Deutsche Bank

Annual Financial Statements and Management Report of Deutsche Bank AG 2016

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1 Management Report

Operating and Financial Review

Our Organization

Deutsche Bank Group

Deutsche Bank: Our Organization

Headquartered in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, we are the largest bank in Germany and one of the largest financial institutions in Europe and the world, as measured by total assets of € 1,591 billion as of December 31, 2016. As of that date, we employed 99,744 people on a full-time equivalent basis and operated in over 70 countries out of 2,656 branches worldwide, of which 67 % were in Germany. We offer a wide variety of investment, financial and related products and services to private individuals, corporate entities and institutional clients around the world.

As of December 31, 2016 we were organized into the following six corporate divisions:

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

The six corporate divisions are supported by infrastructure functions. In addition, we have a regional management function that covers regional responsibilities worldwide. Prior periods presented throughout this report have been restated in order to reflect our new segmental structure that was announced at the end of 2015. In line with the targets originally announced in October 2015, Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) will cease to exist as a separate corporate division of the Group from 2017 onwards.

We have operations or dealings with existing or potential customers in most countries in the world. These operations and dealings include:

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

For Deutsche Bank AG, the most important branches besides our operations in Germany are located in London, New York, Cayman Islands and Singapore.

At the start of 2016, we split our former Corporate Banking & Securities (CB&S) corporate division into two: a new corporate division, Global Markets (GM) and our business unit Corporate Finance, which is now part of our Corporate & Investment Banking corporate division. The Global Markets business offers financial products worldwide including trading and hedging services to institutions and corporate clients.

The Global Markets business combines sales, trading and structuring of a wide range of financial markets' products, including bonds, equities and equity-linked products, exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives, foreign exchange, money market instruments, and structured products. Coverage of institutional clients is provided by the Institutional Client Group and Equity Sales, while Research provides analysis of markets, products and trading strategies for clients.

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

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) brings together Deutsche Bank's commercial banking, corporate finance, and transaction banking expertise under one common corporate division. It consists of our Corporate Finance and Global Transaction Banking businesses. CIB advises and executes on the multiple financial requirements of our corporate and institutional clients.

Corporate Finance is responsible for mergers and acquisitions (M&A) as well as debt and equity advisory and origination. Regional and industry-focused coverage teams ensure the delivery of the entire range of financial products and services to the bank's corporate and institutional clients. Advisory extends to public takeovers, defense advisory, mergers and divestitures, dual track sales processes, business portfolio reviews and acquisition searches, competitor strategies and analyses, balance sheet optimisation and corporate governance. Debt Origination brings the Bank's regional treasury client coverage, together with debt origination, structuring, syndication and issuance and loan portfolio products. Equity Origination provides primary equity products including IPOs, follow-on offerings, rights issues, block trades, accelerated book building and convertible and exchangeable bonds.

Global Transaction Banking (GTB) is a leading global provider of trade finance, cash management and securities services, delivering the full range of commercial banking products and services for both corporate clients and financial institutions worldwide. Trade Finance offers local expertise, a range of international trade products and services (including financing), custom made solutions for structured trade and the latest technology across our international network so that our clients can better manage the risks and other issues associated with their cross-border and domestic trades. Cash Management caters to the needs of a diverse client base of corporate and financial institutions. With the provision of a comprehensive range of innovative solutions, we handle the complexities required by global and regional treasury functions including customer access, payment and collection services, liquidity management, information and account services and electronic bill presentation and payment solutions. Securities Services provides a range of trust, payment, administration and related services for selected securities and financial transactions, as well as domestic securities custody in more than 30 markets.

Clients include major corporates, financial institutions, financial sponsors, governments and sovereigns around the world. Our industry expertise covers consumer and retail services, financial institutions, financial sponsors, healthcare, industrials, technology, media & telecoms, natural resources and real estate, and lodging and leisure.

The Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients (PW&CC) Corporate Division combines the Bank's expertise in private and commercial banking as well as in wealth management solutions. We offer high-quality advice and a wide range of financial services in both the Bank's home market in Germany and internationally. Our objective is to be an advisory bank with a global network, strong expertise in capital markets and financing solutions and cutting-edge digital services.

Our Corporate Division comprises the following Business Units:

The Private & Commercial Clients Germany (PCC Germany) Business Unit focuses on private and commercial clients in Germany. For small and medium-sized corporate clients, we offer an integrated commercial banking coverage model improving client proximity and cross-divisional collaboration by leveraging the expertise of Deutsche Bank Group.

The Private & Commercial Clients International (PCC International) Business Unit provides banking and other financial services to private, commercial and corporate clients in Europe and India.

Our PCC Germany and PCC International Business Units offer a similar range of products and services throughout Europe and India with some variations among countries that are driven by local market, regulatory and customer requirements. Products and services include payment and current account services, investment and insurance products, deposits as well as credit products. For small and medium-sized clients, the PCC Business Units additionally offer mid-cap related products provided by other divisions as part of our mid-cap joint venture within Deutsche Bank.

The Wealth Management Business Unit serves wealth, high-net-worth (HNW) and ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) individuals and family offices, offering our clients a broad range of traditional and alternative investment products and solutions, as well as lending and deposit products. Leveraging our global network and expertise from across Deutsche Bank, we provide capital markets expertise and international solutions tailored to the individual needs of clients. These include wealth planning over generations and international borders, discretionary portfolio management, structured risk management as well as the development of bespoke solutions for individuals or selected institutions in close collaboration with experts in Global Markets, Corporate & Investment Banking and Asset Management.

With over € 700 billion of invested assets as of December 31, 2016, Deutsche AM is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, bringing access to the world's financial markets and delivering solutions to clients around the globe. Deutsche AM aims to provide sustainable financial futures for all its clients: individual investors and the institutions that serve them. In 2016, Deutsche AM took a number of steps to become a more focused asset manager: separating from Deutsche Bank's wealth management business, transferring trading and balance sheet-reliant businesses to the Global Markets division, and exiting non-strategic businesses, including the Abbey Life business.

Deutsche AM's investment capabilities span both active and passive strategies and a diverse array of asset classes including equities, fixed income, liquidity, real estate, infrastructure, private equity, and sustainable investments. Deutsche AM delivers alpha and beta solutions to address the longevity, liability and liquidity needs of investors, leveraging intelligence and technology.

Postbank is a German financial service provider for retail, business and corporate clients as well as for other financial service providers. As a multi-channel bank, Postbank provides its products in its German-wide network of branches, through Mobile sales agents, direct banking (Online and Mobile) and call centers as well as in third party sales through agents. The company also offers postal and parcel services in its branches in cooperation with Deutsche Post DHL AG. The focus of the Postbanks business activities are on retail banking and corporate banking (transaction banking and financing) in Germany. The completion of the operational separability from Deutsche Bank Group was achieved as per the end of the first half of 2016.

In the second half of 2012, Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) was established as the fifth pillar of our business structure. Its aim was to help the Bank reduce risks associated with capital-intensive assets that are not core to the strategy, thereby reducing capital demand. As set out in our previous strategy announcements, our objectives in setting up the NCOU were to improve external transparency of our non-core positions; to increase management focus on the core operating businesses by separating the non-core activities; and to facilitate targeted accelerated de-risking.

Pursuant to our targets originally announced in October 2015, NCOU has successfully executed its de-risking strategy and reduced the portfolio in size to achieve the year-end target to less than € 10 billion RWA. In carrying out this mandate, NCOU has actively focused on initiatives which delivered efficient capital contribution and de-leveraging results, thereby enabling the Bank to strengthen our fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio. As a result, the NCOU ceased to exist as a standalone division from 2017 onwards.

The remaining legacy assets have a Group Balance Sheet value of approximately € 6 billion as of 31 December 2016, which will now be managed by the corresponding Core operating segments, predominately Global Markets and Private Wealth and Commercial Clients.

The infrastructure functions perform control and service functions and, in particular, tasks relating to Group-wide, supra-divisional resource-planning, steering and control as well as to risk, liquidity and capital management.

Regional Management has the task to protect the Group's integrity and reputation and to coordinate and align local activity and strategic development across the Group's businesses, infrastructure and legal entities.

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

Economic Environment

The Global Economy

Economic growth (in %)	2016	2015	Main driver
Global Economy[1]	**3.0**	3.3	Global economic growth weakened in 2016 due to the slowdown in the industrialized countries. Growth in Emerging Markets remained unchanged.
Thereof:			
Industrialized countries[1]	1.6	2.1	High debt levels and an again disappointing global trade weighed on growth.
Thereof: Emerging markets[1]	4.1	4.1	The monetary policy stance of major central banks bolstered the economy.
Eurozone Economy[1]	**1.7**	1.9	Low oil prices and extremely expansive monetary policy had a supporting effect, but falling inventories and negative net exports resulted in an overall growth weakening.
Thereof: German economy	1.9	1.7	Stronger consumption growth more than offset the dampening effect of net exports.
U.S. Economy	**1.6**	2.6	Weakest growth since 2011, with foreign trade, investments in machinery and equipment, and negative inventory cycle weighing on growth. Solid consumer growth stabilized.
Japanese Economy[1]	**1.0**	1.2	Consumer spending picked up, but more than offset by weaker exports and investments.
Asian Economy[1, 2]	**6.0**	6.1	Moderate growth continued, weighed by weak demand from the industrialized countries and China.
Thereof: Chinese Economy	6.7	6.9	Growth slowed again in China, with weaker momentum across all sectors. The government stabilized the situation with additional investments, and sought to limit risks.

Source: National authorities
[1] 2016 data is sourced from Deutsche Bank Research forecasts.
[2] Excludes Japan.

The Banking Industry

Lending to the private sector in the eurozone continued to experience very subdued growth in 2016. Corporate lending volumes stagnated as in the prior year, following an overall contraction of almost one-tenth in the three previous years. Lending to households saw moderate growth (roughly 2 % year-on-year), primarily due to the expansion in the mortgage business. On liabilities, the strong growth in corporate deposits continued (approximately 6 % p.a.), and inflows from household deposits climbed to almost 4 % despite minimal interest rates. Overall, the pace of growth picked up slightly for deposits, widening its lead over lending growth. Interest rates fell further. The slight increase in volumes was insufficient to offset the approximately 7 % year-on-year decline in margins, meaning that banks' net interest income is expected to continue falling somewhat following a temporary rise in 2014 and 2015.

In the lending business, Germany increased its lead over the eurozone in 2016 after loan growth was similarly anaemic in both regions in the prior year. Corporate lending was up more than 2 % year on year thanks to a strong second half of 2016, while the figure for households was 3 %, primarily attributable to the solid growth in mortgage loans. Paradoxically, the growth in private-sector deposits accelerated to approximately 5 % despite the fact that interest rates remain below the European average. In fact the aggregate interest rate on corporate deposits dipped into negative territory for the first time in history. Nevertheless, this did not stop businesses from depositing an increasing amount of liquidity with banks. The corporate sector in Germany proved to be unusual from a banking perspective in that it was a net saver, i.e., its deposits exceed lending volumes.

Lending in the U.S. initially picked up even further speed in 2016 from an already high starting level, before slowing somewhat in the fourth quarter of 2016. Overall, however, the traditional balance sheet business maintained a strong momentum, with retail lending rising some 5 % year on year and corporate lending up more than 8 %. The latter has eclipsed pre-crisis figures in nominal terms to hit a new all-time high, driven by a broad recovery based on both, commercial real estate and traditional corporate loans. The retail segment benefitted from the continuing upsurge in consumer loans as well as the turnaround in the mortgage business, which posted its first solid growth since the crisis. Private-sector deposits continued to grow extraordinarily fast and have recently gained even more speed (up approximately 8 % year-on-year). Their total volume has doubled since 2004.

Total outstanding loans in Japan continued to expand at more than 2 % year-on-year, while the inflow of deposits into the banking sector accelerated – the increase has hit 6 %, its highest level since statistics began in 2001.

In China, lending to households showed signs of overheating. Lending volumes have risen by 23 % year-on-year, primarily due to medium- and long-term loans. Their volume has doubled in only three and a half years, while the cumulative growth for the Chinese economy amounts to just 39 % in nominal terms since the end of 2012. By contrast, the increase in banks' corporate lending has recently slowed to a mere 8 % year-on-year. The banks are benefitting from the fact that the pace of growth on the funding side has recently accelerated, with private-sector deposits currently 14 % higher than at the end of 2015.

Deutsche Bank Performance

Deutsche Bank AG is the parent company of Deutsche Bank Group and is its most material component. The management of Deutsche Bank Group is based on IFRS and Group divisions rather than individual group companies. Deutsche Bank AG is fully integrated in the initiatives and target setting of Deutsche Bank Group. The performance of the Group is ultimately driving the performance of Deutsche Bank AG. As the bank has utilized the option under Section 2a of the German Banking Act (KWG) with respect to the regulatory capital, and therefore regulatory capital ratios are only applicable on Group level. We therefore discuss the overall performance based on group financial data.

2016 results were heavily impacted by decisive management action to improve and modernise the bank, by litigation charges and by market turbulence for Deutsche Bank. We made significant progress with the implementation of strategic decisions and took measures to further strengthen our control infrastructure. We also made considerable progress in our continued de-risking strategy and toward resolution of additional outstanding litigation matters. Negative news flow around our negotiations with the U.S. Department of Justice in October 2016 impacted our revenues and client balances. We believe that we proved our resilience in this challenging year however, as many of these clients returned, as we continued to make progress in implementation of our targets originally announced in October 2015, and we ended the year with strong capital and liquidity ratios.

Our Group Key Performance Indicators are as follows:

Group Key Performance Indicators	Status end of 2016	Status end of 2015
Net revenues	€ 30.0 bn	€ 33.5 bn
Income (loss) before income taxes	€ (0.8) bn	€ (6.1) bn
Net income (loss)	€ (1.4) bn	€ (6.8) bn
Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity[1]	(2.7 %)	(12.3 %)
Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity[1]	(2.3 %)	(9.8 %)
Adjusted costs[2]	€ 24.7 bn	€ 26.5 bn
Cost/income ratio[3]	98.1 %	115.3 %
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)[4]	€ 357.5 bn	€ 396.7 bn
CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio[5]	11.8 %[6]	11.1 %
Fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[7]	3.5 %	3.5 %

1 Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components. For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Group Annual Report.
2 Total noninterest expenses excluding impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation, policyholder benefits and claims and restructuring and severances For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Group Annual Report.
3 Total noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.
4 Risk-weighted assets and capital ratios are based upon CRR/CRD 4 fully-loaded.
5 The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio represents our calculation of our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio without taking into account the transitional provisions of CRR/CRD 4. Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.
6 Reflects the Management Board's decision to propose a dividend per share of € 0.19 paid out of the distributable profit for 2016 taking into consideration the expected shares to be issued before the Annual General Meeting in May 2017. The dividend contains the pay out of the distributable profit carried forward from 2015 of approximately € 165 million and a dividend of € 0.11 per share from the remaining distributable profit for 2016. Overall we expect to pay out a total dividend of approximately € 400 million in 2017.
7 Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.

Net revenues in 2016 were € 30.0 billion, a decline of € 3.5 billion from 2015. The decline was primarily driven by de-risking losses in NCOU and lower revenues in GM and CIB due to challenging market conditions, a low interest rate environment in Europe, negative market perceptions concerning Deutsche Bank and strategic execution. The decline was partly offset by a gain on sale of stakes in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd. in PW&CC and in VISA Europe Ltd. in Postbank and PW&CC.

Noninterest expenses in 2016 were € 29.4 billion, a decrease of 24 % from 2015. The reduction in noninterest expenses was mainly driven by lower impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation charges and performance related compensation. Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets was € 1.3 billion in 2016, including € 1.0 billion related to the sale of Abbey Life, compared to € 5.8 billion in 2015. Litigation expenses in 2016 amounted to € 2.4 billion, a reduction of € 2.8 billion as compared to 2015. The decline in the noninterest expenses was partly offset by higher IT costs and an increase in policyholder benefits and claims.

The loss before income taxes was € 810 million in 2016 compared to a loss before income taxes of € 6.1 billion in 2015. The improvement of € 5.3 billion in 2016 was mainly driven by a significantly lower impairment of goodwill and other intangibles as well as litigation charges. Net loss was € 1.4 billion in 2016, compared to a net loss of € 6.8 billion in 2015.

Our CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 11.8 % at the end of 2016, up from 11.1 % at the end of 2015, resulting from de-risking activities and the benefit from asset disposals. The phase in CET 1 ratio at the year end 2016 of 13.4 % is well above the required 10.76 %.

The ECB notified Deutsche Bank of its Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) conclusions for 2017, setting Pillar 2 minimum requirements for the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio at 9.51 % on a CRR/CRD 4 phase-in basis, compared to which we recorded 12.76 % as of January 1, 2017. The SREP minimum requirements for 2017 is composed of a minimum Pillar 1 requirement of 4.5 %, an additional Pillar 2 requirement of 2.75 %, a capital conservation buffer of 1.25 %, a countercyclical buffer of currently 0.01 % and the G-SIB buffer of 1.0 %.

Executive Summary for Deutsche Bank AG

In 2016, Deutsche Bank AG recorded a net income of € 282 million after net income of € 30 million in 2015. This increase was the result of a number of large but partly offsetting developments. An increase in operating profit by € 879 million and a decrease of tax expenses by € 396 million were partly offset by an addition to the fund for general banking risks by of € 500 million (2015: net release by € 650 million). The net non-operating expenses were reduced by € 127 million.

The increase in the operating profit in 2016 by € 879 million compared to 2015 was mainly driven by an improvement in net other operating expenses, which decreased by € 4.0 billion, lower administrative expenses, which were reduced by € 955 million, and risk provisioning, which decreased by € 382 million. Partly offsetting to these positive developments, revenues went down by € 4.5 billion.

The € 4.5 billion decrease in revenues to € 17.7 billion, comprising net interest income, net commission income and net trading results, was driven by a decrease in the net trading result by € 1.7 billion and a reduction in the net interest income, which decreased by € 2.3 billion. The latter was caused by a decrease in current income, influenced primarily by the development in current income from investments in affiliates and profit pooling. The interest income from lending, money market transactions and bonds and notes after netting of corresponding interest expenses remained almost stable, higher by € 34 million. Net commission income decreased by € 504 million.

Total administrative expenses in 2016 decreased by € 955 million to € 14.4 billion compared to 2015. This development was mainly due to a decrease in staff expenses by € 512 million and lower costs for services rendered between group companies, a € 440 million decline. In connection with the latter item, a decrease in commission income from services rendered to group companies was recorded, a decline of € 355 million.

The balance of other operating income/expenses changed from negative € 3.6 billion in 2015 to positive € 471 million in 2016. This was mainly driven by litigation charges, which were € 2.8 billion lower, and net interest result of staff-related provisions, which improved by € 639 million. In addition, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company contributed to the positive development.

The total cost of risk provisioning, consisting of credit related risk provisions and the net result from securities held in the liquidity reserve, decreased by € 382 million to € 124 million in 2016 compared to 2015. An increase in the net positive result from the liquidity reserve, € 713 million higher, overcompensated the increase in net credit risk provisioning by € 332 million.

The balance of other ordinary income/expenses decreased by € 299 million to negative € 2.1 billion compared to 2015. The main drivers for the decrease of the negative balance were lower assumption of losses totalling € 15 million (2015: € 680 million). Losses in 2015 were mainly caused by an impairment on investments in associated companies recorded in a subsidiary. Partly offsetting, the net negative result from value adjustments to and sales of subsidiaries increased by € 418 million.

The net extraordinary result related to restructuring and amounted to € 306 million (2015: € 133 million).

Additions to the fund for general banking risks amounted to € 500 million in 2016 (2015: release by € 650 million).

Total tax expense amounted to € 476 million in 2016 (2015: € 872 million).

