,465**	**584,651**	**9,539**	50,461	868,345	10,845

[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] Includes assets and liabilities held for sale related to BHF-BANK in 2013.
[4] These are investment contracts where the policy terms and conditions result in their redemption value equaling fair value. See Note 41 "Insurance and Investment Contracts" for more detail on these contracts.
[5] Relates to derivatives which are embedded in contracts where the host contract is held at amortized cost but for which the embedded derivative is separated. The separated embedded derivatives may have a positive or a negative fair value but have been presented in this table to be consistent with the classification of the host contract. The separated embedded derivatives are held at fair value on a recurring basis and have been split between the fair value hierarchy classifications.

There have been no significant transfers of instruments between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation Techniques

The following is an explanation of the valuation techniques used in establishing the fair value of the different types of financial instruments that the Group trades.

Sovereign, Quasi-sovereign and Corporate Debt and Equity Securities: Where there are no recent transactions then fair value may be determined from the last market price adjusted for all changes in risks and information since that date. Where a close proxy instrument is quoted in an active market then fair value is determined by

adjusting the proxy value for differences in the risk profile of the instruments. Where close proxies are not available then fair value is estimated using more complex modeling techniques. These techniques include discounted cash flow models using current market rates for credit, interest, liquidity and other risks. For equity securities modeling techniques may also include those based on earnings multiples.

Mortgage- and Other Asset-Backed Securities (MBS/ABS) include residential and commercial MBS and other ABS including CDOs. ABS have specific characteristics as they have different underlying assets and the issuing entities have different capital structures. The complexity increases further where the underlying assets are themselves ABS, as is the case with many of the CDO instruments.

Where no reliable external pricing is available, ABS are valued, where applicable, using either relative value analysis which is performed based on similar transactions observable in the market, or industry-standard valuation models incorporating available observable inputs. The industry standard external models calculate principal and interest payments for a given deal based on assumptions that can be independently price tested. The inputs include prepayment speeds, loss assumptions (timing and severity) and a discount rate (spread, yield or discount margin). These inputs/assumptions are derived from actual transactions, external market research and market indices where appropriate.

Loans: For certain loans fair value may be determined from the market price on a recently occurring transaction adjusted for all changes in risks and information since that transaction date. Where there are no recent market transactions then broker quotes, consensus pricing, proxy instruments or discounted cash flow models are used to determine fair value. Discounted cash flow models incorporate parameter inputs for credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, loss given default estimates and amounts utilized given default, as appropriate. Credit risk, loss given default and utilization given default parameters are determined using information from the loan or CDS markets, where available and appropriate.

Leveraged loans can have transaction-specific characteristics which can limit the relevance of market-observed transactions. Where similar transactions exist for which observable quotes are available from external pricing services then this information is used with appropriate adjustments to reflect the transaction differences. When no similar transactions exist, a discounted cash flow valuation technique is used with credit spreads derived from the appropriate leveraged loan index, incorporating the industry classification, subordination of the loan, and any other relevant information on the loan and loan counterparty.

Over-The-Counter Derivative Financial Instruments: Market standard transactions in liquid trading markets, such as interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward and option contracts in G7 currencies, and equity swap and option contracts on listed securities or indices are valued using market standard models and quoted parameter inputs. Parameter inputs are obtained from pricing services, consensus pricing services and recently occurring transactions in active markets wherever possible.

More complex instruments are modeled using more sophisticated modeling techniques specific for the instrument and are calibrated to available market prices. Where the model output value does not calibrate to a relevant market reference then valuation adjustments are made to the model output value to adjust for any difference. In less active markets, data is obtained from less frequent market transactions, broker quotes and through extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, management judgment is required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, fundamental analysis of the economics of the transaction and proxy information from similar transactions.

Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss under the Fair Value Option: The fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option incorporates all market risk factors including a measure of the Group's credit risk relevant for that financial liability. The financial liabilities include structured note issuances, structured deposits, and other structured securities issued by consolidated vehicles, which may not be quoted in an active market. The fair value of these financial liabilities

is determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using the relevant credit-adjusted yield curve. The market risk parameters are valued consistently to similar instruments held as assets, for example, any derivatives embedded within the structured notes are valued using the same methodology discussed in the "Over-The-Counter Derivative Financial Instruments" section above.

Where the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option are collateralized, such as securities loaned and securities sold under repurchase agreements, the credit enhancement is factored into the fair valuation of the liability.

Investment Contract Liabilities: Assets which are linked to the investment contract liabilities are owned by the Group. The investment contract obliges the Group to use these assets to settle these liabilities. Therefore, the fair value of investment contract liabilities is determined by the fair value of the underlying assets (i.e., amount payable on surrender of the policies).

Analysis of Financial Instruments with Fair Value Derived from Valuation Techniques Containing Significant Unobservable Parameters (Level 3)

Some of the instruments in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy have identical or similar offsetting exposures to the unobservable input. However, according to IFRS they are required to be presented as gross assets and liabilities.

Trading Securities: Certain illiquid emerging market corporate bonds and illiquid highly structured corporate bonds are included in this level of the hierarchy. In addition, some of the holdings of notes issued by securitization entities, commercial and residential MBS, collateralized debt obligation securities and other ABS are reported here. The decrease in the year is mainly due to a combination of sales and transfers between levels 2 and 3 due to changes in the observability of input parameters used to value these instruments.

Positive and Negative Market Values from Derivative Instruments categorized in this level of the fair value hierarchy are valued based on one or more significant unobservable parameters. The unobservable parameters may include certain correlations, certain longer-term volatilities, certain prepayment rates, credit spreads and other transaction-specific parameters.

Level 3 derivatives include customized CDO derivatives in which the underlying reference pool of corporate assets is not closely comparable to regularly market-traded indices; certain tranched index credit derivatives; certain options where the volatility is unobservable; certain basket options in which the correlations between the referenced underlying assets are unobservable; longer-term interest rate option derivatives; multi-currency foreign exchange derivatives; and certain credit default swaps for which the credit spread is not observable.

The decrease in the year was due to mark-to-market losses on the instruments and 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 increased in the year mainly due to newly originated loans.

Financial Assets/Liabilities designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss: Certain corporate loans and structured liabilities which were designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option are categorized in this level of the fair value hierarchy. The corporate loans are valued using valuation techniques which incorporate observable credit spreads, recovery rates and unobservable utilization parameters. Revolving loan facilities are reported in the third level of the hierarchy because the utilization in the event of the default parameter is significant and unobservable.

In addition, certain hybrid debt issuances designated at fair value through profit or loss containing embedded derivatives are valued based on significant unobservable parameters. These unobservable parameters include single stock volatility correlations. The decrease in assets during the period is primarily due to settlements.

Financial Assets Available for Sale include unlisted equity instruments where there is no close proxy and the market is very illiquid. The decrease in assets during the period is primarily due to settlements.

Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3

Reconciliation of financial instruments classified in Level 3

										Dec 31, 2013
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
Financial assets held at fair value:										
Trading securities	10,306	0	(64)	1,142	(2,981)	0	(911)	2,256	(2,788)	6,960
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	15,210	0	(2,355)	0	0	0	(2,113)	1,924	(2,111)	10,556
Other trading assets	4,609	0	(218)	1,485	(1,744)	1,266	(651)	706	(389)	5,065
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	3,956	0	170	25	(41)	906	(1,815)	258	(336)	3,123
Financial assets available for sale	3,940	(80)	15[5]	1,143	(160)	0	(1,417)	709	(820)[6]	3,329
Other financial assets at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1[6]	0	1
Total financial assets held at fair value	38,021	(80)	(2,452)[7,8]	3,794	(4,925)	2,173	(6,907)	5,853	(6,444)	29,033
Financial liabilities held at fair value:										
Trading securities	318	0	8	0	0	0	(169)	12	(146)	24
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	9,286	0	224	0	0	0	(1,241)	1,684	(1,631)	8,321
Other trading liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,417	0	(275)	0	0	108	(94)	570	(284)	1,442
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(176)	0	159	0	0	0	35	(220)	(45)	(247)
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	10,845	0	116[7,8]	0	0	108	(1,468)	2,045	(2,106)	9,539

[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 € 10 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a gain of € 20 million recognized in the income statement presented in net gains (losses) on financial assets available for sale.

[6] Includes a transfer from financial assets available for sale to assets held for sale of € 1 million related to BHF-BANK.

[7] This amount includes the effect of exchange rate changes. For total financial assets held at fair value this effect is a loss of € 497 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a loss of € 60 million. The effect of exchange rate changes is reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

[8] For assets positive balances represent gains, negative balances represent losses. For liabilities positive balances represent losses, negative balances represent gains.

Dec 31, 2012

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
Financial assets held at fair value:										
Trading securities	11,268	5	310	2,695	(2,849)	0	(1,453)	1,877	(1,545)	10,306
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	21,626	0	(4,029)	0	0	0	(2,274)	2,342	(2,455)	15,210
Other trading assets	5,218	(75)	114	813	(1,362)	900	(535)	467	(930)	4,609
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,162	0	318	384	(211)	1,025	(2,500)	60	(282)	3,956
Financial assets available for sale	4,295	0	142[5]	1,951	(1,503)	0	(1,077)	342	(210)	3,940
Other financial assets at fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	**47,568**	**(70)**	**(3,145)[6,7]**	**5,843**	**(5,925)**	**1,926**	**(7,839)**	**5,088**	**(5,423)**	**38,021**
Financial liabilities held at fair value:										
Trading securities	266	5	5	0	0	0	(26)	109	(41)	318
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	11,306	0	(467)	0	0	0	(1,480)	2,194	(2,268)	9,286
Other trading liabilities	14	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	(14)	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,140	26	(842)	0	0	50	(247)	437	(147)	1,417
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(250)	0	129	0	0	0	(5)	(10)	(40)	(176)
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	**13,476**	**31**	**(1,175)[6,7]**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**(1,758)**	**2,731**	**(2,510)**	**10,845**

[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 € 39 million recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and a gain of € 118 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 loss of € 129 million and for total financial liabilities held at fair value this is a loss of € 37 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, 2013 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 3.0 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 2.6 billion. As of December 31, 2012 it could have increased fair value by as much as € 4.0 billion or decreased fair value by as much as € 3.9 billion. In estimating these impacts, the Group either re-valued certain financial instruments using reasonably possible alternative parameter values, or used an approach based on its valuation adjustment methodology for bid-offer spread valuation adjustments. Bid-offer spread valuation

adjustments reflect the amount that must be paid in order to close out a holding in an instrument or component risk and as such they reflect factors such as market illiquidity and uncertainty.

This disclosure is intended to illustrate the potential impact of the relative uncertainty in the fair value of financial instruments for which valuation is dependent on unobservable input parameters. However, it is unlikely in practice that all unobservable parameters would be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. Hence, the estimates disclosed above are likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in fair value at the balance sheet date. Furthermore, the disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

For many of the financial instruments considered here, in particular derivatives, unobservable input parameters represent only a subset of the parameters required to price the financial instrument, the remainder being observable. Hence for these instruments the overall impact of moving the unobservable input parameters to the extremes of their ranges might be relatively small compared with the total fair value of the financial instrument. For other instruments, fair value is determined based on the price of the entire instrument, for example, by adjusting the fair value of a reasonable proxy instrument. In addition, all financial instruments are already carried at fair values which are inclusive of valuation adjustments for the cost to close out that instrument and hence already factor in uncertainty as it reflects itself in market pricing. Any negative impact of uncertainty calculated within this disclosure, then, will be over and above that already included in the fair value contained in the financial statements.

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

	Dec 31, 2013	
in € m.	Positive fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives
Securities:		
Debt securities	643	542
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	39	32
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities	233	229
Sovereign and quasi sovereign debt obligations	6	6
Corporate debt securities and other debt obligations	365	275
Equity securities	32	97
Derivatives:		
Credit	524	509
Equity	281	171
Interest related	405	255
Foreign Exchange	24	6
Other	83	61
Loans:		
Loans	701	619
Loan commitments	17	17
Other	255	277
Total	2,966	2,554

[1] Where the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments then only the net impact is disclosed in the table.

	Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Positive fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives	Negative fair value movement from using reasonable possible alternatives
Derivatives:		
Credit	732	1,118
Equity	169	131
Interest relatec	126	85
Hybrid	368	254
Other	286	260
Securities:		
Debt securities	1,931	1,725
Equity securities	19	19
Mortgage- and asset-backed	0	0
Loans:		
Leveraged loans	0	0
Commercial loans	0	0
Traded loans	325	288
Total	3,956	3,880

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 both other unobservable parameters, and 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 utilises 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 principle parameter types, along with a commentary on significant interrelationships between them.

Credit Parameters are used to assess the credit worthiness 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 credit worthiness, 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 in order 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 macro economic 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, 2013

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	361	0	Price based	Price	0 %	103 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	100	2,470
				Constant default rate	1 %	3 %
Mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	2,274	0	Price based	Price	0 %	134 %
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	70	3,180
				Recovery rate	0 %	70 %
				Constant default rate	0 %	25 %
				Constant prepayment rate	0 %	30 %
Total mortgage- and other asset-backed securities	2,635	0				
Debt securities and other debt obligations	4,016	1,205	Price based	Price	0 %	156 %
Held for trading	3,898	16	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	438	5,000
Sovereign and quasi sovereign obligations	597					
Corporate debt securities and other debt obligations	3,300					
Available-for-sale	118					
Designated at fair value		1,189				
Equity securities	1,074	8	Market approach	Price per net asset value	62 %	100 %
Held for trading	428	8		Enterprise value/EBITDA (multiple)	1	14
Available-for-sale	646		Discounted cash flow	Weighted average cost capital	7 %	12 %
Loans	8,878	0	Price based	Price	0 %	122 %
Held for trading	4,280	0	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	59	3,500
Designated at fair value	2,621			Constant default rate	5 %	22 %
Available-for-sale	1,976			Recovery rate	15 %	60 %
Loan commitments	0	186	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	5	1,000
				Recovery rate	35 %	80 %
			Loan pricing model	Utilization	0 %	100 %
Other financial instruments	1,875[2]	67[3]	Discounted cash flow	IRR	2 %	46 %
Total non-derivative financial instruments held at fair value	18,477	1,466				

[1] Valuation technique(s) and subsequently the significant unobservable input(s) relate to the respective total position.
[2] Other financial assets include € 784 million of other trading assets, € 502 million of other financial assets designated at fair value, € 588 million other financial assets available for sale and € 1 million of assets held for sale related to BHF-BANK.
[3] Other financial liabilities include € 67 million of other financial liabilities designated at fair value.

Dec 31, 2013

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)		Range
Financial instruments held at fair value:						
Market values from derivative financial instruments:						
Interest rate derivatives	2,551	2,156	Discounted cash flow	Swap rate (bps)	2	1,336
				Inflation swap rate	0 %	8 %
			Option pricing model	Inflation volatility	0 %	3 %
				Interest rate volatility	10 %	95 %
				IR - IR correlation	(2) %	91 %
				Hybrid correlation	(70) %	95 %
Credit derivatives	4,377	2,334	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	2	4,093
				Recovery rate	0 %	75 %
			Correlation pricing model	Credit correlation	13 %	88 %
Equity derivatives	1,419	1,987	Option pricing model	Stock volatility	10 %	100 %
				Index volatility	11 %	98 %
				Index - index correlation	62 %	98 %
				Stock - stock correlation	10 %	97 %
FX derivatives	529	455	Option pricing model	Volatility	0 %	30 %
Other derivatives	1,680	1,142[1]	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	320	1,500
			Option pricing model	Index volatility	4 %	23 %
				Commodity correlation	(30) %	100 %
				Commodity forward (€/Ton)	97	106
Total market values from derivative financial instruments	**10,556**	**8,074**				

[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 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, 2013
Financial assets held at fair value:	
Trading securities	(5)
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	(1,609)
Other trading assets	(50)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	220
Financial assets available for sale	25
Other financial assets at fair value	0
Total financial assets held at fair value	**(1,419)**
Financial liabilities held at fair value:	
Trading securities	5
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	(396)
Other trading liabilities	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	25
Other financial liabilities at fair value	(159)
Total financial liabilities held at fair value	**(525)**
Total	**(1,944)**

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.	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of year	**699**	645
New trades during the period	595	519
Amortization	(315)	(231)
Matured trades	(127)	(179)
Subsequent move to observability	(40)	(50)
Exchange rate changes	(16)	(5)
Balance, end of year	**796**	699

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 due from banks	Deposits
Interest-earning deposits with 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 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, 2013
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 due from banks	17,155	17,155	17,155	0	0
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	77,985	2,413	75,571	0
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	27,363	27,363	0	27,363	0
Securities borrowed	20,870	20,870	0	20,870	0
Loans	376,582	378,085	0	27,171	350,913
Other financial assets	92,507	92,532	0	90,379	2,153
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	527,750	527,609	3,888	523,721	0
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	13,381	13,385	0	13,385	0
Securities loaned	2,304	2,304	0	2,171	134
Other short-term borrowings	59,767	59,763	0	59,717	45
Other financial liabilities	142,649	142,666	0	142,657	8
Long-term debt	133,082	134,359	0	105,954	28,406
Trust preferred securities	11,926	12,915	0	11,828	1,087

[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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Debt securities:		
German government	9,076	9,942
U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agencies	1,571	169
U.S. local (municipal) governments	126	531
Other foreign governments	22,570	16,655
Corporates	9,248	14,527
Other asset-backed securities	943	1,113
Mortgage-backed securities, including obligations of U.S. federal agencies	53	727
Other debt securities	656	491
Total debt securities	**44,242**	44,155
Equity securities:		
Equity shares	979	1,083
Investment certificates and mutual funds	98	222
Total equity securities	**1,076**	1,305
Other equity interests	**837**	986
Loans	**2,170**	2,954
Total financial assets available for sale	**48,326**	49,400

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

17 – Equity Method Investments

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

The Group holds interests in 115 (2012: 141) associates and 20 (2012: 26) jointly controlled entities. One associate is considered to be material to the Group, based on the carrying value of the investment and the Group's income from this investee.

Significant investments as of December 31, 2013

Investment	Principal place of business	Nature of relationship	Ownership percentage
Hua Xia Bank Company Limited[1]	Beijing, China	Strategic Investment	19.99 %

[1] The Group has significant influence over the investee through its ownership share and board seats.

Summarized financial information on Hua Xia Bank Company Limited

in € m.	Nine months ended Sep 30, 2013[1]	Full year to Dec 31, 2012
Total net revenues	4,107	4,896
Net income	1,369	1,572
Other comprehensive income	(79)	(35)
Total comprehensive income[2]	**1,290**	1,537
Total assets	187,305	181,310
Total liabilities	177,343	172,210
Net assets of the equity method investee	**9,962**	9,100

[1] The figures are based on the latest publically available financial statements of the investee as of September 30, 2013.
[2] The Group received dividends from Hua Xia Bank Company Limited of 78 € million during the reporting period 2013 (2012: 43 € million).

Reconciliation of total net assets to the Group's carrying amount

in € m.	Nine months ended Sept 30, 2013[1]	Full year to Dec 31, 2012
Net assets of the equity method investee	**9,962**	9,100
Group's ownership percentage on the investee's equity	19.99 %	19.99 %
DB's share of net assets	1,991	1,819
Goodwill	340	340
Intangible Assets	64	65
Other adjustments	69	69
Carrying amount[2]	**2,464**	2,293

[1] The figures are based on the latest publically available financial statements of the investee as of September 30, 2013.
[2] The quoted market price for Hua Xia Bank Company Limited is € 1.605 million as per September 30, 2013. An impairment test according to IAS 36 confirmed a recoverable amount in excess of the carrying value. Deutsche Bank determines the recoverable amount of its investment in Hua Xia Bank Company Limited on the basis of value in use and is employing a DCF model, which reflects the specifics of the banking business and its regulatory environment in China. The DCF model uses earning projections and respective capitalization assumptions. Estimating these involves judgment and the consideration of past and current performances as well as expected developments in the respective Chinese market and in the overall macroeconomic and regulatory environment. The value in use of Hua Xia Bank Company Limited is sensitive to the earnings projections, to the discount rate applied and to long-term expectations. The discount rates applied have been determined based on the capital asset pricing model.

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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Carrying amount of all associates that are individually immaterial to the Group	**1,037**	1,284
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of profit (loss) from continuing operations	59	85
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	69	(38)
Aggregated amount of the Group's share of total comprehensive income	**127**	47

18 – 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

2013

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	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Cash collateral	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Financial instrument collateral[1]	Net amount
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	26,675	(2,390)	24,285	0	0	(24,271)	15
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	3,077	0	3,077	0	0	(830)	2,248
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	11,438	0	11,438	0	0	(11,051)	386
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	9,432	0	9,432	0	0	(9,004)	428
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	211,260	(1,190)	210,070	0	(311)	(2,881)	206,878
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	738,425	(270,584)	467,841	(406,616)	(47,470)	(10,297)	3,458
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	36,749	0	36,749	0	0	0	36,749
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	133,122	(19,575)	113,547	(17,121)	0	(84,266)	12,160
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	71,050	0	71,050	0	0	(50,263)	20,787
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,190,605	(291,348)	899,257	(423,737)	(47,781)	(147,706)	280,032
Loans	376,638	(56)	376,582	0	(11,042)	(46,899)	318,640
Other assets	128,724	(16,185)	112,539	(43,574)	(278)	(385)	68,302
thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	9,375	(5,412)	3,963	(3,518)	0	0	445
Remaining assets not subject to netting	174,790	0	174,790	0	0	(755)	174,035
Total assets	**1,921,380**	**(309,979)**	**1,611,400**	**(467,311)**	**(59,102)**	**(240,901)**	**844,087**

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

Liabilities

2013

in € m.	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Cash collateral	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Financial instrument collateral	Net amount
Deposit	527,750	0	527,750	0	0	0	527,750
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	7,098	(2,390)	4,708	0	0	(4,675)	33
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	8,673	0	8,673	0	0	(7,080)	1,594
Securities loaned (enforceable)	2,304	0	2,304	0	0	(2,112)	192
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	57,702	(1,898)	55,804	0	0	0	55,804
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	721,233	(268,819)	452,414	(411,547)	(40,055)	(812)	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	31,015	0	31,015	0	0	(7,639)	23,376
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	88,021	(18,262)	69,759	(17,121)	(588)	(49,055)	2,995
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	28,413	0	28,413	0	0	(3,890)	24,523
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	926,384	(288,980)	637,404	(428,668)	(40,644)	(61,395)	106,698
Other liabilities	182,204	(18,610)	163,595	(46,058)	0	0	117,537
thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	6,028	(5,412)	616	(616)	0	0	0
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	212,000	0	212,000	0	0	0	212,000
Total liabilities	**1,866,414**	**(309,979)**	**1,556,434**	**(474,725)**	**(40,644)**	**(75,262)**	**965,803**

Assets

2012

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	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Cash collateral	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Financial instrument collateral[1]	Net amount
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (enforceable)	32,416	(427)	31,989	0	0	(31,874)	115
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (non-enforceable)	4,581	0	4,581	0	0	(4,475)	106
Securities borrowed (enforceable)	10,272	0	10,272	0	0	(9,972)	300
Securities borrowed (non-enforceable)	13,741	0	13,741	0	0	(13,336)	405
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading assets	255,745	(1,286)	254,459	0	(52)	(1,979)	252,428
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	1,089,047	(377,671)	711,376	(631,791)	(66,467)	(9,032)	4,086
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	56,977	0	56,977	0	0	0	56,977
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	147,254	(34,316)	112,938	(26,035)	(973)	(75,370)	10,560
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	74,089	0	74,089	0	0	(55,279)	18,810
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,623,112	(413,273)	1,209,839	(657,826)	(67,492)	(141,660)	342,861
Loans	397,520	(143)	397,377	0	(16,324)	(192,205)	188,848
Other assets	144,735	(21,033)	123,702	(69,546)	(267)	(6,883)	47,006
thereof: Positive market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	23,893	(15,531)	8,362	(7,119)	0	(452)	791
Remaining assets not subject to netting	230,774	0	230,774	0	0	(1,287)	229,487
Total assets	**2,457,150**	**(434,875)**	**2,022,275**	**(727,372)**	**(84,084)**	**(401,693)**	**809,126**

[1] Excludes real estate and other non-financial instrument collateral. Amounts have been adjusted accordingly.

Liabilities

2012

in € m.	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Impact of Master Netting Agreements	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Cash collateral	Amounts not set off on the balance sheet: Financial instrument collateral	Net amount
Deposit	577,316	(106)	577,210	0	0	0	577,210
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (enforceable)	8,806	(426)	8,380	0	(13)	(8,124)	243
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (non-enforceable)	27,764	0	27,764	0	0	(27,042)	722
Securities loaned (enforceable)	2,614	0	2,614	0	0	(2,464)	150
Securities loaned (non-enforceable)	552	0	552	0	0	(246)	306
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss							
Trading liabilities	65,284	(10,884)	54,400	0	0	0	54,400
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (enforceable)	1,098,493	(386,949)	711,544	(636,450)	(62,428)	(11,298)	1,368
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments (non-enforceable)	41,108	0	41,108	0	0	0	41,108
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (enforceable)	78,675	(23,869)	54,806	(26,035)	(474)	(27,403)	894
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (non-enforceable)	63,335	0	63,335	0	0	(35,193)	28,142
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,346,894	(421,701)	925,193	(662,485)	(62,902)	(73,895)	125,911
Other liabilities	191,740	(12,641)	179,099	(68,927)	0	0	110,172
thereof: Negative market values from derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting (enforceable)	10,410	(6,735)	3,675	(2,460)	0	0	1,215
Remaining liabilities not subject to netting	247,223	0	247,223	0	0	0	247,223
Total liabilities	**2,402,910**	**(434,875)**	**1,968,035**	**(731,412)**	**(62,914)**	**(111,771)**	**1,061,938**

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 columns 'cash collateral' and 'financial instrument collateral' disclose the cash and financial instrument collateral amounts received or pledged in relation to the total amounts of assets and liabilities, including those that were not offset.

Non enforceable master netting agreements refer to contracts executed in jurisdictions where the rights of set off may not be upheld under the local bankruptcy laws.

The cash collateral received against the positive market values of derivatives and the cash collateral pledged towards the negative mark to market values of derivatives are booked within the 'other liabilities' and 'other assets' balances respectively.

The cash and financial instrument collateral amounts disclosed reflect their fair values. The rights of set off relating to the cash and financial instrument collateral are conditional upon the default of the counterparty.

19 – Loans

Loans by industry classification

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Banks and insurance	25,100	27,849
Manufacturing	21,406	23,203
Households (exc uding mortgages)	45,440	39,373
Households – mortgages	148,076	141,601
Public sector	16,228	15,378
Wholesale and retail trade	13,965	17,026
Commercial real estate activities	34,259	45,306
Lease financing	1,429	880
Fund management activities	10,029	16,777
Other	66,154	74,813
Gross loans	**382,086**	402,206
(Deferred expense)/unearned income	(85)	137
Loans less (deferred expense)/unearned income	**382,171**	402,069
Less: Allowance for loan losses	5,589	4,692
Total loans	**376,582**	397,377

20 – 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

	2013			2012[1]			2011		
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Allowance, beginning of year	**2,266**	**2,426**	**4,692**	2,011	2,147	4,158	1,643	1,653	3,296
Provision for loan losses	1,377	683	2,060	1,115	613	1,728	907	925	1,832
Net charge-offs:	(701)	(352)	(1,053)	(762)	(324)	(1,086)	(512)	(385)	(897)
Charge-offs	(730)	(485)	(1,215)	(798)	(483)	(1,281)	(553)	(512)	(1,065)
Recoveries	30	132	162	36	158	195	41	127	168
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes/other	(85)	(25)	(110)	(98)	(9)	(107)	(26)	(43)	(69)
Allowance, end of year	**2,857**	**2,732**	**5,589**	2,266	2,426	4,692	2,011	2,150	4,162

[1] Allowance, beginning of year 2012 differs from Allowance, end of year 2011 due to changes in consolidation rules according to IFRS10.

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

	2013			2012			2011		
in € m.	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
Allowance, beginning of year	**118**	**97**	**215**	127	98	225	108	110	218
Provision for off-balance sheet positions	(15)	21	5	(7)	0	(7)	19	(12)	7
Usage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes/other	0	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(3)	0	0	0
Allowance, end of year	**102**	**114**	**216**	118	97	215	127	98	225

21 – 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Carrying amount of transferred assets		
Trading securities not derecognized due to the following transactions:		
Repurchase agreements	32,714	51,020
Securities lending agreements	42,884	37,721
Total return swaps	7,960	10,056
Consolidated Group Sponsored Securitizations	168	131
Total trading securities	**83,726**	98,928
Other trading assets	866	1,808
Financial assets available for sale	507	1,455
Loans	2,085	5,158
Total	**87,183**	107,348
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**68,435**	95,473

[1] Prior year numbers have been restated (increase of € 1,628 million to trading securities not derecognized because of securities lending agreements, decrease of € 80 million to trading securities not derecognized because of Consolidated Group Sponsored Securitizations, increases of € 225 million to other trading assets, € 463 million to financial assets available for sale, € 2,440 million to loans, € 4,779 million to carrying amount of associated liability).

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

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value[2]	Fair value
Trading securities	168	168	131	131
Other trading assets	333	333	298	298
Financial assets available for sale	252	252	807	807
Loans	1,902	1,928	3,540	3,439
Total	**2,654**	**2,680**	4,776	4,675
Associated liability	2,663	2,663	4,571	4,571
Net position	(9)	17	205	104

[1] Associated liabilities are notes issued by Consolidated Group Sponsored Securitizations.
[2] Prior year numbers have been restated (decrease of € 80 million to trading securities, increases of € 225 million to other trading assets, € 463 million to financial assets available for sale, € 2,440 million to loans, € 2,843 million to carrying amount of associated liability).

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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Carrying amount of the original assets transferred:		
Trading securities	210	67
Other trading assets	1	1,903
Carrying amount of the assets continued to be recognized:		
Trading securities	57	78
Other trading assets	1	221
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**58**	299

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, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Carrying value	Fair value	Maximum Exposure to Loss
Loans:						
Securitization notes	289	198	365	1,888	1,798	2,012
Total Loans	**289**	**198**	**365**	1,888	1,798	2,012
Financial assets held at Fair Value through the P&L:						
Securitization notes	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,143	1,143	1,143
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	178	178	178	32	32	32
Total Financial assets held at Fair Value through the P&L	**1,332**	**1,332**	**1,332**	1,175	1,175	1,175
Financial assets available for sale:						
Securitization notes	12	12	12	29	29	29
Total Financial assets available for sale	**12**	**12**	**12**	29	29	29
Total financial assets representing on-going involvement	**1,633**	**1,542**	**1,708**	3,092	3,002	3,216
Financial liabilities held at Fair Value through the P&L:						
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	40	40	0	36	36	0
Total financial liabilities representing on-going involvement	**40**	**40**	**0**	36	36	0

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

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
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	323	282	0[1]	190	(139)	0
Non-standard Interest Rate, cross-currency or inflation-linked swap	267	729	3	(8)	407	5
Other[2]	0	0	0	0	21	34
Net gains/(losses) recognized from on-going involvement in derecognized assets	**590**	**1,011**	**3**	182	289	39

[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.
[2] On-going involvement in sold equity positions in the form of a deeply out-of-the-money option, contingent on several unlikely events and therefore not expected to be exercised. As a result, the carrying and fair value of this option is considered to be nil.

22 – Assets Pledged and Received as Collateral

The Group pledges assets primarily 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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Interest-earning deposits with banks	0	4
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	67,059	89,630
Financial assets available for sale	4,237	5,826
Loans	46,562	51,828
Other	884	570
Total	**118,741**	147,857

[1] Prior year numbers have been restated (decreases of € 10 million in interest earning deposits with banks, increase of € 1.9 billion in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, decreases of € 587 million in financial assets available for sale and € 4.9 billion in loans).

Assets transferred where the transferee has the right to sell or repledge are disclosed on the face of the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, these amounts were € 74 billion and € 91 billion, respectively.

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 repledge 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Securities and other financial assets accepted as collateral	281,974	310,861
thereof:		
collateral sold or repledged	241,700	260,712

23 – 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, 2012	**4,302**	**3,933**	**1,973**	**429**	**10,637**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	1	3	0	4
Additions	18	327	132	137	614
Transfers	(20)	42	116	(323)	(185)
Reclassifications (to)/from "held for sale"	(96)	(6)	0	0	(102)
Disposals	146	210	66	0	422
Exchange rate changes	(40)	(33)	(12)	(8)	(93)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**4,018**	**4,054**	**2,146**	**235**	**10,453**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	14	9	0	24
Additions	42	247	111	113	513
Transfers	(23)	45	116	(173)	(35)
Reclassifications (to)/from "held for sale"	(105)	(19)	(5)	(3)	(131)
Disposals	89	279	76	0	443
Exchange rate changes	(94)	(137)	(63)	(2)	(296)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**3,749**	**3,926**	**2,240**	**170**	**10,084**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:					
Balance as of January 1, 2012	**1,457**	**2,485**	**1,186**	**0**	**5,128**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	82	401	155	0	638
Impairment losses	0	29	0	0	29
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	4	(1)	(6)	0	(3)
Reclassifications (to)/from "held for sale"	(3)	(2)	(1)	0	(6)
Disposals	54	171	17	0	242
Exchange rate changes	(18)	(24)	(12)	0	(54)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**1,468**	**2,717**	**1,305**	**0**	**5,490**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	14	6	0	20
Depreciation	77	376	171	0	625
Impairment losses	52	17	1	0	69
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	(2)	1	(2)	0	(3)
Reclassifications (to)/from "held for sale"	0	(13)	(1)	0	(14)
Disposals	27	243	64	0	334
Exchange rate changes	(43)	(106)	(39)	0	(188)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**1,525**	**2,762**	**1,378**	**0**	**5,665**
Carrying amount:					
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**2,550**	**1,337**	**841**	**235**	**4,963**
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**2,224**	**1,164**	**862**	**170**	**4,420**

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 € 200 million as of December 31, 2013.

Commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment were € 107 million at year-end 2013.

24 – 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. The Group has one significant lease contract that includes a bargain purchase option to acquire the building at expiration of the leasing contract.

Net Carrying Value of Leasing Assets Held under finance leases

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Land and buildings	82	90
Furniture and equipment	1	2
Other	0	0
Net carrying value	**84**	92

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

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Future minimum lease payments:		
Not later than one year	26	10
Later than one year and not later than five years	11	37
Later than five years	10	10
Total future minimum lease payments	**47**	57
Less: Future interest charges	19	15
Present value of finance lease commitments	**28**	42
Future minimum lease payments to be received	**12**	11
Contingent rent recognized in the income statement[1]	**1**	1

[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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Future minimum rental payments:		
Not later than one year	824	880
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,324	2,426
Later than five years	1,865	1,745
Total future minimum rental payments	**5,013**	5,051
Less: Future minimum rentals to be received	161	190
Net future minimum rental payments	**4,852**	4,861

As of December 31, 2013, the total future minimum rental payments included € 419 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 2013, the rental payments for lease and sublease agreements amounted to € 831 million. This included charges of € 858 million for minimum lease payments and € 6 million for contingent rents as well as € 33 million related to sublease rentals received.

25 – 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, 2013, and 2012, are shown below by cash-generating units ("CGU"). Following the re-organization of reportable business segments in the fourth quarter 2012 (for details, please refer to Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information"), the Group's former primary CGUs AM and PWM were merged into one single CGU DeAWM. In addition, the former Corporate Division and primary CGU CI became part of the newly reportable NCOU Corporate Division, which comprises two separate CGUs labeled as Wholesale Assets and Operating Assets.