Total assets went down by € 63 billion to € 1,373 billion as of December 31, 2016, mainly due to decreases of positive and negative market values of derivatives in the trading book.

The bank maintained its stable funding and high liquidity base and maintained a solid regulatory capital position by reducing risk-weighted assets. For further details please refer to the sections liquidity risk and capital adequacy in the risk report.

In 2016, shareholders' equity (excluding distributable profit) decreased slightly by € 42 million to € 45.6 billion, due to net negative effects from buying and selling of own shares.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board will propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of 19 € cents per share and to carry forward the remaining distributable profit.

Income Statement

Decrease of net interest income

Net interest income decreased by € 2.3 billion to € 10.0 billion, returning to normal levels after last year's significant increase. This change was driven almost completely by current income (including income from affiliated companies), which went down by € 2.3 billion. Within this development, the income from equity shares was lower by € 853 million. Current income from shares in affiliated companies and participating interests, including profit transfer agreements, was down by € 1.5 billion. As in the prior year, the income from affiliated companies was partly driven by the realisation of hidden reserves within these companies.

The net result from lending and securities less funding cost remained almost stable, up by € 34 million. Higher income from lending and money market transactions, up by € 821 million, was almost completely offset by a decrease in income from bonds and notes (€ 258 million) and higher interest expenses, up by € 529 million.

Decrease in net commission income

Net commission income of € 7.0 billion went down by € 504 million compared to the previous year. This development was to a large extent driven by lower income from services rendered to group companies, down by € 355 million. The remaining development was mainly driven by lower fees in the securities business, down by € 248 million, partly offset by fees in the loan business increasing by € 105 million.

Significantly lower net trading result

Deutsche Bank AG reported € 694 million net trading result in 2016, down by € 1.7 billion compared to prior year. This decrease was driven by two factors. The operating net trading result went down by € 1.4 billion, mainly driven by losses in securities, only partly offset by gains in foreign exchange, derivatives and traded receivables. In addition, a prior year release of the trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e (4) HGB of € 350 million contributed to the reduction in comparison to prior year.

Decrease in staff expenses and operating costs

Staff expenses decreased by € 512 million to € 5.3 billion. This was mainly due to a reduction in wages and salaries including variable payments by € 826 million. Partly offsetting, social security costs and expenses for retirement benefits were up by € 314 million. This includes one-off effects of € 78 million relating the conversion of a Dutch pension plan into a defined contribution plan.

The table below gives a geographical breakdown of our staff (full-time-equivalent).

Staff (full-time equivalents)[1]	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Change
Germany	11,840	11,824	+16
Europe excl. Germany	9,973	9,276	+697
Americas	2,238	2,124	+114
Africa/Asia/Australia	6,186	6,211	(25)
Total	**30,237**	29,435	+802

[1] Staff (full-time equivalent) = total headcount adjusted proportionately for part time staff, excluding apprentices and interns.

The increase in headcount in Europe excl. Germany is mainly driven by insourcing of external roles primarily in COO and due to strengthening of control functions (Compliance, Anti-Financial Crime, Risk, Audit) in UK and the result of a merger with an affiliated company in the Netherlands. The increase in headcount in the Americas is primarily due to strengthening of our infrastructure functions (primarily Risk, Audit, Technology).

Other administrative expenses (excluding depreciation and amortisation on tangible and intangible assets) decreased by € 599 million to € 8.3 billion. This is mainly driven by lower expenses from intercompany charges, down by € 440 million. This item is partly compensated by higher fees from services rendered to group companies, shown under net commission. In addition, bank levies went down by net € 118 Mio, caused by a new regulation which allows to net the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund relating to our UK operations against the local UK bank levy. This was partly offset by higher charges to the Single Resolution Fund.

Scheduled depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets amounted to € 831 million in 2016 (2015: € 675 million).

Significant improvement to the net balance of operating income/expenses

The balance of other operating income/expenses changed from negative € 3.6 billion to positive € 471 million. This was mainly driven by litigation charges down by € 2.8 billion, and improved net interest of staff-related provisions reduced by € 639 million. The latter development contained a one-time effect of a change in the time horizon to calculate the discount rate for the pension obligations, stipulated by § 253 (6) HGB. The amount of € 437 million is subject to dividend blocking provisions. In addition, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company contributed to the positive development.

Lower net risk provisioning

In 2016, total of risk provisioning, consisting of changes in credit related risk provisioning and the net result from securities held in the liquidity reserve, went down by € 382 million to € 124 million. This development was mainly attributable to higher net positive results from securities held in the liquidity reserve, up by € 713 million. This contained the gain on sale of shares in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd., which contributed € 691 million to this development. Partly offsetting, risk provisioning in the loan business went up by € 332 million, for which the biggest contributor was the continued weakness of the shipping industry.

Decrease in the negative net balance of other ordinary income/expenses

The balance of other ordinary income and expenses totalled € (2.1) billion (2015: € (2.4) billion). This decrease in expenses was mainly driven by expenses from assumption of losses from certain subsidiaries, which went down to € 15 million (2015: € 680 million). Prior year losses were caused by value adjustments of investments in affiliated companies incurred by a subsidiary.

Partly offsetting, the net negative result from value adjustments to and sales of subsidiaries went up by € 418 million. Expenses for value adjustments of investments in affiliated companies, increased by € 2.0 billion to a net expense of € 3.7 billion, mostly relating to our operations in the United States. This was for the most part compensated by gains on sales of shares in consolidated subsidiaries, up by € 1.5 billion, mainly driven by Group-internal restructurings.

Write-downs and non-scheduled depreciation of tangible and intangible assets amounted to € 64 million in 2016 (2015: € 116 million).

Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary income and expenses net to an extraordinary result of negative € 306 million (2015: Expenses of € 133 million). This change was mainly caused by higher restructuring expenses.

Addition to the fund for general banking risks

The addition to the fund for general banking risks according to Section 340g HGB amounted to € 500 million (2015: release by € 650 million). The addition reflects the risks as outlined in risks and opportunities section in the management report, in particular those listed under specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG.

Taxes

In 2016, a tax expense of € 476 million was recorded compared to a tax expense of € 872 million in the prior year. The current year’s effective tax rate was primarily driven by expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes and tax exempt income.

Net profit

Deutsche Bank AG recorded in 2016 a net profit of € 282 million after a prior year net income of € 30 million.

This result was strongly impacted in its individual components by Deutsche Bank AG acting as the parent company for Deutsche Bank Group. Impairments on subsidiaries of € 3.7 billion (2015: € 1.6 billion) were partially compensated by gains on sales and positive value adjustments of subsidiaries by € 2.1 billion, related to group-internal restructurings. This includes a merger gain of € 557 million presented under other operating income. In addition, the sale of Hua Xia Bank Corp. lead to a gain of € 691 million. Under considerations of expenses from assumption of losses, profit pooling and dividend income, current income from subsidiaries and participating interests was reduced by € 797 million. Overall the net result in relation to subsidiaries was almost flat.

The net operating trading result, down by € 1.4 billion, and current income from shares lower by € 853 million, could only be partially compensated by a reduction in administrative expenses of € 1.1 billion. In addition, lower litigation expenses (down by € 2.8 billion) were partially offset by changes in the result from the fund for general banking risks by € 1.2 billion and restructuring expenses up by € 172 million. Considering the changes in the remaining items, the pre-tax profit was down by € 145 million. This was exceeded by a reduction in tax expenses by € 396 million to € 476 million.

Proposed appropriation of profit

The distributable profit amounted to € 447 million as of December 31, 2016. The Bank will propose to the Annual General Meeting to appropriate this distributable profit for a dividend payment of € 0.19 per share. As far as the 2016 distributable profit relates to the profit carried forward from the prior year of € 165 million, this will be used to pay a dividend of € 0.08 per share, including shares issued by the capital increase. The distributable profit will also be used to pay an additional dividend of € 0.11 per share, including shares issued by the capital increase. It will also be proposed to carry forward the remaining distributable profit. Depending on the number of shares outstanding at the record date, the carry forward will amount to € 54 million or more.

Condensed income statement of Deutsche Bank AG

			Change	
in € m.	2016	2015	in € m.	in %
Interest income[1]	10,927	10,363	564	5
Current income[2]	6,397	8,711	(2,314)	(27)
Total interest income	**17,323**	19,074	(1,751)	(9)
Interest expenses	7,336	6,807	529	8
Net interest income	**9,987**	12,267	(2,280)	(19)
Commission income	8,256	9,065	(810)	(9)
Commission expenses	1,225	1,531	(305)	(20)
Net commission income	**7,030**	7,535	(504)	(7)
Net trading result	**694**	2,404	(1,710)	(71)
thereof release of trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e HGB	0	350	(350)	N/M
Wages and salaries	4,162	4,988	(826)	(17)
Compulsory social security contributions[3]	1,098	784	314	40
Staff expenses	5,260	5,772	(512)	(9)
Other administrative expenses[4]	9,095	9,538	(443)	(5)
Administrative expenses	**14,355**	15,310	(955)	(6)
Balance of other operating income/expenses	**471**	(3,565)	4,036	N/M
Risk provisioning	**124**	506	(382)	(75)
Operating profit	**3,703**	2,824	879	31
Balance of other ordinary income/expenses	**(2,140)**	(2,439)	299	(12)
Extraordinary result	**(306)**	(133)	(172)	129
Releases from/(Additions) to the fund for general banking risks	(500)	650	(1,150)	N/M
Income before taxes	**758**	902	(145)	(16)
Taxes	476	872	(396)	(45)
Net income	**282**	30	252	N/M
Profit carried forward from the previous year	165	135	30	22
	447	165	282	171
Allocations to revenue reserves	**0**	0	0	N/M
– to other revenue reserves	0	0	0	N/M
Distributable profit	**447**	165	282	171

N/M – Not meaningful
1 From lending and money market business, fixed-income securities, government inscribed debt and leasing business.
2 From equity shares and other variable-yield securities, participating interests, investments in affiliated companies (including profit transfer agreements).
3 Including expenses for pensions and other employee benefits.
4 Including depreciation on tangible and intangible assets.

Balance Sheet

Total assets of Deutsche Bank AG amounted to € 1,372.6 billion on December 31, 2016. The decrease by € 63.4 billion, or 4.4 %, was mainly related to changes in market values of trading derivatives, primarily related to interest rate and foreign exchange products as a result of increases in swap spreads. Partly offsetting was an increased cash reserve, namely in balances with central banks, which was driven by increased repo activities as well as other activities like the managed reduction of bonds and notes.

Total credit extended

Total credit extended (excluding reverse repos and securities spot deals) increased by € 23.3 billion, or 8.4 %, to € 299.7 billion. Credit totalling € 215.2 billion (increase of € 24.2 billion) was extended to corporate and institutional customers, while loans to Private & Business Clients amounted to € 10.9 billion (down by € 202 million). Loans to banks, which are reported under total credit extended, were up by € 3.4 billion to € 61.5 billion.

The table below gives a break-down of the total credit extended (excluding reverse repos and securities spot deals).

			Change	
in € bn.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € bn.	in %
Claims on customers	**238.2**	218.4	19.9	9.1
with a residual period of				
up to 5 years[1]	211.6	191.1	20.5	10.7
over 5 years	26.6	27.3	(0.7)	(2.7)
Loans to banks	**61.5**	58.0	3.4	5.9
with a residual period of				
up to 5 years[1]	38.6	46.7	(8.1)	(17.3)
over 5 years	22.9	11.3	11.6	102.1
Total	**299.7**	276.4	23.3	8.4

[1] Including those repayable on demand and those with an indefinite period.

Receivables from banks (excluding loans) outside trading decreased by € 35.2 billion to € 105.3 billion compared to prior year.

Securities

Our securities portfolio (excluding trading assets) decreased overall, within bonds and other fixed-income securities down by € 14.5 billion to € 44.4 billion and equity shares and other variable-yield securities went down by € 471 million to € 580 million. The reduction in bonds and other fixed-income securities was mainly related to sales activities in the Strategic Liquidity Reserve with the intention of reducing risk-weighted assets and the decrease of equity shares and other variable-yield securities is mainly due to the interest in Hua Xia Bank Co. Ltd., which was sold.

Trading assets

Trading assets amounted to € 715.3 billion. Positive market values of derivatives being the largest component decreased by € 45.7 billion to € 461.7 billion. The decrease was predominantly driven by interest-rate and fx-related derivatives and resulted from increases in swap spreads.

Participating interests

The shareholdings reported as participating interests decreased by € 45 million to € 387 million compared to prior year.

Investments in affiliated companies

Investments in affiliated companies increased by € 626 million to € 44.0 billion. Additions of investments in affiliated companies amounted to € 21.7 billion compared to decreases of € 21.3 billion. The increase was mainly attributable to the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held indirectly and a positive impact of foreign currency translation. It was mainly offset by the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held directly and net write-downs of € 3.7 billion.

Deposits and securitized liabilities

Liabilities to banks decreased by € 8.6 billion to € 252.8 billion. This development was primarily attributable to a decrease in deposits repayable on demand by € 15.6 billion partly offset by an increase in time deposits by € 6.9 billion.

Deposits from bank subsidiaries decreased by € 18.3 billion to € 97.0 billion.

Deposits from customers decreased by € 12.5 billion to € 269.9 billion. The main driver of this was the decrease in deposits from corporate and institutional customers, down by € 16.2 billion and deposits from retail customers, down € 5.5 billion partly offset by increased deposits from the public sector, up by € 9.2 billion.

Liabilities in certificate form decreased by € 15.5 billion to € 106.4 billion. Money market certificates issued were down by € 11.5 billion and bonds and notes issued decreased by € 2.7 billion.

Breakdown of the liabilities

			Change	
in € bn.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € bn.	in %
Liabilities to banks	**252.8**	261.4	(8.6)	(3.3)
repayable on demand	127.5	143.1	(15.6)	(10.9)
with agreed period or notice period	125.3	118.3	6.9	5.9
Liabilities to customers	**269.9**	282.4	(12.5)	(4.4)
savings deposits	3.6	4.3	(0.7)	(16.1)
other liabilities				
repayable on demand	178.8	202.3	(23.5)	(11.6)
with agreed period or notice period	87.5	75.8	11.7	15.5
Liabilities in certificate form	**106.4**	121.8	(15.5)	(12.7)
bonds and notes issued	99.6	102.2	(2.7)	(2.6)
other liabilities in certificate form	6.8	19.6	(12.8)	(65.3)
thereof: money market instruments	5.8	17.3	(11.5)	(66.6)

Subordinated liabilities were up by € 45 million to € 12.5 billion.

Trading liabilities

Trading liabilities amounted to € 646.6 billion, down by € 31.5 billion. Negative market values of derivatives being the largest component decreased by € 44.6 billion to € 450.7 billion compared to the prior year. This development was driven by the same reasons as the increase in positive market values.

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 regulatory capital amounted to € 5.1 billion. These Additional Tier 1 Notes were issued in 2014 and no further notes were issued since then.

Capital and reserves

Capital and reserves of Deutsche Bank AG (including its distributable profit of € 447 million) amounted to € 46.1 billion, up by € 239 million. The increase is mainly due to the net income of the year 2016 which was partly offset by net negative effects from buying and selling of own shares.

The Bank has utilized the option available under Section 2a of the German Banking Act (KWG) with respect to its regulatory capital and now only calculates this capital base for the Deutsche Bank Group (see page 56).

Outlook

The Global Economy

We expect global economic growth to see a moderate increase to 3.5 % in 2017, after only having achieved a growth rate of 3.0 % in 2016, its weakest increase since the global financial crisis in 2009. We anticipate that the global inflation rate will likely accelerate to 5.2 % in 2017, primarily due to the upswing in commodity prices. For industrialized countries, we expect growth to accelerate to 1.9 %, and consumer prices to increase by 1.6 % in 2017. We expect economic growth in the emerging markets to increase to 4.6 % in 2017, with inflation at 7.8 %.

The economic outlook for the eurozone remains challenging, and we anticipate GDP growth to slow to 1.3 % in 2017. The upcoming key elections in major EU Member States and the related uncertainty may inhibit growth in the first half of 2017. Assuming that the political risks will not materialize, we expect the economy to gain momentum in the second half of 2017 following a significant upswing in the U.S. economy, potential fiscal easing and the supportive monetary policy stance of the European Central Bank (ECB). In December 2016, the ECB announced that it was extending its asset purchase program by nine months through to the end of 2017. Though, it plans to reduce its monthly purchases to € 60 billion from April 2017. We anticipate consumer prices to rise by 1.4 % in 2017. After 2016 GDP growth of 1.9 %, we expect the German economy to expand by 1.1 % in 2017, driven solely by the domestic economy. Approximately half of the slowdown will be due to the fact that there are fewer working days.

We expect economic growth in the U.S. to accelerate to 2.6 % in 2017. We expect the dampening effect of low oil prices on the energy sector, inventory reduction and growth-hampering net exports to gradually subside as the trade deficit has widened recently. The combination of tax cuts, deregulation and infrastructure investments announced by the new administration in the U.S. could boost growth significantly, particularly in the second half of 2017. We expect consumer prices to rise by 2.1 %. The Federal Reserve's monetary policy should provide further stimulus for the U.S. economy overall. We expect that the Fed will hike its policy rate three times to 1.375 % by year-end 2017.

We expect the Japanese economy to be driven primarily by domestic growth in 2017 and it appears to expand at a slightly quicker pace than in the prior year at 1.1 %. We anticipate that this should continue to be buoyed by the country's monetary policy. The Bank of Japan is focused on controlling the yield curve, and the pace of monetary expansion is expected to slow. We expect inflation to be at 0.6 %. We project economic growth in the emerging markets to rise to 4.6 % in 2017 and that in Asia (excluding Japan) to remain more or less flat at 5.9 % with inflation at 3.0 %. We expect the Chinese economy to expand by just 6.5 % in 2017, with inflation increasing to 2.5 %. However, this assumes an additional rise in lending, which adds to the risk of a real estate bubble and rising capital outflows. The People's Bank of China could expand the supply of credit to bolster the real estate sector. We do not expect it to adjust its key interest rate in 2017.

The inherent uncertainty in our global forecast remains relatively high due to numerous risks. The reaction of the global financial markets could be far more negative than assumed if the upswing anticipated from the new U.S. administration fails to meet expectations or if it reverts to protectionist policies. On the other hand, an upturn in the U.S. economy could cause interest rates to rise more sharply than assumed. This could have a negative impact on households and corporate expenditure worldwide and could result in much higher capital outflows from emerging markets. Likewise, a hard landing in China could trigger global upheaval. Moreover, geopolitical risks could escalate, especially those arising from conflicts in the Middle East. In Europe, an unstructured exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, a flare-up in the debate on monetary policy going forward and the future of the eurozone, a halt in implementing structural reforms or increasing support for populist parties could potentially have a substantial adverse effect on our forecasts. Regional independence efforts remain a challenge for the stability of the European Union. Also, another refugee crisis could further exacerbate the political discord in the European Union.

The Banking Industry

2017 is likely to become a year of important policy decisions on the future direction of the global banking industry. First, the ongoing discussions at the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) on its regulatory reforms of the Basel 3 Framework (commonly referred to as "Basel 4")could mean major adjustments to capital requirements, although it cannot be ruled out that the negotiations may still break down. If an agreement is reached, the consequences may include a clear shift from internal risk models to the standardized approach. For many banks, this would likely mean a significant increase in risk-weighted assets. Second, one decade on from the financial crisis, the U.S. appears set to see a paradigm shift away from ever stricter and more comprehensive regulation to a significant relaxing of the regulatory environment. This could potentially impact the general trend in global financial market regulation. Third, the United Kingdom's anticipated forthcoming exit from the European Union is expected to bring about fundamental changes in the nature, extent and in particular, the location of financial services, both in Europe and beyond. The withdrawal of the largest national financial center from the European single market will undoubtedly weaken the ability of the European financial sector as a whole to compete on the world stage.

Apart from the uncertainty arising from negotiations regarding the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, Europe is also facing key elections in major EU Member States that may see a further increase in the pressure exerted by populist parties. There are three reasons why this could prove problematic for the banking industry: first, the increase in nationalism, protectionism and pressure on banks and businesses would complicate cross-border transactions within the European single market. Second, in light of past transgressions, the banking industry could increasingly become the target of populist attacks. These could lead to stricter regulation, higher taxes or other punitive measures such as a rising influence of governments on corporate strategies. Third, key political initiatives at the EU level, such as the Capital Markets Union, the finalization of the Banking Union or general schemes to foster growth and innovation, could be blocked by national vetoes and brought to an effective standstill. European banks' medium-term business outlook would deteriorate in a Europe incapacitated in such a manner.

Apart from the high level of political uncertainty, European banks could see moderate operating improvements this year. With continued moderate growth, very loose monetary policy and potentially a slight rise in interest rates on the back of the reversing rate environment in the U.S., progress could be made in reducing the still high levels of nonperforming loans, particularly in southern Europe. Loan growth is likely to be limited since businesses are expected to continue holding back on new investments, not least due to weak demand from abroad. Overall, this should mean that growth in deposits will continue to outpace that of lending. A more favorable funding situation means that European banks could benefit from a slight uptick in interest rates to generate higher margin income at least for those loans that they originate in 2017.

In Germany, the solid underlying economic fundamentals mean that the traditional banking business should generally continue to outpace the eurozone somewhat in 2017, despite a slight drop in macroeconomic momentum. Specific attention continues to be focused on the residential real estate sector, not least due to tensions in a few market segments (particularly metropolitan areas), and mortgage lending which could potentially see further growth.

In the U.S., the current cyclical recovery in lending volumes has lasted for roughly six years and has consistently gained pace, meaning that a cyclical slowdown would be expected in light of relatively high growth rates in recent years. However, following the change in government and the announcement of a substantial stimulus program a continuation of the rapid growth rates on both sides of U.S. banks' balance sheet is possible. Together with further interest rate hikes by the Fed and thus improved margins, U.S. banks' profitability is expected to hit new records in nominal terms in the short term. In the medium term, credit losses may go up again and lending growth may slow.

Neither China nor Japan should see any significant changes to the business outlook for banks in 2017, since macroeconomic growth is largely expected to remain level year on year, and there are no signs of a sudden change in economic policy. For Chinese businesses and households, it remains to be seen how viable the significantly increased debt level is, which poses considerable risk in the medium term.

With regard to the regulatory outlook, we expect the focus this year to be on various specific initiatives in addition to those already outlined above: the establishment of higher minimum leverage ratio requirements for global systemically important banks, the forthcoming transition in loan loss accounting from the "incurred loss" method to the "expected loss" method, and the establishment of the level of own funds and liabilities eligible for bail-in that must be held by major banks in the eurozone for a potential resolution (MREL). The BCBS may also publish a proposal to introduce capital requirements for sovereign exposures. Furthermore, Europe may make progress in establishing the Capital Markets Union, and recent experience may warrant a discussion on the need to amend the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM). A wide range of key reforms will ultimately enter into force at the end of the year, such as significant parts of Basel 3, MiFID II and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank AG as the parent company of the Group defines the strategy and planning for the individual Group Divisions. Deutsche Bank participates in the results of the Group Divisions through own activities and profit distribution from subsidiaries. The following outlook encompasses therefore all Group Divisions and is not limited to the parent company. In addition, financial key performance indicators are solely defined on Group level.

The Deutsche Bank Group

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

We plan to reshape our business into the three distinct divisions: Corporate & Investment Bank (CIB), Private & Commercial Bank (PCB), and Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM). We expect this reshaping to allow us to focus on markets, products and clients where we are better positioned to pursue growth opportunities.

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

Key Performance Indicators

Group Key Performance Indicators[1]	Status end of 2016	Target KPI
CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded)[2]	11.8 %	comfortably above 13.0 %
CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio[3]	4.1 %[4]	4.5 %
Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity[5]	(2.7) %	circa 10.0 %
Adjusted costs[6]	€ 24.7 billion	2018: circa € 22 billion 2021: circa € 21 billion

1 Our plan for 2017 is based on foreign exchange rates of EUR/U.S.dollar 1,01 and EUR/GBP 0,88.
2 The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio represents our calculation of our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio without taking into account the transitional provisions of CRR/CRD 4. Further detail on the calculation of this ratio is provided in the Risk Report.
3 Further detail on the calculation of the CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio is provided in the Risk Report.
4 The CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio represents our calculation of our leverage ratio according to transitional rules (phase-in basis).
5 Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Calculation for year-end 2016 is based on an effective tax rate of (67) % for year ended December 31, 2016. For further information, please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of the report.
6 Adjusted costs as noninterest expenses excluding impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, litigation and restructuring and severance. In 2016 and prior years, we also reported adjusted costs, which in addition excluded policyholder benefits and claims arising from Abbey Life Assurance, which was sold at the end of 2016. For further information please refer to "Supplementary Information: Non-GAAP Financial Measures" of the report.

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

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

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

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

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

We are targeting approximately € 22 billion in adjusted costs in 2018, which includes Postbanks adjusted costs, and expect a further reduction to approximately € 21 billion by 2021. In 2017, we expect to see net cost reductions flow through from investments made last year, as well as from the impact of expected headcount reductions, and the successful completion of our NCOU disposals. Also, we expect to conclude our previously announced retail branch closings, mainly in the first half of 2017. We plan to return to our normal compensation programs in 2017 after the Management Board decided for 2016 to substantially limit bonus payments. Overall, we expect our adjusted costs to further decline in 2017 compared to 2016.

We target a competitive dividend payout ratio for the financial year 2018 and thereafter. If we report sufficient levels of distributable profits under our stand-alone financial statements in accordance with German accounting rules (HGB) for the fiscal year 2017, we will expect to recommend at least the payment of a minimum dividend of € 0.11 per share for the fiscal year 2017.

Our Business Segments

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

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

Corporate & Investment Bank

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

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

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

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

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

Corporate & Investment Banking

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

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

Global Markets

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

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

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

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

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

We remain committed to reduce costs and drive platform efficiency while enhancing regulatory compliance, control and conduct. Nonetheless, in the near term, we expect to continue to face pressure on our returns as we continue to experience RWA increases, mainly driven by Operational Risk RWA, and as we make progress on outstanding litigation-related matters. Despite the continued uncertain outlook, we believe that the announced strategic priorities will position us favorably to face potential challenges and capitalize on future opportunities as part of our integrated CIB division.

Private & Commercial Bank

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

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients

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

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

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

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

Postbank

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

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

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

We expect loan loss provisions, which remained at very low levels in 2016, to be slightly higher in 2017, mainly due to the assumed increase in our loan book.

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

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

Deutsche Asset Management

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

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

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

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

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

Risks and Opportunities

We have reflected into our Outlook risks and opportunities that we believe are likely to occur. The following section focuses on future trends or events that may result in downside risk or upside potential of what we have anticipated in our Outlook.

Risks

Macro-economic and market conditions

If growth prospects, the interest rate environment and competition in the financial services industry worsen compared to the expectation in our Outlook, this could adversely affect our business, results of operations or strategic plans.

Continued elevated levels of political uncertainty could have unpredictable consequences for the financial system and the greater economy and could contribute to an unwinding of aspects of European integration, potentially leading to declines in business levels, write-downs of assets and losses across our businesses. Our ability to protect ourselves against these risks is limited.

The overall macro-economic impact of the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which will depend on Europe's political response to Brexit, is difficult to predict. In general, we expect a prolonged period of uncertainty regarding the UK's future status with the EU. Therefore, weaker investment and thereby slower economic growth are expected to persist during the UK exit negotiations. As a consequence, we will closely monitor the developments and their impact on our business and operating model. This may potentially require taking impairments on assets.

We may be required to take impairments on our exposure to the sovereign debt of European and other countries if the sovereign debt crisis reignites. The credit default swaps into which we have entered to manage sovereign credit risk may not be available to offset these losses.

Adverse market conditions, unfavorable prices and volatility as well as cautious investor and client sentiment may in the future materially and adversely affect our revenues and profits as well as the timely and complete achievement of our strategic aspirations.

The direct costs and related business impacts described above and in our Outlook, should they be significantly greater than we currently expect, would impact the "available distributable items" (ADI) calculation for Deutsche Bank AG, which forms the basis for payment capacity on our Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities. If Deutsche Bank AG's solo HGB results do not provide sufficient ADI, this would impact our ability to make distributions on our AT1 instruments. This could lead to higher funding costs for us and adversely affect perceptions of us in the markets, with potential adverse effects on our results of operations and financial condition. Such impacts would also put increasing pressure on our capital, liquidity and other regulatory ratios.

Regulatory reforms

The regulatory reforms enacted and proposed in response to weaknesses in the financial sector together with the increased regulatory scrutiny and discretion will impose material costs on us. This also creates significant uncertainty for us and may adversely affect our business plans and our ability to execute our strategic plans. Those changes that require us to maintain increased capital may significantly affect our business model, financial condition and result of operation as well as the competitive environment generally. Other regulatory reforms, such as bank levies, may also materially increase our forecasted operating costs. Regulatory reforms in respect of resolvability or resolution measures may also impact our shareholders and creditors.

Legal, tax and regulatory proceedings

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings, tax examinations and regulatory investigations whose outcome is difficult to estimate and which may substantially and adversely affect our planned results of operations, financial condition and reputation. If these matters are resolved on terms that are more adverse to us than we expect, in terms of their costs or necessary changes to our businesses, or if related negative perceptions concerning our business and prospects and related business impacts increase, we may not be able to achieve our strategic objectives or we may be required to change them.

Risk management policies, procedures and methods as well as operational risks

Although we have devoted significant resources to develop our risk management policies, procedures and methods, including with respect to market, credit, liquidity and operational risk, they may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposures in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risk that we fail to identify or anticipate.

Strategy

If we are unable to implement successfully our strategy, which is also subject to the previously mentioned factors, we may be unable to achieve our financial objectives, or we may incur losses or low profitability or erosions of our capital base, and our financial condition, results of operations and share price may be materially and adversely affected.

Specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG

For Deutsche Bank AG as a solo entity reporting under HGB, there are additional risks compared to the Group plan-based on IFRS that certain transactions in a given year lead to higher losses or lower profits in a given year than in the Group financial statements. The following items carry significant risk in this respect:

– Potential valuation adjustments of investments in affiliated companies, driven by local economic environment, increased local regulatory requirements or restructuring
– Increase in long-term provisions, especially pension obligations, despite rises in interest rate levels caused by the discounting with average interest rates according to section 253 par. 2 German Commercial Code.
– Negative valuation adjustments to plan assets, especially in an environment of rising interest rate levels. Due to the above mentioned valuation methodology there might be no offsetting effect from lower pension obligations if interest rates are rising.
– Potential requirement to set up a provision according to German accounting pronouncement IDW RS BFA 3 in case the interest bearing banking book does not generate an interest margin sufficient to cover expected credit risk costs and administrative expenses. A persisting low interest rate environment and the expense of coupons on the AT1 instruments under HGB increase this risk.
– In case AT1 coupons can not be serviced due to insufficient available distributable items, under HGB in a given year, this could lead to higher funding cost for Deutsche Bank AG.

In addition there is the risk that, other than in the past, profits or retained earnings from affiliated companies do not allow for sufficient dividend payments to cover completely losses recognized in Deutsche Bank AG.

Opportunities

Macro-economic and market conditions

Should the economic conditions, such as growth prospects, the interest rate environment and competitive conditions in the financial services industry improve beyond forecasted levels, this could lead to increasing revenues that may only be partially offset by additional costs, thus improving both income before income taxes and cost-income ratio directly and subsequently improving regulatory measures such as CET 1 and leverage ratio.

If market conditions, price levels, volatility and investor sentiment develop better than expected, this may also positively impact our revenues and profits. Similarly, if we experience higher levels of customer demand and market share than anticipated, this may positively affect our results of operations.

Strategy

Our strategy seeks to enable us to become a simpler and more efficient, less risky, better capitalized and better run organization. The implementation of our strategy may create further opportunities if implemented to a greater extent or under more favorable conditions than anticipated. If businesses and processes improve beyond our planning assumptions and cost efficiencies can be realized sooner or to a greater extent than forecasted, this could also positively impact our results of operations.

Specific considerations for Deutsche Bank AG

For Deutsche Bank AG as a solo entity reporting under HGB, there are additional opportunities compared to the Group plan based on IFRS that certain transactions are reported in a more beneficial manner than for the Group under IFRS in a given year. In addition, there is the possibility that Deutsche Bank AG as parent entity shows higher profits in a given year compared to its contribution to the group net income, based on the profit distribution pattern from affiliated companies.

Risk Report

Risk Management Principles

We seek to promote a strong risk culture throughout our organization. Our aim is to help reinforce our resilience by encouraging a holistic approach to the management of risk and return throughout our organization as well as the effective management of our risk, capital and reputational profile. We actively take risks in connection with our business and as such the following principles underpin risk culture within our group:

- Risk is taken within a defined risk appetite;
- Every risk taken needs to be approved within the risk management framework;
- Risk taken needs to be adequately compensated; and
- Risk should be continuously monitored and managed.

Employees at all levels are responsible for the management and escalation of risks. We expect employees to exhibit behaviors that support a strong risk culture. To promote this our policies require that behavior assessment is incorporated into our performance assessment and compensation processes. We have communicated the following risk culture behaviors through various communication vehicles:

- Being fully responsible for our risks;
- Being rigorous, forward looking and comprehensive in the assessment of risk;
- Inviting, providing and respecting challenges;
- Trouble shooting collectively; and
- Placing Deutsche Bank and its reputation at the heart of all decisions.

To reinforce these expected behaviors and strengthen our risk culture, we conduct a number of group-wide activities. Our Board members and senior management frequently communicate the importance of a strong risk culture to support a consistent tone from the top. To support these behaviors, in 2016, we ran an internal educational campaign entitled “We’re all risk managers”, which included a video and intranet messages from Board members and other senior leaders.

The Red Flags process continues to provide a link between risk-related conduct and performance management. It allows us to monitor adherence to certain risk-related policies and processes, whereby a breach leads to an appropriately risk-weighted Red Flag. In 2016, the process was enhanced through the introduction of IT-enabled reporting. Individual Red Flag results are considered in promotion, compensation and performance management decisions.

We have continued to develop our training curriculum to raise risk awareness. In 2016, we launched a revised Risk Awareness course for all employees, which included new sections on reputational risk and risk appetite.

Risk Management Framework

The diversity of our business model requires us to identify, assess, measure, aggregate and manage our risks, and to allocate our capital among our businesses. Risk and capital are managed via a framework of principles, organizational structures and measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the divisions and business units:

– Core risk management responsibilities are embedded in the Management Board and delegated to senior risk managers and senior risk management committees responsible for execution and oversight.
– We operate a Three Lines of Defense ("3LoD") risk management model. The 1st Line of Defense ("1st LoD") are all the business divisions and service providing infrastructure areas (Group Technology Operations and Corporate Services) who are the "owners" of the risks. The 2nd Line of Defense ("2nd LoD") are all the independent risk and control infrastructure functions. The 3rd Line of Defense ("3rd LoD") is Group Audit, which assures the effectiveness of our controls. The 3LoD model and the underlying design principles apply to all levels of the organization i.e., group-level, regions, countries, branches and legal entities. All 3LoD are independent of one another and accountable for maintaining structures that ensure adherence to the design principles at all levels.
– The risk strategy is approved by the Management Board on an annual basis and is defined based on the Group Risk Appetite and the Strategic and Capital Plan in order to align risk, capital and performance targets.
– Cross-risk analysis reviews are conducted across the Group to validate that sound risk management practices and a holistic awareness of risk exist.
– All material risk types, including credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, business risk and reputational risk, are managed via risk management processes. Modeling and measurement approaches for quantifying risk and capital demand are implemented across the material risk types. Reputational risk is implicitly covered in our economic capital framework, primarily within operational and strategic risk. For more details, refer to section "Risk and Capital Management" for the management process of our material risks.
– Monitoring, stress testing tools and escalation processes are in place for key capital and liquidity thresholds and metrics.
– Systems, processes and policies are critical components of our risk management capability.
– Recovery planning provides the escalation path for crisis management governance and supplies senior management with a set of actions designed to improve the capital and liquidity positions in a stress event.
– Resolution planning is the responsibility of our resolution authority, the Single Resolution Board. It provides a strategy to manage Deutsche Bank in case of default. It is designed to prevent major disruptions to the financial system or the wider economy through maintaining critical services.

The Risks of Deutsche Bank AG within the Group Network

The impact of the risks on Deutsche Bank AG cannot be isolated from the effects on Deutsche Bank's other separate legal entities. There are several reasons for this:

– The Group's internal structure according to Group Divisions follows its customers' needs. The external legal structure is determined by local legislation and therefore does not necessarily follow the internal structure. For example, local legislation can determine whether the Group's business in a certain country is conducted by a branch of Deutsche Bank AG or by a separate subsidiary. However, the management has to monitor the risks in the bank's business – irrespective of whether it is transacted by a branch or a subsidiary.
– Adequate risk monitoring and management requires knowledge of the extent to which the Group's profit situation depends on the development of certain risk factors, i.e., on the creditworthiness of individual customers or securities issuers or on movements in market prices. The respective exposures therefore need to be analyzed across legal entities. Especially for the credit risk attached to a borrower, it is fairly irrelevant whether the credit exposure to a company is spread over several Group companies or concentrated on Deutsche Bank AG. Separate monitoring of the risk affecting Deutsche Bank AG alone would neglect the potential hazard facing the Group and, indirectly, Deutsche Bank AG – as the parent – if the company became insolvent.
– Individual risk factors are sometimes correlated, and in some cases they are independent of each other. If estimates of the nature and extent of this correlation are available, the Group's management can greatly reduce the overall risk by diversifying its businesses across customer groups, issuers and countries. The risk correlation is also independent of the Group's legal and divisional structure. The management can therefore only optimize the risk-mitigating effects of diversification if it manages them Group-wide and across legal entities.

For the reasons mentioned, the identification, monitoring and management of all risks in Deutsche Bank AG are integrated into the Group-wide risk management process. In so far, all amounts provided in this risk report refer to Deutsche Bank Group, if not otherwise specified.

Deutsche Bank AG complies with all legal and regulatory requirements. For a more detailed discussion about the risk management within the Group network see the Group's risk report in the Group's Annual Report.

Risk Management Organization

Our operations throughout the world are regulated and supervised by relevant authorities in each of the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Such regulation focuses on licensing, capital adequacy, liquidity, risk concentration, conduct of business as well as organizational and reporting requirements. The European Central Bank (the "ECB") in connection with the competent authorities of EU countries which joined the Single Supervisory Mechanism via the Joint Supervisory Team act in cooperation as our primary supervisors to monitor our compliance with the German Banking Act and other applicable laws and regulations as well as the CRR/CRD 4 framework and respective implementations into German law.

European banking regulators assess our capacity to assume risk in several ways, which are described in more detail in the section “Regulatory Capital” of this report.