Goodwill allocated to cash-generating units

in € m.	Corporate Banking & Securities	Global Transaction Banking	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Private & Business Clients	Non-Core Operations Unit[1]	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2012	**3,453**	**440**	**3,817**	**3,066**	**0**	**197**	**10,973**
Goodwill acquired during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	(279)	0	189	(331)	421	0	0
Reclassification from (to) "held for sale"	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	(2)
Goodwill related to dispositions without being classified as "held for sale"	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Impairment losses[2]	(1,174)	0	0	0	(421)	0	(1,595)
Exchange rate changes/other	(46)	(7)	(26)	1	0	0	(78)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**1,953**	**432**	**3,979**	**2,736**	**0**	**197**	**9,297**
Gross amount of goodwill	**3,127**	**432**	**3,979**	**2,736**	**651**	**684**	**11,609**
Accumulated impairment losses	**(1,174)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(651)**	**(487)**	**(2,312)**
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**1,953**	**432**	**3,979**	**2,736**	**0**	**197**	**9,297**
Goodwill acquired during the year	4	6	2	24	0	0	37
Purchase accounting adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	(9)	8	1	0	0	0	0
Reclassification from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	(5)
Goodwill related to dispositions without being classified as "held for sale"	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	(3)
Impairment losses[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes/other	(84)	(14)	(133)	(2)	0	(18)	(252)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**1,863**	**431**	**3,843**	**2,758**	**0**	**179**	**9,074**
Gross amount of goodwill	**2,963**	**431**	**3,843**	**2,758**	**651**	**646**	**11,292**
Accumulated impairment losses	**(1,100)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(651)**	**(467)**	**(2,218)**

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

In addition to the primary CGUs, the segments CB&S 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 consist of Maher Terminals LLC and Maher Terminals of Canada Corp.

During 2013, changes in goodwill mainly included additions of € 37 million related to the step-acquisition of the Group's joint venture Xchanging etb GmbH. For more details on this transaction, please refer to Note 3 "Acquisitions and Dispositions".

In 2012, goodwill changes mainly included impairments of € (1,595) million recorded in the fourth quarter as a result of the annual goodwill impairment test conducted under the organizational structures both prior to as well as post re-segmentation. In the course of the re-segmentation, a number of businesses were transferred to DeAWM and to the two NCOU CGUs. Accordingly, goodwill of € 182 million was reallocated from CB&S to DeAWM (transfer of the ETF business). Prior to the NCOU impairment, goodwill of € 369 million had been reallocated to Wholesale Assets (€ 97 million from CB&S and € 272 million from PBC) and € 52 million to Operating Assets (from PBC). Furthermore, upon the sale of Postbank's Asset Management business to the DWS Group in the third quarter 2012, goodwill of € 7 million was transferred from PBC to DeAWM.

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 to sell and its value in use.

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. 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. This total carrying amount is allocated to the primary CGUs in a two-step process. In the first step, total equity that is readily identifiable is allocated to the respective individual CGUs. This includes goodwill (plus the add-on adjustment for noncontrolling interests), unamortized other intangible assets as well as certain unrealized net gains and losses recorded directly in equity and noncontrolling interests. In the second step, the remaining balance of the total carrying amount is allocated across the CGUs based on the CGU's share of risk-weighted assets and certain capital deduction items relative to the Group (each is adjusted for items pertaining to nonintegrated investments). The carrying amount for nonintegrated investments is determined on the basis of their respective equity.

The annual goodwill impairment test in 2013 did not result in an impairment loss on the goodwill of the Group's primary CGUs as the recoverable amounts for these CGUs were higher than their respective carrying amounts.

As a result of the Group's re-segmentation during the fourth quarter 2012 (see Note 4 "Business Segments and Related Information – Business Segments" for details), the annual impairment test had to be conducted both in the structure prior to re-segmentation ("old structure") and post re-segmentation ("new structure").These impairment tests resulted in goodwill impairments totaling € 1,595 million, consisting of € 1,174 million in the CGU CB&S under the old structure and of € 421 million in the CGUs Wholesale Assets (€ 369 million) and Operating Assets (€ 52 million) within the Corporate Division NCOU under the new structure.

The annual goodwill impairment test in 2011 did not result in an impairment loss of goodwill of the Group's primary CGUs as the recoverable amounts for these CGUs were higher than their respective carrying amounts.

Recoverable Amount

The Group determines the recoverable amount of its primary CGUs on the basis of value in use and employs a 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 DCF model uses earnings projections and respective capitalization assumptions (with a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio increasing to 10 %, and fulfilling the currently anticipated leverage ratio requirements) based on five-year financial plans agreed by management, 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 and are, in case of a going concern, assumed to increase by or converge towards a constant long-term growth rate of 3.2 % (2012: 3.6 %). This is based on expectations for the development of gross domestic product and inflation, and is captured in the terminal value.

Key Assumptions and Sensitivities

Key Assumptions: The value in use of a CGU is sensitive to the earnings projections, to the discount rate 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 calculation of the discount rates.

Primary cash-generating units

	Discount rate (pre-tax, determined implicitly based on post-tax rates)	
	2013	2012
Corporate Banking & Securities	16.5 %	15.4 %
Global Transaction Banking	13.1 %	12.6 %
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	12.8 %	12.7 %
Private & Business Clients	14.3 %	14.8 %
Non-Core Operations Unit[1]	17.0 %/16.6 %	13.7 %/15.8 %

[1] Comprised of two primary CGUs: NCOU Wholesale Assets (17.0 %) and NCOU Operating Assets (16.6 %). Stated pre-tax discount rates assume worst case post-tax valuation scenarios, whereas both CGUs are valued applying identical post-tax discount rates. Varying pre-tax rates are due to different cash-flow composition and pattern.

Management determined the values for the key assumptions in the table below 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 cash-generating unit	Description of key assumptions	Uncertainty associated with key assumptions and potential events/circumstances that could have a negative effect
Corporate Banking & Securities	- Reap benefits from efficiency and cost reduction program announced and launched in 2012 - Capitalize on synergies with other areas of the organization - Focus on client flows and solutions, benefiting from leading client market shares and higher customer penetration - Corporate Finance fee pools to remain flat to 2013, Sales & Trading Fixed Income revenue pools to slightly shrink whilst Equities pools to trend higher - Improved asset efficiency under new regulatory framework and rigorously managed risk exposure - Continued targeted risk reductions and execution of management action to mitigate the impact of regulatory change	- Potentially weaker macroeconomic environment due to still fragile growth impacted by event risks, particularly disorderly withdrawal of bank support for the global economy, leading to slowdown in activity and reduced investor appetite - Structure and content of a range of regulatory changes being drafted in various jurisdictions could have a more severe impact than anticipated - Potential margin compression and increased competition in products with lower capital requirements beyond expected levels - Outcome of litigation cases - Cost savings and expected benefits from Group-wide Operational Excellence (OpEx) Programm are not realized as anticipated - Delay in execution of risk mitigation strategies
Global Transaction Banking	- Cost savings in light of Group-wide OpEx - Capitalize on synergies resulting from closer co-operation with other areas of the bank - Macroeconomic recovery - Interest rate recovery from late 2014 onwards - Positive development of international trade volumes, cross-border payments and corporate actions - Deepening relationships with Complex Corporates and Institutional Clients in existing regions while pushing further growth in Emerging Markets - Successful turn-around of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands	- Slower recovery of the world economy and its impact on trade volumes, interest rates and foreign exchange rates - Unfavorable margin development and adverse competition levels in key markets and products beyond expected levels - Uncertainty around regulation and its potential implications not yet anticipated - Cost savings in light of Group-wide OpEx do not materialize as anticipated - Outcome of potential legal matters - Benefits from the turn-around measures of the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands are not realized as expected
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	- Cost savings in light of Group-wide OpEx and DeAWM platform optimization from merger of AM, PWM and Passive CB&S to form DeAWM - DeAWM's overall internal strategy continuously driven by - Wealth creation and activation, - Growth of the retirement market, - Insurance outsourcing, - New packaging innovation, - Institutionalization of alternatives, - Separation of alpha and beta, - Climate Change and sustainable investing - Expanding business with ultra high net worth clients - Building out the alternatives and passive/ETF businesses - Home market leadership in Germany through Wealth Management and DWS - Organic growth strategy in Asia/Pacific and Americas as well as intensified co-operation with CB&S and GTB - Strong coverage of emerging markets - Maintained or increased market share in the fragmented competitive environment	- Major industry threats, i.e., market volatility, sovereign debt burden, increasing costs from regulatory changes - Investors continue to hold assets out of the markets, retreat to cash or simpler, lower fee products - Business/execution risks, i.e., under achievement of net new money targets from market uncertainty, loss of high quality relationship managers - Difficulties in executing organic growth strategies through certain restrictions, e.g. unable to hire relationship managers - Cost savings following efficiency gains and expected IT/process improvements are not achieved to the extent planned - Uncertainty around regulation and its potential implications not yet anticipated
Private & Business Clients	- Leading position in home market Germany, strong position in other European markets, growth options in key Asian countries and a highly efficient platform - Mid-cap joint venture with GTB as key initiative in Private & Commercial Banking - Selective growth in Credit Products and expanding in investment and insurance business in advisory banking horizon partially mitigating impacts from low interest rate environment and leverage constraints - Achievement of synergies between Deutsche Bank and Postbank on the revenue and the cost side - Cost savings in light of Group-wide OpEx - Leveraging stake in and cooperation with Hua Xia Bank in China and further organic growth in India	- Significant economic decline potentially resulting in higher unemployment rates, increasing credit loss provisions and lower business growth - The development of investment product markets and respective revenues additionally depend on customer appetite for investments and risk taking - Continued low interest rates potentially leading to a further margin compression - Synergies related to Postbank acquisition are not realized or are realized later than foreseen - Costs to achieve the synergies are higher than foreseen - An environment of tightening regulation leading to further not yet anticipated costs

Primary cash-generating unit	Description of key assumptions	Uncertainty associated with key assumptions and potential events/circumstances that could have a negative effect
Non-Core Operations Unit Wholesale Assets	- Continued execution of successful de-risking program - Continued capitalization of other divisions sales and distribution networks to facilitate successful de-risking program	- Potentially weaker macroeconomic environment due to still fragile growth impacted by event risks, particularly disorderly withdrawal of bank support for the global economy, leading to slowdown in activity and reduced ability to de-risk at an economically viable level - Structure and content of a range of regulatory changes being drafted in various jurisdictions could have a more severe impact than anticipated - Outcome of litigation cases
Non-Core Operations Unit Operating Assets	- Continued efforts to improve the underlying performance of operating assets in preparation for eventual sale	- Potentially weaker macroeconomic environment due to still fragile growth impacted by event risks, particularly disorderly withdrawal of bank support for the global economy, leading to slowdown in activity and reduced ability to dispose of operating assets at an economically viable level - Outcome of litigation cases

Sensitivities: In validating the value in use determined for the CGUs, certain external factors as well as the major value drivers of each CGU are reviewed regularly. Throughout 2013, share prices of banking stocks continued to be volatile, suffering from the pronounced uncertainty of market participants. In this environment, Deutsche Bank's market capitalization remained below book value. In order to test the resilience of the value in use, key assumptions used in the DCF model (for example, the discount rate and the earnings projections) are sensitized. Management believes that the only CGUs where reasonable possible changes in key assumptions could cause an impairment loss were CB&S and PBC, for which the recoverable amount exceeded the respective carrying amount by 26 % or € 5.5 billion (CB&S) and 33 % or € 5.2 billion (PBC).

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

Change in Key Assumptions	CB&S	PBC
Discount rate (post tax) increase from to	11.1 %/13.0 %	10.2 %/12.6 %
Projected future earnings in each period	(13) %	(21) %
Long term growth rates	N/M[1]	N/M[1]

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] A rate of 0 % would still lead to a recoverable amount in excess of the carrying amount.

The recoverable amounts of all remaining primary CGUs except NCOU were substantially in excess of their respective carrying amounts.

However, certain political or global risks for the banking industry such as a further escalation 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 prospective 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.

Other Intangible Assets

The changes of other intangible assets by asset classes for the years ended December 31, 2013, and 2012, are as follows.

	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, 2012	894	446	1,340	1,496	814	698	909	3,917	1,425	6,682
Additions	0	0	0	22	12	0	43	77	705	782
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	18	41
Reclassifications from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
Transfers	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	0	16	16	153	165
Exchange rate changes	(16)	(2)	(18)	1	22	(12)	(6)	5	(4)	(17)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	878	440	1,318	1,519	848	686	938	3,991	2,261	7,570
Additions	0	0	0	24	0	0	41	65	663	728
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	11	(1)	0	(1)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	36	55
Reclassifications from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	(48)	0	0	(41)	(89)	(10)	(99)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	(68)	(46)
Exchange rate changes	(38)	1	(37)	(34)	(18)	(25)	(16)	(93)	(34)	(164)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	840	441	1,281	1,449	830	661	936	3,876	2,776	7,933
Accumulated amortization and impairment:										
Balance as of January 1, 2012	99	2	101	541	130	107	510	1,288	464	1,853
Amortization for the year	0	0	0	114	31	37	100	282	174	456[1]
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	16	36
Reclassifications from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
Impairment losses	202	2	204	86	0	0	3	89	95	388[2]
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	11	10	(2)	8
Exchange rate changes	(1)	(2)	(3)	1	3	(2)	(11)	(9)	(8)	(20)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	300	2	302	741	164	142	592	1,639	707	2,648
Amortization for the year	0	0	0	99	32	36	112	279	239	518[3]
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	6	(6)	0	(6)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	34	47
Reclassifications from (to) "held for sale"	0	0	0	(39)	0	0	(32)	(71)	(6)	(77)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	72	0	7	4	83	43	126[4]
Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	(21)	(11)
Exchange rate changes	(13)	0	(13)	(25)	(2)	(5)	(12)	(44)	(19)	(76)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	287	2	289	836	194	180	667	1,877	909	3,075
Carrying amount:										
As of December 31, 2012	578	438	1,016	778	684	544	346	2,352	1,554	4,922
As of December 31, 2013	553	439	992	613	636	481	269	1,999	1,867	4,858

[1] The € 456 million were included in general and administrative expenses.
[2] Of which € 291 million were included in impairment of intangible assets, consisting of impairments of retail management agreements (€ 202 million), customer-related intangible assets (€ 86 million) and trademarks (€ 2 million). Furthermore, € 96 million of impairments related to purchased (€ 1 million) and self-developed software (€ 95 million) were recorded in general and administrative expenses.
[3] The € 518 million were included in general and administrative expenses.
[4] Of which € 79 million were included in impairment of intangible assets, consisting of impairments of customer-related intangible assets (€ 72 million) and beneficial contracts (€ 7 million). Furthermore, € 47 million of impairments related to purchased (€ 4 million) and self-developed software (€ 43 million) were recorded in general and administrative expenses.

Amortizing Intangible Assets

Changes in amortizing other intangible assets recognized during 2013 mainly included additions of € 663 million to internally generated intangible assets, which represent the capitalization of expenses incurred in conjunction with the Group's activities related to the development of own-used software. Impairments of € 83 million recorded on purchased other intangible assets were largely attributable to the commercial banking activities in the Netherlands (GTB), which had seen similar charges already in 2012. The impairment on self-developed software of € 43 million was largely a result of the reassessment of current platform software under the OpEx Programm.

In 2012, additions to internally-generated intangible assets were € 705 million. Impairments recorded on customer-related intangible assets totaling € 86 million included € 73 million in connection with measures initiated in the fourth quarter 2012 to turnaround the acquired commercial banking activities in the Netherlands (GTB) and € 13 million related to the realignment of PBC's Consumer Banking proposition. The impairment of self-developed software of € 95 million was mainly the result of changes in the planned deployment of an IT system in DeAWM.

Other intangible assets with finite useful lives are generally amortized over their useful lives based on the straight-line method (except for the VOBA, as explained in Note 41 "Insurance and Investment Contracts").

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 25
Contract-based intangible assets	up to 23
Value of business acquired	up to 30
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 € 553 million, relate to the Group's U.S. retail mutual fund business and are allocated to the DeAWM 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 was calculated as fair value less costs to sell using the multi-period excess earnings method. In 2013, there was no impairment. In 2012, a loss of € 202 million was recognized in the income statement as impairment of intangible assets. The impairment loss was predominantly due to declines in the expected development of invested asset flows, considering historical growth trends and impacts from the strategic review of the business conducted in 2012 as well as the competitive environment. In 2011, which also considered the then-announced strategic review of certain parts of the AM business, there was no impairment as the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount.

Trademarks: The other unamortized intangible assets include the Postbank (allocated to CGU PBC) and the Sal. Oppenheim (allocated to CGU DeAWM) trademarks, which were 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 € 411 million. The Sal. Oppenheim trademark was recognized at € 27 million. Since both trademarks are expected to generate cash flows for an indefinite period of time, they are 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 to sell of the trademarks based on the income approach using the relief-from-royalty method. Since acquisition, there have been no impairments.

26 – 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Cash, due and deposits from banks, Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	574	0
Trading assets, Derivatives, Financial assets designated at fair value through P&L	525	0
Financial assets available for sale	2,917	4
Loans	2,032	0
Property and equipment	212	2
Other assets	411	101
Total assets classified as held for sale	**6,670**	107
Deposits, Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under resale agreements	4,425	0
Trading liabilities, Derivatives, Financial liabilities designated at fair value through P&L	439	0
Long-term debt	856	0
Other liabilities	544	78
Total liabilities classified as held for sale	**6,264**	78

As of December 31, 2013, there were € 2 million of unrealized net gains (losses) relating to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale included in accumulated other comprehensive income (net of tax).

BHF-BANK

On September 20, 2012, the Group had announced that it reached an agreement with Kleinwort Benson Group, a wholly owned subsidiary of RHJ International ("RHJI"), on the sale of BHF-BANK AG ("BHF-BANK"). The transaction was subject to substantial regulatory approvals from the BaFin. Following certain amendments made to the initial transaction structure, involving changes to the buyer consortium and the terms of the purchase consideration, the BaFin confirmed to RHJI in the fourth quarter 2013 that all of the regulatory filings submitted for the acquisition of BHF-BANK were considered complete. As a consequence of this, BaFin commenced the formal review period for the approval of the entire transaction, which expired in February 2014.

Based on these facts and circumstances, the Group concluded that a sale within one year is considered highly probable. Accordingly and as of December 31, 2013, the Group classified BHF-BANK as a disposal group held for sale, allocated within the Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU). Its reclassification to the held-for-sale category triggered an impairment loss of € 183 million before income tax, which was recorded in other income of the Group's income statement of the fourth quarter 2013. The associated post tax impact was € 125 million. Due to the revised transaction structure, the Group recognized an additional charge of € 14 million recorded in the Group's income statement of the fourth quarter 2013.

Out of the Group's above mentioned total assets (liabilities) classified as held for sale, € 6.4 billion (€ 6.1 billion) are related to BHF-BANK. Its financial assets available for sale portfolio (€ 2.9 billion) included unrealized net gains of € 5 million, which were recognized directly in equity (accumulated other comprehensive income). These unrealized net gains remain in equity until the investment in BHF-BANK is sold, at which time the gain will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to the income statement.

On February 21, 2014, RHJI announced that the BaFin has confirmed that it has no objections to the proposed acquisition of BHF-BANK. The acquisition is subject to certain conditions prior to closing, which is expected to take place before the end of March 2014.

Other Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale as of December 31, 2013

During 2013, the Group had classified several office buildings as held for sale. The premises, which were previously held as property and equipment, are included within the Corporate Divisions Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) and Private & Business Clients (PBC). Each of the buildings is expected to be sold within one year. Their classification as held for sale did not result in an impairment loss, except the building held in PBC, for which an impairment charge of € 4 million was recorded in other income of the fourth quarter 2013.

Furthermore, the Group classified parts of its Wealth Management business in the UK as held for sale. The business, which is included in DeAWM, is expected to be sold within one year. Its classification as held for sale led to an impairment loss of € 5 million, which was recognized in other income of the fourth quarter 2013.

Also during 2013, the Group classified within CB&S several disposal groups consisting of foreclosures as held for sale. All assets are expected to be sold within one year. Their classification as held for sale did not result in an impairment loss. The respective assets have been measured at fair value less costs to sell on a non-recurring basis, with fair value measurement categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Disposals in 2013

Division	Disposal	Financial impact [1]	Date of the disposal
Non-Core Operations Unit	Building held as property and equipment.	None.	Fourth quarter 2013
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Building held as property and equipment.	None.	Third quarter 2013
Global Transaction Banking	A wholly owned subsidiary, providing merchant acquiring services to multi-national clients.	None.	Second quarter 2013
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Disposal group mainly consisting of real estate fund units.	None.	First quarter 2013

[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, 2012

Division	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Financial impact[1]	Additional information
Global Transaction Banking	A wholly owned subsidiary, providing merchant acquiring services to multi-national clients.	None.	Disposal in the second quarter 2013
Corporate Banking & Securities	Several disposal groups, consisting of foreclosure assets.	None.	Disposals in 2013
Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management	Disposal group mainly consisting of real estate fund units.	None.	Disposal in the first quarter 2013

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

Disposals in 2012

Division	Disposal	Financial impact [1]	Date of the disposal
Former Corporate Investments	The exposure in Actavis mainly consisted of € 4.0 billion in loans and € 33 million in equity method investments.	As a result of the substantial progress towards an agreement for a third party to acquire Actavis, the Group recognized an impairment loss of € 257 million in the first quarter 2012, before its classification as held for sale. The classification as held for sale did not result in any additional impairment loss. Ongoing negotiations with the buyer may result in an adjustment to the contractual purchase price.	Fourth quarter 2012
Former Corporate Investments	Several buildings held as property and equipment.	None.	In 2012
Corporate Banking & Securities	A disposal group mainly including traded loans, mortgage servicing rights and financial guarantees.	An impairment loss of € 22 million was recorded in 2011.	First quarter 2012
Former Asset & Wealth Management	Several disposal groups and several assets previously acquired as part of the acquisition of the Sal. Oppenheim Group.	None.	In 2012

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

Change in Classification in 2012

Division	Change in classification	Financial impact [1]	Date and reason for change in classification
Corporate Banking & Securities	An investment in an associate.	The classification of the investment as held for sale led to an initial impairment loss of € 2 million in 2011 and, due to a change in the fair value less cost to sell, to a reversal of that impairment loss of € 2 million in the first quarter 2012.	Second quarter 2012, as despite attempts to sell there have not been any buyers.

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

27 – Other Assets and Other Liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Other assets:		
Brokerage and securities related receivables		
Cash/margin receivables	40,938	67,390
Receivables from prime brokerage	9,140	6,068
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	2,697	4,096
Receivables from unsettled regular way trades	30,410	19,758
Total brokerage and securities related receivables	83,185	97,312
Accrued interest receivable	3,236	3,238
Assets held for sale	6,670	107
Other	19,448	23,045
Total other assets	**112,539**	123,702

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Other liabilities:		
Brokerage and securities related payables		
Cash/margin payables	53,435	74,650
Payables from prime brokerage	30,266	30,520
Pending securities transactions past settlement date	2,289	3,029
Payables from unsettled regular way trades	33,001	19,257
Total brokerage and securities related payables	118,992	127,456
Accrued interest payable	3,673	3,592
Liabilities held for sale	6,264	78
Other	34,666	47,972
Total other liabilities	**163,595**	179,099

For further details on the assets and liabilities held for sale please refer to Note 26 "Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups Held for Sale".

28 – Deposits

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	149,471	143,917
Interest-bearing deposits		
Demand deposits	140,813	135,041
Time deposits	127,787	172,007
Savings deposits	109,679	126,245
Total interest-bearing deposits	378,279	433,293
Total deposits	**527,750**	577,210

29 – Provisions

Movements by Class of Provisions

in € m.	Home Savings Business	Operational/ Litigation	Restructuring	Mortgage Repurchase Demands	Other[1]	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2012	919	822	0	106	549	**2,396**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	0	0	0	(7)	(7)
New provisions	182	2,689	326	276	645	4,118
Amounts used	(130)	(815)	(141)	(39)	(142)	(1,267)
Unused amounts reversed	(4)	(82)	(20)	0	(225)	(331)
Effects from exchange rate fluctuations/ Unwind of discount	(4)	(10)	0	(2)	4	(12)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	963	2,604	165	341	822	**4,895**
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	0	3	0	0	2	5
New provisions	200	2,673	344	119	408	3,744
Amounts used	(119)	(2,717)	(275)	(101)	(299)	(3,511)
Unused amounts reversed	(11)	(401)	(22)	0	(152)	(586)
Effects from exchange rate fluctuations/ Unwind of discount	(19)	(38)	(6)	(14)	(10)	(87)
Transfers	(3)	(18)	1	0	(131)	(151)[2]
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2013	1,011	2,106	207	345	639	**4,308**

[1] For the remaining portion of provisions as disclosed on the consolidated balance sheet, please see Note 20 "Allowance for Credit Losses", in which allowances for credit related off-balance sheet positions are disclosed.
[2] Includes mainly reclassifications (to)/from liabilities held for sale.

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/Litigation provisions arise out of operational risk, which is the potential for failure (including the legal component) in relation to employees, contractual specifications and documentation, technology, infrastructure failure and disasters, external influences and customer relationships. This excludes business and reputational risk. Operational risk issues may result in demands from customers, counterparties and regulatory bodies or in legal proceedings.

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 this business, Deutsche Bank sold approximately U.S. $ 84 billion of private label securities and U.S. $ 71 billion of loans through whole loan sales. Deutsche Bank has been presented with demands to repurchase loans from or to indemnify purchasers, investors or financial insurers with respect to losses allegedly caused by material breaches of representations and warranties. Deutsche Bank's general practice is to process valid repurchase demands that are presented in compliance with contractual rights.

As of December 31, 2013, Deutsche Bank has approximately U.S. $ 5.0 billion of mortgage repurchase demands outstanding and not subject to agreements to rescind (based on original principal balance of the loans). These demands consist primarily of demands made in respect of private label securitizations by the trustees or servicers thereof. Against these outstanding demands, Deutsche Bank recorded provisions of U.S. $ 475 million (€ 345 million) as of December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, Deutsche Bank has completed repurchases, obtained agreements to rescind or otherwise settled claims on loans with an original principal balance of approximately U.S. $ 4.4 billion. In connection with those repurchases, agreements and settlements, Deutsche Bank has obtained releases for potential claims on approximately U.S. $ 65.4 billion of loans sold by Deutsche Bank as described above.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert mortgage loan repurchase demands against Deutsche Bank to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential demands may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank anticipates that additional mortgage repurchase demands may be made in respect of the mortgage loans that it has sold, but cannot reliably estimate their timing or amount. 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 deferred sales commissions, the provision for the United Kingdom bank levy and a provision under the credit card business cooperation of Deutsche Bank and Hua Xia Bank (see Note 38 "Related Party Transactions").

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities can arise from present obligations and from possible obligations arising from past events. 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 and that can be reliably estimated. For significant con-

tingent liabilities for which the possibility of a future loss is more than remote but less than probable, the Group estimates the possible loss where the Group believes that an estimate can be made.

The Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, the Group is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including the United States, arising in the ordinary course of business. The legal and regulatory claims for which the Group has taken material provisions or for which there are material contingent liabilities that are more than remote are described below; similar matters are grouped together and some matters consist of a number of claims. The estimated loss in respect of each, where such an estimate can be made, has not been disclosed for individual matters because the Group has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to seriously prejudice their outcome. Where a provision has been taken for a particular claim, no contingent liability is recorded.

In determining for which of the claims the possibility of a loss is 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. There are other disclosed matters for which the possibility of a loss is more than remote but for which such an estimate cannot be made. For the Bank's significant matters where an estimate can be made, the Group currently estimates that, as of December 31, 2013, the aggregate future loss of which the possibility is more than remote but less than probable is approximately € 1.5 billion (2012: € 1.5 billion). This figure includes contingent liabilities on matters where the Group's potential liability is joint and several and where the Group expects any such liability to be paid by a third party.

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 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 an 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.

Credit Default Swap Antitrust Matters. On July 1, 2013, the European Commission (EC) issued a Statement of Objections (the "SO") against Deutsche Bank, Markit Group Limited (Markit), the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA), and twelve other banks alleging anti-competitive conduct under Article

101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 53 of the European Economic Area Agreement (the "EEA Agreement"). The SO sets forth preliminary conclusions of the EC that (i) attempts by certain entities to engage in exchange trading of unfunded credit derivatives were foreclosed by improper collective action in the period from 2006 through 2009, and (ii) the conduct of Markit, ISDA, Deutsche Bank and the twelve other banks constituted a single and continuous infringement of Article 101 of the TFEU and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement. If the EC finally concludes that infringement occurred, it may seek to impose fines and other remedial measures on Deutsche Bank, Markit, ISDA and the twelve other banks. Deutsche Bank filed a response contesting the EC's preliminary conclusions in January 2014.

In re Credit Default Swaps Antitrust Litigation. Several putative civil actions have been filed in federal court in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois against Deutsche Bank and numerous other credit default swap (CDS) dealer banks. All of the complaints allege that the banks conspired to prevent the establishment of exchange traded CDS, with the effect of raising prices for over-the-counter CDS transactions, and seek to represent a class of individuals and entities located in the United States or abroad who, during a period from about October 2008 through the present, directly purchased CDS from or directly sold CDS to the defendants in the United States. On July 16, 2013, a motion was filed with the Joint Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to have all of the CDS civil actions consolidated for pretrial proceedings. On October 16, 2013, the Joint Panel transferred the CDS civil actions to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. An initial status conference was held on December 5, 2013. On December 13, 2013, the Court entered a Case Management Order stating that the CDS civil actions are consolidated for pretrial purposes. Lead plaintiffs filed their consolidated amended complaint on January 31, 2014. Defendants intend to file a motion to dismiss in March 2014.

Credit Correlation. Certain regulatory authorities are investigating Deutsche Bank's bespoke credit correlation trading book and certain risks within that book, during the credit crisis. Issues being examined include the methodology used to value positions in the book as well as the robustness of controls governing the application of valuation methodologies. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with those investigations.

FX Investigations and Litigations. Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities globally who are investigating trading in the foreign exchange market. The Bank is cooperating with those investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank is conducting its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading. In connection with this review, the Bank has taken, and will continue to take, disciplinary action with regards to individuals if merited. Deutsche Bank is also named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints bringing antitrust claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates.

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

The investigations underway have the potential to result in the imposition of significant financial penalties and other consequences for the Bank.

On December 4, 2013, Deutsche Bank announced that it had reached a settlement with the European Commission 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 € 466 million for the Euro interest rate derivatives and € 259 million for the Yen interest rate derivatives matters, respectively, or € 725 million in total. The settlement amount was already substantially reflected in Deutsche Bank's existing litigation reserves, and no material additional reserves were necessary. The settlement amount reflects the high market share held by Deutsche Bank in certain of the markets investigated by the European Commission. Deutsche Bank remains exposed to civil litigation and further regulatory action relating to these benchmarks.

In the period from mid-2012 to early 2014, four financial institutions entered into settlements with the U.K. Financial Services Authority, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission and U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). While the terms of the various settlements differed, they all involved significant financial penalties and regulatory consequences. For example, two financial institutions' settlements included a Deferred Prosecution Agreement, pursuant to which the DOJ agreed to defer prosecution of criminal charges against the applicable entity provided that the financial institution satisfies the terms of the Deferred Prosecution Agreement. The terms of the other two financial institutions' settlements included Non-Prosecution Agreements, pursuant to which the DOJ agreed not to file criminal charges against the entities so long as certain conditions are met. In addition, affiliates of two of the financial institutions agreed to plead guilty to a crime in a United States court for related conduct.

A number of civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in federal court in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY) against Deutsche Bank and numerous other banks. All but two of these actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege that they held or transacted in U.S. Dollar LIBOR-based derivatives or other financial instruments and sustained losses as a result of purported collusion or manipulation by the defendants relating to the setting of U.S. Dollar LIBOR. With two exceptions, all of the civil actions pending in the SDNY concerning U.S. Dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL). In March 2013, the District Court dismissed the federal and state antitrust claims, claims asserted under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and certain state law claims that had been asserted in six amended complaints. Appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit were dismissed as premature. Various motions are pending before the District Court. Additional complaints relating to the alleged manipulation of U.S. Dollar LIBOR have been filed in, removed to, or transferred to the SDNY and are being coordinated as part of the U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL. These additional actions have been stayed. One other action against Deutsche Bank and other banks concerning U.S. Dollar LIBOR was recently removed to the SDNY and defendants have requested that it be coordinated as part of the U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL. An additional action concerning U.S. Dollar LIBOR is independently pending in the SDNY and is subject to a pending motion to dismiss.

A putative class action was filed against Deutsche Bank and other banks concerning the alleged manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. Motions to dismiss have been fully briefed and are scheduled for argument. Deutsche Bank was added as a defendant in an amended complaint filed in a putative class action concerning the alleged manipulation of Euribor. Defendants' time to respond to that complaint has been stayed pending the filing of a further amended complaint. Claims for damages in these cases have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the Commodity Exchange Act, federal and state antitrust laws, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, and other federal and state laws.

Kirch Litigation. On February 20, 2014, at a court hearing before the Munich appellate court, the heir of Dr. Leo Kirch, as plaintiff in the Printbeteiligungs case, and KGL Pool GmbH on the one side and Deutsche Bank on the other side entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which Deutsche Bank agreed to pay € 775 million (plus interest at the rate of 5 % p.a. since March 24, 2011 and costs in the amount of € 40 million) in consideration for the plaintiffs withdrawing their claims against Deutsche Bank.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities 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 concerning its activities regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, sale and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), collateralized debt obligations, other asset-backed securities, commercial paper and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information.

Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous civil litigations in various roles as issuer or underwriter in offerings of RMBS and other asset-backed securities. These cases include putative class action suits, actions by individual purchasers of securities, actions by trustees on behalf of RMBS trusts, and actions by insurance companies that guaranteed payments of principal and interest for particular tranches of securities

offerings. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, these cases generally allege that the RMBS offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination.

Deutsche Bank and several current or former employees were named as defendants in a putative class action commenced on June 27, 2008, relating to two Deutsche Bank-issued RMBS offerings. Following a mediation, the court has approved a settlement of the case.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in putative class actions relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by IndyMac MBS, Inc. and Novastar Mortgage Corporation. These cases are in discovery.

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

On April 17, 2013, Bank of America announced that it had reached a settlement in principle to dismiss various class action claims, which include the class action claims brought against underwriters, including Deutsche Bank, relating to RMBS issued by Countrywide Financial Corporation. Following preliminary and final fairness hearings, on December 17, 2013, the court entered a final judgment and order of dismissal with prejudice. The settlement did not require any payment by unaffiliated underwriters, including Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in various non-class action lawsuits and arbitrations by alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, RMBS, and their affiliates, including Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation, Aozora Bank. Ltd., Bayerische Landesbank, Commerzbank AG, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (as conservator for Colonial Bank, Franklin Bank S.S.B., Guaranty Bank, Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank), the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (as conservator for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac), HSBC Bank USA, National Association (as trustee for certain RMBS trusts), John Hancock, Knights of Columbus, Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company, Moneygram Payment Systems, Inc., Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by WestLB AG), Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank), Sealink Funding Ltd. (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by Sachsen Landesbank and its subsidiaries), The Charles Schwab Corporation, Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1 Ltd., Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1 LLC, Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-2 Ltd., Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-2 LLC, Triaxx Prime CDO 2007-1 Ltd. and Triaxx Prime CDO 2007-1 LLC. These civil litigations and arbitrations are in various stages up through discovery.

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.

On December 20, 2013, Deutsche Bank announced that it reached an agreement to resolve certain residential mortgage-backed securities litigation with the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) as conservator for the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (the GSEs). As part of the agreement, Deutsche Bank paid € 1.4 billion. The settlement included dismissal of claims brought against Deutsche Bank in the United States Federal Court for the Southern District of New York relating to approximately U.S. $ 14.3 billion of RMBS purchased by the GSEs that were issued, sponsored and/or underwritten by Deutsche Bank and an agreement to resolve claims brought by or at the direction of the FHFA and/or the GSEs seeking the repurchase of mortgage loans contained in RMBS purchased by the GSEs. The

settlement did not resolve two matters brought by the FHFA against Deutsche Bank as underwriter of RMBS issued by Countrywide Financial Corporation and Societe Generale and/or their affiliates. As underwriter, Deutsche Bank received a customary agreement of indemnity from Countrywide Financial Corporation and Societe Generale and/or their affiliates. On February 27, 2014, the FHFA and Societe Generale announced that they reached a settlement of the action concerning RMBS issued by Societe Generale. The settlement included a release of the claims asserted against all defendants in that action, including Deutsche Bank. The settlement did not require any payment by Deutsche Bank.

On February 6, 2012, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York issued an order dismissing claims brought by Dexia SA/NV and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and their affiliates, and on January 4, 2013, the court issued an opinion explaining the basis for this order. The court dismissed some of the claims with prejudice and granted the plaintiffs leave to replead other claims. The plaintiffs repled the claims dismissed without prejudice by filing a new complaint on February 4, 2013. On July 17, 2013, pursuant to the terms of separate settlement agreements, Dexia SA/NV and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and their affiliates dismissed the lawsuits that had been filed against Deutsche Bank. The financial terms of the settlements are not material to Deutsche Bank.

On July 16, 2012, the Minnesota District Court dismissed with prejudice without leave to replead claims by Moneygram Payment Systems, Inc., which the plaintiffs have appealed. On January 13, 2013, Moneygram filed a summons with notice in New York State Supreme Court seeking to assert claims similar to those dismissed in Minnesota. On June 17, 2013, Moneygram filed an amended summons with notice and complaint in New York State Supreme Court. On July 22, 2013, the Minnesota Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of Deutsche Bank AG, but reversed the dismissal of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. On October 15, 2013, the Minnesota Supreme Court denied Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.'s petition for writ of certiorari. Deutsche Bank has filed a petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

Pursuant to terms of settlement agreements, litigations filed by Allstate Insurance Company, Cambridge Placement Investments Management Inc., Stichting Pensionfonds ABP, West Virginia Investment Management Board, The Union Central Life Insurance Company and The Western and Southern Life Insurance Co. were dismissed. The financial terms of each of these settlements are not material to Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert claims against Deutsche Bank in connection with various RMBS offerings and other related products to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential claims may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has entered into settlement agreements with some of these entities, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank.

U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters. Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from regulatory 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 and as to whether such processing complied with U.S. and state laws. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the regulatory agencies.

30 – Credit related Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business the Group regularly enters into irrevocable lending 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. The Group considers these 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, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Irrevocable lending commitments	126,660	129,657
Contingent liabilities	65,630	68,358
Total	**192,290**	198,015

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-/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 granted for short-term, mid-term and long-term financings are quite comparable due to the fact that most of the ECAs act within the scope of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") consensus rules. The OECD consensus rules, an intergovernmental agreement of the OECD member states, define benchmarks 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 or by the Commodity Credit Corporation acting on behalf of the United States.

31 – Other Short-Term Borrowings

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Other short-term borrowings:		
Commercial paper	20,852	23,616
Other	38,915	46,045
Total other short-term borrowings	**59,767**	69,661

32 – Long-Term Debt and Trust Preferred Securities

Long-Term Debt by Earliest Contractual Maturity

in € m.	Due in 2014	Due in 2015	Due in 2016	Due in 2017	Due in 2018	Due after 2018	Total Dec 31, 2013	Total Dec 31, 2012
Senior debt:								
Bonds and notes:								
Fixed rate	13,349	11,198	10,217	11,726	6,979	23,485	76,953	89,623
Floating rate	6,445	4,554	2,563	2,993	2,934	7,015	26,503	29,138
Subordinated debt:								
Bonds and notes:								
Fixed rate	392	656	500	0	70	1,404	3,022	4,218
Floating rate	3,254	107	0	0	50	1,146	4,557	4,567
Other	7,926	1,122	925	1,396	2,312	8,367	**22,047**	29,779
Total long-term debt	31,365	17,636	14,206	16,115	12,344	41,417	**133,082**	157,325

The Group did not have any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its liabilities in 2013 and 2012.

Trust Preferred Securities[1]

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Fixed rate	8,613	10,024
Floating rate	3,313	2,067
Total trust preferred securities	**11,926**	12,091

[1] Perpetual instruments, redeemable at specific future dates at the Group's option.

33 – Maturity Analysis of the earliest contractual undiscounted cash flows of Financial Liabilities

					Dec 31, 2013
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	149,471	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing deposits	140,882	184,274	31,136	14,172	12,282
Trading liabilities[1]	55,804	0	0	0	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments[1]	483,428	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	50,477	54,193	4,241	6,330	4,880
Investment contract liabilities[2]	0	76	793	1,328	5,871
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting[3]	0	20	35	238	323
Central bank funds purchased	2,056	0	400	0	0
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,485	4,630	645	0	0
Securities loaned	2,081	39	0	0	207
Other short-term borrowings	36,694	16,211	6,874	0	0
Long-term debt	840	16,663	16,713	67,325	50,105
Trust preferred securities	0	4,595	1,176	7,860	237
Other financial liabilities	131,998	3,946	669	722	107
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	104,075	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees	20,605	0	0	0	0
Total[4]	**1,184,896**	**284,645**	**62,682**	**97,975**	**74,012**

[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 hac 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 41 "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, 2012
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	143,918	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing deposits	136,625	234,048	35,496	19,035	16,005
Trading liabilities[1]	54,400	0	0	0	0
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments[1]	752,652	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	57,131	79,242	6,754	5,282	5,292
Investment contract liabilities[2]	0	53	788	1,225	5,666
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting[3]	89	123	92	178	3,192
Central bank funds purchased	2,585	631	252	0	0
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	22,950	8,796	1,230	0	0
Securities loaned	3,110	96	0	0	33
Other short-term borrowings	18,611	41,761	9,376	0	0
Long-term debt	857	14,998	27,156	73,626	59,168
Trust preferred securities	0	2,956	2,410	5,522	3,818
Other financial liabilities	132,115	4,212	235	584	114
Off-balance sheet loan commitments	94,006	0	0	0	0
Financial guarantees[4]	20,507	0	0	0	0
Total[5]	**1,439,556**	**386,919**	**83,790**	**105,454**	**93,289**

[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 equalling fair value. See Note 41 "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] Prior year numbers have been restated.

[5] 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

34 – 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, 2012	**929,499,640**	**(24,888,999)**	**904,610,641**
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0
Shares purchased for treasury	0	(381,117,111)	(381,117,111)
Shares sold or distributed from treasury	0	405,690,368	405,690,368
Common shares, December 31, 2012	**929,499,640**	**(315,742)**	**929,183,898**
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans	0	0	0
Capital increase	90,000,000	0	90,000,000
Shares purchased for treasury	0	(396,958,039)	(396,958,039)
Shares sold or distributed from treasury	0	397,101,877	397,101,877
Common shares, December 31, 2013	**1,019,499,640**	**(171,904)**	**1,019,327,736**

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.

On April 30, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG issued 90 million new common shares at € 32.90 per share, resulting in total proceeds of € 3.0 billion. The shares were issued with full dividend rights for the year 2012 from authorized capital and without pre-emptive rights. Related transaction costs that were directly recorded in equity amounted to € 0.4 million, net of tax.

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, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG had authorized but unissued capital of € 921,600,000 which may be issued in whole or in part until April 30, 2018. Further details are governed by Section 4 of the Articles of Association.

Authorized capital	Consideration	Pre emptive rights	Expiration date
€ 691,200,000	Cash	May not be excluded	April 30, 2016
€ 230,400,000	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, 2018

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.

Contingent capital	Expiration date for the issuance of conversion and/or option rights
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2015
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2016
€ 230,400,000	April 30, 2017

Dividends

The following table presents the amount of dividends proposed or declared for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

	2013 (proposed)	2012	2011
Cash dividends declared (in € m.)[1]	765	764	689
Cash dividends declared per common share (in €)	0.75	0.75	0.75

[1] Cash dividend for 2013 is based on the number of shares issued as of December 31, 2013.

No dividends have been declared since the balance sheet date.

35 – 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
2013	Annual Award	1/3: 12 months[1] 1/3: 24 months[1] 1/3: 36 months[1]	Yes	Select employees as annual retention
		Or cliff vesting after 45 months[1]	Yes[2]	Members of Management Board or of Senior Management Group
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Yes	Select employees to attract or retain key staff
	Annual Award - Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant[3]	No	Regulated employees
2012/ 2011	Annual Award	1/3: 12 months[4] 1/3: 24 months[4] 1/3: 36 months[4]	Yes	Select employees as annual retention
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	Yes	Select employees to attract or retain key staff
	Annual Award - Upfront	Vesting immediately at grant[3]	No	Regulated employees
2010	Annual Award	Graded vesting in nine equal tranches between 12 months and 45 months	Yes	Select employees as annual retention
		Or cliff vesting after 45 months	Yes	Select employees as annual retention
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	No	Select employees to attract or retain key staff
2009	Annual Award	50 %: 24 months 25 %: 36 months 25 %: 48 months	No	Select employees as annual retention
	Retention/New Hire	Individual specification	No	Select employees to attract or retain key staff

[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 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.
[4] 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 all active employees at participating Deutsche Bank entities 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, over 20,000 staff from 31 countries enrolled in the fifth cycle that began in November 2013.

The Group has other local share-based compensation plans, none of which, individually or in the aggregate, are material to the consolidated financial statements.

Activity for Share Plans

	Share units (in thousands)	Weighted-average grant date fair value per unit
Balance as of December 31, 2011	**69,695**	**€ 37.37**
Granted	38,648	€ 30.00
Issued	(43,425)	€ 33.80
Forfeited	(2,419)	€ 38.37
Balance as of December 31, 2012	**62,499**	**€ 35.25**
Granted	26,250	€ 34.89
Issued	(35,555)	€ 37.37
Forfeited	(1,903)	€ 34.95
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**51,291**	**€ 33.61**

The table also includes the grants under the cash plan variant of the DB Equity Plan.

Share-based payment transactions resulting in a cash payment give rise to a liability, which amounted to approximately € 32 million, € 44 million and € 35 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the grant volume of outstanding share awards was approximately € 1.7 billion. Thereof, € 1.2 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, 2013.

In addition to the amounts shown in the table above, approximately 11.8 million shares were issued to plan participants in February 2014, resulting from the vesting of DB Equity Plan awards granted in prior years (thereof 0.4 million units under the cash plan variant of this DB Equity Plan).

Furthermore, in February 2014 the Group granted awards of approximately 25 million units, with a grant value of € 35.44 per unit under the DB Equity Plan with modified plan conditions for 2014. Approximately 0.6 million units of these grants were made under the cash plan variant of this DB Equity Plan.

Taking into account the units issued and granted in February 2014 the balance of outstanding share awards as of month-end February 2014 is approximately 65 million units.

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 to some extent the design and financing of the benefit plans. Key information is also shown based on participant status, which provides a broad indication of the maturity of the Group's obligations.

					Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation related to					
Active plan participants	3,670	659	359	671	5,359
Participants in deferred status	1,577	1,894	399	122	3,992
Participants in payment status	4,240	1,035	378	229	5,882
Total defined benefit obligation	9,487	3,588	1,136	1,022	15,233
Fair value of plan assets	9,142	4,099	856	921	15,018
Funding ratio (in %)	96	114	75	90	99

					Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation related to					
Active plan participants	3,583	605	405	741	5,334
Participants in deferred status	1,540	1,742	450	135	3,867
Participants in payment status	4,140	952	426	253	5,771
Total defined benefit obligation	9,263	3,299	1,281	1,129	14,972
Fair value of plan assets	7,741	3,980	949	932	13,602
Funding ratio (in %)	84	121	74	83	91

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 and the Netherlands. 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. 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. 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.

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 latter plans pay stated percentages of medical expenses of eligible retirees after a stated 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 € 151 million and € 164 million at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 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 2013	375	70	107	102	654
Benefits expected to be paid 2014	377	66	65	61	569
Benefits expected to be paid 2015	385	73	63	57	578
Benefits expected to be paid 2016	401	77	66	57	601
Benefits expected to be paid 2017	422	87	66	58	633
Benefits expected to be paid 2018	445	93	66	59	663
Benefits expected to be paid 2019 - 2023	2,532	605	351	293	3,781
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)	14	20	12	15	15

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. BVV is a multi-employer defined benefit plan, however 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. The main reason for this treatment is that 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, plan surplus emerging in the future will be distributed to the plan members, hence it cannot reduce future Group contributions. If the BVV were to be wound up in the future, there would be no additional liability to the Group.

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 established a Pensions Risk Committee chaired by a Management Board member to oversee its pension and related risks on a global basis. This Committee meets quarterly, reports directly to the Management Board 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 (i.e., interest rate, credit spread, price inflation, etc.), asset investment, regulatory or legislative requirements, as well as monitoring demographic changes (i.e., longevity, etc.). Especially during and after acquisitions or changes in the external environment (i.e., legislation, taxation, etc.), 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 the 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, 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. The Group measures its pension risk exposures on a regular basis using specific metrics and stress scenarios 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 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 nearly 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. For example, in the United Kingdom and the United States, the main plan funding contributions in these countries are expected to be broadly nil in 2014. In Germany, no minimum funding requirements typically apply, however the Group will consider cash contributions into the external pension trusts in the fourth quarter of 2014, with reference to the Group's funding policy.

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 on setting actuarial assumptions to ensure consistency globally.

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, 2013				Dec 31, 2012			
	Germany	UK	U.S.[1]	Other	Germany	UK	U.S.[1]	Other
Discount rate (in %)	3.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.0
Rate of price inflation (in %)	1.9	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.2
Rate of nominal increase in future compensation levels (in %)	2.8	4.7	2.3	3.1	3.0	4.3	2.4	3.2
Rate of nominal increase for pensions in payment (in %)	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.4	2.1	3.2	2.4	1.2
Assumed life expectancy at age 65								
For a male aged 65 at measurement date	18.7	23.6	19.1	21.0	18.6	23.6	19.0	21.4
For a female aged 65 at measurement date	22.8	25.2	20.9	23.3	22.7	25.3	20.8	23.9
For a male aged 45 at measurement date	21.4	25.3	20.5	22.6	21.3	25.3	20.4	23.1
For a female aged 45 at measurement date	25.3	27.0	21.7	24.7	25.2	27.3	21.7	25.4
Mortality tables applied	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005G	SAPS Light with CMI 2010 projections	RP2000 Combined Healthy	Country specific tables	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005G	SAPS Light with CMI 2010 projections	RP2000 Combined Healthy	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 reflecting the actual timing, amount and currency of the future expected benefit payments for the respective plan. Consistent discount rates are used across all plans in each currency zone, based on the assumption applicable for the Group's largest plan 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 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

The following tables set out the reconciliation of the movement of post-employment defined benefit plan liabilities and assets for 2013 and 2012 respectively in accordance with IAS 19R. The figures for 2012 have been adjusted to be in accordance with IAS 19R, so do not exactly reconcile with the amounts presented in the Group's Financial Report 2012.

					2013
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:					
Balance, beginning of year	9,263	3,299	1,281	1,129	14,972
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Current service cost	163	28	24	70	285
Interest cost	340	145	48	33	566
Past service cost and gain or loss arising from settlements	19	2	(3)	(42)	(24)
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	(34)	1	(2)	(36)
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(4)	278	(71)	(12)	191
Actuarial gain or loss arising from experience	(12)	3	14	(10)	(5)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	5	0	0	14	19
Benefits paid	(375)	(70)	(107)	(102)	(654)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions/ Divestitures[1]	90	0	0	0	90
Exchange rate changes	0	(63)	(51)	(40)	(154)
Other	(1)	0	0	(16)[2]	(17)
Balance, end of year	9,487	3,588	1,136	1,022	15,233
thereof					
Unfunded	7	14	154	137	312
Funded	9,480	3,574	982	885	14,921
Change in fair value of plan assets:					
Balance, beginning of year	7,741	3,980	949	932	13,602
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Interest income	316	175	35	30	556
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Return from plan assets less interest income	(601)	98	(46)	(8)	(557)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	5	0	0	14	19
Contributions by the employer	1,960	3	53	53	2,069
Benefits paid[3]	(352)	(69)	(95)	(79)	(595)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisitions/ Divestitures[1]	73	0	0	0	73
Exchange rate changes	0	(81)	(38)	(19)	(138)
Plan administration costs	0	(7)	(2)	(2)	(11)
Balance, end of year	9,142	4,099	856	921	15,018
Funded status, end of year	(345)	511	(280)	(101)	(215)
Change in irrecoverable surplus (asset ceiling)					
Balance, beginning of year	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in irrecoverable surplus	0	0	0	(29)	(29)
Balance, end of year	0	0	0	(29)	(29)
Net asset (liability) recognized	(345)	511	(280)	(130)	(244)[4]

[1] DB Investment Services.
[2] Reclassification of post-employment benefit plan as other long-term employee benefit plan.
[3] For funded plans only.
[4] Thereof recognized € 628 million in Other assets and € 840 million in Other liabilities. In addition € 25 million and € 57 million are recognized in Assets and Liabilities held for sale, respectively.

in € m	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	2012 Total
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:[1]					
Balance, beginning of year	7,984	2,904	1,232	1,000	13,120
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Current service cost	140	28	27	62	257
Interest cost	385	149	54	38	626
Past service cost and gain or loss arising from settlements	17	2	0	13	32
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	2	29	4	35
Actuarial gain or loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,181	208	98	97	1,584
Actuarial gain or loss arising from experience	(67)	(2)	(45)	(14)	(128)
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	4	0	0	15	19
Benefits paid	(382)	(68)	(97)	(76)	(623)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Acquisitions/ Divestitures	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	76	(24)	(9)	43
Other[2]	1	0	7	1	9
Balance, end of year	9,263	3,299	1,281	1,129	14,972
thereof:					
Unfunded	1,152	14	177	172	1,515
Funded	8,111	3,285	1,104	957	13,457
Change in fair value of plan assets:					
Balance, beginning of year	7,085	3,765	933	811	12,594
Defined benefit cost recognized in Profit & Loss					
Interest income	347	194	40	34	615
Defined benefit cost recognized in Other Comprehensive Income					
Return from plan assets less interest income	550	(35)	47	50	612
Cash flow and other changes					
Contributions by plan participants	4	0	0	15	19
Contributions by the employer	46	26	36	53	161
Benefits paid[3]	(291)	(67)	(87)	(32)	(477)
Payments in respect to settlements	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Acquisitions/ Divestitures	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange rate changes	0	99	(18)	4	85
Plan administration costs	0	(2)	(2)	(1)	(5)
Balance, end of year	7,741	3,980	949	932	13,602
Funded status, end of year	(1,522)	681	(332)	(197)	(1,370)
Change in irrecoverable surplus (asset ceiling)					
Balance, beginning of year	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	(1,522)	681	(332)	(197)	(1,370)[4]

[1] Comparative figures for 2012 are adjusted for the impact by application of IAS 19R.
[2] Includes opening balances of first time application of smaller plans.
[3] For funded plans only.
[4] Thereof recognized € 926 million in Other assets and € 2,296 million in Other liabilities.

There are no reimbursement rights for the Group.

Restructuring has led to plan amendments and curtailments in Switzerland, resulting in a decrease in the related pension obligation during 2013. € 46 million of this reduction has been recognized as a past service credit in 2013. The restructuring has led to the plan's assets exceeding its defined benefit obligations at December 31, 2013. The Group has recognized a € 29 million irrecoverable surplus because it does not expect to be able to realize the full economic benefit of this position; the economic benefit of the component treated as an asset is estimated based on the present value of the expected potential future reduction in Group contributions.

In terms of post-employment benefit plan assets, in addition to regular contributions the Group made to the external pension trusts in 2013, contributions of around € 1.45 billion were made to fund the majority of Postbank's previously underfunded defined benefit obligations in Germany.

Investment Strategy

The Group's primary investment objective is to immunize the Group to large swings in the funded status of its defined benefit plans, with some limited amount of risk-taking through duration mismatches and asset class diversification to reduce the Group's costs of providing the benefits to employees in the long term.

For the majority of the Group's funded defined benefit plans, a liability driven investment (LDI) approach is applied. The aim is to minimize risks from mismatches between fluctuations in the present value of the defined benefit obligations and plan assets due to capital market movements. This is achieved by allocating plan assets to match closely 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.

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 and inflation swaps. Other instruments are also used, such as credit default swaps and interest rate futures. 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 applying a full "look through" approach to determining its exposures 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, 2013					Dec 31, 2012				
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	133	134	40	59	366	57	61	44	65	227
Equity instruments[1]	138	486	84	259	967	532	409	86	166	1,193
Investment-grade bonds[2]										
Government	3,886	1,201	312	227	5,626	1,933	1,146	337	251	3,667
Non-government bonds	5,118	1,513	333	247	7,211	4,815	2,005	353	271	7,444
Non-investment-grade bonds										
Government	103	0	0	1	104	143	109	8	4	264
Non-government bonds	135	45	4	22	206	394	13	6	28	441
Structured products	20	531	40	22	613	5	212	68	21	306
Insurance	0	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	40	40
Alternatives										
Real estate	59	95	0	30	184	40	93	0	30	163
Commodities	25	0	0	2	27	55	0	0	6	61
Private equity	50	1	0	0	51	49	0	0	0	49
Other	40	0	0	3	43	63	0	0	21	84
Derivatives (Market Value)										
Interest rate	(267)	62	43	7	(155)	(48)	(44)	47	26	(19)
Credit	36	0	0	0	36	(116)	0	0	(1)	(117)
Inflation	(349)	29	0	0	(320)	(222)	(24)	0	(14)	(260)
Foreign exchange	18	2	0	1	21	38	0	0	1	39
Other	(3)	0	0	0	(3)	3	0	0	17	20
Total fair value of plan assets	**9,142**	**4,099**	**856**	**921**	**15,018**	7,741	3,980	949	932	13,602

[1] Allocation of equity exposure is broadly in line with the typical index in the respective market, e.g. in UK the benchmark 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 rating.

The following table sets out the Group's funded defined benefit plan assets invested in "quoted" assets, i.e. Level 1 assets in accordance with IFRS 13. A consistent breakdown is shown for reference purposes.

	Dec 31, 2013					Dec 31, 2012				
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	133	132	35	59	359	57	61	44	65	227
Equity instruments	99	486	84	259	928	528	409	86	145	1,168
Investment-grade bonds										
Government	3,048	1,201	0	219	4,468	1,912	1,146	0	239	3,297
Non-government bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-investment-grade bonds										
Government	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives (Market Value)										
Interest rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total fair value of quoted plan assets	**3,280**	**1,819**	**119**	**537**	**5,755**	2,497	1,616	130	449	4,692

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 table shows the asset allocation of the Group's funded defined benefit plans by key geography at December 31, 2013. Asset amounts include both "quoted" and "unquoted" assets.

							Dec 31, 2013
in € m.	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Other Eurozone	Other developed countries	Emerging markets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	133	134	40	25	28	6	366
Equity instruments	176	84	315	87	221	84	967
Government bonds[1]	3,175	1,226	346	394	34	555	5,730
Non-government bonds (investment-grade and above)	686	1,025	1,627	2,739[2]	855	279	7,211
Non-government bonds (non-investment-grade)	5	28	84	55	20	14	206
Structured products	21	534	39	10	8	1	613
Subtotal	**4,196**	**3,031**	**2,451**	**3,310**	**1,166**	**939**	**15,093**
Other asset categories							(75)
Fair value of plan assets							**15,018**

[1] Includes investment-grade and non-investment-grade government bonds.
[2] Majority of this amount relates to bonds of French and Dutch corporate bonds.

Plan assets at December 31, 2013 include derivative transactions with Group entities with a negative market value of € 419 million. There are € 2 million of securities issued by the Group included in the fair value of plan assets. The plan assets do not include any real estate which is used by the Group.

Sensitivity to Key Assumptions

The Group's defined benefit obligations are sensitive to changes in actuarial assumptions. Sensitivity to key assumption changes are presented in the following table. Each assumption is changed in isolation. Sensitivities are approximated using extrapolation methods based on plan durations for the respective assumption. Duration is a standard 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.

Since the Group applies an LDI approach in the majority of its funded defined benefit plans, changes in market conditions will impact the actuarial assumptions – mainly discount rate and price inflation rate – as well as the plan assets. Consequently, to aid understanding of the Group's risk exposures related to key market movements, the net impact of the change in the defined benefit obligations and plan assets 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.

The sensitivities illustrate plausible possible variations over time in the key actuarial assumptions. The Group is not in a position to provide a view on the likelihood of these changes in assumptions. 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. Caution should be used when extrapolating these sensitivities due to non-linear effects that changes in the 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.

				Dec 31, 2013				Dec 31, 2012
in € m.	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other	Germany	UK	U.S.	Other
Discount rate (-100 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO	(1,355)	(800)	(60)	(155)	(1,305)	(715)	(90)	(180)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	1,200	640	55	85	950	660	75	90
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(155)**	**(160)**	**(5)**	**(70)**	(355)	(55)	(15)	(90)
Discount rate (+100 bp):								
Decrease in DBO	1,185	650	55	130	1,140	585	80	150
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(1,200)	(640)	(55)	(85)	(950)	(660)	(75)	(90)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(15)**	**10**	**0**	**45**	190	(75)	5	60
Credit spread (-100 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO	(1,355)	(800)	(140)	(155)	(1,305)	(715)	(175)	(180)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	705	170	35	20	805	185	35	20
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(650)**	**(630)**	**(105)**	**(135)**	(500)	(530)	(140)	(160)
Credit spread (+100 bp):								
Decrease in DBO	1,185	650	125	130	1,140	585	155	150
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(705)	(170)	(35)	(20)	(805)	(185)	(35)	(20)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**480**	**480**	**90**	**110**	335	400	120	130
Rate of price inflation (-50 bp):[2]								
Decrease in DBO	325	265	0	55	325	250	0	55
Expected (decrease) in plan assets[1]	(195)	(260)	0	(15)	(225)	(275)	0	(15)
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**130**	**5**	**0**	**40**	100	(25)	0	40
Rate of price inflation (+50 bp):[2]								
(Increase) in DBO	(335)	(285)	0	(60)	(340)	(270)	0	(55)
Expected increase in plan assets[1]	195	260	0	15	225	275	0	15
Expected net impact on funded status (de-) increase	**(140)**	**(25)**	**0**	**(45)**	(115)	5	0	(40)
Rate of real increase in future compensation levels (-50 bp):								
Decrease in DBO, net impact on funded status	70	10	0	20	75	15	0	25
Rate of real increase in future compensation levels (+50 bp):								
(Increase) in DBO, net impact on funded status	(70)	(10)	0	(20)	(75)	(15)	0	(30)
Longevity improvements by 10 %:[3]								
(Increase) in DBO, net impact on funded status	(220)	(75)	(20)	(15)	(210)	(60)	(25)	(15)

[1] Expected changes in the fair value of plan assets contain the simulated impact from the biggest plans in Germany, UK, the U.S., Channel Islands, Switzerland, the Netherlands 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 2014, 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.	2014 Total
Expected contributions to	
Defined benefit plan assets	215
BVV	50
Pension fund for Postbank's postal civil servants	100
Other defined contribution plans	230
Expected benefit payments for unfunded defined benefit plans	35
Expected total cash flow related to post-employment benefits	630

Expense of employee benefits

The following table presents a breakdown of the expenses for post-employment benefits and share-based payments according to the requirements of IAS 19R and IFRS 2 respectively, and contains such amounts which have been recognized as part of restructuring expenses.

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Expenses for defined benefit plans:[1]			
Service cost	261	289	243
Net interest cost (income)	10	11	42
Total expenses defined benefit plans	**271**	300	285
Expenses for defined contribution plans:			
BVV	51	51	53
Pension fund for Postbank's postal civil servants	97	105	112
Other defined contribution plans	221	219	186
Total expenses for defined contribution plans	**369**	375	351
Total expenses for post-employment benefit plans	**640**	675	636
Employer contributions to mandatory German social security pension plan	**230**	231	226
Expenses for share-based payments:			
Expenses for share-based payments, equity settled	918	1,097	1,261
Expenses for share-based payments, cash settled	29	17	28

[1] Comparative figures for 2011 and 2012 are adjusted for the impact by application of IAS 19R.

36 – Income Taxes

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Tax expense (benefit) for current year	913	731	1,683
Adjustments for prior years[1]	41	(956)	(232)
Total current tax expense (benefit)	**954**	(225)	1,451
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Origination and reversal of temporary difference, unused tax losses and tax credits	7	579	(143)
Effect of changes in tax law and/or tax rate	35	9	110
Adjustments for prior years[1]	(221)	135	(354)
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	**(179)**	723	(387)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	**775**	498	1,064

[1] In 2012, adjustments for prior years include a current tax benefit of € 435 million with an offsetting equal amount in deferred tax expense.

Income tax expense includes policyholder tax attributable to policyholder earnings, amounting to an income tax expense of € 23 million in 2013, an income tax expense of € 12 million in 2012 and an income tax benefit of € 28 million in 2011.

Total current tax expense includes benefits from previously unrecognized tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, which reduced the current tax expense by € 3 million in 2013. In 2012 these effects increased the current tax benefit by € 94 million and reduced the current tax expense by € 35 million in 2011.

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 € 237 million in 2013. In 2012 these effects increased the deferred tax expense by € 91 million and increased the deferred tax benefit by € 262 million in 2011.

Difference between applying German statutory (domestic) income tax rate and actual income tax expense

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Expected tax expense at domestic income tax rate of 31 % (31 % for 2012 and 30.8 % for 2011)	**451**	252	1,657
Foreign rate differential	154	36	(28)
Tax-exempt gains on securities and other income	(337)	(497)	(467)
Loss (income) on equity method investments	(84)	(74)	(39)
Nondeductible expenses	571	563	297
Impairments of goodwill	0	630	0
Changes in recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets[1]	(240)	(3)	(297)
Effect of changes in tax law and/or tax rate	35	9	110
Effect related to share-based payments	(5)	(17)	90
Effect of policyholder tax	23	12	(28)
Other[1]	207	(413)	(231)
Actual income tax expense (benefit)	**775**	498	1,064

[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 2013 and 2012 "Other" in the preceding table mainly includes the effects of settling these examinations by the tax authorities.

The domestic income tax rate, including corporate tax, solidarity surcharge, and trade tax, used for calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities was 31 % for the year ended December 31, 2013. For 2012 the domestic income tax rate was 31 % and for 2011 30.8 %.

Income taxes charged or credited to equity (other comprehensive income/additional paid in capital)

in € m.	2013	2012	2011
Actuarial gains/losses related to defined benefit plans	**58**	407	(50)
Financial assets available for sale:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	(21)	(539)	173
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	103	6	(11)
Derivatives hedging variability of cash flows:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	(58)	(5)	92
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	(10)	(13)	(1)
Other equity movement:			
Unrealized net gains/losses arising during the period	(175)	104	(129)
Net gains/losses reclassified to profit or loss	1	0	1
Income taxes (charged) credited to other comprehensive income	**(102)**	(40)	75
Other income taxes (charged) credited to equity	**65**	34	46

Major components of the Group's gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Unused tax losses	2,300	1,800
Unused tax credits	191	166
Deductible temporary differences:		
Trading activities	8,719	12,114
Property and equipment	796	829
Other assets	2,355	2,758
Securities valuation	280	524
Allowance for loan losses	814	750
Other provisions	952	1,503
Other liabilities	1,103	890
Total deferred tax assets pre offsetting	**17,510**	21,334
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Taxable temporary differences:		
Trading activities	8,024	11,105
Property and equipment	49	48
Other assets	843	1,037
Securities valuation	1,123	1,217
Allowance for loan losses	97	108
Other provisions	298	455
Other liabilities	1,106	1,099
Total deferred tax liabilities pre offsetting	**11,540**	15,069

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, after offsetting

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Presented as deferred tax assets	7,071	7,712
Presented as deferred tax liabilities	1,101	1,447
Net deferred tax assets	**5,970**	6,265

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, 2013[1]	Dec 31, 2012[1]
Deductible temporary differences	**(341)**	(332)
Not expiring	(3,720)	(3,064)
Expiring in subsequent period	(1)	(10)
Expiring after subsequent period	(1,671)	(2,227)
Unused tax losses	**(5,392)**	(5,301)
Expiring after subsequent period	(224)	(287)
Unused tax credits	**(224)**	(287)

[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, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Group recognized deferred tax assets of € 5.4 billion and € 1.3 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, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 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 € 120 million and € 138 million respectively, in respect of which no deferred tax liabilities were recognized.

37 – 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 both trading 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 nontrading purposes.

Derivatives held for Trading Purposes

Sales and Trading

The majority of the Group's derivatives transactions relate to sales and trading 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. Trading includes market-making, positioning and arbitrage activities. Market-making involves quoting bid and offer prices to other market participants, enabling revenue to be generated based on spreads and volume. Positioning means managing risk positions in the expectation of benefiting from favorable movements in prices, rates or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying and profiting from price differentials between markets and products.

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, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as fair value hedges	2,810	200	7,990	2,455

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, a loss of € 2.4 billion, a loss of € 0.1 billion and a gain of € 2.2 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 € 1.7 billion and losses of € 0.4 billion and € 1.5 billion, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedge Accounting

The Group enters into cash flow hedges, using interest rate swaps, equity index swaps and foreign exchange forwards, in order to protect itself against exposure to variability in interest rates, equities and exchange rates.

	Dec 31, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges	30	276	137	430

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, 2013				
Cash inflows from assets	80	110	53	136
Cash outflows from liabilities	(25)	(37)	(37)	(36)
Net cash flows 2013	55	73	16	100
As of December 31, 2012				
Cash inflows from assets	80	133	89	262
Cash outflows from liabilities	(26)	(44)	(33)	(51)
Net cash flows 2012	54	89	56	211

Of these expected future cash flows, most will arise in relation to the Group's largest cash flow hedging program, Maher Terminals LLC.

Cash Flow Hedge Balances

in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011
Reported in Equity[1]	(215)	(341)	(427)
thereof relates to terminated programs	(16)	(17)	(26)
Gains (losses) posted to equity for the year ended	91	42	(141)
Gains (losses) removed from equity for the year ended	(35)	(45)	(3)
Ineffectiveness recorded within P&L	1	1	0

[1] Reported in equity refers to accumulated other comprehensive income as presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

As of December 31, 2013 the longest term cash flow hedge matures in 2027.

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, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives held as net investment hedges	1,171	141	244	790

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, losses of € 320 million, € 357 million and € 218 million, respectively, were recognized due to hedge ineffectiveness which includes the forward points element of the hedging instruments.

38 – 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.

The Group has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other parties. These transactions also did not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features.

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.	2013	2012	2011
Short-term employee benefits	18	17	14
Post-employment benefits	3	3	3
Other long-term benefits	6	14	6
Termination benefits	0	15	0
Share-based payment	8	16	5
Total	**35**	65	28

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 up to € 1 million as of December 31, 2013, € 1.6 million as of December 31, 2012 and € 2 million as of December 31, 2011.

Among the Group's transactions with key management personnel as of December 31, 2013 were loans and commitments of € 4 million and deposits of € 12 million. As of December 31, 2012, the Group's transactions with key management personnel were loans and commitment of € 7 million and deposits of € 13 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.

Loans

in € m.	2013	2012
Loans outstanding, beginning of year	**918**	**5,151**
Loans issued during the year	528	436
Loan repayment during the year	676	4,610[1]
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	(397)[2]	0
Exchange rate changes/other	(16)	(58)
Loans outstanding, end of year[3]	**357**	**918**
Other credit risk related transactions:		
Allowance for loan losses	6	47
Provision for loan losses	0	47
Guarantees and commitments	54	55

[1] The increase in repayments during 2012 is mainly related to the sale of a restructured loan transaction in Europe.
[2] In the second quarter of 2013, some entities were fully consolidated for the first time, which were formerly classified as equity method investments. Therefore loans made to these investments were eliminated on consolidation. Consequently related provisions and allowances for loan losses reduced at the same time.
[3] Loans past due were € 2 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 3 million as of December 31, 2012. For the above loans the Group held collateral of € 73 million and € 570 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Deposits

in € m.	2013	2012
Deposits outstanding, beginning of year	**245**	**247**
Deposits received during the year	105	284
Deposits repaid during the year	179	284
Changes in the group of consolidated companies	(3)	(3)
Exchange rate changes/other	(2)	1
Deposits outstanding, end of year[1]	**167**	**245**

[1] The deposits are unsecured.