Several layers of management provide cohesive risk governance:

- The Supervisory Board is informed regularly on our risk situation, risk management and risk controlling, as well as on our reputation and material litigation cases. It has formed various committees to handle specific tasks.
  - At the meetings of the Risk Committee, the Management Board reports on key risk portfolios, on risk strategy and on matters of special importance due to the risks they entail. It also reports on loans requiring a Supervisory Board resolution pursuant to law or the Articles of Association. The Risk Committee deliberates with the Management Board on issues of the aggregate risk position and the risk strategy and supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring the implementation of this strategy.
  - The Integrity Committee, among other matters, monitors the Management Board’s measures that promote the company’s compliance with legal requirements, authorities’ regulations and the company’s own in-house policies. It also reviews the Bank’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and, upon request, supports the Risk Committee in monitoring and analyzing the Bank’s legal and reputational risks.
  - The Audit Committee, among other matters, monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system, particularly the internal control system and the internal audit system.
- The Management Board is responsible for managing Deutsche Bank Group in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association and its Terms of Reference with the objective of creating sustainable value in the interest of the company, thus taking into consideration the interests of the shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. The Management Board is responsible for establishing a proper business organization, encompassing appropriate and effective risk management. The Management Board established the Group Risk Committee (“GRC”) in April 2016 as the central forum for review and decision on material risk topics, by merging the Capital and Risk Committee (“CaR”) and the Risk Executive Committee (“Risk ExCo”). The GRC is supported by four sub-committees: the Group Reputational Risk Committee (“GRRC”), the Non-Financial Risk Committee (“NFRC”), the Enterprise Risk Committee (“ERC”), and the Liquidity Management Committee (“LMC”), the roles of which are described in more detail below.

The following functional committees are central to the management of risk at Deutsche Bank:

- The GRC has various duties and dedicated authority, including approval of key risk management principles or recommendation thereof to the Management Board for approval, recommendation of the Group Recovery Plan and the Contingency Funding Plan to the Management Board for approval, recommendation of overarching risk appetite parameters and recovery triggers to the Management Board for approval, setting of risk limits for risk resources available to the Business Divisions, and supporting the Management Board during group-wide Risk and Capital planning processes. Further duties include review of high-level risk portfolios and risk exposure developments, review of internal and regulatory group-wide stress testing results and making recommendations of required actions and monitoring of the development of risk culture across the Group.
- The NFRC oversees, governs and coordinates the management of non-financial risks in Deutsche Bank Group and establishes a cross-risk and holistic perspective of the key non-financial risks of the Group. It is tasked to define the non-financial risk appetite framework, to monitor and control the non-financial risk operating model, including the 3LoD principles and interdependencies between business divisions and control functions and within control functions.

- The GRRC is responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of reputational risk management and provides for an appropriate look-back and a lessons learnt process. It reviews and decides all reputational risk issues escalated by the Regional Reputational Risk Committees ("RRRCs") and RRRC decisions which have been appealed by the Business Units. It provides guidance on Group-wide reputational risk matters, including communication of sensitive topics, to the appropriate levels of Deutsche Bank Group. The RRRCs which are sub-committees of the GRRC, are responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of reputational risk in the respective regions on behalf of the Management Board.
- The ERC has been established as a successor of the Portfolio Risk Committee ("PRC") with a mandate to focus on enterprise-wide risk trends, events and cross-risk portfolios, bringing together risk experts from various risk disciplines. The ERC approves the annual country risk portfolio overviews, establishes product limits, reviews risk portfolio concentrations across the Group, monitors group-wide stress tests used for managing the Group's risk appetite, and reviews topics with enterprise-wide risk implications like risk culture.
- The LMC decides upon mitigation actions to be taken during periods of anticipated or actual liquidity stress or any relevant event. In that capacity, the committee is responsible for making a detailed assessment of the liquidity position of the Bank, including the ability to fulfill all payment obligations under market related stress, idiosyncratic stress, or a combination of both. The LMC is also responsible for overseeing the execution of liquidity countermeasures in a timely manner and monitoring the liquidity position of the Bank on an ongoing basis, during the stress period.

Our Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), who is a member of the Management Board, has Group-wide, supra-divisional responsibility for the management of all credit, market and operational risks as well as for the comprehensive control of risk, including liquidity risk, and continuing development of methods for risk measurement. In addition, the CRO is responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reporting risk on a comprehensive basis.

The CRO has direct management responsibility for various risk management functions which are established with the mandate to:

- Foster consistency with the risk appetite set by the GRC within a framework established by the Management Board and applied to Business Divisions;
- Determine and implement risk and capital management policies, procedures and methodologies that are appropriate to the businesses within each division;
- Establish and approve risk limits;
- Conduct periodic portfolio reviews to keep the portfolio of risks within acceptable parameters; and
- Develop and implement risk and capital management infrastructures and systems that are appropriate for each division.

In addition to the specialized risk management functions, our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function covers overarching aspects of risk management. Its mandate is to provide an increased focus on holistic risk management and cross-risk oversight to further enhance our risk portfolio steering. Key objectives are to:

- Drive key strategic cross-risk initiatives and establish greater cohesion between defining portfolio strategy and governing execution;
- Provide a strategic and forward-looking perspective on the key risk issues for discussion at senior levels within the Bank (risk appetite, stress testing framework);
- Strengthen risk culture in the bank; and
- Foster the implementation of consistent risk management standards.

ERM also develops the Bank-wide risk management framework aimed at identifying and controlling risks across the institution within the agreed risk appetite.

The specialized risk management functions and ERM have a reporting line to the CRO.

Our Finance, Risk and Group Audit functions operate independently of our Business Divisions. It is the responsibility of the Finance and Risk departments to quantify and verify the risk that we assume. Group Audit as our 3rd Line of Defense, independently examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of both the design and effectiveness of the systems of internal control including the risk management systems.

The integration of the risk management of our subsidiary Deutsche Postbank AG is promoted through harmonized processes for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring, and communicating risk, the strategies and procedures for determining and safe guarding risk-bearing capacity, and corresponding internal control procedures. Key features of the joint governance are:

- Functional reporting lines from the Postbank Risk Management to Deutsche Bank Risk;
- Participation of voting members from Deutsche Bank from the respective risk functions in Postbanks key risk committees and vice versa for selected key committees; and
- Alignment to key Group risk policies

The key risk management committees of Postbank are:

- The Bank Risk Committee, which advises Postbanks Management Board with respect to the determination of overall risk appetite and risk and capital allocation;
- The Credit Risk Committee, which is responsible for limit allocation and the definition of an appropriate limit framework;
- The Market Risk Committee, which decides on limit allocations as well as strategic positioning of Postbanks banking and trading book and the management of liquidity risk;
- The Operational Risk Management Committee, which defines the appropriate risk framework as well as the limit allocation for the individual business areas; and
- The Model and Validation Risk Committee, which monitors validation of all rating systems and risk management models.

The Chief Risk Officer of Postbank or senior risk managers of Deutsche Bank are voting members of the committees listed above.

Risk Strategy and Appetite

Risk Appetite and Capacity

Risk appetite expresses the aggregate level of risk that we are willing to assume within our risk capacity in order to achieve our business objectives, as defined by a set of minimum quantitative metrics and qualitative statements. Risk capacity is defined as the maximum level of risk we can assume before breaching regulatory constraints and our obligations to stakeholders.

Risk appetite is an integral element in our business planning processes via our Risk Plan and Strategy, to promote the appropriate alignment of risk, capital and performance targets, while at the same time considering risk capacity and appetite constraints from both financial and non-financial risks. Compliance of the plan with our risk appetite and capacity is also tested under stressed market conditions. Top-down risk appetite serves as the limit for risk-taking for the bottom-up planning from the business functions.

The Management Board reviews and approves our risk appetite and capacity on an annual basis, or more frequently in the event of unexpected changes to the risk environment, with the aim of ensuring that they are consistent with our Group’s strategy, business and regulatory environment and stakeholders’ requirements.

In order to determine our risk appetite and capacity, we set different group level triggers and thresholds on a forward looking basis and define the escalation requirements for further action. We assign risk metrics that are sensitive to the material risks to which we are exposed and which are able to function as key indicators of financial health. In addition to that, we link our risk and recovery management governance framework with the risk appetite framework. In detail, we assess a suite of metrics under stress (CRR/CRD 4 phase-in and fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 (“CET 1”) ratio and Leverage Ratio (“LR”), Internal Capital Adequacy (“ICA”) ratio, and Stressed Net Liquidity Position (“SNLP”)) within the regularly performed benchmark and more severe group-wide stress tests.

Reports relating to our risk profile as compared to our risk appetite and strategy and our monitoring thereof are presented regularly up to the Management Board. In the event that our desired risk appetite is breached under either normal or stressed scenarios, a predefined escalation governance matrix is applied so these breaches are highlighted to the respective committees. Amendments to the risk appetite and capacity must be approved by the Group Risk Committee or the full Management Board, depending on their significance.

Strategic and Capital Plan

We conduct annually an integrated strategic planning process which lays out the development of our future strategic direction as a group and for our business areas/units. The strategic plan aims to create a holistic perspective on capital, funding and risk under risk-return considerations. This process translates our long term strategic targets into measurable short- to medium-term financial targets and enables intra-year performance monitoring and management. Thereby we aim to identify growth options by considering the risks involved and the allocation of available capital resources to drive sustainable performance. Risk-specific portfolio strategies complement this framework and allow for an in-depth implementation of the risk strategy on portfolio level, addressing risk specifics including risk concentrations.

The strategic planning process consists of two phases: a top-down target setting and a bottom-up substantiation.

In a first phase – the top down target setting – our key targets for profit and loss (including revenues and costs), capital supply, capital demand as well as leverage, funding and liquidity are discussed for the group and the key business areas. In this process, the targets for the next five years are based on our global macro-economic outlook and the expected regulatory framework. Subsequently, the targets are approved by the Management Board.

In a second phase, the top-down objectives are substantiated bottom-up by detailed business unit plans, which for the first year consist of a month by month operative plan; year two is planned per quarter and years three to five are annual plans. The proposed bottom-up plans are reviewed and challenged by Finance and Risk and are discussed individually with the business heads. Thereby, the specifics of the business are considered and concrete targets decided in line with our strategic direction. The bottom-up plans include targets for key legal entities to review local risk and capitalization levels. Stress tests complement the strategic plan to also consider stressed market conditions.

The resulting Strategic and Capital Plan is presented to the Management Board for discussion and approval. The final plan is presented to the Supervisory Board.

The Strategic and Capital Plan is designed to support our vision of being a leading client-centric global universal bank and aims to ensure:

– Balanced risk adjusted performance across business areas and units;
– High risk management standards with focus on risk concentrations;
– Compliance with regulatory requirements;
– Strong capital and liquidity position; and
– Stable funding and liquidity strategy allowing for business planning within the liquidity risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

The Strategic and Capital Planning process allows us to:

– Set earnings and key risk and capital adequacy targets considering the bank’s strategic focus and business plans;
– Assess our risk-bearing capacity with regard to internal and external requirements (i.e., economic capital and regulatory capital); and
– Apply an appropriate stress test to assess the impact on capital demand, capital supply and liquidity.

The specific limits e.g. for regulatory capital demand, economic capital, and leverage exposures are derived from the Strategic and Capital Plan to align risk, capital and performance targets at all relevant levels of the organization.

All externally communicated financial targets are monitored on an ongoing basis in appropriate management committees. Any projected shortfall from targets is discussed together with potential mitigating strategies to ensure that we remain on track to achieve our targets. Amendments to the strategic and capital plan must be approved by the Management Board. Achieving our externally communicated solvency targets ensures that we also comply with the Group Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP") requirements as articulated by our home supervisor. On December 8, 2016, Deutsche Bank was informed by the ECB of its decision regarding prudential minimum capital requirements for 2017, following the results of the 2016 SREP. The decision requires Deutsche Bank to maintain a phase-in CET 1 ratio of at least 9.51 % on a consolidated basis, beginning on January 1, 2017. This CET 1 capital requirement comprises the Pillar 1 minimum capital requirement of 4.50 %, the Pillar 2 requirement (SREP Add-on) of 2.75 %, the phase-in capital conservation buffer of 1.25 %, the countercyclical buffer (currently 0.01 %) and the phase-in G-SII buffer following Deutsche Bank's designation as a global systemically important institution ("G-SII") of 1.00 %. The new CET 1 capital requirement of 9.51 % for 2017 is lower than the CET 1 capital requirement of 10.76 %, which was applicable to Deutsche Bank in 2016. Correspondingly, 2017 requirements for Deutsche Bank's Tier 1 capital ratio are at 11.01 % and for its total capital ratio at 13.01 %. Also following the results of the 2016 SREP, the ECB communicated to us an individual expectation to hold a further "Pillar 2" CET 1 capital add-on, commonly referred to as the '"Pillar 2" guidance'. The capital add-on pursuant to the "Pillar 2" guidance is separate from and in addition to the Pillar 2 requirement. The ECB has stated that it expects banks to meet the "Pillar 2" guidance although it is not legally binding, and failure to meet the "Pillar 2" guidance does not automatically trigger legal action.

Risk Measurement Tools

We use a broad range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies for assessing and managing risks. As a matter of policy, we continually assess the appropriateness and the reliability of our quantitative tools and metrics in light of our changing risk environment. Some of these tools are common to a number of risk categories, while others are tailored to the particular features of specific risk categories. The main advanced internal tools and metrics we currently use to measure, manage and report our risks are:

– Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). RWA form the key factor in determining the bank's regulatory capital adequacy as reflected in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio. RWA are used to set targets for the growth of our businesses and monitored within our management reporting systems. As a general rule, RWA are calculated in accordance with the currently valid CRR/CRD 4 framework, as implemented into German law (where necessary) and used within our forward looking risk and capital planning processes.
– Leverage Ratio Exposure. We calculate our leverage ratio exposure on a fully loaded basis in accordance with Art. 429 of the CRR as per Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/62 of 10 October 2014 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 17, 2015 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. Our total leverage ratio exposure consists of the components Derivatives, Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs), Off-balance sheet exposure and other on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives and SFTs). The leverage exposure for derivatives is calculated by using the regulatory mark-to-market method for derivatives comprising the current replacement cost plus a regulatory defined add-on for the potential future exposure.
– Value-at-risk. We use the value-at-risk approach to derive quantitative measures for our trading book market risks under normal market conditions and by means of the stressed value-at-risk under stressed market conditions. Our respective value-at-risk figures play a role in both internal and external (regulatory) reporting. For a given portfolio, value-at-risk measures the potential future loss (in terms of market value) that, under normal/stressed market conditions, is not expected to be exceeded with a defined confidence level in a defined period. The value-at-risk for a total portfolio represents a measure of our diversified market risk (aggregated, using pre-determined correlations) under normal/stressed market conditions in that portfolio.

– Economic capital. Economic capital measures the amount of capital we need to absorb very severe unexpected losses arising from our exposures. “Very severe” in this context means that economic capital is set at a level to cover with a probability of 99.98 % the aggregated unexpected losses within one year. We calculate economic capital for credit risk, for market risk including trading default risk, for operational risk and for business risk.
– Liquidity. Within the Group, liquidity and funding risks are managed within a cohesive liquidity risk management and governance framework. We apply several tools to measure liquidity risk and evaluate our operational, tactical and strategic liquidity positions. The operational liquidity aims to safeguard our intraday and end of day liquidity position while the tactical ensures we have access to wholesale funding (secured and unsecured). Our strategic liquidity is aimed at ensuring a balanced term liquidity profile and funding diversification, and access to the capital markets. We undertake liquidity stress testing to determine the stressed net liquidity position (SNLP), a key component of our risk appetite framework. This is derived via a quantitative simulation of the bank’s funding development under various scenarios. Additionally, we measure our liquidity coverage ratio as defined by Basel Committee and adopted by EBA.

We have a strong commitment to stress testing performed on a regular basis in order to assess the impact of a severe economic downturn on our risk profile and financial position. These exercises complement traditional risk measures and represent an integral part of our strategic and capital planning process. Our stress testing framework comprises regular Group-wide stress tests based on internally defined benchmark and more severe macroeconomic global downturn scenarios. We include all material risk types into our stress testing exercises. The time-horizon of internal stress tests is generally one year and can be extended to multi-year, if required by the scenario assumptions. Our methodologies undergo regular scrutiny from Deutsche Bank’s internal validation team (Global Model Validation and Governance - GMVG) whether they correctly capture the impact of a given stress scenario. These analyses are complemented by portfolio- and country-specific stress tests as well as regulatory requirements, such as annual reverse stress tests and additional stress tests requested by our regulators on group or legal entity level. Examples of regulatory stress tests performed in 2016 are the EBA stress test at Group level and the CCAR stress test for the US entity. Moreover, capital plan stress testing is performed to assess the viability of our capital plan in adverse circumstances and to demonstrate a clear link between risk appetite, business strategy, capital plan and stress testing. An integrated procedure allows us to assess the impact of ad-hoc scenarios that simulate potential imminent financial or geopolitical shocks.

Types of Risk

Deutsche Bank AG is exposed to a variety of risks, amongst them credit, market, operational, liquidity, reputational, model- and business (strategic) risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower, obligor or issuer (which we refer to collectively as “counterparties”) exist, including those claims that we plan to distribute. These transactions are typically part of our traditional nontrading lending activities (such as loans and contingent liabilities). Additionally, traded bonds and debt securities form part of our direct trading activity with clients (such as OTC derivatives like foreign exchange forwards and Forward Rate Agreements). Carrying values of equity investments are also disclosed in our Credit Risk section. We manage the respective positions within our market risk and credit risk frameworks.

Based on the annual risk identification and materiality assessment, Credit Risk contains four material categories, namely default risk, industry risk, country risk, and product risk.

Credit risk is measured by credit rating, regulatory and internal capital demand and key credit metrics. Our rating analysis is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors. When rating a counterparty we apply in-house assessment methodologies, scorecards and our 21-grade rating scale for evaluating the credit-worthiness of our counterparties. Besides the credit rating the key credit risk metric we apply for managing our credit portfolio, including transaction approval and the setting of risk appetite, we establish internal limits and credit exposures under these limits. Credit limits set forth maximum credit exposures we are willing to assume over specified periods. In determining the credit limit for a counterparty, we consider the counterparty's credit quality by reference to our internal credit rating. Credit limits and credit exposures are both measured on a gross and net basis where net is derived by deducting hedges and certain collateral from respective gross figures. For derivatives, we look at current market values and the potential future exposure over the lifetime of a transaction. We generally also take into consideration the Risk-Return characteristics of individual transactions and portfolios. Risk-Return metrics explain the development of client revenues as well as capital consumption. In this regard we also look at the client revenues with respect to the balance sheet consumption.

Market Risk

The vast majority of our businesses are subject to market risk, defined as the potential for change in the market value of our trading and invested positions. Risk can arise from changes in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant parameters, such as market volatility and market implied default probabilities. One of the primary objectives of Market Risk Management, a part of our independent Risk function, is to ensure that our business units' risk exposure is within the approved appetite commensurate with its defined strategy. To achieve this objective, Market Risk Management works closely together with risk takers ("the business units") and other control and support groups.

We assume market risk in both trading and nontrading activities. We use a combination of risk sensitivities, value-at-risk, stress testing and economic capital metrics to manage market risks and establish limits. Economic capital is the metric that is used to describe and aggregate all market risks, both in trading and nontrading portfolios.

Market Risk Management governance is designed and established to promote oversight of all market risks, effective decision-making and timely escalation to senior management.

Market Risk Management defines and implements a framework to systematically identify, assess, monitor and report our market risk. Market risk managers identify market risks through active portfolio analysis and engagement with the business areas.

Trading Market Risk

Our primary mechanism to manage trading market risk is the application of our Risk Appetite framework of which the limit framework is a key component. Our Management Board supported by Market Risk Management, sets group-wide value-at-risk, economic capital and portfolio stress testing limits for market risk in the trading book. Market Risk Management allocates this overall appetite to our Corporate Divisions and individual business units within them based on established and agreed business plans. We also have business aligned heads within Market Risk Management to establish business limits, by allocating the limit down to individual portfolios or geographical regions.

Value-at-risk, economic capital and Portfolio Stress Testing limits are used for managing all types of market risk at an overall portfolio level. As an additional and complementary tool for managing certain portfolios or risk types, Market Risk Management performs risk analysis and business specific stress testing. Limits are also set on sensitivity and concentration/liquidity, business-level stress testing and event risk scenarios.