Other Transactions

Trading assets and positive market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies amounted to € 130 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 110 million as of December 31, 2012. Trading liabilities and negative market values from derivative financial transactions with associated companies amounted to € 1 million as of December 31, 2013 and € 4 million as of December 31, 2012.

Other transactions with related parties also reflected the following:

Xchanging etb GmbH: On September 2, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG announced that it completed the purchase of the remaining 51 % of the shares in its joint venture Xchanging etb GmbH ("Xetb"), which is the holding company of Xchanging Transaction Bank GmbH ("XTB"). Prior to the acquisition, Deutsche Bank and XTB were parties in a joint service contract arrangement for the provision of securities processing services to Deutsche Bank.

Starting with the change of control, all transactions are eliminated on consolidation and are therefore not disclosed as a related party transaction.

For further details on the acquisition, please refer to Note 3 "Acquisitions and Dispositions".

Hua Xia Bank: The Group holds a stake of 19.99 % in Hua Xia Bank and has accounted for this associate under the equity method since February 11, 2011. In 2006, Deutsche Bank and Hua Xia Bank jointly established a credit card business cooperation combining the international know-how of Deutsche Bank AG in the credit card business and local expertise of Hua Xia Bank. A provision has been recognized for the cooperation with an amount of € 48 million as per December 31, 2013. This provision captures the Group's estimated obligation from the cooperation. Further details are included in Note 17 "Equity Method Investments".

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.	2013	2012
Equity shares issued by the Group held in plan assets	2	7
Other assets	29	0
Fees paid from plan assets to asset managers of the Group	39	38
Market value of derivatives with a counterparty of the Group	(419)	(242)
Notional amount of derivatives with a counterparty of the Group	13,851	14,251

39 – 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 2,171 (2012: 2,488) consolidated entities, thereof 1,344 (2012: 1,468) consolidated structured entities. 968 (2012: 1,103) 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 1,203 (2012: 1,385) of the consolidated entities (noncontrolling interests). As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, 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.

Restrictions impacting 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.
- Assets held by insurance subsidiaries are primarily held to satisfy the obligations to the companies' policy holders.
- 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, 2013		Dec 31, 2012	
in € m.	Total assets	Restricted assets	Total assets	Restricted assets
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,984	1,115	120,637	1,971
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	899,257	94,388	1,209,839	123,589
Financial assets available for sale	48,326	7,821	49,400	9,669
Loans	376,582	56,553	397,377	62,840
Other	209,252	7,675	245,023	5,859
Total	**1,611,400**	**167,552**	2,022,275	203,927

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 € 19.4 billion and € 25.1 billion as per December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

40 – Unconsolidated Structured Entities

Unconsolidated structured entities

Nature, purpose and extent of the Group's interests in unconsolidated 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". The entities covered by this disclosure note 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.

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.

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 provide 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.

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.

Other

These are Deutsche Bank sponsored or third party structured entities that do not fall into any criteria above.

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 noncontractual 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 instruments such as guarantees, liquidity facilities and loan commitments under IFRS 12, as interpreted by the Group, is reflected by the notional amounts. Such amounts 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, 2013, the notional related to the positive and negative replacement values of derivatives and off balance sheet instruments were € 311 billion, € 529 billion and € 27.3 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 Deutsche Bank has received/pledged or the notional of the exposure Deutsche Bank 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, 2013	
in € m.	Repackaging and Investment Entities	Third Party Funding Entities	Securitizations	Funds	Total
Assets					
Interest-earning deposits with banks	0	0	0	303	303
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	0	0	0	1,797	1,797
Securities Borrowed	0	0	0	6,819	6,819
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,830	3,097	26,180	89,365	120,472
Trading assets	1,216	2,586	26,002	12,949	42,753
Positive market values (derivative financial instruments)	600	175	169	7,640	8,584
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	15	336	9	68,776	69,136
Financial assets available for sale	3	414	2,279	867	3,564
Loans	101	27,978	13,406	6,153	47,639
Other assets	0	47	546	37,280	37,872
Total assets	1,935	31,536	42,412	142,584	218,467
Liabilities					
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	471	85	223	8,836	9,615
Negative market values (derivative financial instruments)	471	85	223	8,836	9,615
Total liabilities	471	85	223	8,836	9,615
Off-balance sheet exposure	0	2,135	1,104	24,064	27,304
Total	1,464	33,586	43,293	157,812	236,156
Size of structured entity	20,771	74,278	1,665,626	4,488,622	

Trading assets –Total trading assets of € 42.8 billion are comprised primarily of € 26 billion and € 12.9 billion in investments in Securitizations and 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. Moreo-

ver 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 of € 47.6 billion consists of 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 of € 37.9 billion consist primarily of short term receivables from funds for unsettled sales of securities. These receivables are collateralized by the securities being delivered to the structured entity.

Financial Support

Deutsche Bank did not provide noncontractual support during the year to unconsolidated structured entities.

Sponsored Unconsolidated Structured Entities where Deutsche Bank has no interest at December 31, 2013

As a sponsor, Deutsche Bank 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.

Deutsche Bank 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 Deutsche Bank has acted as a sponsor.

The gross revenues from sponsored entities where the Group did not hold an interest as at December 31, 2013 was € 527 million. 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 carrying amounts of assets transferred to sponsored unconsolidated structured entities were € 3.2 billion and € 3.7 billion to securitization and repackaging and investment entities respectively.

41 – Insurance and Investment Contracts

Liabilities arising from Insurance and Investment Contracts

	Dec 31, 2013			Dec 31, 2012		
in € m.	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Insurance contracts	4,581	(67)	4,514	4,654	(73)	4,581
Investment contracts	8,067	0	8,067	7,732	0	7,732
Total	**12,648**	**(67)**	**12,581**	12,386	(73)	12,313

Generally, amounts relating to reinsurance contracts are reported gross unless they have an immaterial impact on their respective balance sheet line items.

Carrying Amount

The following table presents an analysis of the change in insurance and investment contracts liabilities.

	2013		2012	
in € m.	Insurance contracts	Investment contracts	Insurance contracts	Investment contracts
Balance, beginning of year	**4,654**	**7,732**	4,706	7,426
New business	205	52	230	153
Claims/withdrawals paid	(485)	(589)	(502)	(646)
Other changes in existing business	306	1,023	94	617
Exchange rate changes	(99)	(151)	126	182
Balance, end of year	**4,581**	**8,067**	4,654	7,732

Other changes in existing business for the investment contracts of € 1,023 million and € 617 million are principally attributable to changes in the fair value of underlying assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013 the Group had insurance contract liabilities of € 4.6 billion. Of this, € 2.4 billion represents traditional annuities in payment, € 1.8 billion universal life contracts and € 397 million unit linked pension contracts with guaranteed annuity rates. Guaranteed annuity rates give the policyholder the option, on retirement, to take up a traditional annuity at a rate that was fixed at the inception of the policy. The liability of € 397 million for unit linked pension contracts with guaranteed annuity rates is made up of the unit linked liability of € 288 million and a best estimate reserve of € 109 million for the guaranteed annuity rates. The latter is calculated using the differential between the fixed and best estimate rate, the size of the unit linked liability and an assumption on take up rate.

As of December 31, 2012 the Group had insurance contract liabilities of € 4.7 billion. Of this, € 2.4 billion represents traditional annuities in payment, € 1.8 billion universal life contracts and € 428 million unit linked pension contracts with guaranteed annuity rates (made up of a unit linked liability of € 300 million and a best estimate reserve of € 128 million for the guaranteed annuity rates).

Key Assumptions in relation to Insurance Business

The liabilities will vary with movements in interest rates, which are applicable, in particular, to the cost of guaranteed benefits payable in the future, investment returns and the cost of life assurance and annuity benefits where future mortality is uncertain.

Assumptions are made related to all material factors affecting future cash flows, including future interest rates, mortality and costs. The assumptions to which the long term business amount is most sensitive are the interest rates used to discount the cash flows and the mortality assumptions, particularly those for annuities.

The assumptions are set out below:

Interest Rates

Interest rates are used that reflect a best estimate of future investment returns taking into account the nature and term of the assets used to support the liabilities. Suitable margins for default risk are allowed for in the assumed interest rate.

Mortality

Mortality rates are based on published tables, adjusted appropriately to take into account changes in the underlying population mortality since the table was published, company experience and forecast changes in future mortality. If appropriate, a margin is added to assurance mortality rates to allow for adverse future deviations. Annuitant mortality rates are adjusted to make allowance for future improvements in pensioner longevity. Improvements in annuitant mortality are based on 100 % of the Continuous Mortality Investigation 2013 mortality improvement tables with an ultimate rate of improvement of 1 % per annum.

Costs

For non-linked contracts, allowance is made explicitly for future expected per policy costs.

Other Assumptions

The take-up rate of guaranteed annuity rate options on pension business is assumed to be 67 % for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Key Assumptions impacting Value of Business Acquired (VOBA)

On acquisition of insurance businesses, the excess of the purchase price over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is accounted for as an intangible asset. This intangible asset represents the present value of future cash flows over the reported liability at the date of acquisition. This is known as value of business acquired ("VOBA").

The VOBA is amortized at a rate determined by considering the profile of the business acquired and the expected depletion in its value. The VOBA acquired is reviewed regularly for any impairment in value and any reductions are charged as an expense to the consolidated statement of income.

The opening VOBA arising on the purchase of Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited was determined by capitalizing the present value of the future cash flows of the business over the reported liability at the date of acquisition. If assumptions were required about future mortality, morbidity, persistency and expenses, they were determined on a best estimate basis taking into account the business's own experience. General economic assumptions were set considering the economic indicators at the date of acquisition.

The rate of VOBA amortization is determined by considering the profile of the business acquired and the expected depletion in future value. At the end of each accounting period, the remaining VOBA is tested against the future net profit expected related to the business that was in force at the date of acquisition.

If there is insufficient net profit, the VOBA will be written down to its supportable value.

Key Changes in Assumptions

Upon acquisition of Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited in October 2007, liabilities for insurance contracts were recalculated from a regulatory basis to a best estimate basis in line with the provisions of IFRS 4. The non-economic assumptions set at that time have not been changed but the economic assumptions have been reviewed in line with changes in key economic indicators. For annuity contracts, the liability was valued using the locked-in basis determined at the date of acquisition.

Sensitivity Analysis (in respect of Insurance Contracts only)

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity to changes in some of the key assumptions used for insurance contract liability calculations. For each sensitivity test, the impact of a reasonably possible change in a single factor is shown with other assumptions left unchanged.

	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on equity	
in € m.	2013	2012	2013	2012
Variable:				
Mortality (worsening by ten percent)[1]	(8)	(10)	(6)	(8)
Renewal expense (ten percent increase)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Interest rate (one percent increase)	10	12	(144)	(151)

[1] The impact of mortality assumes a ten percent decrease in annuitant mortality and a ten percent increase in mortality for other business.

For certain insurance contracts, the underlying valuation basis contains a Provision for Adverse Deviations ("PADs"). For these contracts any worsening of expected future experience would not change the level of reserves held until all the PADs have been eroded while any improvement in experience would not result in an increase to these reserves. Therefore, in the sensitivity analysis, if the variable change represents a worsening of experience, the impact shown represents the excess of the best estimate liability over the PADs held at the

balance sheet date. As a result, the figures disclosed in this table should not be used to imply the impact of a different level of change and it should not be assumed that the impact would be the same if the change occurred at a different point in time.

42 – 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, 2013

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2013
Cash and due from banks	17,155	0	17,155
Interest-earning deposits with banks	77,821	163	77,984
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	26,355	1,008	27,363
Securities borrowed	20,818	51	20,870
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	867,731	31,525	899,257
Financial assets available for sale	6,561	41,765	48,326
Equity method investments	0	3,581	3,581
Loans	121,566	255,016	376,582
Property and equipment	0	4,420	4,420
Goodwill and other intangible assets	0	13,932	13,932
Other assets	106,737	5,803	112,539
Assets for current tax	2,098	224	2,322
Total assets before deferred tax assets	**1,246,842**	**357,487**	**1,604,330**
Deferred tax assets			7,071
Total assets			**1,611,400**

Liability items as of December 31, 2013

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2013
Deposits	503,976	23,773	527,750
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	13,381	0	13,381
Securities loaned	2,106	198	2,304
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	620,172	17,232	637,404
Other short-term borrowings	59,767	0	59,767
Other liabilities	161,239	2,356	163,595
Provisions	4,524	0	4,524
Liabilities for current tax	870	730	1,600
Long-term debt	31,365	101,718	133,082
Trust preferred securities	5,190	6,736	11,926
Obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0
Total liabilities before deferred tax liabilities	**1,402,591**	**152,743**	**1,555,333**
Deferred tax liabilities			1,101
Total liabilities			**1,556,434**

Asset items as of December 31, 2012

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2012
Cash and due from banks	27,877	0	27,877
Interest-earning deposits with banks	120,377	260	120,637
Central bank funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	36,451	119	36,570
Securities borrowed	23,917	96	24,013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,180,933	28,906	1,209,839
Financial assets available for sale	9,269	40,131	49,400
Equity method investments	0	3,577	3,577
Loans	125,446	271,931	397,377
Property and equipment	0	4,963	4,963
Goodwill and other intangible assets	0	14,219	14,219
Other assets	111,842	11,860	123,702
Assets for current tax	2,124	265	2,389
Total assets before deferred tax assets	**1,638,236**	**376,327**	**2,014,563**
Deferred tax assets			7,712
Total assets			**2,022,275**

Liability items as of December 31, 2012

	Amounts recovered or settled		Total
in € m.	within one year	after one year	Dec 31, 2012
Deposits	544,945	32,265	577,210
Central bank funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	36,144	0	36,144
Securities loaned	3,133	33	3,166
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	907,132	18,062	925,193
Other short-term borrowings	69,661	0	69,661
Other liabilities	173,537	5,562	179,099
Provisions	5,110	0	5,110
Liabilities for current tax	962	627	1,589
Long-term debt	39,919	117,406	157,325
Trust preferred securities	4,707	7,384	12,091
Obligation to purchase common shares	0	0	0
Total liabilities before deferred tax liabilities	**1,785,251**	**181,338**	**1,966,589**
Deferred tax liabilities			1,447
Total liabilities			**1,968,035**

43 – Events after the Reporting Period

All significant adjusting events that occurred after the reporting date were recognized in the Group's results of operations, financial position and net assets.

44 – Supplementary Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements according to Section 315a HGB

Staff Costs

in € m.	2013	2012[1]
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	10,406	11,398
Social security costs	1,923	2,092
thereof: those relating to pensions	615	642
Total	**12,329**	13,940

[1] Comparative figures for 2012 are adjusted for the impact by application of IAS 19R.

Staff

The average number of effective staff employed in 2013 was 97,991 (2012: 100,380) of whom 43,488 (2012: 44,047) were women. Part-time staff is included in these figures proportionately. An average of 51,323 (2012: 53,236) staff members worked outside Germany.

Management Board and Supervisory Board Remuneration

The total compensation of the Management Board was € 36,890,500 and € 23,681,498 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, thereof € 24,947,250 and € 12,678,563 for variable components.

Former members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG or their surviving dependents received € 31,933,691 and € 27,406,637 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association. New compensation provisions were last amended at our Annual General Meeting on May 23, 2013, effective from January 1, 2013. 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 (virtual 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 2013 a total remuneration of € 3,862,500, of which € 2,912,635 were paid out in February 2014 according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

For the Supervisory Board compensation for the financial year 2012 the following provisions applied: In January 2013, Deutsche Bank paid each Supervisory Board member the fixed portion of their remuneration and meeting fees for services in 2012. A remuneration linked to Deutsche Bank's long-term performance as well as a dividend-based bonus were not paid for the financial year 2012. For the financial year 2012 the Supervisory Board received a total remuneration of € 2,335,000.

Provisions for pension obligations to former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents amounted to € 200,878,857 and € 214,572,881 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Loans and advances granted and contingent liabilities assumed for members of the Management Board amounted to € 2,646,301 and € 2,926,223 and for members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG to € 1,010,814 and € 4,435,782 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Members of the Supervisory Board repaid € 1,798,525 loans in 2013.

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.deutsche-bank.de/ir/en/content/declaration_of_conformity.htm).

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Breakdown of the fees charged by the Group's auditor

Fee category in € m.	2013	2012
Audit fees	55	50
thereof to KPMG AG	31	25
Audit-related fees	16	19
thereof to KPMG AG	12	12
Tax-related fees	8	7
thereof to KPMG AG	2	3
All other fees	0	1
thereof to KPMG AG	0	0
Total fees	**79**	76

45 – Shareholdings

414 Subsidiaries
428 Structured Entities
438 Companies accounted for at equity
441 Other Companies, where the holding equals or exceeds 20 %
446 Holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of the voting rights

The following pages show the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank Group pursuant to Section 313 (2) of the German Commercial Code ("HGB").

Footnotes:

1 Special Fund.
2 Controlled.
3 The company made use of the exemption offered by Section 264b HGB.
4 Only specified assets and related liabilities (silos) of this entity were consolidated.
5 Consists of 789 individual Trusts (only varying in series number/duration) which purchase a municipal debt security and issue short puttable exempt adjusted receipts (SPEARs) and long inverse floating exempt receipts (LIFERs) which are then sold to investors.
6 Controlled via managing general partner.
7 Not controlled.
8 Accounted for at equity due to significant influence.
9 Classified as Structured Entity not to be accounted for at equity under IFRS.
10 Classified as Structured Entity not to be consolidated under IFRS.
11 No significant influence.
12 Not consolidated or accounted for at equity as classified as securities available for sale.
13 Not accounted for at equity as classified as at fair value.

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt am Main		
2	Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited	London		100.0
3	Abbey Life Trust Securities Limited	London		100.0
4	Abbey Life Trustee Services Limited	London		100.0
5	ABFS I Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0
6	ABS Leasing Services Company	Chicago		100.0
7	ABS MB Ltd.	Baltimore		100.0
8	Accounting Solutions Holding Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
9	Agripower Buddosò Società Agricola a Responsabilita Limitata	Pesaro		100.0
10	Airport Club für International Executives GmbH	Frankfurt		84.0
11	Alex. Brown Financial Services Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0
12	Alex. Brown Investments Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0
13	Alex. Brown Management Services, Inc.	Baltimore		100.0
14	Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft – Das internationale Forum der Deutschen Bank – mbH	Berlin		100.0
15	Americas Trust Servicios de Consultoria, S.A.	Madrid		100.0
16	Apexel LLC	Wilmington		100.0
17	Argent Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0
18	Autumn Leasing Limited	London		100.0
19	Avatar Finance	George Town		100.0
20	AWM Luxembourg SICAV-SIF	Luxembourg		100.0
21	AXOS Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0
22	B.T. Vordertaunus (Luxembourg), S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
23	B.T.I. Investments	London		100.0
24	BAG	Frankfurt	1	100.0
25	Baincor Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
26	Bainpro Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0
27	Bainsec Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0
28	Bankers International Corporation	New York		100.0
29	Bankers International Corporation (Brasil) Ltda.	São Paulo		100.0
30	Bankers Trust International Finance (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0
31	Bankers Trust International Limited	London		100.0
32	Bankers Trust Investments Limited	London		100.0
33	Bankers Trust Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
34	Barkly Investments Ltd.	St. Helier		100.0
35	Bayan Delinquent Loan Recovery 1 (SPV-AMC), Inc.	Makati-City		100.0
36	Beachwood Properties Corp.	Wilmington	2	0.0
37	Bebek Varlik Yönetym A.S.	Istanbul		100.0
38	Betriebs-Center für Banken AG	Frankfurt		100.0
39	Bfl-Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Industriewerte mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
40	BHF Club Deal GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
41	BHF Grundbesitz-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
42	BHF Grundbesitz-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. am Kaiserlei OHG	Frankfurt		100.0
43	BHF Immobilien-GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
44	BHF Lux Immo S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
45	BHF Private Equity Management GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
46	BHF Private Equity Treuhand- und Beratungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
47	BHF Trust Management Gesellschaft für Vermögensverwaltung mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
48	BHF Zurich Family Office AG	Zurich		100.0
49	BHF-BANK (Schweiz) AG	Zurich		100.0
50	BHF-BANK Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		100.0
51	BHF-BANK International S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
52	BHF-Betriebsservice GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
53	BHW – Gesellschaft für Wohnungswirtschaft mbH	Hameln		100.0
54	BHW – Gesellschaft für Wohnungswirtschaft mbH & Co. Immobilienverwaltungs KG	Hameln		100.0
55	BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Hameln		100.0
56	BHW Eurofinance B.V. in liquidatie	Arnhem		100.0
57	BHW Financial Srl in liquidazione	Verona		100.0
58	BHW Gesellschaft für Vorsorge mbH	Hameln		100.0
59	BHW Holding AG	Hameln		100.0
60	BHW Invest, Société à responsabilité limitée	Luxembourg		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
61	BHW Kreditservice GmbH	Hameln		100.0
62	BHW-Immobilien GmbH	Hameln		100.0
63	Billboard Partners L.P.	George Town		99.9
64	Biomass Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
65	Blue Cork, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
66	Blue Ridge CLO Holding Company LLC	Wilmington		100.0
67	Bluewater Creek Management Co.	Wilmington		100.0
68	BNA Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
69	Bonsai Investment AG	Frauenfeld		100.0
70	Borfield S.A.	Montevideo		100.0
71	BRIMCO, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
72	BT Commercial Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
73	BT CTAG Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
74	BT Globenet Nominees Limited	London		100.0
75	BT International (Nigeria) Limited	Lagos		100.0
76	BT Maulbronn GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
77	BT Milford (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0
78	BT Muritz GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
79	BT Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
80	BT Opera Trading S.A.	Paris		100.0
81	BT Sable, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
82	BT Vordertaunus Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0
83	BTAS Cayman GP	George Town		100.0
84	BTD Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
85	BTVR Investments No. 1 Limited	St. Helier		100.0
86	Buxtal Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0
87	C. J. Lawrence Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
88	CAM Initiator Treuhand GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0
89	CAM PE Verwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0
90	CAM Private Equity Nominee GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0
91	CAM Private Equity Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0
92	3160343 Canada Inc.	Toronto		100.0
93	Caneel Bay Holding Corp.	Chicago	2	0.0
94	Cape Acquisition Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
95	CapeSuccess Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
96	CapeSuccess LLC	Wilmington		82.6
97	Cardales UK Limited	London		100.0
98	Career Blazers Consulting Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0
99	Career Blazers Contingency Professionals, Inc.	Albany		100.0
100	Career Blazers Learning Center of Los Angeles, Inc.	Los Angeles		100.0
101	Career Blazers LLC	Wilmington		100.0
102	Career Blazers Management Company, Inc.	Albany		100.0
103	Career Blazers New York, Inc.	Albany		100.0
104	Career Blazers of Ontario Inc.	London, Ontario		100.0
105	Career Blazers Personnel Services of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Washington D.C.		100.0
106	Career Blazers Personnel Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0
107	Career Blazers Service Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
108	Caribbean Resort Holdings, Inc.	New York	2	0.0
109	Cashforce International Credit Support B.V.	Rotterdam		100.0
110	Castlewood Expansion Partners, L.P.	Wilmington		87.5
111	Castor LLC	Wilmington	2	0.0
112	Cathay Advisory (Beijing) Company Ltd	Beijing		100.0
113	Cathay Asset Management Company Limited	Port Louis		100.0
114	Cathay Capital Company (No. 2) Limited	Port Louis		67.6
115	CBI NY Training, Inc.	Albany		100.0
116	Centennial River 1 Inc.	Denver		100.0
117	Centennial River 2 Inc.	Austin		100.0
118	Centennial River Acquisition I Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
119	Centennial River Acquisition II Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
120	Centennial River Corporation	Wilmington		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
121	Channel Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
122	Cinda – DB NPL Securitization Trust 2003-1	Wilmington	2	0.0
123	CITAN Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
124	Civic Investments Limited	St. Helier		100.0
125	Consumo Finance S.p.A.	Milan		100.0
126	Coronus L.P.	St. Helier		100.0
127	CREDA Objektanlage- und -verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Bonn		100.0
128	CTXL Achtzehnte Vermögensverwaltung GmbH	Munich		100.0
129	Cyrus J. Lawrence Capital Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
130	D B Rail Holdings (UK) No. 1 Limited	London		100.0
131	D F Japan Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0
132	D&M Turnaround Partners Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0
133	D.B. International Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
134	DAHOC (UK) Limited	London		100.0
135	DAHOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
136	DB (Gibraltar) Holdings Limited	Gibraltar		100.0
137	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Asing) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0
138	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0
139	DB (Pacific) Limited	Wilmington		100.0
140	DB (Pacific) Limited, New York	New York		100.0
141	DB (Tip Top) Limited Partnership	Toronto		99.9
142	DB Abalone LLC	Wilmington		100.0
143	DB Alex. Brown Holdings Incorporated	Wilmington		100.0
144	DB Alps Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
145	DB Alternative Trading Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
146	DB Aotearoa Investments Limited	George Town		100.0
147	DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
148	DB Bluebell Investments (Cayman) Partnership	George Town		100.0
149	DB Boracay LLC	Wilmington		100.0
150	DB Broker GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
151	DB Canada GIPF – I Corp.	Calgary		100.0
152	DB CAFAM GmbH	Cologne		100.0
153	DB Capital Management, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
154	DB Capital Markets (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
155	DB Capital Markets Asset Management Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
156	DB Capital Partners (Asia), L.P.	George Town		99.7
157	DB Capital Partners (Europe) 2000 – A Founder Partner LP	Wilmington	2	0.0
158	DB Capital Partners (Europe) 2000 – B Founder Partner LP	Wilmington	2	0.0
159	DB Capital Partners Asia G.P. Limited	George Town		100.0
160	DB Capital Partners Europe 2002 Founder Partner LP	Wilmington	2	0.0
161	DB Capital Partners General Partner Limited	London		100.0
162	DB Capital Partners Latin America, G.P. Limited	George Town		100.0
163	DB Capital Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
164	DB Capital Partners, Latin America, L.P.	George Town		80.2
165	DB Capital, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
166	DB Cartera de Inmuebles 1, S.A.U.	Pozuelo de Alarcón		100.0
167	DB Chestnut Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0
168	DB Commodities Canada Ltd.	Toronto		100.0
169	DB Commodity Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0
170	DB Consortium S. Cons. a r.l. in liquidazione	Milan		100.0
171	DB Consorzio S. Cons. a r. l.	Milan		100.0
172	DB Corporate Advisory (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0
173	DB Crest Limited	St. Helier		100.0
174	DB Delaware Holdings (Europe) LLC	Wilmington		100.0
175	DB Delaware Holdings (UK) Limited	London		100.0
176	DB Depositor Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
177	DB Energy Commodities Limited	London		100.0
178	DB Energy Trading LLC	Wilmington		100.0
179	DB Enfield Infrastructure Holdings Limited	St. Helier		100.0
180	DB Enfield Infrastructure Investments Limited	St. Helier		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
181	DB Enterprise GmbH	Luetzen-Gostau		100.0
182	DB Enterprise GmbH & Co. Zweite Beteiligungs KG	Luetzen-Gostau	3	100.0
183	DB Equipment Leasing, Inc.	New York		100.0
184	DB Equity Limited	London		100.0
185	DB Equity S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
186	DB Fillmore Lender Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
187	DB Finance (Delaware), LLC	Wilmington		100.0
188	DB Finance International GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
189	DB Finanz-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
190	DB Fund Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0
191	DB Funding LLC #4	Wilmington		100.0
192	DB Funding LLC #5	Wilmington		100.0
193	DB Funding LLC #6	Wilmington		100.0
194	DB Global Technology SRL	Bucharest		100.0
195	DB Global Technology, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
196	DB Group Services (UK) Limited	London		100.0
197	DB Holdings (New York), Inc.	New York		100.0
198	DB Holdings (South America) Limited	Wilmington		100.0
199	DB HR Solutions GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
200	DB iCON Investments Limited	London		100.0
201	DB Impact Investment Fund I, L.P.	Edinburgh		100.0
202	DB Industrial Holdings Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Luetzen-Gostau	3	100.0
203	DB Industrial Holdings GmbH	Luetzen-Gostau		100.0
204	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No. 3 Limited	London		100.0
205	DB Intermezzo LLC	Wilmington		100.0
206	DB International (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0
207	DB International Investments Limited	London		100.0
208	DB International Trust (Singapore) Limited	Singapore		100.0
209	DB Investment Management, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
210	DB Investment Managers, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
211	DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
212	DB Investment Services GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
213	DB Investment Services Holding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
214	DB Investments (GB) Limited	London		100.0
215	DB IROC Leasing Corp.	New York		100.0
216	DB Jasmine (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0
217	DB Kredit Service GmbH	Berlin		100.0
218	DB Leasing Services GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
219	DB Management Support GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
220	DB Managers, LLC	West Trenton		100.0
221	DB Mortgage Investment Inc.	Baltimore		100.0
222	DB Nexus American Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0
223	DB Nexus Iberian Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0
224	DB Nexus Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0
225	DB Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
226	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
227	DB Omega Ltd.	George Town		100.0
228	DB Omega S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0
229	DB Operaciones y Servicios Interactivos, A. .E.	Barcelona		99.9
230	DB Overseas Finance Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
231	DB Overseas Holdings Limited	London		100.0
232	DB Partnership Management II, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
233	DB Partnership Management Ltd.	Wilmington		100.0
234	DB PEP V	Luxembourg	2	0.2
235	DB PEP V GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0
236	DB Platinum Advisors	Luxembourg		100.0
237	DB Portfolio Southwest, Inc.	Houston		100.0
238	DB Print GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
239	DB Private Clients Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
240	DB Private Equity GmbH	Cologne		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
241	DB Private Equity International S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
242	DB Private Equity Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0
243	DB Private Wealth Mortgage Ltd.	New York		100.0
244	DB PWM Collective Management Limited	Liverpool		100.0
245	DB PWM Private Markets I GP	Luxembourg		100.0
246	DB Rail Trading (UK) Limited	London		100.0
247	DB Re S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
248	DB Real Estate Canadainvest 1 Inc.	Toronto		100.0
249	DB Risk Center GmbH	Berlin		100.0
250	DB RMS Leasing (Cayman) L.P.	George Town		100.0
251	DB Road (UK) Limited	George Town		100.0
252	DB Samay Finance No. 2, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
253	DB Securities S.A.	Warsaw		100.0
254	DB Securities Services NJ Inc.	New York		100.0
255	DB Service Centre Limited	Dublin		100.0
256	DB Service Uruguay S.A.	Montevideo		100.0
257	DB Services Americas, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
258	DB Services New Jersey, Inc.	West Trenton		100.0
259	DB Servicios México, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
260	DB Servizi Amministrativi S.r.l.	Milan		100.0
261	DB Strategic Advisors, Inc.	Makati-City		100.0
262	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
263	DB Structured Products, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
264	DB Trips Investments Limited	George Town	2	0.0
265	DB Trust Company Limited Japan	Tokyo		100.0
266	DB Trustee Services Limited	London		100.0
267	DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
268	DB U.K. Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
269	DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
270	DB UK Australia Finance Limited	George Town		100.0
271	DB UK Australia Holdings Limited	London		100.0
272	DB UK Bank Limited	London		100.0
273	DB UK Holdings Limited	London		100.0
274	DB UK PCAM Holdings Limited	London		100.0
275	DB Valoren S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
276	DB Value S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
277	DB Vanquish (UK) Limited	London		100.0
278	DB Vantage (UK) Limited	London		100.0
279	DB Vantage No. 2 (UK) Limited	London		100.0
280	DB Vita S.A.	Luxembourg		75.0
281	db x-trackers Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0
282	DBAB Wall Street, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
283	DBAH Capital, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
284	DBAS Cayman Holdings 2 Limited	George Town	2	0.0
285	DBC Continuance Inc.	Toronto		100.0
286	DBCCA Investment Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
287	DBCIBZ1	George Town		100.0
288	DBCIBZ2	George Town		100.0
289	DBD Pilgrim America Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
290	DBFIC, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
291	DBG Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
292	DBIGB Finance (No. 2) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
293	DBNY Brazil Invest Co.	Wilmington		100.0
294	DBNZ Overseas Investments (No. 1) Limited	George Town		100.0
295	DBOI Global Services (UK) Limited	London		100.0
296	DBOI Global Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
297	DBR Investments Co. Limited	George Town		100.0
298	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IA, Ltd.	George Town		100.0
299	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IB, Ltd.	George Town		100.0
300	DBRMSGP1	George Town		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
301	DBRMSGP2	George Town		100.0
302	DBS Technology Ventures, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
303	DBUKH Finance Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
304	DBUSBZ1, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
305	DBUSBZ2, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
306	DBVR Investments No. 3 Ltd.	Wilmington		100.0
307	DBX Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0
308	DBX Strategic Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0
309	dbX-Asian Long/Short Equity 3 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
310	dbX-Commodity 1 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
311	dbX-Convertible Arbitrage 11 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
312	dbX-Convertible Arbitrage 13 Fund	St. Helier	1	86.2
313	dbX-Credit 2 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
314	dbX-Credit 3 Fund	St. Helier	1	98.2
315	dbX-CTA 11 Fund	St. Helier	1	98.9
316	dbX-CTA 14 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
317	dbX-CTA 16 Fund	St. Helier	1	98.1
318	dbX-CTA 17B_37 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
319	dbX-CTA 18 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.2
320	dbX-CTA 19 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
321	dbX-CTA 2 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.2
322	dbX-CTA 7 Fund	St. Helier	1	98.8
323	dbX-CTA 9 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
324	dbX-European Long/Short Equity 7 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.0
325	dbX-Event Driven 1 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
326	dbX-Global Long/Short Equity 10 (Sabre)	St. Helier	1	99.0
327	dbX-Global Long/Short Equity 8 (Pyramis)	St. Helier	1	99.3
328	dbX-Global Long/Short Equity 9 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
329	dbX-Global Macro 9 Fund	St. Helier	1	98.8
330	dbX-High Yield 1 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
331	dbX-Japan Long/Short Equity 4 (AlphaGen Hokuto)	St. Helier	1	97.9
332	dbX-Risk Arbitrage 1 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
333	dbX-Risk Arbitrage 10 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.5
334	dbX-Risk Arbitrage 6 Fund	St. Helier	1	96.7
335	dbX-Risk Arbitrage 9 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.3
336	dbX-US Long/Short Equity 13 Fund	St. Helier	1	100.0
337	dbX-US Long/Short Equity 9 Fund	St. Helier	1	99.3
338	DCAPF Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0
339	De Meng Innovative (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited	Beijing		100.0
340	DeAM Infrastructure Limited	London		100.0
341	DeAWM Fixed Maturity	Luxembourg		100.0
342	DEBEKO Immobilien GmbH & Co Grundbesitz OHG	Eschborn		100.0
343	DEE Deutsche Erneuerbare Energien GmbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
344	DEGRU Erste Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0
345	Delowrezham de México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
346	DEUFRAN Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
347	DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
348	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Capital Holdings New Zealand	Auckland		100.0
349	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Foreign Investments New Zealand	Auckland		100.0
350	Deutsche (New Munster) Holdings New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
351	Deutsche Aeolia Power Production S.A.	Athens		80.0
352	Deutsche Alt-A Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
353	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (Global) Limited	London		100.0
354	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0
355	Deutsche Asia Pacific Finance, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
356	Deutsche Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
357	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
358	Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Investment GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
359	Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0
360	Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
361	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
362	Deutsche Asset Management (Japan) Limited	Tokyo		100.0
363	Deutsche Asset Management (Korea) Company Limited	Seoul		100.0
364	Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0
365	Deutsche Asset Management Canada Limited	Toronto		100.0
366	Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited	London		100.0
367	Deutsche Asset Management Schweiz	Zurich		100.0
368	Deutsche Auskunftei Service GmbH	Hamburg		100.0
369	Deutsche Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0
370	Deutsche Bank (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0
371	DEUTSCHE BANK (CHILE) S.A.	Santiago		100.0
372	Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		100.0
373	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0
374	Deutsche Bank (Malta) Ltd	St. Julians		100.0
375	Deutsche Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0
376	Deutsche Bank (Perú) S.A.	Lima		100.0
377	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0
378	Deutsche Bank (Uruguay) Sociedad Anónima Institución Financiera Externa	Montevideo		100.0
379	DEUTSCHE BANK A.S.	Istanbul		100.0
380	Deutsche Bank Americas Finance LLC	Wilmington		100.0
381	Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
382	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		100.0
383	Deutsche Bank Capital Markets S.r.l.	Milan		100.0
384	Deutsche Bank Corretora de Valores S.A.	São Paulo		100.0
385	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
386	Deutsche Bank Financial Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
387	Deutsche Bank Financial LLC	Wilmington		100.0
388	Deutsche Bank Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
389	Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0
390	Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency of Delaware	Wilmington		100.0
391	Deutsche Bank International Limited	St. Helier		100.0
392	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0
393	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0
394	Deutsche Bank Investments (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0
395	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
396	Deutsche Bank Mutui S.p.A.	Milan		100.0
397	Deutsche Bank México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	Mexico-City		100.0
398	Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Los Angeles		100.0
399	Deutsche Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
400	Deutsche Bank Nominees (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0
401	Deutsche Bank PBC Spólka Akcyjna	Warsaw		100.0
402	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Warsaw		100.0
403	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		100.0
404	Deutsche Bank Real Estate (Japan) Y.K.	Tokyo		100.0
405	Deutsche Bank Realty Advisors, Inc.	New York		100.0
406	Deutsche Bank S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0
407	Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão	São Paulo		100.0
408	Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
409	Deutsche Bank Securities Limited	Toronto		100.0
410	Deutsche Bank Services (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0
411	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Milan		99.8
412	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	New York		100.0
413	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Delaware	Wilmington		100.0
414	Deutsche Bank Trust Company New Jersey Ltd.	Jersey City		100.0
415	Deutsche Bank Trust Company, National Association	New York		100.0
416	Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation	New York		100.0
417	Deutsche Bank Trustee Services (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0
418	Deutsche Bank Österreich AG	Vienna		100.0
419	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Madrid		99.8
420	Deutsche Capital Finance (2000) Limited	George Town		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
421	Deutsche Capital Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
422	Deutsche Capital Markets Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0
423	Deutsche Capital Partners China Limited	George Town		100.0
424	Deutsche Cayman Ltd.	George Town		100.0
425	Deutsche CIB Centre Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
426	Deutsche Climate Change Fixed Income QP Trust	Salem	2	0.0
427	Deutsche Clubholding GmbH	Frankfurt		95.0
428	Deutsche Commodities Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		100.0
429	Deutsche Custody Global B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
430	Deutsche Custody N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
431	Deutsche Custody Nederland B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
432	Deutsche Domus New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
433	Deutsche Emerging Markets Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	Amsterdam		99.9
434	Deutsche Equities India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
435	Deutsche Far Eastern Asset Management Company Limited	Taipei		60.0
436	Deutsche Fiduciary Services (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0
437	Deutsche Finance Co 1 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
438	Deutsche Finance Co 2 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
439	Deutsche Finance Co 3 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
440	Deutsche Finance Co 4 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
441	Deutsche Finance No. 2 (UK) Limited	London		100.0
442	Deutsche Finance No. 2 Limited	George Town		100.0
443	Deutsche Finance No. 4 (UK) Limited	London		100.0
444	Deutsche Foras New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
445	Deutsche Friedland	Paris		100.0
446	Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
447	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Immobilien-Leasing mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		100.0
448	Deutsche Global Markets Limited	Tel Aviv		100.0
449	Deutsche Group Holdings (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0
450	Deutsche Group Services Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
451	Deutsche Grundbesitz Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0
452	Deutsche Grundbesitz-Anlagegesellschaft mbH & Co Löwenstein Palais	Frankfurt		100.0
453	Deutsche Grundbesitz-Anlagegesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		99.8
454	Deutsche Haussmann, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
455	Deutsche Holdings (BTI) Limited	London		100.0
456	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
457	Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd.	St. Julians		100.0
458	Deutsche Holdings (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0
459	Deutsche Holdings Limited	London		100.0
460	Deutsche Holdings No. 2 Limited	London		100.0
461	Deutsche Holdings No. 3 Limited	London		100.0
462	Deutsche Holdings No. 4 Limited	London		100.0
463	Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
464	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
465	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Delaware) LLC	Wilmington		100.0
466	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0
467	Deutsche International Corporate Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0
468	Deutsche International Custodial Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0
469	Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0
470	Deutsche International Trust Company N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
471	Deutsche International Trust Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0
472	Deutsche Inversiones Dos S.A.	Santiago		100.0
473	Deutsche Inversiones Limitada	Santiago		100.0
474	Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
475	Deutsche Investments (Netherlands) N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
476	Deutsche Investments Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0
477	Deutsche Investments India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
478	Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
479	Deutsche IT License GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
480	Deutsche Knowledge Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
481	Deutsche Long Duration Government/Credit QP Trust	Salem	2	0.0
482	Deutsche Managed Investments Limited	Sydney		100.0
483	Deutsche Mandatos S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0
484	Deutsche Master Funding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
485	Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company	London		100.0
486	Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Nominees Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
487	Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
488	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
489	Deutsche New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
490	Deutsche Nominees Limited	London		100.0
491	Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG	Grasbrunn		100.0
492	Deutsche Overseas Issuance New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
493	Deutsche Postbank AG	Bonn		94.1
494	Deutsche Postbank Finance Center Objekt GmbH	Schuttrange		100.0
495	Deutsche Postbank International S.A.	Schuttrange		100.0
496	Deutsche Private Asset Management Limited	London		100.0
497	Deutsche Securities (India) Private Limited	New-Delhi		100.0
498	Deutsche Securities (Perú) S.A.	Lima		100.0
499	Deutsche Securities (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		97.1
500	Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		97.1
501	Deutsche Securities Asia Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
502	Deutsche Securities Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0
503	Deutsche Securities Corredores de Bolsa Spa	Santiago		100.0
504	Deutsche Securities Inc.	Tokyo		100.0
505	Deutsche Securities Israel Ltd.	Tel Aviv		100.0
506	Deutsche Securities Korea Co.	Seoul		100.0
507	Deutsche Securities Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
508	Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	Port Louis		100.0
509	Deutsche Securities Menkul Degerler A.S.	Istanbul		100.0
510	Deutsche Securities New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0
511	Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC	Riyadh		100.0
512	Deutsche Securities Sociedad de Bolsa S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0
513	Deutsche Securities Venezuela S.A.	Caracas		100.0
514	Deutsche Securities, S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa	Mexico-City		100.0
515	Deutsche Securitisation Australia Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
516	Deutsche StiftungsTrust GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
517	Deutsche Transnational Trustee Corporation Inc	Charlottetown		100.0
518	Deutsche Trustee Company Limited	London		100.0
519	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
520	Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0
521	Deutsche Ultra Core Fixed Income QP Trust	Salem	2	0.0
522	Deutsches Institut für Altersvorsorge GmbH	Frankfurt		78.0
523	DFC Residual Corp.	Carson City		100.0
524	DI Deutsche Immobilien Baugesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
525	DI Deutsche Immobilien Treuhandgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
526	DIB-Consult Deutsche Immobilien- und Beteiligungs-Beratungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
527	DIL Financial Services GmbH & Co. KG	Duesseldorf		100.0
528	DISCA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
529	DIV Holding GmbH	Luetzen-Gostau		100.0
530	DMG Technology Management L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
531	DMJV	New York	2	0.0
532	DNU Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
533	Drolla GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
534	DSL Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	Bonn		100.0
535	DSL Portfolio Verwaltungs GmbH	Bonn		100.0
536	DTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
537	DWS Holding & Service GmbH	Frankfurt		99.5
538	DWS Investment S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
539	DWS Investments (Spain), S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	Madrid		100.0
540	DWS Investments Distributors, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
541	DWS Investments Service Company	Wilmington		100.0
542	DWS RREEF Real Estate Securities Income Fund	New York		100.0
543	DWS Trust Company	Salem		100.0
544	easyhyp GmbH	Hameln		100.0
545	EC EUROPA IMMOBILIEN FONDS NR. 3 GmbH & CO. KG	Hamburg		65.2
546	EDORA Funding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
547	Elba Finance GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
548	ELBI Funding GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
549	ELDO ACHTE Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
550	ELDO ERSTE Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
551	Elizabethan Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0
552	Elizabethan Management Limited	George Town		100.0
553	Equipment Management Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0
554	Estate Holdings, Inc.	St. Thomas	2	0.0
555	Evergreen Amsterdam Holdings B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
556	Evergreen International Holdings B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
557	Evergreen International Investments B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
558	Evergreen International Leasing B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
559	Exinor SA	Bastogne		100.0
560	EXTOREL Private Equity Advisers GmbH	Cologne		100.0
561	FARAMIR Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0
562	Farezco I, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
563	Farezco II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
564	Fenix Administración de Activos S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		100.0
565	Fenix Mercury 1 S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico-City		60.0
566	Fiduciaria Sant'Andrea S.r.l.	Milan		100.0
567	Filaine, Inc.	Wilmington	2	0.0
568	Finanza & Futuro Banca SpA	Milan		100.0
569	Firstee Investments LLC	Wilmington		100.0
570	Fondo de Inversión Privado NPL Fund Two	Santiago	1	70.0
571	FRANKFURT CONSULT GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
572	Frankfurt Family Office GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
573	Frankfurt Finanz-Software GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
574	FRANKFURT-TRUST Invest Luxemburg AG	Luxembourg		100.0
575	FRANKFURT-TRUST Investment-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
576	Frankfurter Beteiligungs-Treuhand Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
577	Frankfurter Vermögens-Treuhand Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
578	Franz Urbig- und Oscar Schlitter-Stiftung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
579	Funds Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
580	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Suhl "Rimbachzentrum" KG	Bad Homburg		74.0
581	G Finance Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
582	GbR Goethestraße	Cologne		94.0
583	Gemini Technology Services Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
584	German Access LLP	London		100.0
585	German American Capital Corporation	Baltimore		100.0
586	Global Commercial Real Estate Special Opportunities Limited	St. Helier		100.0
587	Greenwood Properties Corp.	New York	2	0.0
588	Grundstücksgesellschaft Frankfurt Bockenheimer Landstraße GbR	Troisdorf		94.9
589	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI mbH	Cologne		100.0
590	Grundstücksgesellschaft Wiesbaden Luisenstraße/Kirchgasse GbR	Troisdorf		59.7
591	Gulara Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0
592	GUO Mao International Hotels B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
593	Hac Investments Ltd.	Wilmington		100.0
594	HAC Investments Portugal – Servicos de Consultadoria e Gestao Ltda.	Lisbon		100.0
595	Hakkeijima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		95.0
596	Herengracht Financial Services B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
597	HTB Spezial GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0
598	Hudson GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
599	Hypotheken-Verwaltungs-Gesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
600	IC Chicago Associates LLC	Wilmington	2	0.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
601	IFN Finance N.V.	Antwerp		100.0
602	IKARIA Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0
603	Imodan Limited	Port Louis		100.0
604	Industrie-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
605	International Operator Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
606	IOS Finance EFC, S.A.	Barcelona		100.0
607	ISTRON Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0
608	IVAF I Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
609	IVAF II Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
610	Izumo Capital YK	Tokyo		100.0
611	JADE Residential Property AG	Eschborn		100.0
612	JR Nominees (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0
613	Jyogashima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0
614	KEBA Gesellschaft für interne Services mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
615	KHP Knuppe, Huntebrinker & Co. GmbH	Osnabrueck		100.0
616	Kidson Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0
617	Kingfisher (Ontario) LP	Toronto		100.0
618	Kingfisher Holdings I (Nova Scotia) ULC	Halifax		100.0
619	Kingfisher Holdings II (Nova Scotia) ULC	Halifax		100.0
620	Kingfisher Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0
621	Klöckner Industriebeteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
622	Konsul Inkasso GmbH	Essen		100.0
623	Kradavimd UK Lease Holdings Limited	London		100.0
624	Kunshan RREEF Equity Investment Fund Management Co. Ltd.	Kunshan		100.0
625	LA Water Holdings Limited	George Town		75.0
626	Lammermuir Leasing Limited	London		100.0
627	LAWL Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0
628	Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Waltersdorf mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0
629	Legacy Reinsurance, LLC	Burlington		100.0
630	Liegenschaft Hainstraße GbR	Frankfurt	2	0.0
631	Long-Tail Risk Insurers, Ltd.	Hamilton		100.0
632	Luxembourg Family Office S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
633	LWC Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0
634	MAC Investments Ltd.	George Town		100.0
635	Maher 1210 Corbin LLC	Wilmington		100.0
636	Maher Chassis Management LLC	Wilmington		100.0
637	Maher Terminals Holding Corp.	Toronto		100.0
638	Maher Terminals LLC	Wilmington		100.0
639	Maher Terminals Logistics Systems LLC	Wilmington		100.0
640	Maher Terminals USA, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
641	Maritime Indemnity Insurance Co. Ltd.	Hamilton		100.0
642	Maxblue Americas Holdings, S.A.	Madrid		100.0
643	Mayfair Center, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
644	MEF I Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
645	MEFIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		62.0
646	MHL Reinsurance Ltd.	Burlington		100.0
647	MIT Holdings, Inc.	Baltimore		100.0
648	"modernes Frankfurt" private Gesellschaft für Stadtentwicklung mbH i. L.	Frankfurt		100.0
649	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
650	Morgan Grenfell Development Capital Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
651	Morgan Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
652	Mortgage Trading (UK) Limited	London		100.0
653	MortgageIT Securities Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
654	MortgageIT, Inc.	New York		100.0
655	Mountain Recovery Fund I Y.K.	Tokyo		100.0
656	MRF2 Y.K.	Tokyo		100.0
657	MXB U.S.A., Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
658	Navegator – SGFTC, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0
659	NCKR, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
660	NEPTUNO Verwaltungs- und Treuhand-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Cologne		100.0