While value-at-risk, calculated on a daily basis, supplies forecasts for potential large losses under normal market conditions, it is not adequate to measure the tail risks or the potential for extreme loss events of the portfolios. We therefore also perform regular stress tests in which we value our trading portfolios under severe market scenarios not covered by the confidence interval of the value-at-risk model.

We derive the scenarios from historically observed severe shocks in those risk factors, augmented by subjective assessments where only limited historical data are available, or where market developments are viewed to make historical data a poor indicator of possible future market scenarios. Tail risk or the potential for extreme loss events beyond reported value-at risk is captured via stressed value-at-risk, economic capital, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure. It is also captured via stress testing.

These stress tests form the basis of our assessment of the economic capital that we estimate is needed to absorb very severe, unexpected losses arising from our exposures over the period of one year. “Very severe” in this context means that economic capital is set at a level which covers, with a probability of 99.98 %, all unexpected losses over a one year time horizon.

In December 2011 we received model approvals, from the BaFin, for the stressed value-at-risk, incremental risk charge and comprehensive risk measure models. These are additional methods we use to measure market risk exposures.

– Stressed value-at-risk: calculates a stressed value-at-risk measure based on a continuous one year period of significant market stress.
– Incremental Risk Charge: captures default and credit migration risks in addition to the risks already captured in value-at-risk for credit-sensitive positions in the trading book.
– Comprehensive Risk Measure: captures incremental risk for the correlation trading portfolio calculated using an internal model subject to qualitative minimum requirements as well as stress testing requirements.
– Market Risk Standardized Approach: calculates regulatory capital for securitizations and nth-to-default credit derivatives.

Nontrading Market Risk

Nontrading market risk arises primarily from outside the activities of our trading units, in our banking book and from certain off-balance sheet items. Significant market risk factors the Bank is exposed to and are overseen by risk management groups in that area are:

– Interest rate risk (including risk from embedded optionality and changes in behavioral patterns for certain product types), credit spread risk, foreign exchange risk, equity risk (including investments in public and private equity as well as real estate, infrastructure and fund assets).
– Market risks from off-balance sheet items such as pension schemes and guarantees as well as structural foreign exchange risk and equity compensation risk.

Non-trading market risk economic capital is being calculated either by applying the standard traded market risk EC methodology (SVaR based EC model) or through the use of non-traded market risk models that are specific to each risk class and which consider, among other factors, large historically observed market moves, the liquidity of each asset class, and changes in client’s behavior in relation to products with behavioral optionalities.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, and includes compliance- and legal risk. Operational risk excludes business and reputational risk.

Group Operational Risk Management is part of the Group Risk function which is headed by the Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Risk Officer appoints the Head of Group Operational Risk Management.

Within Group ORM the Head of Group Operational Risk Management is accountable for the design, implementation and maintenance of an effective and efficient Group ORMF, including the operational risk capital model.

The Non-Financial Risk Committee, which is co-chaired by the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Regulatory Officer, is responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of operational risk in the Group on behalf of the Management Board by establishing a cross-risk and holistic perspective of the key operational risks of the Group. Its decision-making and policy related authorities include the review, advice and management of all operational risk issues which may impact the risk profile of our business divisions and infrastructure functions.

The Head of Group Operational Risk Management is fully accountable for the setup and maintenance of the ORMF, including the adherence to all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. He is the owner of the Group’s operational risk capital model and oversees its ongoing development as well as the capital calculation process. As the Model Owner, he manages relevant model risks and sets up appropriate controls. He approves quantitative and qualitative changes impacting the Group’s regulatory or economic capital, within the limits defined by the Chief Risk Officer.

While the day-to-day management of operational risk is the primary responsibility of our business divisions and infrastructure functions, Group ORM oversees the Group-wide management of operational risks, identifies and reports risk concentrations and promotes a consistent application of the ORMF across the Bank.

In 2016, we further embedded and refined our “Three Lines of Defence” model across the Bank. Our core areas of focus were on business leaders continuing to assume primary accountability for the risks and controls in their units and the second LoD Risk Type Controllers developing their risk management capabilities via the implementation of minimum standards.

In order to cover the broad range of risk types underlying operational risk, our framework contains a number of operational risk management techniques. These aim to efficiently manage the operational risk in our business and are used to identify, assess and mitigate operational risks.

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital requirements for operational risk using the Advanced Measurement Approach (“AMA”) methodology.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from our potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due or only being able to meet these obligations at excessive costs. The objective of the Group's liquidity risk management framework is to ensure that the Group can fulfil its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and funding risks within its risk appetite. The framework considers relevant and significant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

In accordance with the ECB's Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), Deutsche Bank has implemented an annual Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP"), which is reviewed and approved by the Management Board. The ILAAP provides comprehensive documentation of the Bank's Liquidity Risk Management framework, including: identifying the key liquidity and funding risks to which the Group is exposed; describing how these risks are identified, monitored and measured and describing the techniques and resources used to manage and mitigate these risks.

The Management Board defines the liquidity and funding risk strategy for the bank, as well as the risk appetite, based on recommendations made by the Group Risk Committee ("GRC"). At least annually the Management Board reviews and approves the limits which are applied to the Group to measure and control liquidity risk as well as our long-term funding and issuance plan.

Treasury is mandated to manage the overall liquidity and funding position of the bank, with Liquidity Risk Control acting as an independent control function, responsible for reviewing the liquidity risk framework, proposing the risk appetite to GRC and the validation of Liquidity Risk models which are developed by Treasury, to measure and manage the Group's liquidity risk profile.

Treasury manages liquidity and funding, in accordance with the Management Board approved risk appetite across a range of relevant metrics, and implements a number of tools to monitor these and ensure compliance. In addition, Treasury works closely in conjunction with Liquidity Risk Control ("LRC"), and the business, to analyze and understand the underlying liquidity characteristics of the business portfolios. These parties are engaged in regular and frequent dialogue to understand changes in the Bank's position arising from business activities and market circumstances. Dedicated business targets are allocated to ensure the Group meets its overall liquidity and funding appetite.

The Management Board is informed of performance against the risk appetite metrics, via a weekly Liquidity Scorecard. As part of the annual strategic planning process, we project the development of the key liquidity and funding metrics based on the underlying business plans to ensure that the plan is in compliance with our risk appetite.

Global liquidity stress testing and scenario analysis is one of the key tools for measuring liquidity risk and evaluating the Group's short-term liquidity position within the liquidity framework. It complements the intraday operational liquidity management process and the long-term liquidity strategy, represented by the Funding Matrix.

Business (Strategic) Risk

Strategic risk is the risk of suffering operating income shortfall due to a decrease in revenues which cannot be compensated by cost reduction. It is a material risk type that may arise from our failure to execute our strategy, our failure to position the Bank strategically, or our ineffective response to material negative plan deviations caused by external or internal factors.

The management of strategic risk involves minimizing potential operating income shortfall that can have an adverse impact on Group capital. This is accomplished using risk controls at the Group level and at our different business units.

Reputational Risk

Within our risk management process, we define reputational risk as the risk of possible damage to our brand and reputation, and the associated risk to earnings, capital or liquidity, arising from any association, action or inaction which could be perceived by stakeholders to be inappropriate, unethical or inconsistent with Deutsche Bank's values and beliefs.

Our reputational risk is governed by the Reputational Risk Framework (the Framework). The Framework was established to provide consistent standards for the identification, assessment and management of reputational risk issues. While every employee has a responsibility to protect our reputation, the primary responsibility for the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and, if necessary, referring or reporting, of reputational risk matters lies with our Business Divisions. Each employee is under an obligation, within the scope of his/or her activities, to be alert to any potential causes of reputational risk and to address them according to the Framework.

If a potential reputational risk is identified, it is required to be referred for further consideration within the Business Division through their Unit Reputational Risk Assessment Process. In the event that a matter is deemed to carry a material reputational risk and/or meets one of the mandatory referral criteria, it must be referred through to one of the four Regional Reputational Risk Committees (RRRCs) for further review as the 2nd line of defence. The RRRCs are sub-committees of the Group Reputational Risk Committee (GRRC), which is itself a sub-committee of the Group Risk Committee (GRC), and are responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the management of reputational risk in their respective regions of Deutsche Bank on behalf of the Management Board. In exceptional circumstances, matters can also be referred by the RRRCs to the GRRC.

The modelling and quantitative measurement of reputational risk internal capital is implicitly covered in our economic capital framework primarily within operational and strategic risk.

Model Risk

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from incorrect or misused model outputs and reports using these outputs. Model risk can lead to financial loss, poor business or strategic decision making, or damage our reputation. In this context, the term 'model' refers to a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates.

Model risk is managed across Pricing models, Risk & Capital models, and other models:

– Pricing models are used to generate asset and liability fair value measurements reported in official books and records and/or risk sensitivities which feed Market Risk Management (MRM) processes;
– Risk & Capital models are related to risks used for regulatory or internal capital requirements, e.g. VaR, IMM, Stress tests etc;
– Other models are those outside of the Bank's Pricing and Risk & Capital models.

Model risk appetite is aligned to the Group's qualitative statements, ensuring that model risk management is embedded in a strong risk culture and that risks are minimized to the extent possible.

The management of Model risk includes:

– Performing robust independent model validation that provides effective challenge to the model development process and includes identification of conditions for use, methodological limitations that may require adjustments or overlays, and validation findings that require remediation;
– Establishing a strong model risk management and governance framework, including senior forums for monitoring and escalation of model risk related topics;
– Creating Bank-wide model risk related policies, aligned to regulatory requirements with clear roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders across the model life cycle-, and
– Assessing the model control environment and reporting to the Management Board on a periodic basis.

Risk Profile

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

Risk Profile of our Corporate Divisions as measured by Total Economic Capital

							Dec 31, 2016		
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	Postbank	NCOU	Cons. & Adj. and Other	Total	Total in %
Credit Risk	4,984	3,202	1,726	62	2,582	108	442	13,106	37
Market Risk	4,444	897	360	2,197	1,352	332	5,010	14,592	41
Operational Risk	6,567	1,763	833	561	604	160	0	10,488	30
Business Risk	4,582	171	32	100	0	245	(32)	5,098	14
Diversification Benefit[1]	(4,990)	(1,018)	(477)	(441)	(562)	(110)	(248)	(7,846)	(22)
Total EC in € m.	15,587	5,015	2,473	2,480	3,976	735	5,172	35,438	100
in %	44	14	7	7	11	2	15	100	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk).

							Dec 31,2015[1]		
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	Postbank	NCOU	Cons. & Adj. and Other	Total	Total
Credit Risk	4,838	3,899	1,678	90	2,601	537	42	13,685	36
Market Risk	4,971	819	2,564	2,095	1,611	899	4,478	17,437	45
Operational Risk	6,274	1,613	958	282	600	452	64	10,243	27
Business Risk	5,154	405	1	0	0	261	110	5,931	15
Diversification Benefit[2]	(5,123)	(1,172)	(964)	(373)	(647)	(369)	(204)	(8,852)	(23)
Total EC in € m.	16,113	5,564	4,237	2,094	4,165	1,780	4,490	38,442	100
in %	42	14	11	5	11	5	12	100	N/M

N/M – Not meaningful
[1] Amounts allocated to the business segments have been restated to reflect comparatives according to the structure as of December 31, 2016.
[2] Diversification benefit across credit, market, operational and strategic risk (largest part of business risk).

Global Markets (GM) risk profile is dominated by its trading in support of origination, structuring and market making activities, which gives rise to market risk and credit risk. The share of the operational risk in GM's risk profile reflects the high loss profile in the industry and internal losses. The remainder of GM's risk profile is derived from business risk reflecting earnings volatility risk. The economic capital usage for market and business risk decreased in 2016 partly offset by increased usage for operational risk. The decrease in economic capital usage for market risk is driven by lower exposure to the traded default risk component and the sale of Abbey Life.

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) revenues are generated from various products with different risk profiles. The vast majority of its risk relates to credit risk in the Trade Finance and Corporate Finance businesses, while other businesses attract low to no credit risk. The economic capital usage for credit risk decreased in 2016 mainly due to a lower counterparty risk component. Market risk mainly results from modeling of client deposits and trading.

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients' (PW&CC) risk profile comprises credit risk from retail, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) lending and wealth management (WM) activities as well as nontrading market risk from investment risk, modeling of client deposits and credit spread risk. The divestment of Hua Xia Bank resulted in a significant decrease in economic capital usage for nontrading market compared to the year-end 2015.

The main risk driver of Deutsche Asset Management's (Deutsche AM) business are guarantees on investment funds, which we report as nontrading market risk. Otherwise Deutsche AM's advisory and commission focused business attracts primarily operational risk. The economic capital usage for operational risk and business risk increased compared to the year-end 2015.

Postbanks risk profile is mainly driven by lending and deposit business with retail and corporate customers attracting credit risk, credit spread risks in the banking book covered under market risk and some operational risk.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) portfolio included activities that were non-core to the Bank's future strategy; assets earmarked for de-risking; assets suitable for separation; assets with significant capital absorption but low returns; and assets exposed to legal risks. NCOU's risk profile covered risks across the entire range of our operations which primarily comprised credit and market risks targeted where possible for accelerated de-risking. The economic capital usage for market risk was lower compared to year-end 2015 mainly due to general wind-down of non-strategic assets.

Consolidation & Adjustments mainly comprises nontrading market risk for structural foreign exchange risk, pension risk and equity compensation risk. The increase of economic capital usage for credit risk in 2016 was mainly due to changes in business structure of the Bank.

Credit Risk

The tables in this section show details about several of our main credit exposure categories, namely loans, irrevocable lending commitments, contingent liabilities, over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, traded loans, traded bonds, debt securities available for sale and repo and repo-style transactions:

- "Loans" are net loans as reported on our balance sheet at amortized cost but before deduction of our allowance for loan losses.
- "Irrevocable lending commitments" consist of the undrawn portion of irrevocable lending-related commitments.
- "Contingent liabilities" consist of financial and performance guarantees, standby letters of credit and other similar arrangements (mainly indemnity agreements).
- "OTC derivatives" are our credit exposures from over-the-counter derivative transactions that we have entered into, after netting and cash collateral received. On our balance sheet, these are included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or, for derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting, in other assets, in either case, before netting and cash collateral received.
- "Traded loans" are loans that are bought and held for the purpose of selling them in the near term, or the material risks of which have all been hedged or sold. From a regulatory perspective this category principally covers trading book positions.
- "Traded bonds" include bonds, deposits, notes or commercial paper that are bought and held for the purpose of selling them in the near term. From a regulatory perspective this category principally covers trading book positions.
- "Debt securities available for sale" include debentures, bonds, deposits, notes or commercial paper, which are issued for a fixed term and redeemable by the issuer, which we have classified as available for sale.
- "Repo and repo-style transactions" consist of reverse repurchase transactions, as well as securities or commodities borrowing transactions before application of netting and collateral received.

Although considered in the monitoring of maximum credit exposures, the following are not included in the details of our main credit exposure: brokerage and securities related receivables, cash and central bank balances, interbank balances (without central banks), assets held for sale, accrued interest receivables, traditional securitization positions as well as equity investments.

Main Credit Exposure Categories by Business Divisions

	Dec 31, 2016								
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commit-ments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities[4]	Repo and repo-style transactions[5]	Total
Global Markets	62,567	22,006	656	42,711	11,240	72,180	3,296	91,561	306,216
Corporate & Investment Banking	82,620	126,593	48,123	520	1,756	162	272	6,574	266,619
Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients	159,658	9,139	2,664	317	0	1	139	0	171,918
Deutsche Asset Management	343	55	21	27	7	2,569	26	0	3,047
Postbank	104,728	7,837	320	420	0	0	17,220	4,290	134,816
Non-Core Operations Unit	3,133	131	434	175	191	257	0	34	4,355
Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	407	302	123	24	0	6,124	33,768	2,450	43,197
Total	413,455	166,063	52,341	44,193	13,193	81,293	54,722	104,909	930,169

1 Includes impaired loans amounting to € 7.4 billion as of December 31, 2016.
2 Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 10.3 billion as of December 31, 2016.
3 Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable. Excludes derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
4 Includes debt securities on financial assets available for sale and securities held to maturity.
5 Before reflection of collateral and limited to securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed.

	Dec 31, 2015								
in € m.	Loans[1]	Irrevocable lending commit-ments[2]	Contingent liabilities	OTC derivatives[3]	Traded Loans	Traded Bonds	Debt securities	Repo and repo-style transactions[4]	Total
Global Markets	58,092	25,467	1,292	44,824	13,905	85,454	3,454	110,581	343,069
Corporate & Investment Banking	97,280	129,420	51,005	503	1,176	147	326	9,986	289,843
Private, Wealth and Commercial Clients	163,772	11,383	3,738	314	0	13	161	0	179,381
Deutsche Asset Management	265	63	22	406	10	4,296	3,281	0	8,343
Postbank	103,525	5,798	336	344	0	0	17,128	7,132	134,263
Non-Core Operations Unit	9,335	1,642	784	2,625	368	6,934	1,932	14	23,634
Consolidation & Adjustments and Other	508	775	149	37	0	6,368	41,985	862	50,684
Total	432,777	174,549	57,325	49,053	15,459	103,212	68,266	128,575	1,029,217

1 Includes impaired loans amounting to € 8.2 billion as of December 31, 2015.
2 Includes irrevocable lending commitments related to consumer credit exposure of € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2015.
3 Includes the effect of netting agreements and cash collateral received where applicable. Excludes derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting.
4 Before reflection of collateral and limited to securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed.

As part of our resegmentation all Treasury activities have been moved in 2016 into Consolidation & Adjustments. The main contributor to the credit exposures included in Consolidation & Adjustments is Treasury liquidity reserves. Financial resources associated with Treasury activities are allocated to the divisional total assets and not at an individual asset line. This allocation in the main credit exposure categories would reduce the total credit exposure in Consolidation & Adjustment to € 8.9 billion as of December 31, 2016 and € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2015 and would increase the other divisional totals respectively.

Our main credit exposure decreased by € 99.0 billion.

– From a divisional perspective decreases in exposure are observed across all divisions except Postbank. Our exposure in Global Markets decreased by € 36.9 billion and in Corporate & Investment Banking by € 23.2 billion. Our Non-Core Operations Unit achieved a managed reduction of € 19.3 billion.
– From a product perspective strong exposure reductions have been observed for repo and repo-style transactions, traded bonds, loans, and debt securities.
– From an industry perspective, our credit exposure is lower compared with last year mainly due to a decrease in Financial intermediation of € 52.8 billion and Public sector of € 15.6 billion, driven by lower Repo and repo style transactions and traded bonds exposure, as well as decrease in the Households category by € 15.5 billion mainly attributable to reduced loan exposure.

Our credit exposure to our ten largest counterparties accounted for 7 % of our aggregated total credit exposure in these categories as of December 31, 2016 compared with 6 % as of December 31, 2015. Our top ten counterparty exposures were with well-rated counterparties or otherwise related to structured trades which show high levels of risk mitigation.

Our largest concentration of credit risk within loans from a regional perspective is in our home market Germany, with a significant share in households, which includes the majority of our mortgage lending business.

Within the OTC derivatives business, tradable assets as well as repo and repo-style transactions, our largest concentrations from a regional perspective were in Western Europe (excluding Germany) and North America. From the industry perspective, exposures from OTC derivative as well as repo and repo-style transactions have a significant share in highly rated financial intermediation companies. For tradable assets, a large proportion of exposure is also with public sector companies.

Market Risk

VaR is a quantitative measure of the potential loss (in value) of Fair Value positions due to market movements that will not be exceeded in a defined period of time and with a defined confidence level.

Our value-at-risk for the trading businesses is based on our own internal model. In October 1998, the German Banking Supervisory Authority (now the BaFin) approved our internal model for calculating the regulatory market risk capital for our general and specific market risks. Since then the model has been continually refined and approval has been maintained.

We calculate VaR using a 99 % confidence level and a one day holding period. This means we estimate there is a 1 in 100 chance that a mark-to-market loss from our trading positions will be at least as large as the reported VaR. For regulatory purposes, which include the calculation of our capital requirements and risk-weighted assets, the holding period is ten days.

We use one year of historical market data as input to calculate VaR. The calculation employs a Monte Carlo Simulation technique, and we assume that changes in risk factors follow a well-defined distribution, e.g. normal or non-normal (t, skew-t, Skew-Normal). To determine our aggregated VaR, we use observed correlations between the risk factors during this one year period.

Our VaR model is designed to take into account a comprehensive set of risk factors across all asset classes. Key risk factors are swap/government curves, index and issuer-specific credit curves, funding spreads, single equity and index prices, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices as well as their implied volatilities. To help ensure completeness in the risk coverage, second order risk factors, e.g. CDS index vs. constituent basis, money market basis, implied dividends, option-adjusted spreads and precious metals lease rates are considered in the VaR calculation.

For each business unit a separate VaR is calculated for each risk type, e.g. interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk. For each risk type this is achieved by deriving the sensitivities to the relevant risk type and then simulating changes in the associated risk drivers. “Diversification effect” reflects the fact that the total VaR on a given day will be lower than the sum of the VaR relating to the individual risk types. Simply adding the VaR figures of the individual risk types to arrive at an aggregate VaR would imply the assumption that the losses in all risk types occur simultaneously.

The model incorporates both linear and, especially for derivatives, nonlinear effects through a combination of sensitivity-based and revaluation approaches on grids.

The VaR measure enables us to apply a consistent measure across all of our trading businesses and products. It allows a comparison of risk in different businesses, and also provides a means of aggregating and netting positions within a portfolio to reflect correlations and offsets between different asset classes. Furthermore, it facilitates comparisons of our market risk both over time and against our daily trading results.

When using VaR estimates a number of considerations should be taken into account. These include:

– The use of historical market data may not be a good indicator of potential future events, particularly those that are extreme in nature. This "backward-looking" limitation can cause VaR to understate risk (as in 2008), but can also cause it to be overstated.
– Assumptions concerning the distribution of changes in risk factors, and the correlation between different risk factors, may not hold true, particularly during market events that are extreme in nature. The one day holding period does not fully capture the market risk arising during periods of illiquidity, when positions cannot be closed out or hedged within one day.
– VaR does not indicate the potential loss beyond the 99^{th} quantile.
– Intra-day risk is not reflected in the end of day VaR calculation.
– There may be risks in the trading book that are partially or not captured by the VaR model.

The tables below present the value-at-risk metrics calculated with a 99 % confidence level and a one-day holding period for our trading units. They exclude contributions from Postbank trading book which are calculated on a standalone basis.

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

	Total		Diversification effect		Interest rate risk		Credit spread risk		Equity price risk		Foreign exchange risk[1]		Commodity price risk	
in € m.	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Average	32.0	43.3	(35.0)	(40.9)	19.7	20.3	26.6	30.9	9.3	16.6	10.7	15.0	0.7	1.3
Maximum	59.4	65.6	(57.6)	(59.2)	29.5	30.2	32.5	40.3	52.4	28.3	16.7	25.0	3.3	4.0
Minimum	20.4	28.7	(25.6)	(31.0)	14.8	16.2	22.3	24.0	4.4	9.2	3.6	6.0	0.2	0.5
Period-end	30.1	33.3	(36.9)	(38.8)	19.9	18.3	24.3	26.2	10.0	11.7	12.6	15.1	0.2	0.9

1 Includes value-at-risk from gold and other precious metal positions.

The average value-at-risk over 2016 was € 32.0 million, which is a decrease of € 11.2 million compared with the full year 2015. The reduction in the average was driven by decreases across the credit spread, foreign exchange and equity asset classes as a result of a decrease in directional exposure on average compared to the full year 2015. The spike in value-at-risk in December 2016 was driven by activity on the trading books for a short period of time during the facilitation of client transactions.

Operational Risk

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital requirements for operational risk using the Advanced Measurement Approach ("AMA") methodology. Our AMA capital calculation is based upon the Loss Distribution Approach. Gross losses from historical internal and external loss data (Operational Riskdata eXchange Association consortium data) and external scenarios from a public database (IBM OpData) complemented by internal scenario data are used to estimate the risk profile (i.e., a loss frequency and a loss severity distribution). Our Loss Distribution Approach model includes conservatism by recognizing losses on events that arise over multiple years as single events in our historical loss profile.

Within the Loss Distribution Approach model, the frequency and severity distributions are combined in a Monte Carlo simulation to generate potential losses over a one year time horizon. Finally, the risk mitigating benefits of insurance are applied to each loss generated in the Monte Carlo simulation. Correlation and diversification benefits are applied to the net losses in a manner compatible with regulatory requirements to arrive at a net loss distribution at Group level, covering expected and unexpected losses. Capital is then allocated to each of the business divisions after considering qualitative adjustments and expected loss.

The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is derived from the 99.9 % percentile. The economic capital is set at a level to absorb at a 99.98 % percentile very severe aggregate unexpected losses within one year. Both regulatory and economic capital requirements are calculated for a time horizon of one year.

The Regulatory and Economic Capital demand calculations are performed on a quarterly basis. Group ORM aims to ensure that for the approach for capital demand quantification appropriate development, validation and change governance processes are in place, whereby the validation is performed by an independent validation function and in line with the Group's model risk management process.

Operational Risk Losses by Event Type (Profit and Loss view)

in € m.	2016	2015[1]
Clients, Products and Business Practices	2,566	3,346
Internal Fraud	396	2,176
External Fraud	18	(197)
Execution, Delivery and Process Management	160	381
Others	23	20
Group	**3,163**	5,726

[1] Changed 2015 loss figures due to subsequent capture of losses and reclassification.

As of December 2016, profit and loss based operational losses decreased by € 2.6 billion or 45 % compared to year-end 2015. The decrease was driven by the event types "Clients, Products and Business Practices" and "Internal Fraud", due to settlements reached and increased litigation reserves for unsettled cases in 2015.

Leverage Ratio

We manage our balance sheet on a Group level and, where applicable, locally in each region. In the allocation of financial resources we favor business portfolios with the highest positive impact on our profitability and shareholder value. We monitor and analyze balance sheet developments and track certain market-observed balance sheet ratios. Based on this we trigger discussion and management action by the Group Risk Committee (GRC). Following the publication of the CRR/CRD 4 framework, we established a leverage ratio calculation according to that framework.

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

The CRR/CRD 4 framework introduced a non-risk based leverage ratio that is intended to act as a supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. Its objectives are to constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector, helping avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes which can damage the broader financial system and the economy, and to reinforce the risk based requirements with a simple, non-risk based "backstop" measure. While the CRR/CRD 4 framework currently does not provide for a mandatory minimum leverage ratio to be complied with by the relevant financial institutions, a legislative proposal published by the European Commission on November 23, 2016 suggests introducing a minimum leverage ratio of 3 %. The legislative proposal provides that the leverage ratio applies two years after the proposal's entry into force and remains subject to political discussion among EU institutions.

We calculate our leverage ratio exposure on a fully loaded basis in accordance with Article 429 of the CRR as per Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/62 of October 10, 2014 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on January 17, 2015 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Our total leverage ratio exposure consists of the components derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), off-balance sheet exposure and other on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives and SFTs).

The leverage exposure for derivatives is calculated by using the regulatory mark-to-market method for derivatives comprising the current replacement cost plus a regulatory defined add-on for the potential future exposure. Variation margin received in cash from counterparties is deducted from the current replacement cost portion of the leverage ratio exposure measure and variation margin paid to counterparties is deducted from the leverage ratio exposure measure related to receivables recognized as an asset on the balance sheet, provided certain conditions are met. Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions are shown under derivative exposure in table leverage ratio common disclosure. The effective notional amount of written credit derivatives, i.e., the notional reduced by any negative fair value changes that have been incorporated in Tier 1 capital is included in the leverage ratio exposure measure; the resulting exposure measure is further reduced by the effective notional amount of a purchased credit derivative on the same reference name provided certain conditions are met.

The SFT component includes the gross receivables for SFTs, which are netted with SFT payables if specific conditions are met. In addition to the gross exposure a regulatory add-on for the counterparty credit risk is included.

The off-balance sheet exposure component follows the credit risk conversion factors (CCF) of the standardized approach for credit risk (0 %, 20 %, 50 %, or 100 %), which depend on the risk category subject to a floor of 10 %.

The other on-balance sheet exposure component (excluding derivatives and SFTs) reflects the accounting values of the assets (excluding derivatives and SFTs) as well as regulatory adjustments for asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital.

The following tables show the leverage ratio exposure and the leverage ratio, both on a fully loaded basis, on the disclosure tables of the implementing technical standards (ITS) which were adopted by the European Commission via Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/200 published in the Official Journal of the European Union on February 16, 2016:

Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Total assets as per published financial statements	**1,591**	1,629
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	0	3
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(276)	(263)
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	20	25
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	102	109
Other adjustments	(90)	(107)
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	**1,348**	1,395

Leverage ratio common disclosure

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Total derivative exposures	177	215
Total securities financing transaction exposures	135	164
Total off-balance sheet exposures	102	109
Other Assets	948	924
Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital fully loaded	(15)	(17)
Tier 1 capital fully loaded	46.8	48.7
Total Exposures	1,348	1,395
Leverage Ratio – using a fully loaded definition of Tier 1 capital (in %)	3.5	3.5

Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio in 2016

As of December 31, 2016, our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio was 3.5 % compared to 3.5 % as of December 31, 2015, taking into account as of December 31, 2016 a fully loaded Tier 1 capital of € 46.8 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,348 billion (€ 48.7 billion and € 1,395 billion as of December 31, 2015, respectively).

Our CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio according to transitional provisions was 4.1 % as of December 31, 2016, calculated as Tier 1 capital according to transitional rules of € 55.5 billion over an applicable exposure measure of € 1,350 billion. The exposure measure under transitional rules is € 2 billion higher compared to the fully loaded exposure measure as the asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital are lower under transitional rules.

Over the year 2016, our leverage ratio exposure decreased by € 48 billion to € 1,348 billion. This principally reflects a decrease in derivative exposures of € 38 billion primarily related to lower add-ons for potential future exposure and effective notional amounts of written credit derivatives after offsetting. Furthermore, there was a decrease of € 29 billion in SFT exposures reflecting the overall decrease on the balance sheet in the SFT related items (securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed, under both accrual and fair value accounting, and receivables from prime brokerage). In addition, off-balance sheet exposures decreased by € 7 billion corresponding to lower notional amounts for irrevocable lending commitments and contingent liabilities. The mentioned decreases in leverage ratio exposure are partly offset by an increase of € 25 billion in other assets, principally from higher cash and central bank balances on our balance sheet partly offset by reductions on our balance sheet in non-derivative trading assets, loans and financial assets available for sale.

The decrease of the leverage ratio exposure in 2016 includes foreign exchange impacts of € 11 billion mainly due to the depreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar which was partly offset by its appreciation against the pound sterling.

Our leverage ratio calculated as the ratio of total assets under IFRS to total equity under IFRS was 25 as of December 31, 2016 compared to 24 as of December 31, 2015.

For main drivers of the Tier 1 capital development please refer to section “Regulatory Capital” in this report.

Liquidity Risk

Funding Risk Management

Deutsche Bank's primary tool for monitoring and managing funding risk is the Funding Matrix. The Funding Matrix assesses the Group's structural funding profile for the greater than one year time horizon. To produce the Funding Matrix, all funding-relevant assets and liabilities are mapped into time buckets corresponding to their contractual or modeled maturities. This allows the Group to identify expected excesses and shortfalls in term liabilities over assets in each time bucket, facilitating the management of potential liquidity exposures.

The liquidity maturity profile is based on contractual cash flow information. If the contractual maturity profile of a product does not adequately reflect the liquidity maturity profile, it is replaced by modeling assumptions. Short-term balance sheet items (<1yr) or matched funded structures (asset and liabilities directly matched with no liquidity risk) can be excluded from the term analysis.

The bottom-up assessment by individual business line is combined with a top-down reconciliation against the Group's IFRS balance sheet. From the cumulative term profile of assets and liabilities beyond 1 year, any long-funded surpluses or short-funded gaps in the Group's maturity structure can be identified. The cumulative profile is thereby built up starting from the above 10 year bucket down to the above 1 year bucket.

The strategic liquidity planning process, which incorporates the development of funding supply and demand across business units, together with the bank's targeted key liquidity and funding metrics, provides the key input parameter for our annual capital markets issuance plan. Upon approval by the Management Board the capital markets issuance plan establishes issuing targets for securities by tenor, volume and instrument. We also maintain a stand-alone U.S. dollar and GBP funding matrix which limits the maximum short position in any time bucket (>1 year to >10 years) to € 10 billion and € 5 billion respectively. This supplements the risk appetite for our aggregate currency funding matrix which requires us to maintain a positive funding position in any time bucket (>1 year to > 10 years).

Liquidity Reserves

Liquidity reserves comprise available cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid securities (includes government, agency and government guaranteed) as well as other unencumbered central bank eligible assets.

The volume of our liquidity reserves is a function of our expected daily stress result, both at an aggregate level as well as at an individual currency level. To the extent we receive incremental short-term wholesale liabilities which attract a high stress roll-off, we will largely keep the proceeds of such liabilities in cash or highly liquid securities as a stress mitigant. Accordingly, the total volume of our liquidity reserves will fluctuate as a function of the level of short-term wholesale liabilities held, although this has no material impact on our overall liquidity position under stress. Our liquidity reserves include only assets that are freely transferable within the Group, or can be applied against local entity stress outflows. We hold the vast majority of our liquidity reserves centrally, at our parent and our foreign branches with further reserves held at key locations in which we are active. While we hold our reserves across major currencies, their size and composition are subject to regular senior management review.

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

	Dec 31, 2016		Dec 31, 2015	
in € bn.	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value	Carrying Value	Liquidity Value
Available cash and cash equivalents (held primarily at central banks)	178	178	98	98
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	136	136	75	75
Subsidiaries	42	42	23	23
Highly liquid securities (includes government, government guaranteed and agency securities)	27	25	100	94
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	25	24	78	73
Subsidiaries	2	1	22	21
Other unencumbered central bank eligible securities	14	9	17	13
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	9	6	14	11
Subsidiaries	5	3	3	2
Total liquidity reserves	**219**	**212**	215	205
Parent (incl. foreign branches)	171	166	167	159
Subsidiaries	48	46	48	46

As of December 31, 2016, our liquidity reserves amounted to € 219 billion compared with € 215 billion as of December 31, 2015. Although the net growth in Liquidity Reserves was only € 3 billion, the cash and cash equivalents increased by € 80 billion, while the unencumbered securities decreased by € 76 billion. This was largely driven by actions taken during the year to increase secured funding outstandings, as well as more general reductions in business inventory in particular during the last quarter of 2016. This was considered a prudent short-term measure in light of a challenging environment for the Group during this time. Our average liquidity reserves during the year were € 212.4 billion compared with € 202.2 billion during 2015. In the table above the carrying value represents the market value of our liquidity reserves while the liquidity value reflects our assumption of the value that could be obtained, primarily through secured funding, taking into account the experience observed in secured funding markets at times of stress.

Capital Requirements and Adequacy

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

When referring to results according to full application of the final CRR/CRD 4 framework (without consideration of applicable transitional methodology) we use the term “CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded”. In some cases, CRR/CRD 4 maintains transitional rules that had been adopted in earlier capital adequacy frameworks through Basel 2 or Basel 2.5. These relate e.g. to the risk weighting of certain categories of assets and include rules permitting the grandfathering of equity investments at a risk-weight of 100 %. In this regard, we assume in our CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded methodology for a limited subset of equity positions that the impact of the expiration of these transitional rules will be mitigated through sales of the underlying assets or other measures prior to the expiration of the grandfathering provisions by end of 2017.

This section refers to the capital adequacy of the group of institutions consolidated for banking regulatory purposes pursuant to the CRR and the German Banking Act (“Kreditwesengesetz” or “KWG”). Therein not included are insurance companies or companies outside the finance sector. Our insurance companies are included in an additional capital adequacy (also “solvency margin”) calculation under the German Solvency Regulation for Financial Conglomerates. Our solvency margin as a financial conglomerate remains dominated by our banking activities.

Risk-Weighted Assets

The Pillar 1 CET 1 minimum capital requirement applicable to the Group is 4.50 % of risk-weighted assets (RWA). The Pillar 1 total capital requirement of 8.00 % demands further resources that may be met with up to 1.50 % Additional Tier 1 capital and up to 2.00 % Tier 2 capital.

The risk-weighted assets comprise the total of credit, market and operational risks. In the calculation of the risk-weighted assets the Deutsche Bank uses internal models for all three risk types which were approved by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht („BaFin"). We establish a counterparty Credit Valuation Adjustment ("CVA") for OTC derivative transactions to cover expected credit losses. The adjustment amount is determined by assessing the potential credit exposure to a given counterparty and taking into account any collateral held, the effect of any relevant netting arrangements, expected loss given default and the credit risk, based on available market information, including CDS spreads. Our advanced IRBA coverage ratio, excluding Postbank, exceeded, with 97,3 % by exposure value ("EAD") as well as with 93,4 % by RWA as of December 31, 2016, the European regulatory requirement, remaining nearly unchanged from the levels at December 31, 2015 (97,0 % EAD and 92,8 % by RWA), using applicable measures according to Section 11 SolvV. These ratios excluded the exposures permanently assigned to the standardized approach (according to Article 150 CRR), other IRBA exposure as well as securitization positions. The regulatory minimum requirements with regard to the respective coverage ratio thresholds have been met at all times.

Deutsche Bank's market risk component is a multiple of the value-at-risk figure, which is calculated for regulatory purposes based on our internal and BaFin approved models. Starting with December 31, 2011, the market risk component includes a multiple of the stressed value-at-risk and the value-at-risk, as well as the incremental risk charge and the comprehensive risk measure on the Group's correlation trading portfolio. All of which are all calculated on the basis of the Group's BaFin approved internal models. The market risk component also includes securitizations in the trading book outside the correlation trading portfolio measured with the standardized approach according to CRR. Further standard calculation approaches are used for remaining market risk positions.

For operational risk calculations, the Group uses the so-called Advanced Measurement Approach ("AMA") pursuant to Articles 321 to 324 CRR.

The RWA for CVA covering the risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty risk in connection with OTC derivative exposures are predominantly calculated on our own internal model as approved by BaFin.

Risk-weighted assets of the Deutsche Bank Group

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016 CRR/CRD 4	Dec 31, 2015 CRR/CRD 4
Credit risk	220,345	242,019
Settlement risk	36	9
Credit Valuation Adjustment	9,416	15,877
Market risk	33,762	49,553
Operational risk	92,675	89,923
Total risk-weighted assets	**356,235**	397,382

Regulatory Capital

The total regulatory capital pursuant to the effective regulations as of year-end 2016 comprises Tier 1 and Tier 2 (T2) capital. Tier 1 capital is subdivided into Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital consists primarily of common share capital (reduced by own holdings) including related share premium accounts, retained earnings (including losses for the financial year, if any) and accumulated other comprehensive income, subject to regulatory adjustments (i.e., prudential filters and deductions). Prudential filters for CET 1, according to Articles 32 to 35 CRR, include (i) securitization gain on sale, (ii) cash flow hedges and changes in the value of own liabilities, and (iii) additional value adjustments. CET 1 capital deductions comprise (i) intangible assets, (ii) deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, (iii) negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts, (iv) net defined benefit pension fund assets, (v) reciprocal cross holdings in the capital of financial sector entities and, (vi) significant and non-significant investments in the capital (CET 1, AT1, T2) of financial sector entities above certain thresholds. All items not deducted (i.e., amounts below the threshold) are subject to risk-weighting.