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661	Nevada Mezz 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
662	Nevada Parent 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
663	Nevada Property 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
664	Nevada Restaurant Venture 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
665	Nevada Retail Venture 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
666	NIDDA Grundstücks- und Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
667	Nordwestdeutscher Wohnungsbauträger Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
668	norisbank GmbH	Berlin		100.0
669	North American Income Fund PLC	Dublin		67.3
670	Novelties Distribution LLC	Wilmington		100.0
671	O.F. Finance, LLC	Wilmington		53.6
672	Office Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
673	OOO "Deutsche Bank"	Moscow		100.0
674	OPB Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0
675	OPB Verwaltungs- und Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0
676	OPB-Holding GmbH	Cologne		100.0
677	OPB-Nona GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
678	OPB-Oktava GmbH	Cologne		100.0
679	OPB-Quarta GmbH	Cologne		100.0
680	OPB-Quinta GmbH	Cologne		100.0
681	OPB-Septima GmbH	Cologne		100.0
682	Oppenheim Asset Management Services S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
683	OPPENHEIM Beteiligungs-Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0
684	OPPENHEIM Capital Advisory GmbH	Cologne		100.0
685	Oppenheim Eunomia GmbH	Cologne		100.0
686	OPPENHEIM Flottenfonds V GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		83.3
687	Oppenheim Fonds Trust GmbH	Cologne		100.0
688	OPPENHEIM Internet Fonds Manager GmbH i. L.	Cologne		100.0
689	Oppenheim Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0
690	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Manager GmbH	Cologne		100.0
691	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0
692	OPS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
693	OVT Trust 1 GmbH	Cologne		100.0
694	OVV Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0
695	PADUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
696	Pan Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0
697	PB (USA) Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
698	PB Capital Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
699	PB Factoring GmbH	Bonn		100.0
700	PB Firmenkunden AG	Bonn		100.0
701	PB Sechste Beteiligungen GmbH	Bonn		100.0
702	PB Spezial-Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen	Bonn		98.5
703	PBC Banking Services GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
704	PBC Carnegie, LLC	Wilmington	2	0.0
705	PBC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Frankfurt		100.0
706	PEIF II (Manager) Limited	St. Helier		100.0
707	Pelleport Investors, Inc.	New York		100.0
708	Pembol Nominees Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
709	Percy Limited	Gibraltar		100.0
710	PHARMA/wHEALTH Management Company S.A.	Luxembourg		99.9
711	Phoebus Investments LP	Wilmington		100.0
712	Pilgrim Financial Services LLP	Wilmington		100.0
713	Plantation Bay, Inc.	St. Thomas		100.0
714	Pollus L.P.	St. Helier		100.0
715	Polydeuce LLC	Wilmington		100.0
716	Portos N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
717	Postbank Akademie und Service GmbH	Hameln		100.0
718	Postbank Beteiligungen GmbH	Bonn		100.0
719	Postbank Direkt GmbH	Bonn		100.0
720	Postbank Filial GmbH	Bonn		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
721	Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Bonn		100.0
722	Postbank Finanzberatung AG	Hameln		100.0
723	Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH	Bonn		100.0
724	Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH & Co. Objekt Leipzig KG	Bonn		90.0
725	Postbank Leasing GmbH	Bonn		100.0
726	Postbank P.O.S. Transact GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
727	Postbank Service GmbH	Essen		100.0
728	Postbank Systems AG	Bonn		100.0
729	Postbank Versicherungsvermittlung GmbH	Bonn		100.0
730	Primelux Insurance S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
731	Private Equity Asia Select Company III S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
732	Private Equity Global Select Company IV S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
733	Private Equity Global Select Company V S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
734	Private Equity Select Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
735	Private Financing Initiatives, S.L.	Barcelona		51.0
736	PS plus Portfolio Software + Consulting GmbH	Roedermark		80.2
737	PT. Deutsche Securities Indonesia	Jakarta		99.0
738	Public joint-stock company "Deutsche Bank DBU"	Kiev		100.0
739	Pyramid Ventures, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
740	R.B.M. Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0
741	registrar services GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
742	Regula Limited	Road Town		100.0
743	REIB Europe Investments Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
744	REIB International Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
745	Rimvalley Limited	Dublin		100.0
746	RMS Investments (Cayman)	George Town		100.0
747	RoCal, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
748	RoCalwest, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
749	RoPro U.S. Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
750	Route 28 Receivables, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
751	Royster Fund Management S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
752	RREEF America L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
753	RREEF China REIT Management Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
754	RREEF European Value Added I (G.P.) Limited	London		100.0
755	RREEF India Advisors Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0
756	RREEF Investment GmbH	Frankfurt		99.9
757	RREEF Management GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
758	RREEF Management L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
759	RREEF Shanghai Investment Consultancy Company	Shanghai		100.0
760	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
761	RTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0
762	Rüd Blass Vermögensverwaltung AG in Liquidation	Zurich		100.0
763	SAB Real Estate Verwaltungs GmbH	Hameln		100.0
764	Sagamore Limited	London		100.0
765	SAGITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
766	Sajima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo	2	0.0
767	Sal. Oppenheim Alternative Investments GmbH	Cologne		100.0
768	Sal. Oppenheim Boulevard Konrad Adenauer S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
769	Sal. Oppenheim Corporate Finance North America Holding LLC	Wilmington		100.0
770	Sal. Oppenheim Global Invest GmbH	Cologne		100.0
771	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien	Cologne		100.0
772	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0
773	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Komplementär AG	Cologne		100.0
774	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
775	Sal. Oppenheim Private Equity Partners S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0
776	SALOMON OPPENHEIM GmbH i. L.	Cologne		100.0
777	SAPIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
778	Schiffsbetriebsgesellschaft Brunswik mit beschränkter Haftung	Hamburg		100.0
779	Service Company Four Limited	Hong Kong		100.0
780	Service Company Three Limited	Hong Kong		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
781	Sharps SP I LLC	Wilmington		100.0
782	Sherwood Properties Corp	Wilmington		100.0
783	Shopready Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
784	Silver Leaf 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
785	STC Capital YK	Tokyo		100.0
786	Structured Finance Americas, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
787	Sunbelt Rentals Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
788	Süddeutsche Vermögensverwaltung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0
789	TAF 2 Y.K.	Tokyo		100.0
790	Tapeorder Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0
791	Taunus Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
792	Telefon-Servicegesellschaft der Deutschen Bank mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
793	TELO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0
794	Tempurrite Leasing Limited	London		100.0
795	Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset Management Company Limited	Bangkok		100.0
796	The World Markets Company GmbH i. L.	Frankfurt		74.8
797	Tilney (Ireland) Limited (in liquidation)	Dublin		100.0
798	Tilney Asset Management International Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0
799	Tilney Group Limited	Liverpool		100.0
800	Tilney Investment Management	Liverpool		100.0
801	TOKOS GmbH	Luetzen-Gostau		100.0
802	Treuinvest Service GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
803	Trevona Limited	Road Town		100.0
804	Triplereason Limited	London		100.0
805	UDS Capital Y.K.	Tokyo		100.0
806	Urbistar Settlement Services, LLC	Harrisburg		100.0
807	US Real Estate Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
808	VCG Venture Capital Fonds III Verwaltungs GmbH	Munich		100.0
809	VCG Venture Capital Gesellschaft mbH	Munich		100.0
810	VCG Venture Capital Gesellschaft mbH & Co. Fonds III KG i. L.	Munich	2	37.0
811	VCG Venture Capital Gesellschaft mbH & Co. Fonds III Management KG	Munich	2	26.7
812	VCM MIP III GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		61.0
813	VCM MIP IV GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		61.0
814	VCM Treuhand Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Cologne		100.0
815	VCP Treuhand Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0
816	VCP Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0
817	Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH der Deutschen Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden	Berlin		100.0
818	Vesta Real Estate S.r.l.	Milan		100.0
819	VI Resort Holdings, Inc.	New York	2	0.0
820	VOB-ZVD Processing GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
821	Wealthspur Investment Company Limited	Labuan		100.0
822	WEPLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
823	WERDA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
824	Whale Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
825	Wilmington Trust B6	Wilmington		100.0
826	5000 Yonge Street Toronto Inc.	Toronto		100.0
827	Zürich – Swiss Value AG in Liquidation	Zurich		50.1

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
828	Affordable Housing I LLC	Wilmington		100.0
829	Aggregator Solutions Public Limited Company – Opportunities Fund 2012	Dublin		
830	Allsar Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
831	Almutkirk Limited	Dublin		
832	Andramad Limited	Dublin		
833	Annapolis Funding Trust	Toronto		
834	Apex Fleet Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
835	Aqueduct Capital S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
836	Argentina Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	4	
837	Asia 1 Tokutei Mokuteki Kaisha	Tokyo		
838	Asian Hybrid Investments LLP	Singapore	2	0.0
839	Aspen Funding Corp.	Charlotte		
840	Asset Repackaging Trust Five B.V.	Amsterdam	4	
841	Asset Repackaging Trust Six B.V.	Amsterdam	4	
842	Atlas Investment Company 1 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
843	Atlas Investment Company 2 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
844	Atlas Investment Company 3 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
845	Atlas Investment Company 4 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
846	Atlas Portfolio Select SPC	George Town		0.0
847	Atlas SICAV - FIS	Luxembourg	4	
848	Avizandum Limited	Dublin		
849	Axia Insurance, Ltd.	Hamilton	4	
850	Axiom Shelter Island LLC	San Diego		100.0
851	Azurix AGOSBA S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0
852	Azurix Argentina Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
853	Azurix Buenos Aires S.A. (en liquidacion)	Buenos Aires		100.0
854	Azurix Cono Sur, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
855	Azurix Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
856	Azurix Latin America, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
857	BAL Servicing Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
858	Baltics Credit Solutions Latvia SIA	Riga		
859	BHF Verwaltungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0
860	Bleeker Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
861	BNP Paribas Flexi III – Fortis Bond Taiwan	Luxembourg		
862	BOB Development SRL	Bucharest		
863	BOC Real Property SRL	Bucharest		
864	Bridge No.1 Pty Limited	Sydney		
865	Broome Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
866	BT American Securities (Luxembourg), S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
867	Canadian Asset Acquisition Trust 2	Toronto	4	
868	Canal New Orleans Holdings LLC	Dover		
869	Canal New Orleans Hotel LLC	Wilmington		
870	Canal New Orleans Mezz LLC	Dover		
871	Capital Access Program Trust	Wilmington		
872	Capital Solutions Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
873	Castlebay Asia Flexible Fund SICAV-FIS – Taiwan Bond Fund	Luxembourg		
874	Cathay Capital (Labuan) Company Limited	Labuan		
875	Cathay Capital Company Limited	Port Louis		9.5
876	Cathay Strategic Investment Company Limited	Hong Kong		
877	Cathay Strategic Investment Company No. 2 Limited	George Town		
878	Cayman Reference Fund Holdings Limited	George Town		
879	Cedar Investment Co.	Wilmington		100.0
880	Cepangie Limited	Dublin		
881	Charitable Luxembourg Four S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
882	Charitable Luxembourg Three S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
883	Charitable Luxembourg Two S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
884	Charlton (Delaware), Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
885	China Recovery Fund LLC	Wilmington		85.0
886	CLASS Limited	St. Helier	4	
887	CNS Cayman Holdings One Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
888	Concept Fund Solutions Public Limited Company	Dublin	4	2.5
889	Coriolanus Limited	Dublin	4	
890	COUNTS Trust Series 2007 – 3	Newark	4	
891	Crystal CLO, Ltd.	George Town		
892	Danube Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
893	Dariconic Limited	Dublin		
894	Dawn-BV II LLC	Wilmington		100.0
895	Dawn-BV LLC	Wilmington		100.0
896	Dawn-BV-Helios LLC	Wilmington		100.0
897	Dawn-G II LLC	Wilmington		100.0
898	Dawn-G LLC	Wilmington		100.0
899	Dawn-G-Helios LLC	Wilmington		100.0
900	DB (Barbados) SRL	Christ Church		100.0
901	DB Aircraft Leasing Master Trust	Wilmington	2	0.0
902	DB Aircraft Leasing Master Trust II	Wilmington	2	0.0
903	DB Alternative Strategies Limited	George Town		100.0
904	DB Apex (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
905	DB Apex Finance Limited	St. Julians		90.0
906	DB Apex Management Capital S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0
907	DB Apex Management Income S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0
908	DB Apex Management Limited	George Town		100.0
909	DB Asia Pacific Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0
910	DB Aster II, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
911	DB Aster III, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
912	DB Aster, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
913	DB Aster, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
914	DB Capital Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
915	DB Chambers Limited	George Town		100.0
916	DB Clyde, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
917	DB Covered Bond S.r.l.	Conegliano		90.0
918	DB Credit Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
919	DB Dawn, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
920	DB Elara LLC	Wilmington		100.0
921	DB ESC Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
922	db ETC Index plc	St. Helier	4	
923	db ETC plc	St. Helier	4	
924	DB Galil Finance, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
925	DB Ganymede 2006 L.P.	George Town		100.0
926	DB Global Markets Multi-Strategy Fund I Ltd	George Town		100.0
927	DB Global Masters Multi-Strategy Trust	George Town		100.0
928	DB Global Masters Trust	George Town	4	
929	DB Green Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
930	DB Green, Inc.	New York		100.0
931	DB Hawks Nest, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
932	DB Horizon, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
933	DB Hypernova LLC	Wilmington		100.0
934	DB Immobilienfonds 1 Wieland KG	Frankfurt		
935	DB Immobilienfonds 2 GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		74.0
936	DB Immobilienfonds 4 GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		0.2
937	DB Immobilienfonds 5 Wieland KG	Frankfurt		
938	DB Impact Investment (GP) Limited	London		100.0
939	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No. 1 Limited	London		100.0
940	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No. 2 Limited	London		100.0
941	DB Investment Resources (US) Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
942	DB Investment Resources Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
943	DB Io LP	Wilmington		100.0
944	DB Jasmine Holdings Limited	London		100.0
945	DB Lexington Investments Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
946	DB Like-Kind Exchange Services Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
947	DB Litigation Fee LLC	Wilmington		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
948	DB Master Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados de Precatórios Federais	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
949	DB Perry Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
950	DB Platinum	Luxembourg	4	3.5
951	DB Platinum II	Luxembourg	4	5.2
952	DB Platinum IV	Luxembourg	4	5.9
953	DB Portfolio Euro Liquidity	Luxembourg		
954	DB Prevision 16, FP	Madrid		
955	DB RC Investments I, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
956	DB Rivington Investments Limited	George Town		100.0
957	DB Safe Harbour Investment Projects Limited	London		100.0
958	DB STG Lux 3 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
959	DB STG Lux 4 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0
960	DB Sylvester Funding Limited	George Town		100.0
961	DB Warren Investments Limited	George Town		100.0
962	db x-trackers	Luxembourg	4	2.7
963	db x-trackers (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0
964	db x-trackers II	Luxembourg	4	10.7
965	dbInvestor Solutions Public Limited Company	Dublin	4	
966	DBRMS4	George Town		100.0
967	DBX ETF Trust	Wilmington	4	
968	De Heng Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		
969	DeAM Capital Protect 2014	Frankfurt		
970	DeAM Capital Protect 2019	Frankfurt		
971	DeAM Capital Protect 2024	Frankfurt		
972	DeAM Capital Protect 2029	Frankfurt		
973	DeAM Capital Protect 2034	Frankfurt		
974	DeAM Capital Protect 2039	Frankfurt		
975	DeAM Capital Protect 2044	Frankfurt		
976	DeAM Capital Protect 2049	Frankfurt		
977	Deco 17 – Pan Europe 7 Limited	Dublin		
978	Deer River, L.P.	Wilmington		100.0
979	Deutsche Alt-A Securities Mortgage Loan Trust, Series 2007-3	Wilmington		
980	Deutsche Alt-A Securities Mortgage Loan Trust, Series 2007-OA5	Wilmington		
981	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance LLC I	Wilmington		100.0
982	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance Trust I	Wilmington	2	0.0
983	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC I	Wilmington		100.0
984	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0
985	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC IX	Wilmington		100.0
986	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC V	Wilmington		100.0
987	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC VI	Wilmington		100.0
988	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC VII	Wilmington		100.0
989	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC VIII	Wilmington		100.0
990	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC X	Wilmington		100.0
991	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding LLC XI	Wilmington		100.0
992	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust I	Newark	2	0.0
993	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust IV	Wilmington	2	0.0
994	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust IX	Wilmington	2	0.0
995	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust V	Wilmington	2	0.0
996	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VI	Wilmington	2	0.0
997	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VII	Wilmington	2	0.0
998	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust VIII	Wilmington	2	0.0
999	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust X	Wilmington	2	0.0
1000	Deutsche Bank Capital Funding Trust XI	Wilmington	2	0.0
1001	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC I	Wilmington		100.0
1002	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC II	Wilmington		100.0
1003	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC III	Wilmington		100.0
1004	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0
1005	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC V	Wilmington		100.0
1006	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust I	Newark	2	0.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1007	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust II	Newark	2	0.0
1008	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust III	Newark	2	0.0
1009	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust IV	Newark	2	0.0
1010	Deutsche Bank Capital Trust V	Newark	2	0.0
1011	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC I	Wilmington		100.0
1012	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC II	Wilmington		100.0
1013	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC III	Wilmington		100.0
1014	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0
1015	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC V	Wilmington		100.0
1016	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust I	Wilmington	2	0.0
1017	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust II	Wilmington	2	0.0
1018	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust III	Wilmington	2	0.0
1019	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust IV	Wilmington	2	0.0
1020	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital Trust V	Wilmington	2	0.0
1021	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. – Fiduciary Deposits	Luxembourg	4	
1022	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. – Fiduciary Note Programme	Luxembourg	4	
1023	Deutsche Bank SPEARs/LIFERs Trusts (DB Series)	Wilmington	5	
1024	Deutsche Colombia S.A.	Bogotá		100.0
1025	Deutsche GUO Mao Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0
1026	Deutsche Leasing New York Corp.	New York		100.0
1027	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc. Re-Rem c Trust Certificates, Series 2007-RS3	New York		
1028	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc. Re-Rem c Trust Certificates, Series 2007-RS4	New York		
1029	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc. Re-Rem c Trust Certificates, Series 2007-RS5	New York		
1030	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc. Re-Rem c Trust Certificates, Series 2007-RS6	New York		
1031	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc. Series 2009-RS4	Santa Ana		
1032	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC I	Wilmington		100.0
1033	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC II	Wilmington		100.0
1034	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC III	Wilmington		100.0
1035	Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0
1036	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust I	Wilmington	2	0.0
1037	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust II	Wilmington	2	0.0
1038	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust III	Wilmington	2	0.0
1039	Deutsche Postbank Funding Trust IV	Wilmington	2	0.0
1040	Deutsche Services Polska Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		100.0
1041	DISKUS Einhundertachtundneunzigste Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		
1042	DJ Williston Swaps LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1043	Dusk II, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1044	Dusk LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1045	DWS (CH) – Pension Garant 2014	Zurich		
1046	DWS (CH) – Pension Garant 2017	Zurich		
1047	DWS China A-Fund	Luxembourg	4	76.9
1048	DWS Dividende Garant 2016	Luxembourg		
1049	DWS FlexPension I	Luxembourg		
1050	DWS Funds Global Protect 90	Luxembourg		
1051	DWS Garant 80 FPI	Luxembourg		
1052	DWS Garant Top Dividende 2018	Luxembourg		
1053	DWS Global Protect 80	Luxembourg		
1054	DWS Institutional Money plus	Luxembourg		
1055	DWS Institutional OptiCash (EUR)	Luxembourg		
1056	DWS Institutional Rendite 2017	Luxembourg		
1057	DWS Institutional USD Money plus	Luxembourg		
1058	DWS Mauritius Company	Port Louis		100.0
1059	DWS Megatrend Performance 2016	Luxembourg		
1060	DWS Performance Rainbow 2015	Luxembourg		
1061	DWS Performance Select 2014	Luxembourg		
1062	DWS Rendite Garant 2015	Luxembourg		
1063	DWS Rendite Garant 2015 II	Luxembourg		
1064	DWS SachwertStrategie Protekt Plus	Luxembourg		
1065	DWS Zeitwert Protect	Luxembourg		
1066	Earls Eight Limited	George Town	4	

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1067	Earls Four Limited	George Town	4	
1068	Earls Seven Limited	George Town	4	
1069	EARLS Trading Limited	George Town		
1070	1221 East Denny Owner, LLC	Wilmington		
1071	ECT Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
1072	Einkaufszentrum "HVD Dresden" S.à r.l & Co. KG	Cologne		
1073	Eirles Three Limited	Dublin	4	
1074	Eirles Two Limited	Dublin	4	
1075	Elmo Funding GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1076	Elmo Leasing Dreizehnte GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1077	Elmo Leasing Elfte GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1078	Elmo Leasing Vierzehnte GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1079	Emerald Asset Repackaging Limited	Dublin		100.0
1080	Emerging Markets Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	4	
1081	Emeris	George Town		
1082	Enterprise Fleet Management Exchange, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1083	Equinox Credit Funding Public Limited Company	Dublin	4	
1084	Erste Frankfurter Hoist GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1085	Escoyla Limited	Dublin		
1086	ETFS Industrial Metal Securities Limited	St. Helier	4	
1087	Eurohome (Italy) Mortgages S.r.l.	Conegliano		
1088	Fandaro Limited	Dublin		
1089	Feale Sp. z o.o.	Wolica		
1090	Film Asset Securitization Trust 2009-1	New York		
1091	Finaqua Limited	London		
1092	Flagship VII Limited	George Town		
1093	Fortis Flexi IV - Bond Medium Term RMB	Luxembourg		100.0
1094	Four Corners CLO III, Ltd.	George Town		50.1
1095	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Global Markets	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1096	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Nao-Padronizados – Precatório Federal 4870-1	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1097	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Nao-Padronizados – Precatórios Federais DB I	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1098	Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Nao-Padronizados – Precatórios Federais DB II	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1099	Fundo de Investimento em Quotas de Fundos de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Nao-Padronizados Global Markets	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1100	G.O. III Luxembourg Oxford S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
1101	GAC-HEL II, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1102	GAC-HEL, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1103	GEM ERI Limited	George Town		
1104	Gemini Securitization Corp., LLC	Boston		
1105	GGGolf, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1106	Glacier Mountain, L.P.	Wilmington		100.0
1107	Global Credit Reinsurance Limited	Hamilton	4	
1108	Global Markets Fundo de Investimento Multimercado	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1109	Global Markets III Fundo de Investimento Multimercado – Crédito Privado e Investimento No Exterior	Rio de Janeiro		100.0
1110	Global Opportunities Co-Investment Feeder, LLC	Wilmington		
1111	Global Opportunities Co-Investment, LLC	Wilmington		
1112	Godo Kaisha CKRF8	Tokyo		
1113	Greene Investments Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0
1114	GSAM ALPS Fund EUR	George Town		
1115	GSAM ALPS Fund USD	George Town		
1116	GWC-GAC Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
1117	HAH Limited	London		100.0
1118	Hamildak Limited	Dublin		
1119	Harbour Finance Limited	Dublin		
1120	HCA Exchange, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1121	Herodotus Limited	George Town	2	0.0
1122	Hertz Car Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1123	Hotel Majestic LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1124	Infrastructure Holdings (Cayman) SPC	George Town		

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1125	nn Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1126	nvestor Solutions Limited	St. Helier	4	
1127	sar Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1128	TAPEVA II Multicarteira FIDC Não-Padronizado	São Paulo		100.0
1129	TAPEVA Multicarteira FIDC Não-Padronizado	São Paulo		100.0
1130	VAF (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		
1131	xion Public Limited Company	Dublin	4	
1132	Jovian Limited	Douglas		
1133	JWB Leasing Limited Partnership	London		100.0
1134	Kelsey Street LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1135	Kelvivo Limited	Dublin		
1136	Kingfisher Canada Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1137	Kingfisher Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1138	KOMPASS 3 Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1139	KOMPASS 3 Erste Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Euro KG	Duesseldorf		96.1
1140	KOMPASS 3 Zweite Beteiligungsgesellschaf mbH & Co. USD KG	Duesseldorf		97.0
1141	La Fayette Dedicated Basket Ltd.	Road Town		
1142	Lagoon Finance Limited	Dublin	4	
1143	Latin America Recovery Fund LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1144	Lemontree Investments GmbH & Co. KG	Berlin		
1145	Leo Consumo 1 S.r.l.	Conegliano		
1146	Leo Consumo 2 S.r.l.	Conegliano		70.0
1147	37 Leonard Development LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1148	Leonardo Charitable 1 LLC	Wilmington		9.9
1149	Life Mortgage S.r.l.	Rome		
1150	Luscina Limited	Dublin		
1151	MacDougal Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
1152	Mallard Place, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1153	Manta Acquisition LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1154	Manta Group LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1155	Mars Investment Trust II	New York		100.0
1156	Mars Investment Trust III	New York		100.0
1157	Mars Propco 26 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1158	Mars Propco 27 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1159	Mars Propco 28 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1160	Mars Propco 29 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1161	Mars Propco 30 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1162	Mars Propco 31 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1163	Mars Propco 32 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1164	Mars Propco 34 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1165	Mars Propco 35 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1166	Mars Propco 36 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1167	Mars Propco 37 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1168	Mars Propco 40 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1169	Mars Propco 6 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1170	Mars Propco 8 S.à r.l.	Munsbach		
1171	Master Aggregation Trust	Wilmington		
1172	Maxima Alpha Bomaral Limited (in liquidatior)	St. Helier		
1173	Mercer Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
1174	Merlin I	George Town		
1175	Merlin II	George Town		
1176	Merlin XI	George Town		
1177	Mexico Capital Protected Investments Limited	George Town	4	
1178	Miami MEI, LLC	Dover	2	0.0
1179	Micro-E Finance S.r.l.	Rome		
1180	Mira GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0
1181	MMCapS Funding XVIII Ltd. – Resecuritization Trust 2010-RS1	Wilmington		
1182	MMDB Noonmark L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0
1183	Montage Funding LLC	Dover		
1184	Monterey Funding LLC	Wilmington		

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1185	Moon Leasing Limited	London		100.0
1186	Motion Picture Productions One GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0
1187	MPP Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
1188	Netron Investment SRL	Bucharest		
1189	New 87 Leonard, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1190	Newhall LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1191	Newport Funding Corp.	Charlotte		
1192	Nineco Leasing Limited	London		100.0
1193	North Las Vegas Property LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1194	Northern Pines Funding, LLC	Dover		100.0
1195	Norvadano Limited	Dublin		
1196	Oakwood Properties Corp.	Wilmington		100.0
1197	Oasis Securitisation S.r.l.	Conegliano	2	0.0
1198	Oder Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1199	Odin Mortgages Limited	London		
1200	Okanagan Funding Trust	Toronto		
1201	Oona Solutions, Fonds Commun de Placement	Luxembourg	4	
1202	OPAL, en liquidation volontaire	Luxembourg	4	
1203	Operadora de Buenos Aires S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0
1204	OPPENHEIM Flottenfonds IV GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	2	0.0
1205	Opus Niestandaryzowany Sekurytyzacyjny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamkniety	Warsaw		
1206	Oran Limited	George Town		
1207	OTTAM Mexican Capital Trust Limited	Dublin	4	
1208	Owner Trust MSN 199	Salt Lake City		
1209	Owner Trust MSN 23336	Salt Lake City		
1210	Owner Trust MSN 23337	Salt Lake City		
1211	Owner Trust MSN 23338	Salt Lake City		
1212	Owner Trust MSN 23344	Salt Lake City		
1213	Owner Trust MSN 240	Salt Lake City		
1214	Owner Trust MSN 241	Salt Lake City		
1215	Owner Trust MSN 24452	Salt Lake City		
1216	Owner Trust MSN 24453	Salt Lake City		
1217	Owner Trust MSN 24788	Salt Lake City		
1218	Owner Trust MSN 25259	Salt Lake City		
1219	Owner Trust MSN 25884	Salt Lake City		
1220	Owner Trust MSN 264	Salt Lake City		
1221	Owner Trust MSN 27833	Salt Lake City		
1222	Owner Trust MSN 87	Salt Lake City		
1223	Owner Trust MSN 88	Salt Lake City		
1224	Oystermouth Holding Limited	Nicosia		
1225	Palladium Securities 1 S.A.	Luxembourg	4	
1226	Palladium Trust	George Town	4	
1227	PALLO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1228	PALLO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Seniorenresidenzen KG	Duesseldorf		
1229	PanAsia Funds Investments Ltd.	George Town	4	
1230	PARTS Funding, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1231	PARTS Student Loan Trust 2007-CT1	Wilmington		100.0
1232	PARTS Student Loan Trust 2007-CT2	Wilmington		100.0
1233	PB Hollywood I Hollywood Station, LLC	Dover	2	0.0
1234	PB Hollywood II Lofts, LLC	Dover	2	0.0
1235	Peruda Leasing Limited	London		100.0
1236	Perus 1 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
1237	Philippine Opportunities for Growth and Income (SPV-AMC), INC.	Manila		95.0
1238	PIMCO PARS I – Poste Vite	George Town		
1239	PIMCO PARS V – Poste Vite	George Town		
1240	PMG Collins, LLC	Tallahassee		100.0
1241	Port Elizabeth Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1242	Postbank Dynamik Best Garant	Schuttrange		
1243	Postbank Dynamik DAX Garant II	Schuttrange		
1244	Postbank Dynamik Klima Garant	Schuttrange		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1245	Postbank Dynamik Zukunftschancen Garant	Schuttrange		
1246	Postbank Dynamik Zukunftschancen Garant II	Schuttrange		
1247	PPCenter, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1248	Prince Rupert Luxembourg S.à r.l.	Senningerberg		100.0
1249	PROVIDE Domicile 2009-1 GmbH	Frankfurt		
1250	Pyxis Nautica S.A.	Luxembourg		
1251	Quantum 13 LLC	Wilmington		49.0
1252	Quartz No. 1 S.A.	Luxembourg	2	0.0
1253	R/H Hawthorne Plaza Associates, LLC	Wilmington		
1254	Reade, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1255	Red Lodge, L.P.	Wilmington		100.0
1256	Reference Capital Investments Limited	London		100.0
1257	Regal Limited	George Town	4	
1258	REO Properties Corporation	Wilmington		100.0
1259	REO Properties Corporation II	Wilmington	2	0.0
1260	Residential Mortgage Funding Trust	Toronto		
1261	Rhein-Main Securitisation Limited	St. Helier		
1262	Rheingold Securitisation Limited	St. Helier		
1263	Rhine Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1264	RHOEN 2008-1 GmbH	Frankfurt		
1265	Ripple Creek, L.P.	Wilmington		100.0
1266	Riverside Funding LLC	Dover		
1267	RM Ayr Limited	Dublin		
1268	RM Chestnut Limited	Dublin		
1269	RM Fife Limited	Dublin		
1270	RM Multi-Asset Limited	Dublin		
1271	RM Sussex Limited	Dublin		
1272	RM Triple-A Limited	Dublin		
1273	Royster Fund – Compartment JULY 2013	Luxembourg		100.0
1274	Royster Fund – Compartment SEPTEMBER 2013	Luxembourg		100.0
1275	RREEF G.O. III Luxembourg One S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		
1276	RREEF G.O. III Malta Limited	Valletta		
1277	RREEF G.O. III Mauritius One Limited	Port Louis		
1278	RREEF G.O. III Mauritius Two Limited	Port Louis		
1279	RREEF Global Opportunities Fund III, LLC	Wilmington		
1280	RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund A, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9
1281	RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund B, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9
1282	SABRE Securitisation Limited	Sydney		
1283	Saratoga Funding Corp., LLC	Wilmington		
1284	Schiffsbetriebsgesellschaft FINNA mbH	Hamburg		100.0
1285	Schiffsbetriebsgesellschaft GRIMA mbH	Hamburg		100.0
1286	Sedona Capital Funding Corp., LLC	Charlotte		
1287	Serviced Office Investments Limited	St. Helier		100.0
1288	Silrendel, S. de R. L. de C. V.	Mexico-City		100.0
1289	Singer Island Tower Suite LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1290	SIRES-STAR Limited	George Town	4	
1291	Sixco Leasing Limited	London		100.0
1292	SMART SME CLO 2006-1, Ltd.	George Town		
1293	SOLIDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0
1294	SP Mortgage Trust	Wilmington		100.0
1295	SPAN No. 5 Pty Limited	Sydney		
1296	SS Aggregation Trust	Wilmington		
1297	Stewart-Denny Holdings, LLC	Wilmington		
1298	STTN, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1299	Sunrise Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0
1300	Survey Trust	Wilmington		
1301	Swabia 1 Limited	Dublin		
1302	Swabia 1. Vermögensbesitz-GmbH	Eschborn		100.0
1303	SWIP Capital Trust	London		100.0
1304	Sylvester (2001) Limited	George Town		100.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1305	Tagus – Sociedade de Titularização de Creditos, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0
1306	Thaumat Holdings Limited	Nicosia		
1307	The CAP Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1308	The Debt Redemption Fund Limited	George Town		99.8
1309	The GIII Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1310	The GPR Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1311	The Life Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1312	The Life Accumulation Trust II	Wilmington		
1313	The Life Accumulation Trust III	Wilmington		
1314	The Life Accumulation Trust IV	Wilmington		
1315	The Life Accumulation Trust IX	Wilmington		
1316	The Life Accumulation Trust V	Wilmington		
1317	The Life Accumulation Trust VIII	Wilmington		
1318	The Life Accumulation Trust X	Wilmington		
1319	The Life Accumulation Trust XI	Wilmington		
1320	The Life Accumulation Trust XII	Wilmington		
1321	The PEB Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1322	The SLA Accumulation Trust	Wilmington		
1323	The Topiary Fund II Public Limited Company	Dublin		18.0
1324	Tintin III SPC	George Town		
1325	Titian CDO Public Limited Company	Dublin	4	
1326	Tokutei Mokuteki Kaisha CREP Investment V	Tokyo	2	0.0
1327	TQI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1328	Trave Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1329	TRS 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1330	TRS Aria LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1331	TRS Babson I LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1332	TRS Bluebay LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1333	TRS Bruin LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1334	TRS Callisto LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1335	TRS Camulos LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1336	TRS Cypress LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1337	TRS DB OH CC Fund Financing LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1338	TRS Eclipse LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1339	TRS Elara LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1340	TRS Elgin LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1341	TRS Elm LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1342	TRS Feingold O'Keeffe LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1343	TRS Fore LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1344	TRS Ganymede LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1345	TRS GSC Credit Strategies LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1346	TRS Haka LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1347	TRS HY FNDS LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1348	TRS Io LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1349	TRS Landsbanki Islands LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1350	TRS Leda LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1351	TRS Metis LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1352	TRS Plainfield LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1353	TRS Poplar LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1354	TRS Quogue LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1355	TRS Scorpio LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1356	TRS SeaCliff LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1357	TRS Stag LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1358	TRS Stark LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1359	TRS SVSO LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1360	TRS Sycamore LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1361	TRS Thebe LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1362	TRS Tupelo LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1363	TRS Venor LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1364	TRS Watermill LLC	Wilmington		100.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1365	TXH Trust	Wilmington		
1366	Varick Investments Limited	Wilmington		100.0
1367	VCM Golding Mezzanine GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	6	0.0
1368	VEXCO, LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1369	Village Hospitality LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1370	Volga Investments Limited	Dublin		
1371	Whispering Woods LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1372	Whistling Pines LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1373	Winchester Street PLC	London	4	
1374	World Trading (Delaware) Inc.	Wilmington		100.0
1375	ZALLUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1376	Zamalik Limited	Dublin		
1377	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1378	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Leben II KG	Duesseldorf		97.6
1379	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1380	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben I KG	Duesseldorf		97.9
1381	Zugspitze 2008-1 GmbH	Frankfurt		
1382	Zumirez Drive LLC	Wilmington		100.0
1383	ZURET Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1384	AcadiaSoft, Inc.	Wilmington		5.8
1385	Afinia Capital Group Limited	Hamilton		40.0
1386	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		28.8
1387	Argantis GmbH	Cologne		50.0
1388	Atriax Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	Southend-on-Sea		25.0
1389	Avacomm GmbH i. L.	Holzkirchen		27.5
1390	Baigo Capital Partners Fund 1 Parallel 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Bad Soden am Taunus		49.8
1391	BANKPOWER GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Frankfurt		30.0
1392	BATS Global Markets, Inc.	Wilmington		6.7
1393	Bestra Gesellschaft für Vermögensverwaltung mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		49.0
1394	BFDB Tax Credit Fund 2011, Limited Partnership	New York	7	99.9
1395	BHS tabletop AG	Selb		28.9
1396	Biopsytec Holding AG i. L.	Berlin		43.1
1397	BVT-CAM Private Equity Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0
1398	BVT-CAM Private Equity Management & Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0
1399	Caherciveen Partners, LLC	Chicago		20.0
1400	Comfund Consulting Limited	Bangalore		30.0
1401	Craigs Investment Partners Limited	Tauranga		49.9
1402	DB Development Holdings Limited	Larnaca		49.0
1403	DB Funding (Gibraltar) Limited	Gibraltar	7	100.0
1404	DB Real Estate Global Opportunities IB (Offshore), L.P.	Camana Bay		34.6
1405	DBG Eastern Europe II Limited Partnership	St. Helier		25.9
1406	DD Konut Finansman A.S.	Sisli		49.0
1407	Deutsche Börse Commodities GmbH	Eschborn		16.2
1408	Deutsche Financial Capital I Corp.	Greensboro		50.0
1409	Deutsche Financial Capital Limited Liability Company	Greensboro		50.0
1410	Deutsche Gulf Finance	Riyadh		40.0
1411	Deutsche Regis Partners Inc	Makati-City		49.0
1412	Deutsche TISCO Investment Advisory Company Limited	Bangkok		49.0
1413	Deutsche Zurich Pensiones Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A.	Barcelona		50.0
1414	Deutscher Pensionsfonds Aktiengesellschaft	Bonn		25.1
1415	DIL Internationale Leasinggesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1416	DMG & Partners Securities Pte Ltd	Singapore		49.0
1417	Domus Beteiligungsgesellschaft der Privaten Bausparkassen mbH	Berlin		21.1
1418	DPG Deutsche Performancemessungs-Gesellschaft für Wertpapierportfolios mbH	Frankfurt		20.0
1419	Elbe Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1420	EOL2 Holding B.V.	Amsterdam		45.0
1421	eolec	Issy-les-Moulineaux		33.3
1422	equiNotes Management GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1423	Erica Società a Responsabilità Limitata	Milan		40.0
1424	EVROENERGIAKI S.A.	Alexandroupolis		40.0
1425	Finance in Motion GmbH	Frankfurt		19.9
1426	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. "Leipzig-Magdeburg" KG	Bad Homburg		40.7
1427	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Dresden "Louisenstraße" KG	Bad Homburg		30.6
1428	G.O. IB-SIV Feeder, L.L.C.	Wilmington		15.7
1429	German Access Fund L.P.	London	7	100.0
1430	German Public Sector Finance B.V.	Amsterdam		50.0
1431	Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts Industrie- und Handelskammer/Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse	Duesseldorf		10.0
1432	Gesellschaft für Kreditsicherung mit beschränkter Haftung	Berlin		36.7
1433	giropay GmbH	Frankfurt		33.3
1434	Gordian Knot Limited	London		32.4
1435	Graphite Resources (Knightsbridge) Limited	Newcastle upon Tyne		45.0
1436	Graphite Resources Holdings Limited	Newcastle upon Tyne	7	70.0
1437	Great Future International Limited	Road Town		43.0
1438	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI GbR	Troisdorf		44.9
1439	Grundstücksgesellschaft Leipzig Petersstraße GbR	Troisdorf		33.2
1440	Harvest Fund Management Company Limited	Shanghai		30.0
1441	Hua Xia Bank Company Limited	Beijing		19.9
1442	Huamao Property Holdings Ltd.	George Town	8	0.0
1443	Huarong Rongde Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		40.7

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1444	Hydro S.r.l.	Rome		45.0
1445	I.B.T. Lighting S.p.A.	Milan		34.0
1446	iCON Infrastructure Management Limited	St. Peter Port	7	99.0
1447	ILV Immobilien-Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Düsseldorf mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1448	Immobilienfonds Büro-Center Erfurt am Flughafen Bindersleben II GbR	Troisdorf		50.0
1449	Interessengemeinschaft Frankfurter Kreditinstitute GmbH	Frankfurt		23.3
1450	ISWAP Limited	London		14.2
1451	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		21.1
1452	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien GmbH & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft	Duesseldorf		21.6
1453	Jaya Holdings Limited	Singapore		20.6
1454	K & N Kenanga Holdings Bhd	Kuala Lumpur		13.8
1455	Kenanga Deutsche Futures Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur		27.0
1456	KeyNeurotek Pharmaceuticals AG i. L.	Magdeburg		29.0
1457	KölnArena Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		20.8
1458	Lion Residential Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		17.4
1459	Main Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1460	Markit Group Holdings Limited	London		6.3
1461	MergeOptics GmbH i. L.	Berlin		24.3
1462	MidOcean (Europe) 2000-A LP	St. Helier		19.9
1463	MidOcean (Europe) 2003 LP	St. Helier		20.0
1464	MidOcean Partners, LP	New York		20.0
1465	Millennium Marine Rail, L.L.C.	Elizabeth		50.0
1466	Nexus II LLC	Wilmington		11.9
1467	North Coast Wind Energy Corp	Vancouver	7	96.7
1468	Nummus Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		27.8
1469	Otto Lilienthal Fünfte GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		19.6
1470	P.F.A.B. Passage Frankfurter Allee Betriebsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		22.2
1471	Pago e Transaction Services GmbH	Cologne		50.0
1472	Parkhaus an der Börse GbR	Cologne		37.7
1473	PERILLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1474	Plenary Group (Canada) Limited	Vancouver		19.8
1475	Plenary Group Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne		23.5
1476	Plenary Group Unit Trust	Melbourne		25.4
1477	Powerlase Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	Hove		24.8
1478	Private Capital Portfolio L.P.	London		38.2
1479	PT. Deutsche Verdhana Indonesia	Jakarta		40.0
1480	PX Group Limited	Stockton on Tees		29.4
1481	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-A L.L.C.	New York		33.0
1482	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-B L.L.C.	New York		33.3
1483	Relax Holding S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		20.0
1484	REON - Park Wiatrowy I Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0
1485	REON-Park Wiatrowy II Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0
1486	REON-Park Wiatrowy IV Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0
1487	Roc Capital Group, LLC	Wilmington		8.5
1488	Roc Capital Management, L.P.	Wilmington		8.5
1489	RPWire LLC	Wilmington		33.3
1490	RREEF Property Trust Inc.	Baltimore		45.6
1491	Sakaras Holding Limited	Birkirkara	8	0.0
1492	Schiffahrts UG (haftungsbeschränkt) & Co. KG MS "DYCKBURG"	Hamburg		41.3
1493	Schiffahrtsgesellschaft MS "Simon Braren" GmbH & Co KG	Kollmar		26.6
1494	Shunfeng Catering & Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing		6.4
1495	SRC Security Research & Consulting GmbH	Bonn		22.5
1496	Starpool Finanz GmbH	Berlin		50.0
1497	Station Holdco LLC	Wilmington		25.0
1498	Teesside Gas Transportation Limited	London		45.0
1499	The Portal Alliance LLC	Wilmington		10.0
1500	THG Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Hamburg		50.0
1501	TradeWeb Markets LLC	Wilmington		5.5
1502	Triton Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		33.1
1503	Turquoise Global Holdings Limited	London		7.1

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1504	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund XCV L.P.	Wilmington		24.0
1505	U.S.A. ITCF XCI L.P.	New York	7	100.0
1506	VCM VII European Mid-Market Buyout GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		28.8
1507	Verwaltung ABL Immobilienbeteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Hamburg		50.0
1508	Volbroker.com Limited	London		23.8
1509	Weser Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0
1510	WestLB Venture Capital Management GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		50.0
1511	Wilson HTM Investment Group Ltd	Brisbane		19.8
1512	WohnBauEntwicklungsgesellschaft München-Haidhausen mbH & Co. KG i. L.	Eschborn	8	0.0
1513	WohnBauEntwicklungsgesellschaft München-Haidhausen Verwaltungs-mbH i. L.	Eschborn	8	0.0
1514	zeitinvest-Service GmbH	Frankfurt		25.0
1515	Zhong De Securities Co., Ltd	Beijing		33.3
1516	ZINDUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0
1517	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0
1518	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Patente I KG i. L.	Schoenefeld		20.4

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1519	ABATE Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1520	ABATIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1521	ABRI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1522	ACHTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1523	ACHTUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1524	ACHTZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Bete ligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1525	ACIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1526	ACTIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1527	ADEO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1528	ADLAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1529	ADMANU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1530	AFFIRMATUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1531	AGLOM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1532	AGUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1533	AKRUN Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1534	ALANUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1535	ALMO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1536	ALTA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1537	ANDOT Grundstucks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1538	APUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1539	ATAUT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1540	AVOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1541	BAKTU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1542	BALIT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1543	BAMAR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1544	Banks Island General Partner Inc.	Toronto	9	50.0
1545	Belzen Pty. Limited	Sydney	10	100.0
1546	Benefit Trust GmbH	Luetzen-Gostau	10	100.0
1547	BIMES Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1548	BLI Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Leasinginvestitionen mbH	Duesseldorf	9	33.2
1549	BLI Internationale Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	32.0
1550	Blue Ridge Trust	Wilmington	9	26.7
1551	BrisConnections Holding Trust	Kedron	11	35.6
1552	BrisConnections Investment Trust	Kedron	11	35.6
1553	Cabarez S.A.	Luxembourg	7, 10	95.0
1554	CIBI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1555	City Leasing (Donside) Limited	London	10	100.0
1556	City Leasing (Fleetside) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London	10	100.0
1557	City Leasing (Severnside) Limited	London	10	100.0
1558	City Leasing (Thameside) Limited	London	10	100.0
1559	City Leasing and Partners	London	10	100.0
1560	City Leasing and Partners Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London	10	100.0
1561	City Leasing Limited	London	10	100.0
1562	Custom Leasing Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London	10	100.0
1563	DB (Gibraltar) Holdings No. 2 Limited	Gibraltar	10	100.0
1564	DB Advisors SICAV	Luxembourg	10	97.5
1565	DB Master Accomodation LLC	Wilmington	10	100.0
1566	DB Petri LLC	Wilmington	10	100.0
1567	dbalternatives Discovery Fund Limited	George Town	10	100.0
1568	Deutsche River Investment Management Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	9	49.0
1569	Deutz-Mülheim Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	40.2
1570	DIL Europa-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1571	DIL Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1572	DONARUM Holding GmbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1573	Donlen Exchange Services Inc.	Boston	10	100.0
1574	DREIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1575	DREIZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1576	DRITTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1577	DRITTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1578	EINUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1579	ELC Logistik-Centrum Verwaltungs-GmbH	Erfurt	9	50.0
1580	ELFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1581	Enterprise Vehicle Exchange, Inc.	Wilmington	10	100.0
1582	European Private Equity Portfolio (PE-EU) GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	9	20.4
1583	FREUNDE DER EINTRACHT FRANKFURT Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt	12	32.1
1584	FÜNFTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1585	FÜNFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1586	FÜNFUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1587	FÜNFZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1588	Global Salamina, S.L.	Madrid	11	30.0
1589	Goldman Sachs Multi-Strategy Portfolio XI, LLC	Wilmington	7, 11	99.7
1590	Grundstücksvermietungsgesellschaft Wilhelmstr. mbH	Gruenwald	10	100.0
1591	Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft Tankstelle Troisdorf Spich GbR	Troisdorf	13	33.0
1592	Guggenheim Concinnity Strategy Fund LP	Wilmington	13	23.6
1593	Immobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co. Objekt Rolandufer KG	Berlin	9	20.5
1594	Intermodal Finance I Ltd.	George Town	9	49.0
1595	JG Japan Grundbesitzverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Eschborn	10	100.0
1596	Kinneil Leasing Company	London	9	35.0
1597	Legacy BCC Receivables, LLC	Wilmington	10	100.0
1598	Lindsell Finance Limited	Valletta	10	100.0
1599	Lion Global Infrastructure Fund Limited	St. Peter Port	9	50.0
1600	London Industrial Leasing Limited	London	10	100.0
1601	M Cap Finance Mittelstandsfonds GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt	7, 12	77.1
1602	Maestrale Projects (Holding) S.A.	Luxembourg	9	49.7
1603	Magalhaes S.A.	Luxembourg	7, 10	95.0
1604	Manuseamento de Cargas - Manicargas, S.A.	Matosinhos	11	38.3
1605	Memax Pty. Limited	Sydney	10	100.0
1606	Merit Capital Advance, LLC	Wilmington	12	20.0
1607	Metro plus Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	40.0
1608	MFG Flughafen-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. BETA KG	Gruenwald	9	29.6
1609	Midsel Limited	London	10	100.0
1610	Mount Hope Community Center Fund, LLC	Wilmington	12	50.0
1611	Mountaintop Energy Holdings LLC	Wilmington	9	49.9
1612	NBG Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1613	NCW Holding Inc.	Vancouver	10	100.0
1614	NEUNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1615	NEUNZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1616	Nexus Infrastruktur Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1617	NOFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1618	Nortfol Pty. Limited	Sydney	10	100.0
1619	NV Profit Share Limited	George Town	9	42.9
1620	OPPENHEIM Buy Out GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne	2, 10	27.7
1621	PADEM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1622	PADOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1623	PAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1624	PALDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1625	PANIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1626	PANTUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1627	PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1628	PEDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1629	PEDUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1630	PENDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1631	PENTUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1632	PERGOS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1633	PERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1634	PERLIT Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1635	PERLU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1636	PERNIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1637	PERXIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1638	PETA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1639	Phoebus Leasing Limited	George Town	10	100.0
1640	PONTUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1641	PRADUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1642	PRASEM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1643	PRATES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1644	PRISON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1645	Private Equity Invest Beteiligungs GmbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1646	Private Equity Life Sciences Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1647	PTL Fleet Sales, Inc.	Wilmington	10	100.0
1648	PUDU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1649	PUKU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1650	PURIM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1651	QUANTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1652	QUELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1653	QUOTAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1654	RREEF Debt Investments Fund, L.P.	Wilmington	7, 12	66.7
1655	RREEF Debt Investments Master Fund I, L.P.	Wilmington	7, 12	100.0
1656	RREEF Debt Investments Master Fund II, L.P.	Wilmington	7, 12	66.7
1657	RREEF Debt Investments Offshore II, L.P.	George Town	12	50.0
1658	SABIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1659	Safron AMD Partners, L.P.	George Town	12	22.0
1660	Safron NetOne Partners, L.P.	George Town	12	21.7
1661	SALIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1662	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1663	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Dresden KG	Duesseldorf	10	58.5
1664	SANCTOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1665	SANDIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1666	SANO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1667	SARIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1668	SATINA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1669	SCANDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1670	SCHEDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1671	Schumacher Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne	9	33.2
1672	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1673	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heiligenstadt KG	Duesseldorf	10	71.1
1674	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1675	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kleine Alexanderstraße KG	Duesseldorf	10	95.0
1676	SECHSTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1677	SECHSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1678	SECHZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1679	SEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1680	SEGES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1681	SEGU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1682	SELEKTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1683	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1684	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Fehrenbach KG i. L.	Duesseldorf	10	94.7
1685	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle II KG i. L.	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1686	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kamenz KG	Duesseldorf	7, 10	100.0
1687	SERICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1688	SIDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1689	SIEBTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1690	SIEBZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1691	SIFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1692	SILANUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1693	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1694	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Berlin KG	Duesseldorf	10	83.8
1695	SILIGO Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1696	SILUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1697	SIMILA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1698	SOLATOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1699	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1700	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heizkraftwerk Halle KG i. L.	Halle/Saale	9	30.5
1701	SOLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1702	SOMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1703	SOREX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1704	SOSPITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1705	SPhinX, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town	9	43.6
1706	SPINO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1707	SPLENDOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1708	STABLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1709	STAGIRA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1710	STATOR Heizkraftwerk Frankfurt (Oder) Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	10	100.0
1711	STUPA Heizwerk Frankfurt (Oder) Nord Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Schoenefeld	10	100.0
1712	SUBLICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1713	SUBLICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Promohypermarkt Gelsenkirchen KG	Duesseldorf	9	48.7
1714	SUBU Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1715	SULPUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1716	SunAmerica Affordable Housing Partners 47	Carson City	7, 10	99.0
1717	SUPERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1718	SUPLION Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1719	SUSA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1720	SUSIK Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1721	TABA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1722	TACET Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1723	TAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1724	TAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1725	TAKIR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1726	TARES Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1727	TEBA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Schoenefeld	10	100.0
1728	TEBOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1729	TEMATIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1730	TERRUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1731	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1732	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle I KG	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1733	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Nordhausen I KG	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1734	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1735	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lager Nord KG	Duesseldorf	9	25.0
1736	TONGA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1737	TOSSA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1738	TRAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1739	TREMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin	9	50.0
1740	TRENTO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1741	TRINTO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1742	TRIPLA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	10	100.0
1743	Triton Fund III G.L.P.	St. Helier	7, 10	62.5
1744	TUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1745	TUGA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1746	TYRAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1747	VARIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1748	VCM / BHF Initiatoren GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG	Munich	9	48.8
1749	VCM Initiatoren GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	9	23.5
1750	VCM Initiatoren II GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	9	23.5
1751	VCM Initiatoren III GmbH & Co. KG	Munich	9	34.9
1752	VIERTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1753	VIERTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1754	VIERUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1755	VIERZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1756	Willem S.A.	Luxembourg	7, 10	95.0
1757	Wohnungs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft Moers mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0

Serial No	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1758	Wohnungsgesellschaft HEGEMAG GmbH	Darmstadt	9	50.0
1759	XARUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1760	XELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1761	XENTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1762	XERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1763	XERIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1764	ZABATUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1765	ZAKATUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1766	ZANTOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1767	ZARGUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1768	ZEA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	25.0
1769	ZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1770	ZENO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1771	Zenwix Pty. Limited	Sydney	10	100.0
1772	ZEPTOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1773	ZEREVIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1774	ZERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1775	ZIBE Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1776	ZIDES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1777	ZIMBEL Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1778	ZINUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1779	ZIRAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1780	ZITON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1781	ZITRAL Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i. L.	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1782	ZITUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	50.0
1783	ZONTUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1784	ZORUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1785	ZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1786	ZWEITE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1787	ZWEITE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1788	ZWEIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1789	ZWÖLFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	9	50.0
1790	ZYLUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld	9	25.0

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %
1791	Abode Mortgage Holdings Corporation	Vancouver		8.5
1792	Abraaj Capital Holdings Limited	George Town		8.8
1793	Accunia A/S	Copenhagen		9.9
1794	BBB Bürgschaftsbank zu Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH	Berlin		5.6
1795	Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam		8.5
1796	Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin		8.4
1797	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH	Dresden		6.3
1798	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg		8.2
1799	Bürgschaftsbank Schleswig-Holstein Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kiel		5.6
1800	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt		8.7
1801	Bürgschaftsgemeinschaft Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg		8.7
1802	Cecon ASA	Arendal		7.5
1803	China Polymetallic Mining Limited	George Town		14.8
1804	ConCardis Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Eschborn		16.8
1805	Gemeng International Energy Group Company Limited	Taiyuan		9.0
1806	HYPOPORT AG	Berlin		9.7
1807	IVG Institutional Funds GmbH	Frankfurt		6.0
1808	Landgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit beschränkter Haftung	Leezen		11.0
1809	Liquiditäts-Konsortialbank Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		8.5
1810	OTCDeriv Limited	London		7.2
1811	Philipp Holzmann Aktiengesellschaft i. L.	Frankfurt		19.5
1812	Prader Bank S.p.A.	Bolzano		9.0
1813	Private Export Funding Corporation	Wilmington		6.0
1814	PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk.	Jakarta		14.8
1815	Reorganized RFS Corporation	Wilmington		6.2
1816	Rinkai Nissan Kensetsu Kabushiki Kaisha	Tokyo		8.5
1817	Saarländische Investitionskreditbank Aktiengesellschaft	Saarbruecken		11.8
1818	4 SC AG	Planegg		6.1
1819	Società per il Mercato dei Titoli di Stato – Borsa Obbligazionaria Europea S.p.A.	Rome		5.0
1820	The Clearing House Association L.L.C.	Wilmington		5.6
1821	TORM A/S	Hellerup		6.2
1822	United Information Technology Co. Ltd.	George Town		12.2
1823	3W Power S.A.	Luxembourg		9.2
1824	Yensai.com Co., Ltd.	Tokyo		7.1
1825	Yieldbroker Pty Limited	Sydney		16.7
1826	Yukon-Nevada Gold Corp.	Vancouver		12.2

3

Confirmation

448 Independent Auditors' Report
450 Responsibility Statement by the Management Board
451 Report of the Supervisory Board

Independent Auditors' 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 to December 31, 2013.

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 Abs. 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.

Auditors' 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) as well as in supplementary compliance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 Abs.3 Satz 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 Abs. 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, 2013 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, 2013. 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 Abs. 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code]. We conducted our audit in accordance with § 317 Abs. 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, 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 Abs. 3 Satz 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, 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 18, 2014

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 17, 2014



Jürgen Fitschen



Anshuman Jain



Stefan Krause



Stephan Leithner



Stuart Lewis



Rainer Neske



Henry Ritchotte

Report of the Supervisory Board

Global economic growth slowed on an annualized average in 2013 compared to 2012. After the economy reached its low point in the first quarter of 2013, a recovery was seen over the course of the remainder of the year. This was supported above all by the extremely expansive monetary policy of the major central banks. In industrialized countries the structural problems that contributed to the financial and economic crisis remained in focus. The reduction of private and public debt dampened growth, in particular in the eurozone. Several emerging market economies experienced negative effects from the withdrawal of capital triggered by the change in the international interest rate cycle (U.S. tapering).