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital consists of AT1 capital instruments and related share premium accounts as well as noncontrolling interests qualifying for inclusion in consolidated AT1, and during the transitional period grandfathered instruments eligible under earlier frameworks. To qualify as AT1 under CRR/CRD 4, instruments must have principal loss absorption through a conversion to common shares or a write-down mechanism allocating losses at a trigger point and must also meet further requirements (perpetual with no incentive to redeem; institution must have full dividend/coupon discretion at all times, etc.).

Tier 2 (T2) capital comprises eligible capital instruments, the related share premium accounts and subordinated long-term debt, certain loan loss provisions and noncontrolling interests that qualify for inclusion in consolidated T2. To qualify as T2, capital instruments or subordinated debt must have an original maturity of at least five years. Moreover, eligible capital instruments may inter alia not contain an incentive to redeem, a right of investors to accelerate repayment, or a credit sensitive dividend feature.

Capital instruments that no longer qualify as AT1 or T2 capital under the CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded rules are subject to grandfathering rules during transitional period and are phased out from 2013 to 2022 with their recognition capped at 60 % in 2016 and the cap decreasing by 10 % every year.

Overview of Regulatory Capital, RWA and Capital Ratios according to CRR/CRD 4

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
	CRR/CRD 4	CRR/CRD 4
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments[1]	59,104	62,042
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	(11,321)	(9,613)
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	**47,782**	52,429
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	11,191	11,157
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	(3,488)	(5,365)
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	**7,703**	5,793
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT1)	**55,486**	58,222
Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	6,988	6,622
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(316)	(323)
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**6,672**	6,299
Total Regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**62,158**	64,522
Total risk-weighted assets	**356,235**	397,382
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.4	13.2
Tier 1 capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	15.6	14.7
Total capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	17.4	16.2

1 Reflects the Management Board's decision to propose a dividend per share of € 0.19 for 2015 and 2016 taking into consideration the expected shares to be issued before the Annual General Meeting in May 2017.

Our CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2016 amounted to € 55.5 billion, consisting of a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital of € 47.8 billion and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital of € 7.7 billion. The CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital was € 2.7 billion lower than at the end of 2015, primarily driven by a decrease in CET 1 capital of € 4.6 billion since year end 2015 while AT1 capital increased by € 1.9 billion in the same period.

The € 4.6 billion decrease of CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital was largely the result of increased regulatory adjustments due to the higher phase-in rate of 60 % in 2016 compared to 40 % in 2015 and the net loss attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components of € 1.4 billion in 2016. The Decision (EU) (2015/4) of the ECB requires the recognition of the year end loss in CET 1 capital. On March 5, 2017 the Management Board decided to recommend a dividend of € 0.19 for 2015 and 2016 to the 2017 Annual General Meeting scheduled to take place in May 2017, taking into account expected shares following the Bank's proposed capital increase. Based on this new decision, regulatory capital as of year end 2016 was impacted by an accrual deduction of € 0.4 billion. This dividend accrual is in line with ECB Decision (EU) (2015/4) on the recognition of interim or year-end profits in CET 1 capital. The positive year-on year effect of € 0.6 billion under the CRR/CRD 4 transitional rules resulting from the reversal of the 15 % threshold related deductions due to the sale of our participation in Hua Xia Bank was more than offset by a number of negative effects including remeasurement losses relating to defined benefit pension plans of € 0.5 billion as well as an additional capital deduction of € 0.3 billion that was imposed on Deutsche Bank effective from October 2016 onwards based on a notification by the ECB pursuant to Article 16(1)(c), 16(2)(b) and (j) of Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013.

The € 1.9 billion increase in CRR/CRD 4 AT1 capital was mainly the result of reduced regulatory adjustments (€ 1.9 billion lower than at year end 2015) that were phased out from AT1 capital. These items reflect the residual amount of certain CET 1 deductions that are subtracted from CET 1 capital under fully loaded rules, but are allowed to reduce AT1 capital during the transitional period. The phase-in rate for these deductions on the level of CET 1 capital icreased to 60 % in 2016 (40 % in 2015) and decreased correspondingly on the level of AT1 capital to 40 % in 2016 (60 % in 2015).

Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2016 was € 46.8 billion, compared to € 48.7 billion at the end of 2015. Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 CET 1 capital amounted to € 42.3 billion as of December 31, 2016, compared to € 44.1 billion as of December 31, 2015. Our fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Additional Tier 1 capital amounted to € 4.6 billion as per end of December 2016, unchanged compared to year end 2015.

The decrease of our fully loaded CET 1 capital of € 1.8 billion compared to year end 2015 capital was largely the result of our negative net income of € 1.4 billion and the dividend accrual of € 0.4 billion. The positive year-on-year effect of € 1.8 billion resulting from the reversal of the 15 % threshold-related deductions due to the sale of our participation in Hua Xia Bank was almost entirely offset by a number of negative effects including higher CET 1 capital deductions of deferred tax assets on unused tax losses of € 0.5 billion, remeasurement losses related to defined benefit pension plans of € 0.5 billion, the additional capital deduction of € 0.3 billion that was imposed on Deutsche Bank effective from October 2016 onwards and a further decrease of € 0.5 billion mainly driven by net unrealized losses on financial assets available for sale.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) requires banks to identify and assess risks, maintain sufficient capital to face these risks and apply appropriate risk-management techniques to maintain adequate capitalization on an ongoing and forward-looking basis, i.e., internal capital supply to exceed internal capital demand (figures are described in more detail in the section "Internal Capital Adequacy").

At a Group level, we comply with ICAAP as required under Pillar 2 of Basel 3 and its local implementation in Germany, the Minimum Requirements for Risk Management (MaRisk), through a Group-wide risk management and governance framework, methodologies, processes and infrastructure.

In line with MaRisk and Basel requirements, the key instruments to help us maintain our adequate capitalization on an ongoing and forward looking basis are:

– A strategic planning process which aligns risk strategy and appetite with commercial objectives;
– A continuous monitoring process against approved risk, leverage and capital targets set;
– Regular risk, leverage and capital reporting to management; and
– An economic capital and stress testing framework which also includes specific stress tests to underpin our recovery monitoring processes.

Internal Capital Adequacy

As the primary measure of our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) we assess our internal capital adequacy based on our “gone concern approach” as the ratio of our total capital supply divided by our total capital demand as shown in the table below. Our capital supply definition has been further aligned with the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework in the first quarter 2016. Consequently, goodwill and other intangible assets are now deducted from Pillar 2 capital supply, instead of being added to the capital demand. The prior year information has been revised.

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Capital supply		
Shareholders' equity	59,833	62,678
Fair value gains on own debt and debt valuation adjustments, subject to own credit risk	(440)	(407)
Defined benefit pension fund assets[2]	(945)	(1,173)
Deferred tax assets	(8,666)	(7,762)
Additional valuation adjustments[3]	(1,398)	(1,877)
Expected loss shortfall	(297)	(106)
Home loans and savings protection	(231)	(291)
Holdings of own capital instruments	(45)	(62)
Fair value adjustments for assets reclassified where no matched funding is available[4]	(557)	(147)
Noncontrolling interests[5]	0	0
Intangible assets	(8,982)	(10,078)
Hybrid tier 1 capital instruments	11,259	11,962
Tier 2 capital instruments	8,003	8,016
Capital supply	**57,534**	60,754
Total economic capital demand		
Credit risk	13,105	13,685
Market risk	14,593	17,436
Operational risk	10,488	10,243
Business risk	5,098	5,931
Diversification benefit	(7,846)	(8,852)
Capital demand	**35,438**	38,442
Internal capital adequacy ratio	**162 %**	158 %

1 Includes deduction of fair value gains on own credit-effect relating to own liabilities designated under the fair value option as well as the debt valuation adjustments.
2 Reported as net assets (assets minus liabilities) of a defined pension fund, i.e., applicable for overfunded pension plans.
3 As applied in the regulatory capital section.
4 Includes fair value adjustments for assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39 and for banking book assets where no matched funding is available. A positive adjustment is not considered.
5 Includes noncontrolling interest up to the economic capital requirement for each subsidiary.

A ratio of more than 100 % signifies that the total capital supply is sufficient to cover the capital demand determined by the risk positions. This ratio was 162 % as of December 31, 2016, compared with 158 % as of December 31, 2015. The change of the ratio was due to the fact that capital supply decreased proportionately less than the capital demand did. Shareholders’ equity decreased by € 2.8 billion mainly driven by lower net income attributable to our shareholders. Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments decreased by € 703 million mainly driven by the redemption of instruments. The decrease in capital demand was driven by lower economic capital requirements as explained in the section “Risk Profile”.

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

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Compensation Report

The Compensation Report provides information on the principles and the amount of the compensation of the Management Board and Supervisory Board members of Deutsche Bank AG. It complies with the requirements of Section 285 No. 9 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the German Accounting Standard No. 17 "Reporting on Executive Body Remuneration, the German regulation on the supervisory requirements for compensation systems of banks (Instituts-Vergütungsverordnung) as well as the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Introduction

The 2016 Compensation Report provides detailed compensation information with regard to the overall Deutsche Bank Group.

The compensation report comprises the following three sections:

Management Board Compensation Report

The first section of the Report sets out the structure and design of the compensation system for the members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG. It presents the compensation system for the 2016 financial year, for which variable compensation structure was supplemented by an additional component compared to the compensation system for the 2015 financial year. Following the presentation of the existing compensation structures, the compensation system applicable as of the 2017 financial year, on the approval of which the General Meeting will vote in May 2017, is introduced. In addition, the report contains information on the individual compensation granted by the Supervisory Board to the members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG.

Employee Compensation Report

The second section of the compensation report discloses information with regard to the compensation system and structure that applies to the employees in Deutsche Bank Group (except for Deutsche Postbank AG, which publishes a separate Compensation Report). The report provides details on the New Compensation Framework that was introduced in 2016 and it outlines the decisions on Variable Compensation for 2016. Furthermore, this part contains quantitative disclosures specific to employees identified as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) in accordance with the German Regulation on the Supervisory Requirements for Compensation Systems of Banks (Institutsvergütungsverordnung, "InstVV").

Supervisory Board Report and Disclosure

The third section provides information on the structure and level of compensation for Supervisory Board members of Deutsche Bank AG.

The report complies with the requirements of Section 314 (1) No. 6 of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch, "HGB"), the German Accounting Standard No. 17 ("DRS 17") "Reporting on Executive Body Remuneration", CRR, InstVV, and the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Management Board Compensation Report

Management Board Compensation Governance

Compensation Control Committee	Supervisory Board	Annual General Meeting
Prepares the resolutions about the compensation system and the compensation level and presents these to the Supervisory Board.	Takes decisions about the compensation system and the compensation level. The concluded compensation system is presented to the Annual General Meeting.	Takes decision about the approval of the compensation system.

The Supervisory Board, as a plenary body, is responsible for the structuring of the compensation system for the members of the Management Board as well as for determining their individual compensation. The Supervisory Board is supported by the Compensation Control Committee. The Compensation Control Committee controls and supports the appropriate structuring of the compensation system and prepares the resolutions of the Supervisory Board regarding the individual compensation of the Management Board members. In addition, the Compensation Control Committee and/or the Supervisory Board will consult independent external consultants where this is considered necessary.

The Compensation Control Committee currently comprises four members. In accordance with regulatory requirements, at least one must have sufficient expertise and professional experience in the area of risk management and risk controlling and at least one other must be an employee representative.

The Supervisory Board regularly reviews the compensation system for the members of the Management Board. In the case of a change or restructuring of the compensation framework, the Supervisory Board also uses the possibility provided in the German Act on the Appropriateness of Management Board Remuneration (Gesetz zur Angemessenheit der Vorstandsvergütung – VorstAG) for the General Meeting to approve the system of compensation for Management Board members.

The Supervisory Board presented the compensation system for the 2016 financial year to the General Meeting for approval in May 2016. However, the General Meeting did not grant majority approval. Due to this voting result, the Supervisory Board subsequently amended the compensation system for Management Board members with effect from January 1, 2017. In May 2017, the General Meeting will be given the opportunity to vote on a resolution on the approval of the changed compensation system.

Principles of the Management Board Compensation and the Compensation System

Numerous factors are to be considered when structuring the compensation system and determining individual compensation. These factors can be summarized as specific remuneration principles. The following overview shows the core remuneration principles which have an impact on both the compensation system and the individual remuneration and must therefore be taken into consideration by the Supervisory Board when passing a resolution on questions of remuneration.

When passing a resolution on the structure and determination of compensation, the Supervisory Board considers in particular:

Governance	The structuring of the compensation system and determination of individual remuneration takes place within the framework of the statutory and regulatory requirements. The Supervisory Board's objective is to offer, within the regulatory requirements, a compensation package that continues to be in line with customary market practices and is therefore competitive.
Group Strategy	Through the structure of the compensation system the members of the Management Board are to be motivated to achieve the objectives set out in the Bank's strategies, to work continuously towards the positive development of the Group and to avoid unreasonably high risks.
Collective and Individual Performance of the Management Board Members	The variable, performance-related compensation is determined on the basis of the level of achievement of previously agreed objectives. For this purpose, collective and Deutsche Bank Group-related objectives applying equally to all Management Board members are set. In addition, the Supervisory Board sets individual objectives for each member of the Management Board separately, which particularly take into account the development of the business, infrastructure or regional areas of responsibility.
Regulatory or other compensation caps	Pursuant to the regulatory approaches under CRD 4, the ratio of fixed to variable compensation is generally limited to 1:1 (cap regulation), i.e., the amount of variable compensation must not exceed that of fixed compensation. However, lawmakers have also stipulated that shareholders can resolve to relax the requirement by setting the ratio of fixed to variable compensation to 1:2. In May 2014, the General Meeting approved the aforementioned setting to 1:2 with a large majority of 90.84 %. The compensation system resolved by the Supervisory Board also provides fixed caps for the individual variable compensation components. In addition, the Supervisory Board is entitled to set an additional cap for the total compensation of the individual members of the Management Board. In the 2017 financial year, the additional cap is € 9.85 million.
Sustainability Aspects	The total variable compensation for Management Board members is currently only to be granted on a deferred basis. Since 2017, a portion of at least 75 % of the deferred variable compensation is to be granted in the form of equity-based compensation components, which only vest no less than five years after the grant in one tranche (cliff vesting) and are subject to an additional retention period of one year. The remaining portion is to be granted as non-equity based compensation component and to vest in identical tranches over a period of four years. During the deferral and retention period, deferred compensation is subject to specific forfeiture provisions.
Interests of the Shareholders	When designing the specific structure of the compensation system, determining individual compensation amounts, and structuring its delivery and allocation, the focus is on establishing a close link between the interests of both the Management Board members and shareholders. While defining the variable compensation, this is achieved through the utilization of clearly defined key financial figures which are directly linked to the performance of Deutsche Bank and, since 2017, granting equity-based compensation components amounting to at least 75 % of the total variable compensation. When determining the variable compensation, the equity-based compensation components are directly linked to the performance of the Deutsche Bank share price, and only become eligible for payment after a period of several years.

The compensation system and the compensation structures it encompasses are reflected in the individual Management Board members' contracts.

Compensation Structure until 2016

The Supervisory Board changed the structure of the compensation system for Management Board members for the 2016 financial year compared to the compensation system in 2015. The changed compensation system thereby follows the reorganization of the Bank's leadership structure. Effective January 1, 2016, all four core business divisions (front offices) are represented directly by members on the Management Board. For Management Board members with front office responsibility, the previous variable compensation components were supplemented by the newly introduced Division Performance Award which sought to reflect market requirements and ensure competitive pay levels. In addition to the implementation of the aforementioned component, the target and maximum figures of the variable compensation components were adjusted.

Compensation structure and compensation elements

	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	Base salary + Contribution to the company pension plan	Base salary + Contribution to the company pension plan
Variable compensation	Annual Performance Award (APA) + Long Term Performance Award (LTPA) + Division Performance Award (DPA)	Annual Performance Award (APA) + Long Term Performance Award (LTPA)

The compensation system for the 2016 financial year consists of non-performance-related and performance-related components.

Non-Performance-Related Components (Fixed Compensation)

The fixed compensation is not linked to performance and consists primarily of a base salary as well as contributions to the company pension plan.

in €	2016	2015
Base salary		
Co-Chairmen	3,800,000	3,800,000
Ordinary Board member	2,400,000	2,400,000

in €	2016	2015
Contributions to the company pension plan		
Co-Chairmen	650,000	650,000
Ordinary Board member (CIB)[1]	2,000,000	0
Ordinary Board member (GM/AM)[1]	1,000,000	0
Ordinary Board member (PW&CC)	650,000	400,000
Ordinary Board member (Infrastructure/Region)	400,000	400,000

[1] In 2015, the Co-Chairmen were responsible for these front-office divisions.

Additional non-performance-related components include “other benefits”. The “other benefits” comprise the monetary value of non-cash benefits such as company cars and driver services, insurance premiums, expenses for company-related social functions and security measures including payments, if applicable, of taxes on these benefits as well as taxable reimbursements of expenses.

Performance-Related Components (Variable Compensation)

The variable compensation is performance-related and consists of the three components Annual Performance Award, Long-Term Performance Award and Division Performance Award.

Annual Performance Award (APA)

The APA rewards the achievement of the Bank’s short and medium-term business policy and corporate objectives that were set as part of the objective setting agreement for the respective financial year’s performance evaluation. Not only is financial success taken into account in the process, but also the conduct towards staff members and clients as part of carrying out business activities. As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level.

For the 2016 financial year, the following Group-wide key financial figures, which apply equally to all Management Board members, were agreed:

– Category Capital: Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET 1) and Leverage Ratio,
– Category Costs: Cost-Income-Ratio (CIR),
– Category Competencies: Value added,
– Categories Culture/Clients: Employee Commitment, Behavior and Reputation.

In assessing the individual performance component, a quantitative objective from the categories Capital/Costs/Competencies and a qualitative objective from the categories Culture/Clients was agreed with each Management Board member.

Altogether, the sum of Group-wide and individually agreed objectives amounts to a maximum of 80 % of the overall APA, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. The Supervisory Board can decide merely on the remaining portion to reward outstanding contributions, including project specific contributions as an exercise of its discretionary authority. If the objectives are not achieved, an APA will not be granted.

Long-Term Performance Award (LTPA)

The level of the LTPA is determined on the basis of the relative performance of the Deutsche Bank share in comparison to selected peer institutions (Relative Total Shareholder Return, RTSR) on the basis of a three-year assessment and, through the additional inclusion of non-financial parameters (so-called Culture & Clients factor), it is also oriented towards how the targets are achieved.

If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return of Deutsche Bank is greater than 100 %, then the value of the RTSR portion increases proportionately to an upper limit of 150 % of the target figure. If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return is lower than 100 %, the value declines disproportionately. If the three-year average of the RTSR does not exceed 60 %, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

The peer group for the RTSR comprises the following institutions: BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Barclays, Credit Suisse, UBS, Bank of America, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley.

The collective objective for all members of the Management Board for the 2016 financial year was to install a robust control environment for Deutsche Bank Group. For an assessment of the objective as “excellent”, 150 % of the Culture & Client Factor target figure is assigned, 100 % for “good”, and 50 % for “average”. For “below average”, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

Division Performance Award (DPA)

The DPA rewards the achievement of the Bank’s short and medium-term business policy and strategic objectives established in the context of the objective setting process for the performance evaluation for the respective year. The key objectives underlying the determination of the DPA are designed to contribute to the applicable business policy and strategic objectives of the relevant division, in line with its business and risk strategy and the individual objectives set separately for each member of the Management Board on the basis of the member’s area of responsibility.