Although on a full year basis economic activity in Germany continued to decline in 2013 compared to the year before, a phase of recovery set in following the weak winter period 2012/2013.

In this environment marked by general economic uncertainty, we advised the Management Board on the management of the company and monitored its management of business. Last year, we extensively discussed the bank's economic and financial development, its operating environment, risk management system, planning and internal control system. As in previous years, in 2013 we addressed numerous statutory and regulatory changes, which in some cases have already directly affected our work. We discussed issues concerning the bank's ongoing strategic development and its implementation with the Management Board in detail during a two-day workshop. The Management Board reported to us regularly, without delay and comprehensively on business policies and other fundamental issues relating to management and corporate planning, the bank's financial development and earnings situation, the bank's risk, liquidity and capital management along with material lawsuits and transactions and events that were of significant importance to the bank. We were involved in decisions of fundamental importance. Regular discussions concerning important topics and upcoming decisions were also held between the Co-Chairmen of the Management Board and the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. The chairmen of the Supervisory Board's committees held regular discussions and consultations to enhance the overall coordination of the work of the Supervisory Board and its committees. Between meetings, the Management Board kept us informed in writing of important events. Resolutions were passed by circulation procedure when necessary between the meetings.

Meetings of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board held seven meetings in 2013.

At the first meeting of the year on January 30, 2013, we discussed the development of business in the fourth quarter of 2012 and the 2012 financial year, along with a comparison of the plan-actual figures. The dividend proposal for the year 2012 as well as the corporate planning for the years 2013 to 2015 were noted with approval. The Management Board presented a status report on the bank's material risks and litigation cases. Based on the recommendation of the Chairman's Committee and Audit Committee, we agreed to Dr. Eick, Dr. Achleitner and Professor Trützschler being named financial experts in the Annual Report. We confirmed the continued independence, as defined by U.S. regulations, of all members of the Audit Committee and determined that the Supervisory Board has what we consider to be an adequate number of independent members. Following a review of the appropriateness of the compensation system for the Management Board, while taking the recommendations of the Chairman's Committee into account and in consultation with an independent external compensation expert, we determined the level of the Variable Compensation for the Management Board members for the 2012 financial year.

At the meeting on March 19, 2013, we discussed the Annual Financial Statements 2012 and KPMG reported on the status of the audit procedures. Together with the Management Board, we discussed the Compliance Report, a further status report on significant litigation cases and the Compensation Report 2012, which we noted with approval. Furthermore, we approved an adjustment to the Declaration of Conformity due to the postponement of the publication of the Financial Report to April 15, 2013.

At the financial statements meeting on April 11, 2013, following the Extraordinary General Meeting and after a discussion with the auditor, we approved the Consolidated Financial Statements and Annual Financial Statements for 2012.

At the meeting on the day before the Ordinary General Meeting, we discussed the procedures for the General Meeting and the announced counterproposals as well as the status of lawsuits submitted to contest the resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting on April 11, 2013. As necessary, resolutions were approved in this context. After an extensive discussion and based on a proposal of the Chairman's Committee, we resolved to approve a new version of the Terms of Reference for the Management Board including the Business Allocation Plan. Furthermore, we resolved to newly establish an Integrity Committee, approved its Terms of Reference and adjusted the terms of reference for the Supervisory Board, Nomination Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Committee. Furthermore, we were informed of new corporate governance regulations coming into force in the future and the effects of Germany's Capital Requirements Directive 4 Implementation Act. We then discussed the results of the Supervisory Board's efficiency review and agreed to the prompt implementation of the proposed measures for improvement.

At the constitutive meeting following the General Meeting, we re-elected Dr. Achleitner as our Chairman. Dr. Achleitner thus also became Chairman of the Nomination, Chairman's, Risk and Mediation Committees as well as member of the Audit and Integrity Committees. We elected Mr. Herling Deputy Chairman, who thus also became member of the Chairman's and Mediation Committees. We also elected Mr. Todenhöfer (until October 31, 2013), Professor Kagermann (as of November 1, 2013) and Mr. Bsirske as members of the Chairman's Committee. As members of the Mediation Committee we elected Mr. Todenhöfer (until October 31, 2013), Professor Kagermann (as of November 1, 2013) and Mr. Szukalski. Furthermore, we elected Professor Kagermann and Dr. Teyssen as members of the Nomination Committee. We elected Mr. Cryan as Chairman of the Audit Committee, who thus also became member of the Risk Committee, and Ms. Mark, Ms. Platscher, Mr. Rose and Professor Trützschler as members of the Audit Committee. Professor Kagermann (until October 31, 2013), Ms. Dublon (as of November 1, 2013), Ms. Labarge and Mr. Stockem were elected as members of the Risk Committee. We elected Mr. Thoma as Chairman of the new Integrity Committee and Mr. Heider, Ms. Irrgang, Ms. Klee and Mr. Löscher as members.

At the meeting on July 30, 2013, we discussed the development of the bank's business during the first six months of 2013 and the Management Board presented a status report on significant litigation cases. We appointed Mr. Thoma, as the successor of Mr. Todenhöfer, to be the Supervisory Board's delegate with regard to the numerous Kirch proceedings. Progress reports on IT strategy and cultural change were noted, and we adjusted the Terms of Reference for the Supervisory Board and for the Integrity Committee based on the recommendation of the Integrity Committee. Furthermore, we consented in principle to the issue of additional Tier 1 capital based on the authorization from the General Meeting on May 31, 2012, and delegated responsibility for approving the resolutions in this context to the Chairman's Committee.

At the last meeting of the year on October 29, 2013, we extended Mr. Fitschen's appointment to the Management Board until the end of March 31, 2017. The Management Board informed us of the development of the bank's business in the third quarter, and we discussed the status reports on significant litigation cases and regulatory investigations as well as current developments relating to the bank's IT infrastructure. We resolved to establish the Compensation Control Committee and approved its Terms of Reference. We elected Dr. Achleitner as Chairman of the Compensation Control Committee, which is required by law with effect as of

January 1, 2014, and Mr. Bsirske, Mr. Herling and Professor Kagermann as members. Due to new corporate governance regulations, we approved the required adjustments to our Terms of Reference and elected Mr. Herling and Mr. Bsirske as new members of the Nomination Committee based on its new tasks. Furthermore, we issued the periodic Declaration of Conformity pursuant to Section 161 of the Stock Corporation Act.

The Committees of the Supervisory Board

The Chairman's Committee held eight meetings in the 2013 financial year. Between the meetings, the Chairman of the Chairman's Committee spoke with the Committee members regularly about issues of major importance. The Committee addressed the determination of the Variable Compensation for the 2012 financial year and the extension of Mr. Fitschen's Management Board appointment. Furthermore, the new statutory and regulatory requirements for the compensation system for the 2013 financial year were examined and, following discussion, proposals of the Independent Compensation Review Panel chaired by Mr. Hambrecht were recommended to the Supervisory Board for approval. Discussions were held on the amendments required to the Terms of Reference and the Business Allocation Plan for the Management Board and to the terms of reference for the Supervisory Board and its committees as well as on the Compensation Report. When necessary, resolutions were passed or recommendations made for the Supervisory Board's approval. The Chairman's Committee gave its approval for the Management Board members' ancillary activities and directorships at other companies, organizations and institutions.

At its six meetings, the Risk Committee addressed in particular credit, liquidity, refinancing, country, market and operational risks, as well as legal and reputational risks. Focal points in the 2013 financial year were on the bank's capital funding, the expected implementation of Basel 3, the initiatives to reduce the balance sheet and risks, also in our Non-Core Operations Unit, as well as the appropriateness of our risk-weighted assets in comparison to our major competitors. Additional key topics were the restructuring and resolution plans ("living wills") as well as the ongoing development of our operational risk management. In-depth discussions also addressed several selected portfolios, including commodities, leveraged finance and emerging market countries. Along with the bank's funding and liquidity positions, the Committee meetings examined various aspects of the bank's risk provisions as well as the potential effects of regulatory proposals. The Risk Committee was regularly informed of current developments relating to the larger litigation cases and key regulatory investigations. Furthermore, the Committee discussed the ongoing further development of risk models and their monitoring. Also, portfolio reports were presented by industry according to a schedule specified by the Risk Committee, the respective strategies were discussed and the portfolios were compared in terms of profitability. The exposures subject to mandatory approval under German law and the Articles of Association were discussed in detail. Where necessary, the Risk Committee gave its approval

The Audit Committee held eleven meetings in 2013. With the exception of one meeting, representatives of the bank's auditor attended all of these meetings. Subjects covered were the audit of the Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements for 2012, the interim reports, as well as the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Committee dealt with the proposal for the election of the auditor for the 2013 financial year, verified the auditor's independence in accordance with the requirements of the German Corporate Governance Code and the rules of the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), issued the audit mandate and submitted a recommendation to the Supervisory Board for the amount of the auditor's remuneration, which the Supervisory Board approved through written votes. The Audit Committee is convinced that, as in the previous years, there are no conflicts of interest on the part of the bank's auditor. The Audit Committee did not specify audit areas of focus for 2012 as the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), in accordance with Section 30 of the German Banking Act specified extensive audit areas of focus and the European Central Bank carried out additional audit procedures within the framework of its balance sheet assessment and asset quality review. The Committee assured itself of the

effectiveness of the risk management system, in particular of the system of internal controls and internal audit and monitored the financial reporting, accounting process and audit of the Annual Financial Statements. Since the Terms of Reference were adjusted pursuant to the Capital Requirements Directive 4 Implementation Act on October 29, 2013, the Audit Committee has supported the Supervisory Board in its monitoring of the processes and effectiveness of the risk management system, without any material change in the tasks of the Audit Committee. When necessary, resolutions were passed or recommendations made for the Supervisory Board's approval. The Audit Committee had reports submitted to it regularly on the engagement of accounting firms, including the auditor, with non-audit-related services, on the work of Group Audit, on issues relating to compliance, on legal and reputational risks as well on special audits and significant findings of regulatory authorities. Group Audit's plan for the year was noted with approval. The Audit Committee did not receive any complaints in connection with accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters. Furthermore, the Audit Committee regularly dealt with the processing of audit findings issued by the auditor for the Annual and Consolidated Financial Statements for 2012, the measures to resolve other audit findings, the requirements relating to monitoring tasks pursuant to Section 107 (3) of the Stock Corporation Act, the measures to prepare for the audit of the Annual Financial Statements and the audit areas of focus specified by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority in accordance with Section 30 of the German Banking Act.

The Integrity Committee, newly established on May 22, 2013, met five times and addressed, in particular, issues relating to corporate culture as well as the preventive monitoring and strategic analysis of legal and reputational risks. Meetings covered, first of all, the clarification of the Committee's tasks and responsibilities and its cooperation with the Audit and Risk Committees, the review of the status of current litigation cases and regulatory investigations as well as monitoring the implementation of the cultural change initiatives. Detailed discussions also focused on issues of corporate culture as part of a presentation given by Mr. Anthony Salz, who reported on the general points of his independent investigation of Barclays in connection with LIBOR. Additional topics included the use of social media, the bank's "Three Lines of Defense" program to further strengthen the control structures as well as the "House of Governance" to enhance the bank's business organization.

On October 29, 2013, the new Compensation Control Committee was established. The members met together twice and, in consultation with the Management Board, appointed the Compensation Officer required pursuant to the Regulation on Remuneration in Financial Institutions (InstVV) as of January 1, 2014. They also addressed the new responsibilities of the Supervisory Board in connection with compensation rules pursuant to the German Banking Act and InstVV.

The Nomination Committee met twice in 2013 and dealt with Supervisory Board succession and appointment issues.

Meetings of the Mediation Committee, established pursuant to the provisions of Germany's Co-Determination Act (MitbestG), were not necessary in 2013.

The committee chairmen reported regularly to the Supervisory Board on the work of the committees.

In 2013, the Supervisory Board members participated in the meetings of the Supervisory Board and their respective committees as follows:

	Meetings (incl. committees)	Meeting participation	in %		Meetings (incl. committees)	Meeting participation	in %
Achleitner	39	39	100	Mark	18	18	100
Böhr	4	4	100	Platscher	12	11	92
Bsirske	5	4	80	Rose	8	7	88
Cryan	11	11	100	Ruck	16	16	100
Dublon	1	1	100	Stockem	10	10	100
Eick	11	9	82	Szukalski	3	3	100
Garrett-Cox	7	6	86	Teyssen	7	6	86
Heider	8	8	100	Thieme	10	10	100
Herling	15	15	100	Thoma	8	8	100
Irrgang	8	8	100	Todenhöfer	17	16	94
Kagermann	12	12	100	Trützschler	18	18	100
Klee	12	12	100	Viertel	4	4	100
Labarge	13	12	92	Voigt	4	4	100
Löscher	12	10	83	Wenning	6	6	100

Corporate Governance

At several meetings, the Chairman's Committee and the Supervisory Board addressed the new corporate governance requirements of Sections 25c and 25d of the German Banking Act and discussed their implementation. Of special importance here were the new tasks of the Supervisory Board's committees. With effect from January 1, 2014, an audit, risk, nomination and compensation control committee must be established as required by law. As a result, the Nomination Committee received additional tasks. Apart from its previous task of submitting proposals for the election of shareholder representatives to the Supervisory Board, it will also prepare matters relating to Management Board appointments and support the Supervisory Board in the assessments to be carried out at least annually of the Management Board and Supervisory Board. These new tasks also led to the expansion of the Nomination Committee to include two members representing employees. Furthermore, on several occasions, we addressed the regulations regarding the requirements for the qualifications and composition of the Supervisory Board, obligatory training measures and the upper limit on the number of board mandates.

At their meetings on May 22, 2013, the Chairman's Committee and Supervisory Board addressed the results of the efficiency review. The Chairman's Committee had drawn up a company-specific questionnaire in advance for this and had it sent to all Supervisory Board members. We are of the opinion that the Supervisory Board carries out its work efficiently and that a high standard was achieved in this context. The review provided individual suggestions for improvement, several of which were already successfully implemented in 2013.

On January 28, 2014, we determined that all members of the Audit Committee are independent as defined by U.S. regulations. Dr. Achleitner, Professor Trützschler and Mr. Cryan, who has been Chairman of our Audit Committee since May 23, 2013, were determined to be audit committee financial experts in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission as well as Sections 25d (9), 100 (5) and 107 (4) of the Stock Corporation Act. Furthermore, we determined that Dr. Achleitner and Professor Dr. Kagermann have expertise and professional experience in risk management and risk controlling and therefore fulfill the requirements of Section 25d (12) of the German Banking Act as compensation experts.

The Declaration of Conformity pursuant to Section 161 of the Stock Corporation Act, last issued by the Supervisory Board and Management Board on October 30, 2012, and adjusted on March 19, 2013, was reissued at the meeting of the Supervisory Board on October 29, 2013. The Management Board and Supervisory Board stated that Deutsche Bank has complied and will continue to comply with the recommendations of the German

Corporate Governance Code in the version dated May 13, 2013, with the specified exceptions. The text of the Declaration of Conformity 2013 issued on October 29, 2013, along with a comprehensive presentation of the bank's corporate governance, can be found beginning on page 459 of the Financial Report 2013 and on our website at www.deutsche-bank.de/ir/en/content/corporate_governance.htm. The terms of reference for the Supervisory Board and its committees as well as for the Management Board are also published there, each in their currently applicable versions.

Training and Further Education Measures

Members of the Supervisory Board completed the training and further education measures required for their tasks on their own responsibility. Deutsche Bank provided the appropriate support to them in this context. Especially for new members of the Supervisory Board, internal two-day seminars were held in July 2013 and October 2013 on the annual financial statements, analysis of annual accounts, risk management as well as the tasks, rights, and responsibilities of supervisory board members. Several members who have been on the Supervisory Board for many years also attended. In addition, members of the Supervisory Board were informed on a regular basis of new developments in corporate governance. Furthermore, members of the Supervisory Board participated in external training courses.

For members of the Audit Committee, internal training sessions took place in November 2013 and December 2013. Topics included, in particular, the tasks of the Audit Committee, accounting, risk management, internal audit and the auditing of financial statements. The Audit Committee members also discussed the new regulations on accounting and financial reporting together with staff members of the Finance department and the auditor.

As part of a workshop, the members of the newly established Compensation Control Committee examined the statutory and regulatory requirements and the new statutory provisions to be observed as of January 1, 2014.

Conflicts of Interest and Their Handling

There were no conflicts of interest of individual Supervisory Board members in the year under review.

Litigation and Regulatory Investigations

As in the preceding years, we regularly obtained information on important lawsuits and discussed further courses of action. These included the actions for rescission and to obtain information filed in connection with the General Meetings 2006 to 2013, as well as the lawsuits of Dr. Kirch/his legal successor and KGL Pool GmbH against Deutsche Bank and Dr. Breuer. In particular, the Chairman's Committee and the Integrity Committee were intensively involved in the Management Board's deliberations regarding the settlement agreement concluded with the various plaintiffs in the Kirch proceedings on February 20, 2014.

Furthermore, both on the committees and in plenary session, we extensively addressed the proceedings relating to possible manipulations of reference rates (IBOR, LIBOR, EURIBOR, SIBOR, etc.), investigations concerning the fixing of currency exchange rates and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (possible infringements of U.S. embargo regulations) as well as the investigations in connection with transactions with Monte dei Paschi di Siena. Additional legal matters included, in particular, the proceedings relating to possible sales tax (Umsatzsteuer) fraud in connection with trading in CO2 emission certificates and the resolution of the legal dispute with the U.S. Federal Housing Finance Agency. Furthermore, reports concerning important lawsuits and the regulatory investigations of various supervisory authorities were presented on a regular basis to the Supervisory Board and, with different focal points, to the Integrity, Audit and Risk Committees.

Annual Financial Statements

KPMG Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft has audited the accounting, the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report for 2013 as well as the Consolidated Financial Statements with the related Notes and Management Report for 2013. KPMG Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft was elected by the Ordinary General Meeting on May 23, 2013, as the auditor of the Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements. The audits led in each case to an unqualified opinion. The Audit Committee examined the documents for the Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements in the meeting on March 17, 2014 and discussed them extensively with the auditor. The Chairman of the Audit Committee reported to us on this at today's meeting of the Supervisory Board. Based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, which examined the Annual Financial Statements and Management Report for 2013 as well as the Consolidated Financial Statements with the related Notes and the Management Report for 2013 at its meeting on March 17, 2014, and after inspecting the Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements documents, we agreed with the results of the audits following an extensive discussion with the auditor and determined that, also based on the results of our inspections, there were no objections to be raised.

Today, we approved the Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements prepared by the Management Board; the Annual Financial Statements are thus established. We agree to the Management Board's proposal for the appropriation of profits.

Personnel Issues

There were no changes on the Management Board in 2013.

On the Supervisory Board, the following changes took place in 2013:

Ms. Ruck, Ms. Thieme, Ms. Voigt, Mr Böhr, Dr. Eick, Mr. Viertel and Mr. Wenning were members of the Supervisory Board until the conclusion of the General Meeting on May 23, 2013. To succeed them, Ms. Irrgang, Mr. Bsirske, Mr. Cryan, Mr. Heider, Mr. Rose, Mr. Szukalski and Mr. Thoma were elected to the Supervisory Board. Mr. Todenhöfer left the Supervisory Board on October 31, 2013. To succeed him, Ms. Dublon was elected to the Supervisory Board with effect from November 1, 2013.

We thank the members who left last year for their dedicated work and for their constructive assistance to the company during the past years.

Frankfurt am Main, March 18, 2014

The Supervisory Board



Dr. Paul Achleitner
Chairman

4

Corporate Governance Statement/ Corporate Governance Report

459 Management Board and Supervisory Board
469 Reporting and Transparency
470 Related Party Transactions
470 Auditing and Controlling
473 Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

Corporate Governance Statement/ Corporate Governance Report

All information presented in this Corporate Governance Statement/Corporate Governance Report is shown as of February 20, 2014.

Management Board and Supervisory Board

Management Board

The Management Board is responsible for managing the company. Its members are jointly accountable for the management of the company. The duties, responsibilities and procedures of our Management Board and the five key committees it has established are specified in its Terms of Reference, the current version of which is available on our website (www.deutsche-bank.com/corporate-governance).

The following paragraphs show information on the current members of the Management Board. The information includes the year in which they were born, the year in which they were appointed and the year in which their term expires, their current positions and area of responsibility and their principal business activities outside our company. The members of our Management Board have generally undertaken not to assume chairmanships of supervisory boards of companies outside our consolidated group.

Jürgen Fitschen

Year of birth: 1948
Appointed: 2009
Term expires: 2017

Jürgen Fitschen became a member of our Management Board on April 1, 2009. Since the end of the Annual General Meeting on May 31, 2012, he has been, together with Mr. Jain, Co-Chairman of the Management Board. At the meeting of the Supervisory Board on October 29, 2013 the appointment of Mr. Fitschen, was extended until March 17, 2017.

Mr. Fitschen has been with Deutsche Bank since 1987, was already a member of the Management Board from 2001 to the beginning of 2002 and has been a member of the Group Executive Committee since 2002. He first took on functional responsibility for global Regional Management in 2005 and since June 2012 has held functional responsibility for the bank's Regional Management worldwide, with the exception of the bank's European region but including Germany and the UK.

Mr. Fitschen studied Economics and Business Administration at the University of Hamburg and graduated in 1975 with a Master's degree in Business Administration.

From 1975 to 1987, he worked at Citibank in Hamburg and Frankfurt am Main in various positions. In 1983 he was appointed member of the Executive Committee Germany of Citibank.

Mr. Fitschen is a non-executive member of the Board of Directors of Kühne + Nagel International AG and a member of the Supervisory Board of METRO AG.

Anshuman Jain
Year of birth: 1963
First appointed: 2009
Term expires: 2017

Anshuman Jain became a member of our Management Board on April 1, 2009. Since the end of the Annual General Meeting on May 31, 2012, he has been, together with Mr. Fitschen, Co-Chairman of the Management Board.

Mr. Jain joined Deutsche Bank in 1995 and became Head of Global Markets in 2001 as well as a member of the Group Executive Committee in 2002.

Mr. Jain studied Economics at Shri Ram College (Delhi University), graduating in 1983, with a BA, and studied Business Administration at the University of Massachusetts, graduating in 1985 with an MBA in Finance.

After his academic studies, Mr. Jain worked until 1988 for Kidder Peabody, New York, in the area of Derivatives Research. From 1988 to 1995 he set up and ran the global hedge fund coverage group for Merrill Lynch, New York.

Mr. Jain does not have any external directorships subject to disclosure.

Stefan Krause
Year of birth: 1962
First appointed: 2008
Term expires: 2018

Stefan Krause became a member of our Management Board and a member of the Group Executive Committee on April 1, 2008. He is our Chief Financial Officer.

Previously, Mr. Krause spent over 20 years in the automotive industry, holding various senior management positions with a strong focus on Finance and Financial Services. Starting in 1987 at BMW's Controlling department in Munich, he transferred to the U.S. in 1993, building up and ultimately heading BMW's Financial Services Division in the Americas. Relocating to Munich in 2001, he became Head of Sales Western Europe (excluding Germany). He was appointed member of the Management Board of BMW AG in May 2002, serving as Chief Financial Officer until September 2007 and subsequently as Head of Sales & Marketing.

Mr. Krause studied Business Administration in Würzburg and graduated in 1986 with a Master's degree in Business Administration.

Mr. Krause does not have any external directorships subject to disclosure.

Dr. Stephan Leithner
Year of birth: 1966
First appointed: 2012
Term expires: 2015

Dr. Stephan Leithner became a member of our Management Board and a member of the Group Executive Committee on June 1, 2012. As our CEO Europe (excluding Germany and the UK), he is responsible for Human Resources, Legal & Compliance and Government & Regulatory Affairs, Corporate Governance as well as Regional Management. He joined Deutsche Bank in 2000. Prior to his current role, Dr. Leithner co-headed the Corporate Finance division and was responsible for Deutsche Bank's local Corporate Finance Country Coverage teams across Europe and Asia as well as for the Global Financial Institutions Group. His previous roles

included responsibility for Deutsche Bank's German and European M&A business. Before joining Deutsche Bank in 2000, Dr. Leithner was a partner at McKinsey & Co. He studied Economics and Business Administration at the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, where he specialized in Finance and Accounting, completing his studies with a PhD.

Dr. Leithner is member in the following Supervisory Boards: BVV Pensionsfonds des Bankgewerbes AG, BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G. and BVV Versorgungskasse e.V.

Stuart Wilson Lewis
Year of birth: 1965
First appointed: 2012
Term expires: 2015

Stuart Wilson Lewis became a member of our Management Board and a member of the Group Executive Committee on June 1, 2012. He is our Chief Risk Officer. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1996. Prior to assuming his current role, Mr. Lewis was the Deputy Chief Risk Officer and Chief Risk Officer of the Corporate & Investment Bank from 2010 to 2012. Between 2006 and 2010 he was Chief Credit Officer.

Before joining Deutsche Bank in 1996, he worked at Credit Suisse and Continental Illinois National Bank in London. He studied at the University of Dundee, where he obtained an LLB (Hons), and he holds an LLM from the London School of Economics. He also attended the College of Law, Guildford.

Mr. Lewis is non-executive member of the Board of Directors of the London Stock Exchange.

Rainer Neske
Year of birth: 1964
First appointed: 2009
Term expires: 2017

Rainer Neske became a member of our Management Board on April 1, 2009. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1990 and in 2000 was appointed member of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG. Since 2003 he has been a member of the Group Executive Committee. From 2003 to 2011, Mr. Neske was Spokesman of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG. On our Management Board, he is responsible for our Private & Business Clients division.

Mr. Neske studied Computer Science and Business Administration at the University of Karlsruhe and graduated in 1990 with a Master's degree in Information Technology.

Mr. Neske does not have any external directorships subject to disclosure.

Henry Ritchotte
Year of birth: 1963
First appointed: 2012
Term expires: 2015

Henry Ritchotte became a member of our Management Board and a member of the Group Executive Committee on June 1, 2012. He is our Chief Operating Officer. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1995. Prior to assuming his current role, Mr. Ritchotte held the position of Chief Operating Officer for the Corporate & Investment Bank from 2010 to 2012, having previously been COO for the Global Markets division. He played a decisive role in the strategic recalibration and further integration of the Corporate & Investment Bank. His previous roles at Deutsche Bank include serving as Head of Global Markets in Tokyo. Mr. Ritchotte joined Deutsche Bank in 1995 in fixed income sales after starting his career with Merrill Lynch in New York in 1993.

He holds a Bachelor's degree in History from Haverford College, a Master's degree in East Asian Studies and an MBA from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Ritchotte does not have any external directorships subject to disclosure.

Group Executive Committee

The Group Executive Committee was established in 2002. It comprises the members of the Management Board and senior representatives from the regions, corporate divisions and certain infrastructure functions appointed by the Management Board. The Co-Chairmen of the Management Board, Mr. Fitschen and Mr. Jain, are also the Co-Chairmen of the Group Executive Committee.

The Group Executive Committee performs advisory, coordinating and decision-preparing functions for the Management Board, primarily with regard to strategic positioning and matters relating to corporate structure and culture.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints, supervises and advises the Management Board and is directly involved in decisions of fundamental importance to the bank. The Management Board regularly informs the Supervisory Board of the intended business policies and other fundamental matters relating to the assets, liabilities, financial and profit situation as well as its risk situation, risk management and risk controlling. A report is made to the Supervisory Board on corporate planning at least once a year. The Supervisory Board decides on the appointment and dismissal of members of the Management Board including long-term succession planning for the Management Board based on the recommendations of the Chairman's Committee. Based on the recommendation of the Compensation Control Committee, the Supervisory Board determines the total compensation of the individual members of the Management Board resolves on the compensation system for the Management Board and reviews it regularly. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board coordinates work within the Supervisory Board. He maintains regular contact with the Management Board, especially with the Co-Chairmen of the Management Board, and consults with them on strategy, the development of business and risk management. The Supervisory Board Chairman is informed by the Co-Chairmen of the Management Board without delay of important events of substantial significance for the situation and development as well as for the management of Deutsche Bank Group. The types of business that require the approval of the Supervisory Board to be transacted are specified in Section 13 of our Articles of Association. The Supervisory Board meets if required without the Management Board. For the performance of its duties, the Supervisory Board may, at its professional discretion, use the services of auditors, legal advisors and other internal and external consultants.

The duties, procedures and committees of the Supervisory Board are specified in its Terms of Reference. The current version is available on the Deutsche Bank website (www.deutsche-bank.com/corporate-governance).

The members representing our shareholders were elected at the Annual General Meeting on May 23, 2013, except for Ms. Garrett-Cox, who was elected at the Annual General Meeting on May 26, 2011, and Dr. Achleitner, Mr. Löscher and Professor Dr. Trützschler, who were elected at the Annual General Meeting on May 31, 2012. The election of employee representatives took place on April 16, 2013. The elections of the shareholder representatives, with the exception of Ms. Garrett-Cox, have been contested by shareholders. The courts have not yet given indications of the possible ineffectiveness of the resolutions on their elections to the Supervisory Board and the legal disputes continue.

The following table shows information on the current members of our Supervisory Board. The information includes the years in which the members were born, the years in which they were first elected or appointed, the years when their terms expire, their principal occupation and their membership on other companies' supervisory boards, other nonexecutive directorships and other positions.

Member	Principal occupation	Supervisory board memberships and other directorships
Dr. Paul Achleitner Year of birth: 1956 First elected: 2012 Term expires:2017	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt	Bayer AG; Daimler AG; RWE AG (until April 2013); Henkel AG & Co. KGaA; (member of the Shareholders' Committee)
Frank Bsirske* Year of birth: 1952 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft, Berlin	RWE AG (Deputy Chairman); Deutsche Postbank AG (Deputy Chairman); IBM Central Holding GmbH; Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
John Cryan Year of birth: 1960 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	President Europe, Head Africa, Head Portfolio Strategy, and Head Credit Portfolio of Temasek International Pte Ltd., Singapore	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure
Dina Dublon Year of birth: 1953 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018		Accenture Plc; Microsoft Corporation; PepsiCo Inc.
Katherine Garrett-Cox Year of birth: 1967 First elected: 2011 Term expires: 2016	Chief Executive Officer of Alliance Trust Plc, Dundee	Alliance Trust Savings Ltd. (Executive Chairman); Alliance Trust Investments (formerly Alliance Trust Asset Management Ltd.) (Chief Executive)
Timo Heider* Year of birth: 1975 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank AG; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG; Postbank Finanzberatung AG and 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	Deutsche Postbank AG; BHW Bausparkasse AG (Deputy Chairman); BHW Holding AG (Deputy Chairman); Pensionskasse der BHW Bausparkasse AG VVa.G. (Deputy Chairman)
Alfred Herling* Year of birth: 1952 First elected: 2008 Term expires: 2018	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG since May 23, 2013; Chairman of the Combined Staff Council Wuppertal/Sauerland of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council; Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure
Sabine Irrgang* Year of birth: 1962 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Head of Human Resources Management South (Südbaden and Württemberg), Deutsche Bank AG	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann Year of birth: 1947 First elected: 2000 Term expires: 2018	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich	Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft; Nokia Corporation; Deutsche Post AG; Wipro Technologies; BMW Bayerische Motoren Werke AG; Franz Haniel & Cie. GmbH
Martina Klee* Year of birth: 1962 First elected: 2008 Term expires: 2018	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank	Sterbekasse für die Angestellten der Deutsche Bank VVa.G.

Member	Principal occupation	Supervisory board memberships and other directorships
Suzanne Labarge Year of birth: 1946 First elected: 2008 Term expires: 2018		Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc.; XL Group Plc
Peter Löscher Year of birth: 1957 First elected: 2012 Term expires: 2017	President of the Board of Trustees of the Siemens Stiftung	Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, TBG Limited (Thyssen-Bornemisza Group)
Henriette Mark* Year of birth: 1957 First elected: 2003 Term expires: 2018	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Munich and Southern Bavaria of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairperson of the European Staff Council	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure
Gabriele Platscher* Year of birth: 1957 First elected: 2003 Term expires: 2018	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Braunschweig/Hildesheim of Deutsche Bank	BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G. (Deputy Chairperson); BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V. (Deputy Chairperson); BVV Pensionsfonds des Bankgewerbes AG (Deputy Chairperson)
Bernd Rose* Year of birth: 1967 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Chairman of the joint General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG and Postbank Filial GmbH	Deutsche Postbank AG; Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; ver.di Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft (Deputy Chairman)
Rudolf Stockem* Year of birth: 1956 Promoted to the post as Alternate Member: 2012 Term expires: 2018	Secretary to the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin	Generali Holding Deutschland AG (until December 2013); Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG
Stephan Szukalski* Year of birth: 1967 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Federal Chairman of the German Association of Bank Employees (Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband: DBV); Chairman of the Staff Council of Betriebs-Center für Banken AG	Betriebs-Center für Banken AG
Dr. Johannes Teyssen Year of birth: 1959 First elected: 2008 Term expires: 2018	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Dusseldorf	Salzgitter AG
Georg F. Thoma Year of birth: 1944 First elected: 2013 Term expires: 2018	Partner, Shearman & Sterling LLP, Frankfurt	NOVA Chemicals Corporation (until February 2014)
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler Year of birth: 1948 First elected: 2012 Term expires: 2017		Sartorius AG; TAKKT AG (Deputy Chairman since February 2013; Chairman until January 2013); Wuppermann AG (Chairman); Zwiesel Kristallglas AG (Chairman); Wilh. Werhahn KG; Bilfinger SE (until June 2013)

*** Elected by the employees in Germany.**

Ms. Ruck, Ms. Thieme, Ms. Voigt, Mr. Böhr, Dr. Eick, Mr. Viertel and Mr. Wenning were members of the Supervisory Board until the end of the General Meeting on May 23, 2013, and were replaced by Ms. Irrgang, Mr. Bsirske, Mr. Cryan, Mr. Heider, Mr. Rose, Mr. Szukalski and Mr. Thoma. Mr. Todenhöfer stepped down from the Supervisory Board on October 31, 2013, and was replaced by Ms. Dublon, who was elected to the Supervisory Board with effect from November 1, 2013.

In accordance with the German Banking Act, members of the Supervisory Board must be reliable and have the expertise required to perform their control function and to assess and supervise the businesses the company operates. While taking these requirements into account in accordance with Section 5.4.1 of the German Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board established the following objectives for its composition in October 2010 and amended them lastly in January 2014. These objectives have also been incorporated into Section 4 of the Terms of Reference for the Supervisory Board (see: www.deutsche-bank.de/corporate-governance).

The Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG must be composed in such a way that its members as a group possess the knowledge, ability and expert experience to properly complete its tasks. In particular, the Supervisory Board members should have sufficient time to perform their mandates. The composition of the Supervisory Board should ensure the Supervisory Board's qualified control of and advice for the Management Board of an internationally operating, broadly positioned bank and should preserve the reputation of Deutsche Bank Group among the public. In this regard, in particular, attention should be placed on the integrity, personality, willingness to perform, professionalism and independence of the individuals proposed for election. The objective is for the Supervisory Board as a group to have all of the knowledge and experience considered to be essential in consideration of the activities of Deutsche Bank Group.

Furthermore, the Supervisory Board shall have an adequate number of independent members and shall not have more than two former members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG. Under the premise that the performance of the Supervisory Board mandate in itself by the representatives of the employees cannot be reason to doubt fulfillment of the independence criteria according to Section 5.4.2, the Supervisory Board shall have a total of at least sixteen members that are independent within the meaning of the Code. In any event, the Supervisory Board shall be composed such that the number of independent members, within the meaning of Section 5.4.2, among the shareholder representatives will be at least six. The members of the Supervisory Board may not exercise functions on a management body of, or perform advisory duties, at major competitors. Important and not just temporary conflicts of interest in the person of a member of the Supervisory Board should lead a termination of the mandate. With effect from July 1, 2014 – outside the group of independent companies of this stock corporation -- members of the Supervisory Board do not hold more than the maximum of supervisory board mandates specified in Section 25d German Banking Act (KWG) or mandates in supervisory bodies of companies which have similar requirements There is a regular maximum age limit of 70. In well-founded, individual cases, a Supervisory Board member may be elected or appointed for a period that extends at the latest until the end of the fourth Ordinary General Meeting that takes place after he or she has reached the age of 70. This age limit was taken into account in the election proposals to the recent General Meetings and shall also be taken into account for the next Supervisory Board elections or subsequent appointments for Supervisory Board positions that become vacant.

The Supervisory Board respects diversity when proposing members for appointment to the Supervisory Board. In light of the international operations of Deutsche Bank, care should be taken that the Supervisory Board has an appropriate number of members with long-term international experience. Currently, the professional careers and private lives of four members of the Supervisory Board are centered outside Germany. Furthermore, all of the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board have several years of international experience from their current or former activities as management board members or CEOs or a comparable executive function of corporations with international operations. In these two ways, the Supervisory Board believes the international activities of the company are sufficiently taken into account. The objective is to retain the currently existing international profile.

For the election proposals to the General Meeting, the Supervisory Board takes care that there is an appropriate consideration of women. Special importance was already attached to this in the selection process for the last Supervisory Board elections in 2008 and also for the election of the year 2013. In reviewing potential candidates for a new election or subsequent appointments to Supervisory Board positions that have become vacant, qualified women shall be included in the selection process and shall be appropriately considered in the election proposals. In accordance with the specified objectives, Ms. Garrett-Cox was elected by the 2011 General Meeting and Ms. Dublon by the 2013 General Meeting, in each case based on the proposal of the Supervisory Board. Since the Supervisory Board elections in 2003, between 25 % and 40 % of the Supervisory Board members have been women. The Supervisory Board currently counts seven women among its members, which corresponds to 35 % and three of them are shareholder representatives. We shall strive to maintain this number. It should be taken into account that the Supervisory Board can only influence the composition of the Supervisory Board through its election proposals to the General Meeting (for information on Deutsche Bank's various diversity initiatives, please see the Annual Review 2013, which is available at

www.deutsche-bank.com/ir/en/content/reports_2013.htm, and Deutsche Bank's Career Portal on the Internet at www.db.com/careers/index_e.html).

In accordance with Section 5.4.2 of the German Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board determined that it has what it considers to be an adequate number of independent members.

Some members of the Supervisory Board are, or were last year, in high-ranking positions at other companies that Deutsche Bank has business relations with. Business transactions with these companies are conducted under the same conditions as those between unrelated third parties. These transactions, in our opinion, do not affect the independence of the members of the Supervisory Board involved.

Standing Committees

The Supervisory Board has established the following five standing committees. The Report of the Supervisory Board in the Financial Report 2013 provides information on the concrete work of the committees over the preceding year.

Chairman's Committee: The Chairman's Committee is responsible for all Management Board and Supervisory Board matters. It prepares the decisions for the Supervisory Board on the appointment and dismissal of members of the Management Board, including long-term succession planning, while taking into account the recommendations of the Nomination Committee. It is responsible for entering into, amending and terminating the service contracts and other agreements in consideration of the Supervisory Board's sole authority to decide on the remuneration of the members of the Management Board and provides its approval for ancillary activities, honorary offices or special tasks outside of Deutsche Bank Group performed by Management Board members pursuant to Section 112 of the German Stock Corporation Act and for certain contracts with Supervisory Board members pursuant to Section 114 of the German Stock Corporation Act. Furthermore, it prepares the decisions of the Supervisory Board in the field of corporate governance. The Chairman's Committee held eight meetings in 2013.

The current members of the Chairman's Committee are Dr. Paul Achleitner (Chairman), Frank Bsirske (since May 23, 2013), Alfred Herling and Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann (since November 1, 2013)

Nomination Committee: The shareholder representatives on the Nomination Committee prepare the Supervisory Board's proposals for the election or appointment of new shareholder representatives to the Supervisory Board. In this context, they orient their recommendations on the criteria specified by the Supervisory Board for its composition. In accordance with criteria specified by the Supervisory Board for its composition. In accordance with Section 25d (11) of the German Banking Act (KWG), which became effective on January 1, 2014, the Nomination Committee supports the Supervisory Board in identifying candidates to fill positions on the bank's Management Board, drawing up an objective to promote the representation of the underrepresented gender on the Supervisory Board as well as a strategy for achieving this. It supports the Supervisory Board with the regular assessment, to be performed at least once a year, of the structure, size, composition and performance of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board and makes recommendations regarding this to the Supervisory Board. It continues to support the Supervisory Board with the regular assessment, to be performed at least once a year, of the knowledge, skills and experience of the individual members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board as well as of the respective body collectively. The Nomination Committee reviews the management's principles for selecting and appointing persons to the upper management levels and the recommendations made to the Management Board in this respect. The Nomination Committee held two meetings in 2013.

The current members of the Nomination Committee are Dr. Paul Achleitner (Chairman), Frank Bsirske (since October 29, 2013), Alfred Herling (since October 29, 2013), Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann (since November 1, 2013) and Dr. Johannes Teyssen (since May 23, 2013).

Audit Committee: The Audit Committee supports the Supervisory Board in the following matters in particular: in monitoring the financial accounting process; the effectiveness of the risk management system, particularly of the internal control system and the internal audit system; the auditing of the financial statements, especially with regard to the auditor's independence and the additional services provided by the auditor; and the Management Board's prompt remediation – through suitable measures – of the deficiencies identified by the auditor. The Audit Committee pre-reviews the documentation relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements and discusses the audit reports with the auditor. It prepares the decisions of the Supervisory Board on establishing the annual financial statements and the approval of the consolidated financial statements and discusses important changes to the audit and accounting methods. The Audit Committee also discusses the quarterly financial statements and the report on the limited review of the quarterly financial statements with the Management Board and the auditor prior to their publication. Furthermore, the Audit Committee submits proposals to the Supervisory Board for the appointment of the auditor and prepares the proposal of the Supervisory Board to the General Meeting for the election of the auditor. The Audit Committee advises the Supervisory Board on issuing the audit mandate to the auditor elected by the General Meeting, submits proposals to the Supervisory Board for the auditor's remuneration and supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the independence, qualifications and efficiency of the auditor as well as the rotation of the members of the audit team. The Audit Committee is entitled to obtain, in connection with its activities, information from the auditor, the Management Board, the head of internal audit and the head of risk controlling and – with the prior consent of the Management Board – senior managers of the bank reporting directly to the Management Board. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is entitled, in addition to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, to obtain information directly from the Head of Compliance. The Audit Committee is responsible for acknowledging communications about significant reductions in the compliance budget and for taking receipt of and handling the report by the Head of Compliance on the appropriateness and effectiveness of the principles, methods and procedures in accordance with Section 33 (1) sentence 2 No. 5 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) (Compliance Report). The Compliance Report is issued at least once a year. The Head of Group Audit regularly reports to the Audit Committee on its ongoing work. The Audit Committee is informed about special audits, substantial complaints and other exceptional measures on the part of bank regulatory authorities. It has functional responsibility for receiving and handling complaints concerning accounting, internal audit process and issues relating to the audit. The Audit Committee supports the Supervisory Board in connection with its approval for mandates engaging the auditor for non-audit-related services (in this context, see also the Principal Accountant Fees and Services section starting on page 471 of the Corporate Governance Statement/Corporate Governance Report). The Audit Committee held eleven meetings in 2013.

The current members of the Audit Committee are John Cryan (Chairman, since May 23, 2013), Dr. Paul Achleitner, Henriette Mark, Gabriele Platscher (since May 23, 2013), Bernd Rose (since May 23, 2013), and Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler.

Risk Committee: The Risk Committee advises the Supervisory Board, in particular on the current and future overall risk appetite and overall risk strategy and supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the implementation of this strategy by the upper management level. The Risk Committee monitors the terms and conditions in the client business to ensure they are in line with the bank's business model and risk structure and submits proposals as necessary to the Management Board indicating how the terms and conditions could be structured to bring them into line with the bank's business model and risk structure. The Risk Committee examines whether the incentives set by the compensation system take into consideration the company's risk, capital and liquidity structure as well as the likelihood and timing of earnings. The Risk Committee also performs all of the tasks assigned to it by law or regulatory authorities It handles loans which require a resolution by the Supervisory Board pursuant to law or our Articles of Association. Subject to its review, it grants its approval for the acquisition of shareholdings in other companies that amount to between 2 % and 3 % of our regulatory banking capital if it is likely that the shareholding will not remain in our full or partial possession for more than twelve

months. At the meetings of the Risk Committee, the Management Board reports on credit, market, liquidity, operational, litigation and reputational risks. The Management Board also reports on risk strategy, credit portfolios, loans requiring a Supervisory Board approval pursuant to law or our Articles of Association, questions of capital resources and matters of special importance due to the risks they entail (for additional information on the disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies for individual risk categories, please see the Risk Report starting on page 55 of the Financial Report). The Chairman of the Risk Committee is entitled to obtain, in connection with its activities, information directly from the Management Board, the head of internal audit and the head of risk controlling and – with the prior consent of the Management Board – senior managers of the bank reporting directly to the Management Board. The Risk Committee held six meetings in 2013.

The current members of the Risk Committee are Dr. Paul Achleitner (Chairman), John Cryan (since May 23, 2013), Dina Dublon (since November 1, 2013), Suzanne Labarge and Rudolf Stockem (since May 23, 2013).

Integrity Committee: Newly established on May 22, 2013, the Integrity Committee regularly advises and monitors the Management Board with regard to its measures to ensure the economically sound, sustainable development of the company while protecting the resources of the natural environment, maintaining social responsibility and observing the principles of sound, responsible management and corporate governance (environmental, social and governance – ESG) as well as the integration of these aspects into the conventional business management (corporate culture). The Integrity Committee monitors the Management Board's measures to ensure the company's compliance with legal requirements, authorities' regulations and the company's own in-house policies. It is responsible for regularly reviewing the bank's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics with a view to fostering ethical and moral conduct within and outside the company. Furthermore, it is responsible for the precautionary monitoring and strategic analysis of the bank's legal and reputational risks that have the potential to place the entire bank at risk or to lead to material claims for damages against current or former Management Board members, and regularly advising and monitoring the Management Board with a view to addressing such risks within the scope of the corporate culture, compliance and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics so that they are avoided. The Integrity Committee held five meetings in 2013.

Current members of the Integrity Committee are Georg Thoma (Chairman), Dr. Paul Achleitner, Sabine Irrgang, Timo Heider, Martina Klee and Peter Löscher (all since May 23, 2013).

Compensation Control Committee: Established on October 29, 2013, the Compensation Control Committee supports the Supervisory Board in the appropriate structuring of the compensation systems for senior management. It monitors the appropriate structure of the compensation systems for senior management and employees and, in particular, the appropriate structure of the compensation for the heads of the risk control function and compliance function and for the employees who have a material influence on the bank's overall risk profile. It supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the appropriate structure of the compensation systems for the company's employees and assesses the effects of the compensation systems on risk, capital and liquidity management, while ensuring that the compensation systems are aligned to the business strategy focused on the bank's sustainable development, to the risk strategies derived from this and to the compensation strategies at the company and Group levels. The Compensation Control Committee prepares the Supervisory Board's resolutions on the compensation of senior management, considering, in particular, the effects of the resolutions on the company's risks and risk management. The long-term interests of shareholders, investors and other stakeholders as well as the public interest are also taken into account. It prepares the Supervisory Board's resolutions on setting the total amount of Variable Compensation for senior managers in accordance with Section 45 (2) sentence 1 No. 5a of the German Banking Act (KWG) in consideration of Section 7 of the Regulation on Remuneration in Financial Institutions (InstVV) and on setting the appropriate compensation parameters, targets for contributions to performance, payment and deferral periods as well as the conditions for a full forfeiture or partial reduction of Variable Compensation. It also checks regularly, at least annually, whether the adopted specifications are still appropriate. Furthermore, it checks, as part of its support to the Supervisory Board in monitoring the appropriate structure of the compensation systems for employees, regularly, but at least annually, in particular, whether the total amount of Variable Compensation has been set

in accordance with Section 45 (2) sentence 1 No. 5a of the German Banking Act (KWG) in consideration of Section 7 of the Regulation on Remuneration in Financial Institutions (InstVV) and whether the specified principles to assess the compensation parameters, contributions to performance as well as the payment and deferral periods including the conditions for a full forfeiture or partial reduction of the Variable Compensation are appropriate. In addition, it supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring whether the internal controls and other relevant areas are properly involved in the structuring of the compensation systems. In the 2013 financial year, a workshop and a telephone conference took place with the Compensation Control Committee. The Compensation Control Committee held no meetings in 2013.

Dr. Paul Achleitner (Chairman), Frank Bsirske, Alfred Herling, Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann have been members of the Compensation Control Committee since October 29, 2013.

Mediation Committee: In addition to these six committees, the Mediation Committee, which is required by German law, makes proposals to the Supervisory Board on the appointment or dismissal of members of the Management Board in cases where the Supervisory Board is unable to reach a two-thirds majority decision with respect to the appointment or dismissal. The Mediation Committee only meets if necessary and did not hold any meetings in 2013. The current members of the Mediation Committee are Dr. Paul Achleitner (Chairman), Alfred Herling, Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann (since November 1, 2013) und Stephan Szukalski (since May 23, 2013).

Further details regarding the Chairman's Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Integrity Committee and the Compensation Control Committee are regulated in separate Terms of Reference. The current versions are available on our website, along with the Terms of Reference of our Supervisory Board (see: www.deutsche-bank.com/corporate-governance).

Share Plans

For information on our employee share programs, please refer to Note 35 "Employee Benefits" to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reporting and Transparency

Directors' Share Ownership

Management Board. For the share ownership of the Management Board, please refer to our detailed Compensation Report in the Management Report.

Supervisory Board. The current members of our Supervisory Board held the following numbers of our shares and share awards under our employee share plans.

Members of the Supervisory Board	Number of shares	Number of share awards
Dr. Paul Achleitner	0	0
Frank Bsirske	0	0
John Cryan	0	0
Dina Dublon	0	0
Katherine Garrett-Cox	0	0
Timo Heider	0	0
Alfred Herling	1,135	10
Sabine Irrgang	531	10
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	0	0
Martina Klee	1,035	10
Suzanne Labarge	0	0
Peter Löscher	0	0
Henriette Mark	692	10
Gabriele Platscher	929	5
Bernd Rose	0	0
Rudolf Stockem	0	0
Stephan Szukalski	0	0
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	0	0
Georg Thoma	0	0
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	2,250	0
Total	6,572	45

The members of the Supervisory Board held 6,572 shares, amounting to less than 0.01 % of our shares as of February 20, 2014.

As listed in the "Number of share awards" column in the table, the members who are employees of Deutsche Bank hold matching awards granted under the Global Share Purchase Plan, which are scheduled to be delivered to them on November 1, 2014.

As described in "Management Report: Compensation Report: Compensation System for Supervisory Board Members", beginning with the 2013 compensation year, in February of the following year, 25 % of each member's compensation for services as a member of the Supervisory Board for the prior year is, rather than being paid in cash, converted into notional shares of Deutsche Bank. The ultimate cash value of the notional shares is paid to the member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office, based on the market price of the Deutsche Bank share near the ultimate payment date. The table in such other section shows the number of notional shares that were credited in February 2014 to members of the Supervisory Board as part of their 2013 compensation.

Related Party Transactions

For information on related party transactions please refer to Note 38 "Related Party Transactions".

Auditing and Controlling

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Supervisory Board has determined that Dr. Paul Achleitner, John Cryan and Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler, who are members of its Audit Committee, are "audit committee financial experts", as such term is defined by the regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission issued pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. They are well grounded in the fields of accounting and auditing according to

Sections 107 (4), 100 (5) of the Stock Corporation Act and are "independent" of the Bank, as defined in Rule 10A-3 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 100 (5) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) as well as Section 25d (9) German Banking Act (KWG). For a description of their experience, please see "Management Report: Corporate Governance Statement/Corporate Governance Report: Management Board and Supervisory Board: Supervisory Board" on pages 462 to 466 of the Financial Report.

Compensation Control Committee Compensation Expert

Since January 1, 2014, pursuant to Section 25 d (12) of the German Banking Act at least one member of the newly formed Compensation Control Committee must have sufficient expertise and professional experience in the field of risk management and risk controlling, in particular with regard to the mechanisms to align compensation systems to the company's overall risk appetite and strategy and the bank's capital base. The Supervisory Board determined that Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman of the Compensation Control Committee of Deutsche Bank AG, and Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann, member of the Compensation Control Committee, fulfil the requirements of Section 25d (12) of the German Banking Act (KWG) and therefore have the required expertise and professional experience in risk management and risk controlling.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Deutsche Bank's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics describes the values and minimum standards for ethical business conduct that we expect all of our employees to follow. These values and standards govern employee interactions with our clients, competitors, business partners, government and regulatory authorities, and shareholders, as well as with other employees. The Code contains a voluntary commitment from the Management Board and the Group Executive Committee. It reflects our core values and our promise to our stakeholders. In addition, it forms the cornerstone of our policies, which provide guidance on compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The current version of Deutsche Bank's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on our website at www.deutsche-bank.com/ir/en/content/code_of_ethics.htm.

In response to Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. A copy of this code of ethics is available on our Internet website at www.db.com/ir/en/content/code_of_ethics.htm, under the heading "Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers". Other than several nonsubstantive changes made in May 2006, April 2010 (based on a decision in March 2010) and November 2011, there have been no amendments or waivers to this code of ethics since its adoption. Information regarding any future amendments or waivers will be published on the aforementioned website.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

In accordance with German law, our principal accountant is appointed at our Annual General Meeting based on a recommendation of our Supervisory Board. The Audit Committee of our Supervisory Board prepares such a recommendation. Subsequent to the principal accountant's appointment, the Audit Committee awards the contract and in its sole authority approves the terms and scope of the audit and all audit engagement fees as well as monitors the principal accountant's independence. KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft was our principal accountant for the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years, respectively.

The table set forth below contains the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and the worldwide member firms of KPMG International in each of the following categories: (1) Audit fees, which are fees for professional services for the audit of our annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years, (2) Audit-related fees, which are fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported as Audit fees, (3) Tax-related fees, which are fees for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax consulting and tax planning, and (4) All other fees, which are fees for products and services other than Audit fees, Audit-related fees and Tax-related fees. These amounts include expenses and exclude Value Added Tax (VAT).

Fee category in € m.	2013	2012
Audit fees	55	50
Audit-related fees	16	19
Tax-related fees	8	7
All other fees	0	1
Total fees[1]	**79**	76

[1] Totals do not add up due to rounding.

The Audit fees figure excludes the audit fees for Postbank and its subsidiaries, as they are currently not audited by KPMG. The increase in Audit fees is mainly driven by additional costs caused by an extraordinary annual meeting in 2013. The Audit-related fees include fees for accounting advisory, due diligence relating to actual or contemplated acquisitions and dispositions, attestation engagements and other agreed-upon procedure engagements. Our Tax-related fees include fees for services relating to the preparation and review of tax returns and related compliance assistance and advice, tax consultation and advice relating to Group tax planning strategies and initiatives and assistance with assessing compliance with tax regulations. All other fees were incurred for project-related advisory services.

United States law and regulations, and our own policies, generally require that all engagements of our principal accountant be pre-approved by our Audit Committee or pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by it. Our Audit Committee has adopted the following policies and procedures for consideration and approval of requests to engage our principal accountant to perform non-audit services. Engagement requests must in the first instance be submitted to the Accounting Engagement Team established and supervised by our Group Finance Committee, whose members consist of our Chief Financial Officer and senior members of our Finance and Tax departments. If the request relates to services that would impair the independence of our principal accountant, the request must be rejected. Our Audit Committee has given its pre-approval for specified assurance, financial advisory and tax services, provided the expected fees for any such service do not exceed € 1 million. If the engagement request relates to such specified pre-approved services, it may be approved by the Accounting Engagement Team. The Group Finance Committee must thereafter report such approval to the Audit Committee. If the engagement request relates neither to prohibited non-audit services nor to pre-approved non-audit services, it must be forwarded by the Group Finance Committee to the Audit Committee for consideration. In addition, to facilitate the consideration of engagement requests between its meetings, the Audit Committee has delegated approval authority to several of its members who are "independent" as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange. Such members are required to report any approvals made by them to the Audit Committee at its next meeting.

Additionally, United States law and regulations permit the pre-approval requirement to be waived with respect to engagements for non-audit services aggregating to no more than five percent of the total amount of revenues we paid to our principal accountant, if such engagements were not recognized by us at the time of engagement and were promptly brought to the attention of our Audit Committee or a designated member thereof and approved prior to the completion of the audit. In 2012 and 2013, the percentage of the total amount of revenues we paid to our principal accountant for non-audit services in each category that was subject to such a waiver was less than 5 % for each year.

Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

Declaration pursuant to Section 161 German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) (Declaration of Conformity 2013)

The Declaration of Conformity pursuant to Section 161 of the Stock Corporation Act, last issued by the Supervisory Board and Management Board on October 30, 2012, was reissued at the meeting of the Supervisory Board on October 29, 2013. The Management Board and Supervisory Board state according to Section 161 of the Stock Corporation Act

- The last Declaration of Conformity was issued on October 30, 2012, and was adjusted on March 19, 2013. Since October 30, 2012, Deutsche Bank AG complied with the recommendations of the "Government Commission on the Corporate Governance Code" in the code version dated May 15, 2012, published in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) on June 15, 2012, although one exception was stated as a precautionary measure regarding No. 5.5.3 sentence 1, which addresses the disclosure of conflicts of interest in the report of the Supervisory Board to the General Meeting, as our approach according to two non-final judgements of the Higher Regional Court (OLG) Frankfurt am Main did not fulfill the recommendation in No. 5.5.3 sentence 1. We consider the requirements of No. 5.5.3 sentence 1 to be limited by the confidentiality obligation pursuant to §93, §116 Stock Corporation Act and therefore, in departure from the Higher Regional Court (OLG) Frankfurt am Main see no basis for expanding the scope of the information. Our view was confirmed by a recent ruling of the Federal Court of Justice (BGH). We therefore see no necessity to state an exception as a precautionary measure on this point in the future.
- Since the adjustment of the Declaration of Conformity on March 19, 2013, Deutsche Bank AG has complied with the recommendations of the "Government Commission's German Corporate Governance Code" in the code version dated May 15, 2012, with the following exceptions:
  - Relating to No. 5.5.3 sentence 1, based on the reason stated in 1. above.
  - Relating to No. 7.1.2 sentence 4, due to the ruling on December 18, 2012 of the Frankfurt am Main District Court, as the court of first instance, which declared void the resolution adopted by the General Meeting of Deutsche Bank AG on May 31, 2012 to appoint KPMG Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, as the auditor of the annual and consolidated financial statements for the 2012 financial year. In departure from the recommendation, the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG were not made publicly accessible within 90 days of the end of the financial year but only after the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 11, 2013.
- On May 13, 2013, the "Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code" submitted a new version of the Code, which was published in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) on June 10, 2013. Deutsche Bank also complied with the new version, as stated in 2. above, with the exception of the revised No. 4.2.3 (3), according to which the Supervisory Board shall, for pension schemes, establish the targeted pension level and take into account the annual and long-term expense resulting therefrom." For the members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank, there is a defined contribution plan that does not aim to achieve a specific level of pensions. The Supervisory Board therefore does not establish, with regard to the pension benefits, the targeted level of the pensions.
- As of today, Deutsche Bank AG complies with the recommendations of the "Government Commission's German Corporate Governance Code" in the code version dated May 13, 2013, with the following exceptions:
  - Relating to No. 4.2.3 (3), based on the reason stated in 3. above.
  - Relating to No. 5.3.3, due to the CRD 4 Implementation Act of August 28, 2013. This new law stipulates that the Nomination Committee of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG must take on additional tasks that should be handled not solely by the shareholder representatives on the Supervisory Board. For this reason, starting today, the Nomination Committee also comprises representatives of the employees. However, it will be ensured that the candidate recommendations for the election proposals to the General Meeting will be made exclusively by the Committee's shareholder representatives."

Statement on the Suggestions of the German Corporate Governance Code

Deutsche Bank voluntarily complies with the suggestions of the Code in the version dated May 13, 2013, with the following exceptions:

— The representatives appointed by Deutsche Bank to exercise shareholders' voting rights can be reached by those attending the General Meeting until just before voting commences. The representatives are reachable by those not attending until 12 noon on the day of the General Meeting using the instruction tool in the Internet (Code No. 2.3.3). In this manner, the risk of any technical disruptions directly before voting takes place can basically be excluded. The broadcast through the Internet also ends at the latest at this time, which means information useful for forming an opinion can no longer be expected after this point by shareholders who only participate through proxies.
— Our broadcast of the General Meeting through the Internet (Code No. 2.3.4) covers the opening of the General Meeting by the Chairman and the report of the Management Board. The shareholders are thus free to hold their discussions with management unencumbered by a public broadcast to a wide audience.

5

Supplementary Information

476 Management Board
477 Supervisory Board
479 Advisory Boards
480 Group Five-Year Record
481 Declaration of Backing
482 Impressum / Publications

Management Board

Jürgen Fitschen
Co-Chairman

Anshuman Jain
Co-Chairman

Stefan Krause

Dr. Stephan Leithner

Stuart Wilson Lewis

Rainer Neske

Henry Ritchotte

Supervisory Board

Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman
Munich

Alfred Herling*
– Deputy Chairman
since May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Wuppertal

Karin Ruck*
– Deputy Chairperson
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Wolfgang Böhr*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Dusseldorf

Frank Bsirske*
since May 23, 2013
Chairman of the trade union ver.di
(Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft),
Berlin

John Cryan
since May 23, 2013
President Europe, Head Africa,
Head Portfolio Temasek
International Pte Ltd.,
Singapore

Dina Dublon
since November 1, 2013
New York

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick
until May 23, 2013
KGE Asset Management Consulting
Ltd.,
London

Katherine Garrett-Cox
Chief Executive Officer of
Alliance Trust Plc,
Brechin, Angus

Timo Heider*
since May 23, 2013
BHW Bausparkasse Zentrale,
Emmerthal

Sabine Irrgang*
since May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Mannheim

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
President of acatech – German
Academy of Science
and Engineering,
Königs Wusterhausen

Martina Klee*
Deutsche Bank AG,
Frankfurt am Main

Suzanne Labarge
Oakville

Peter Löscher
Chairman of the Management
Board of Siemens AG
(until July 31, 2013),
Munich

Henriette Mark*
Deutsche Bank AG,
Munich

Gabriele Platscher*
Deutsche Bank Privat- und
Geschäftskunden AG,
Braunschweig

Bernd Rose*
since May 23, 2013
Postbank GBR Filialbetrieb AG and
Postbank Filial GmbH,
Menden

Rudolf Stockem*
Trade Union Secretary of ver.di –
Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft,
Aachen

Stephan Szukalski*
since May 23, 2013
Deutsche Postbank AG,
Frankfurt am Main

Dr. Johannes Teyssen
Chairman of the
Management Board of E.ON SE,
Dusseldorf

Marlehn Thieme*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Georg Thoma
since May 23, 2013
Partner Shearman & Sterling LLP,
Neuss

Tilman Todenhöfer
until October 31, 2013
Managing Partner of Robert Bosch
Industrietreuhand KG,
Madrid

Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler
Essen

Stefan Viertel*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Bad Soden am Taunus

Renate Voigt*
until May 23, 2013
Deutsche Bank AG,
Stuttgart

Werner Wenning
until May 23, 2013
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
of E.ON SE,
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
of Bayer AG,
Leverkusen

*Elected by the employees in Germany;
Renate Voigt appointed by the court as
employee representative.

Committees

Chairman's Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman

Frank Bsirske*
since May 23, 2013

Alfred Herling*

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
since November 1, 2013

Karin Ruck*
until May 23, 2013

Tilman Todenhöfer
until October 31, 2013

Mediation Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman

Wolfgang Böhr*
until May 23, 2013

Alfred Herling*
since May 23, 2013

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
since November 1, 2013

Karin Ruck*
until May 23, 2013

Stephan Szukalski*
since May 23, 2013

Tilman Todenhöfer
until October 31, 2013

Audit Committee
John Cryan
since May 23, 2013
– Chairman

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick
until May 23, 2013
– Chairman

Dr. Paul Achleitner

Henriette Mark*

Gabriele Platscher*
since May 23, 2013

Bernd Rose*
since May 23, 2013

Karin Ruck*
until May 23, 2013

Marlehn Thieme*
until May 23, 2013

Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler

Risk Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman

John Cryan
since May 23, 2013

Dina Dublon
since November 1, 2013

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
until October 31, 2013

Suzanne Labarge

Rudolf Stockem
since May 23, 2013

Nomination Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman

Frank Bsirske*
since October 29, 2013

Alfred Herling*
since October 29, 2013

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
since November 1, 2013

Dr. Johannes Teyssen
since May 23, 2013

Tilman Todenhöfer
until October 31, 2013

Werner Wenning
until May 23, 2013

Integrity Committee
(since May 23, 2013)
Georg Thoma
– Chairman

Dr. Paul Achleitner

Timo Heider*

Sabine Irrgang*

Martina Klee*

Peter Löscher

Compensation Control Committee
(since October 29, 2013)
Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman

Frank Bsirske*

Alfred Herling*

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann

*Elected by the employees in Germany.

Advisory Boards

The Advisory Boards are published on Deutsche Bank's website at www.db.com/advisory-boards

Group Five-Year Record

Balance Sheet in € m.	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2010	Dec 31, 2009
Total assets	1,611,400	2,022,275	2,164,103	1,905,630	1,500,664
Loans	376,582	397,377	412,514	407,729	258,105
Total liabilities[1]	1,566,434	1,968,035	2,109,443	1,855,262	1,462,695
Total shareholders' equity[1]	54,719	54,001	53,390	48,819	36,647
Noncontrolling interests	247	239	1,270	1,549	1,322
Tier 1 capital[2]	50,717	50,483	49,047	42,565	34,406
Total regulatory capital[2]	55,464	57,015	55,226	48,688	37,929

Income Statement in € m.	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Net interest income	14,834	15,975	17,445	15,583	12,459
Provision for credit losses	2,065	1,721	1,839	1,274	2,630
Commissions and fee income[3]	12,308	11,809	11,878	10,669	8,911
Net gains (losses) on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss[3]	3,817	5,608	2,724	3,354	7,109
Other noninterest income (loss)	956	344	1,181	(1,039)	(527)
Total noninterest income	**17,082**	**17,761**	**15,783**	**12,984**	**15,493**
Compensation and benefits	12,329	13,490	13,135	12,671	11,310
General and administrative expenses	15,126	15,017	12,657	10,133	8,402
Policyholder benefits and claims	460	414	207	485	542
Impairment of intangible assets	79	1,886	0	29	(134)
Restructuring activities	399	394	0	0	0
Total noninterest expenses	**28,394**	**31,201**	**25,999**	**23,318**	**20,120**
Income before income taxes	**1,456**	**814**	**5,390**	**3,975**	**5,202**
Income tax expense	775	498	1,064	1,645	244
Net income	**681**	**316**	**4,326**	**2,330**	**4,958**
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	15	53	194	20	(15)
Net income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	666	263	4,132	2,310	4,973

Key figures	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Basic earnings per share[4]	€ 0.67	€ 0.28	€ 4.45	€ 3.07	€ 7.21
Diluted earnings per share[4]	€ 0.65	€ 0.27	€ 4.30	€ 2.92	€ 6.94
Dividends paid per share in period	€ 0.75	€ 0.75	€ 0.75	€ 0.75	€ 0.50
Return on average shareholders' equity (post-tax)	1.2 %	0.5 %	8.2 %	5.5 %	14.6 %
Pre-tax return on average shareholders' equity	2.6 %	1.3 %	10.2 %	9.5 %	15.3 %
Cost/income ratio	89.0 %	92.5 %	78.2 %	81.6 %	72.0 %
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio[2]	12.8 %	11.4 %	9.5 %	8.7 %	8.7 %
Tier 1 capital ratio[2]	16.9 %	15.1 %	12.9 %	12.3 %	12.6 %
Total capital ratio[2]	18.5 %	17.1 %	14.5 %	14.1 %	13.9 %
Employees (full-time equivalent)[5]	98,254	98,219	100,996	102,062	77,053

[1] The initial acquisition accounting for ABN AMRO, which was finalized at March 31, 2011, resulted in a retrospective adjustment of retained earnings of € (24) million for December 31, 2010.

[2] Figures presented for 2013, 2012 and 2011 are based on the Capital Requirements Directive 3, also known as "Basel 2.5", as implemented in the German Banking Act ("Kreditwesengesetz") and the Solvency Regulation ("Solvabilitätsverordnung"). Figures presented for 2010 and 2009 are pursuant to the capital framework presented by the Basel Committee in 2004 ("Basel 2") as adopted into German law by the German Banking Act and the Solvency Regulation. The capital ratios relate the respective capital to risk-weighted assets for credit, market and operational risk. Excludes transitional items pursuant to Section 64h (3) of the German Banking Act.

[3] Prior periods have been restated. For further details please refer to Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates" of this report.

[4] The number of average basic and diluted shares outstanding has been adjusted for all periods before October 6, 2010 to reflect the effect of the bonus element of the subscription rights issue in connection with the capital increase.

[5] Deutsche Postbank aligned its FTE definition to Deutsche Bank which reduced the Group number as of December 31, 2011 by 260 (prior periods not restated).

Declaration of Backing

Deutsche Bank AG ensures, except in the case of political risk, that the following companies are able to meet their contractual liabilities:

DB Investments (GB) Limited, London

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management International GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Investment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

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 Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna, Warsaw

Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires

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

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Deutsche Securities Asia Limited, Hong Kong

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DWS Holding & Service GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

DWS Investment S.A., Luxembourg

norisbank GmbH, Berlin

Public joint-stock company "Deutsche Bank DBU", Kiev

OOO "Deutsche Bank", Moscow

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA, Köln

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Publications relating to our financial reporting

Please note that Deutsche Bank Group's annual report consists of two separate sections: Annual Review 2013 and Financial Report 2013.

- Annual Review 2013 (German and English)
- Financial Report 2013 (German and English)
- Corporate Responsibility Report 2013 (German and English)
- Annual Financial Statements and Management Report of Deutsche Bank AG 2013 (German and English)

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Published on March 20, 2014.

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues and in which we hold a substantial portion of our assets, the development of asset prices and market volatility, potential defaults of borrowers or trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our SEC Form 20-F of March 20, 2014 under the heading "Risk Factors." Copies of this document are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.deutsche-bank-bank.com/ir.

2014
Financial Calendar

April 29, 2014
Interim Report as of March 31, 2014

May 22, 2014
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 23, 2014
Dividend payment

July 29, 2014
Interim Report as of June 30, 2014

October 29, 2014
Interim Report as of September 30, 2014

2015
Financial Calendar

February 5, 2015
Preliminary results for the 2014 financial year

March 12, 2015
Annual Report 2014 and Form 20-F

April 29, 2015
Interim Report as of March 31, 2015

May 21, 2015
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

May 22, 2015
Dividend payment

July 30, 2015
Interim Report as of June 30, 2015

October 29, 2015
Interim Report as of September 30, 2015

Annual Review 2013



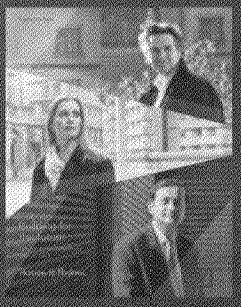
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