As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level. If the objectives were not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that a DPA will not be granted.

Maximum Compensation

Following the implementation of the regulatory requirements and based on the aforementioned individual compensation components for the 2016 financial year, the following values for the Management Board members are as follows:

Total Compensation/Target and Maximum Values

					2016	2015
in €	Base salary	APA	LTPA	DPA	Total compensation	Total compensation
Co-Chairmen						
Target	3,800,000	1,500,000	3,800,000	0	9,100,000	9,100,000
Maximum	3,800,000	3,000,000	5,700,000	0	12,500,000	12,500,000
Ordinary Board member (CIB)[1]						
Target	2,400,000	1,650,000	2,800,000	1,650,000	8,500,000	0
Maximum	2,400,000	3,300,000	4,200,000	3,300,000	13,200,000	0
Ordinary Board member (GM/AM)[1]						
Target	2,400,000	1,200,000	2,200,000	1,200,000	7,000,000	0
Maximum	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,300,000	2,400,000	10,500,000	0
Ordinary Board member (PW&CC)						
Target	2,400,000	800,000	1,800,000	800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Maximum	2,400,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	1,600,000	8,300,000	8,000,000
Ordinary Board member (Infrastructure/Region)						
Target	2,400,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	0	5,800,000	5,800,000
Maximum	2,400,000	2,000,000	3,600,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000

1 In 2015, the Co-Chairmen were responsible for these front-office divisions.

The total compensation of a Management Board member is subject to a separate cap of € 9.85 million which has been set by the Supervisory Board for the overall total compensation for the 2016 financial year. Consequently, compensation is capped at a maximum of € 9.85 million, even where the level of the target achievement would result in higher compensation.

Compensation Structure as of January 2017

– Simplification of Compensation Structures
– Obvious link between compensation and previously agreed objectives
– Strong emphasis on the interests of the shareholders

The structures of the compensation system applicable as of the 2017 financial year are set out below, highlighting the changes to the previously applicable system and giving the reasons for the individual changes. In May 2017, the General Meeting will be given the opportunity to pass a resolution on the approval of the changed compensation system.

Structure und compensation elements of the new compensation system

Fixed compensation

- Base salary
- +
- Contribution to the company pension plan

Variable compensation

- Short-Term Award
  - Group component
  - Individual component
- +
- Long-Term Award

The compensation system applicable as of January 2017 continues to consist of non performance-related (fixed) and performance-related (variable) components.

Non-Performance-Related Components (Fixed Compensation)

The fixed compensation is not linked to performance and consists of the base salary, contributions to the company pension plan and “other benefits”.

Various factors were considered when determining the appropriate level of the base salary. First, the base salary rewards general assumption of the office of Management Board member and the related overall responsibility of the individual Management Board members. In addition, the compensation paid in the comparable market is taken into account when determining the amount of the base salary. However, a market comparison must take into consideration that the regulatory requirements pursuant to the InstVV set a cap for variable compensation at 200 % of the fixed compensation. Accordingly, the fixed compensation must be determined in a way that ensures competitive compensation in line with market practice while taking into account the aforementioned requirements. The regulatory cap was implemented in 2014; as a consequence, the overall base salaries were increased, and in May 2014, the General Meeting approved the respective increases by a large majority.

The InstVV provides for the possibility to define contributions to the company pension plan as fixed compensation and thus to include these in the basis for calculating the ratio between fixed and variable compensation components. The Supervisory Board reviews the previous entitlement structure of the contributions to the company pension plan and- if applicable - adjusts it.

Additional non-performance-related components include “other benefits”. The “other benefits” comprise the monetary value of non-cash benefits such as company cars and driver services, insurance premiums, expenses for company-related social functions and security measures including payments, if applicable, of taxes on these benefits as well as taxable reimbursements of expenses.

Performance-Related Components (Variable Compensation)

For the 2016 financial year, the variable compensation components were supplemented by a newly introduced component, the Division Performance Award. The implementation of the new component sought to reflect and reward the specific characteristics of the front offices represented on the Management Board in the related objectives. In May 2016, the changes to the system did not receive majority approval by the General Meeting. With respect to the newly implemented compensation component, it was criticized that the structure had become even more complex and less transparent, the introduction of compensation components for only part of the Management Board was not comprehensible and linking the component with the underlying objectives was not convincing.

In light of the criticism expressed, the Supervisory Board substantially simplified the structures of the variable compensation for 2017 and linked compensation to transparent performance criteria. However, the structure still allows for the agreement of individual and divisional objectives alongside collective objectives and makes it possible to achieve competitive pay levels in line with market practice on the basis of the respective member’s area of responsibility and, at the same time, also meets in this respect the regulatory requirements.

The entire variable compensation is performance-related. As of the 2017 financial year, variable compensation will consist of a short term component and a long term component:

– the Short Term Award and
– the Long Term Award.

Short-Term Award (STA)

The STA is linked to the achievement of short term and long term objectives. Objectives include collective objectives to be achieved by the Management Board as a whole and individual objectives whose achievement level is determined separately for each member of the Management Board.

In order to clearly distinguish collective objectives from individual objectives, the STA is divided into two components:

– the Group Component and
– the Individual Component.

Group Component

The objectives to be achieved form the basis for the calculation of the Group component as part of the STA. The key objective of the Group component is to link the variable compensation for the Management Board to the overall performance of the Bank.

In 2016, the Management Board decided to align part of the variable compensation for non-tariff employees of the Bank more closely with Group performance. This seeks to reward the contribution of all employees to the financial results of the Bank and the achievements in the implementation of the our strategy. Management Board compensation is also closely linked to the performance of the Bank using selected key financial figures. The Supervisory Board decided to align the compensation system for the Management Board members more closely with the compensation system for employees. This is achieved by using the performance metrics underlying the Group component in the compensation system for employees as the reference value for the Group component of the STA as of 2017.

In accordance with our targets originally announced in October 2015, four performance metrics constituting important indicators for the capital, risk, cost and return profile of the Bank form the reference value for the Group Component of the STA:

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (fully loaded)	The Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of the Bank in relation to their risk-weighted assets.
Leverage Ratio	The Bank´s Tier 1 capital as a percentage of its total leverage exposure pursuant in line with CRR/CRD 4.
Adjusted costs	Total noninterest expenses, excluding restructuring and severance, litigation, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and policyholder benefits and claims.
Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE)	Net income (or loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders as a percentage of average tangible shareholders' equity. The latter is the shareholders' equity on the bank´s balance sheet, excluding goodwill and other intangible assets.

At the end of a financial year, the Supervisory Board establishes how each of these performance metrics developed compared to the published target figures and determines an achievement level for each performance metric.

The Supervisory Board regularly reviews the selection of the performance metrics. The above four objectives are equally weighted at up to 25 % in the determination of the Group Component of the STA, depending on the achievement level. If, overall, the performance metric-based objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that a Group component will not be granted.

Individual Component

The individual component of the STA rewards the achievement of short and medium-term individual and front office-related objectives. These objectives are established by the Supervisory Board as part of the objective setting agreement for the respective financial year's performance evaluation. The key objectives are designed to contribute to the applicable business policy and strategic objectives of the Bank, in line with each Management Board member's area of responsibility. In the process, not merely financial success is taken into account, but also the conduct towards staff members and clients as part of carrying out business activities. Objectives for the individual components may for example include revenue developments in the course of the year, project-related targets, diversity objectives or other developments in employee or client satisfaction.

As part of the annual objective setting agreement, corresponding key financial figures and/or factors are set for all objectives that will be used to determine the objective achievement level. A maximum of three objectives per financial year is set for each Management Board member. The sum of individually agreed and business objectives amounts to a maximum of 90 % of the individual component of the STA, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. The Supervisory Board decides merely on the remaining portion of 10 % of the individual component to reward outstanding contributions, including project-specific contributions over the course of the financial year as an exercise of its discretionary authority. If, overall, the objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that an individual component will not be granted.

Minimum, Target and Maximum Values

The sum of Group-wide and individually agreed objectives amounts to a maximum of 40 % of the total variable compensation, depending on the achievement level of the aforementioned objectives. This is designed to ensure that the individual objectives do not primarily determine the value of the variable compensation. If, overall, the objectives are not achieved during the period being evaluated, the Supervisory Board may determine that an STA will not be granted.

Long-Term Award (LTA)

The Supervisory Board decided to clearly focus on the achievement of long-term objectives when determining the variable compensation. Therefore, the target figure of the LTA constitutes a portion of no less than 60 % of the total variable target compensation. As with the short-term component, the Supervisory Board determines the collective and/or individual long-term objectives for the Management Board members. The achievement level is determined on the basis of the definition of clear performance metrics and/or factors which are to be agreed for these objectives at the beginning of a financial year.

60 % of the variable compensation, as a minimum, relate to the long-term component

The Supervisory Board determines a total of three objectives for each Management Board member. Compared to the previous compensation system, an additional third objective was added to the long-term component. Each objective is equally weighted at 1/3 in the assessment of the LTA.

The relative performance of the Deutsche Bank share in comparison to selected peer institutions remains an objective within the framework of the LTA. This objective is intended to promote the sustainable performance of the Deutsche Bank share. However, the portion of this objective of the LTA was decreased from 2/3 to 1/3 to achieve a better balance. The long-term nature of this objective is supported by the determination of the Relative Total Shareholder Return (RTSR) on the basis of a three-year assessment. The RTSR of Deutsche Bank is derived from the Total Shareholder Return of Deutsche Bank in relation to the average total shareholder returns of a select peer group (calculated in Euro). This LTA portion is calculated from the average of the annual RTSR for the last three financial years (compensation year and the two preceding years). If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return of Deutsche Bank is greater than 100 %, then the value of the RTSR portion increases proportionately to an upper limit of 150 % of the target figure, i.e., the value increases by 1 % for each percentage point above 100 %. If the three-year average of the relative total shareholder return is lower than 100 %, the value declines disproportionately. If the relative total shareholder return is calculated to be in the range of less than 100 % to 80 %, the value of the Award portion is reduced for each lower percentage point by 2 percentage points. In the range between 80 % and 60 %, the value of the Award portion is reduced for each lower percentage point by 3 percentage points. If the three-year average of the RTSR does not exceed 60 %, the value of the Award portion is set to zero.

The peer group used for the calculation of the relative total shareholder return is selected based on the criteria of generally comparable business activities, comparable size and international presence. The Supervisory Board critically reviewed the peer group as part of the design of the new compensation system and decided to adjust this group in comparison to the previously applicable group. In light of the business activities of the Bank, it was decided to remove the investment bank-centric financial institutions Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley from the peer group, due to the differing business strategy compared to a universal bank. However, the reduced peer group will be supplemented by HSBC, which is also used for comparison with respect to internal benchmarking purposes.

The peer group for the RTSR therefore comprises the following banks:

Peer Group of Deutsche Bank

BNP Paribas	Société Générale	Barclays	Credit Suisse	UBS
Bank of America	Citigroup	JP Morgan Chase	HSBC	

The second objective is linked to the growth and strengthening of the Bank. Within the notion of organic capital growth on a net basis, the Supervisory Board sets an objective designed to promote this growth.

As before, the third objective is taken from the category "Culture & Clients". In this context, the Supervisory sets an objective which is linked to corporate culture, client satisfaction and dealing with clients. This objective is linked to the sustainable development of the intrabank environment or designed to foster the development of the relationships to clients. As for the 2017 financial year, one objective set by the Supervisory Board for all Management Board members is again the evaluation of the control environment within the Deutsche Bank Group.

The Long Term Award can be a maximum of 150 % of the respective target figures.

Objectives

Objectives are established by the Supervisory Board as part of an objective setting agreement at the beginning of the respective financial year for purposes of performance evaluation. For all objectives, financial figures and/or factors are set from which the achievement level of the objectives is transparently derived. The leeway for the discretionary decision is strictly limited to 3 to 6 % with respect to the total variable compensation.

The allocation of the objectives to the individual compensation components is set out below.

	Relevant indicators	Relative weight
Short-Term Award (STA)	**Group component (1)**	
	CET1 ratio	25 %
	Leverage ratio	25 %
	Adjusted non-interest expenses	25 %
	Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE)	25 %
	Individual component (exemplary) (2)	
	Revenue Growth / IBIT y-o-y versus plan	30 %
	Project-related objectives (realisation, mangement)	30 %
	Employee Commitment Index (% y-o-y) / Diversity objectives	30 %
	Adjustment based on informed judgement	10 %
Long-Term Award (LTA) (3)	Relative total shareholder return	33,34 %
	Organic capital growth (net)	33,33 %
	´Culture & client factor´ / Control environment grade group	33,33 %

(1) Joint strategic key objectives which also form base for the assessment of the group component as part of the compensation system for the employees of DB Group
(2) Short-term individual and divisional objectives of quantitative and qualitative nature
(3) Long-term group-wide objections.

Maximum Compensation

The total compensation of a Management Board member is subject to caps. Due to regulatory requirements, the variable compensation is capped at 200 % of the fixed compensation. In addition, the Supervisory Board again set a cap of € 9.85 million for the overall total compensation for the 2017 financial year. Consequently, compensation is capped at a maximum of € 9.85 million, even where the level of the target achievement would result in higher compensation.

A detailed presentation of the figures will be provided in a separate document on the website of the Bank which is not part of the Management Report.

Long-Term Incentive and Sustainability

According to the requirements of the InstVV at least 60 % of the total Variable Compensation must be granted on a deferred basis. Not less than half of this deferred portion may comprise equity-based compensation components, while the remaining portion must be granted as deferred cash compensation. Both compensation components must be deferred over a multi-year period which, for the equity-based compensation components, must be followed by a retention period. During the period until payment or delivery, the compensation portions awarded on a deferred basis may be forfeited. A maximum of 40 % of the total Variable Compensation may be granted on a non-deferred basis. However, at least half of this must consist of equity-based compensation components and only the remaining portion may be paid out directly in cash. Of the total Variable Compensation, no more than a maximum of 20 % may be paid out in cash immediately, while at least 80 % are paid or delivered at a later date.

Since 2014, the total variable compensation for Management Board members is only granted on a deferred basis. The compensation system applicable up to and including 2016 provided that the short-term components (APA and DPA) were in principle granted in the form of non-equity-based compensation components (“Restricted Incentive Awards”). However, the long-term component (LTPA) was exclusively granted in the form of equity-based compensation components (“Restricted Equity Award“).

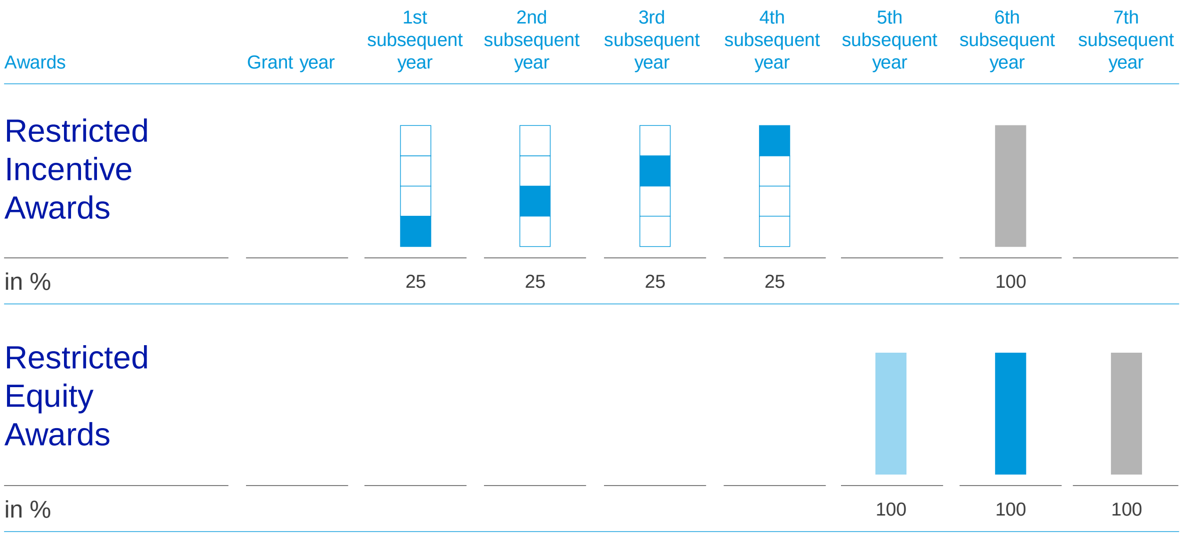
75 % of the variable compensation, as a minimum, is granted equity-based

In order to bind the Management Board members even closer to the performance of the Bank and the Deutsche Bank share price, the Supervisory Board decided that as of the 2017 financial year, the long-term component (LTA), and in fact no less than 75 % of the total variable compensation, will continue to be granted only in the form of restricted equity awards. Only the short-term component (STA), however, a maximum of 25 % of the total variable compensation, is granted in the form of Restricted Incentive Awards.

The Restricted Incentive Awards vest over a period of four years. Based on the new regulatory requirements, the Restricted Equity Awards vest after five years in one tranche (“cliff vesting”) and have an additional retention period of one year. Accordingly, Management Board members are first permitted to dispose of the equities after six years. During the deferral and retention period, the value of the Restricted Equity Awards is linked to the Bank’s share price and is therefore tied to the sustained performance of the Bank. Specific forfeiture provisions apply for Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards during the deferral and retention period.

The following chart shows the time period for the payment or the delivery of the variable compensation components in the five consecutive years following the grant year as well as the period of a possible clawback.

Timeframe for payment or delivery and non-forfeiture for the Management Board (from 2017)



- Vesting and/or non fortfeiture, aligned with payment or delivery.
- Vesting followed by a retention period until delivery; subject to individual fortfeiture conditions during the retention period.
- End of possibility to demand the return ('Clawback') of already paid/delivered compensation components.

Forfeiture Conditions/Clawback

Because some of the compensation components are deferred or spread out over several years (Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards) certain forfeiture conditions are applicable until vesting or the end of the retention periods, in order to create a long-term incentive. Awards may be fully or partially forfeited, for example, due to individual misconduct (including a breach of regulations) or termination for cause, and also due to a negative Group result or individual negative contributions to results. In addition, the Restricted Equity Award will be forfeited completely if the statutory or regulatory minimum requirements for the core capital ratio are not met during this period.

The draft of the amendment of the InstVV provides *inter alia* that so-called “clawback provisions” are to be agreed with the members of the management body (*Geschäftsleiter*) of significant institutions. Contrary to the forfeiture conditions, this clause allows the Supervisory Board to reclaim already paid out or delivered compensation components due to specific individual negative contributions to results made by the Management Board member. The Supervisory Board will agree such a clause with the Management Board members.

Limitations in the Event of Exceptional Developments

In the event of exceptional developments, the total compensation for each Management Board member is limited to a maximum amount. In addition, the Supervisory Board and the members of the Management Board agreed on a possible limitation of the variable compensation which is included in the service agreements of the Management Board members and according to which the variable compensation may be limited to amounts below the provided maximum amounts or may not be granted altogether. Furthermore, statutory regulations provide that the Supervisory Board may reduce the compensation of the Management Board members to an appropriate level, if the situation of the company deteriorates in such a way following the determination of the compensation that the continuous granting of the compensation would be unreasonable for the company. A payment of Variable Compensation elements will also not take place if the payment of Variable Compensation components is prohibited or restricted by the Bank's regulator in accordance with existing statutory requirements.

Shareholding Guidelines

– Long-term commitment of Management Board members to the Bank
– Identification with Deutsche Bank and its shareholders
– Link to performance of the Bank through deferred compensation

All members of the Management Board are required to hold a specified value of Deutsche Bank shares. This requirement fosters the identification of the Management Board members with Deutsche Bank and its shareholders and aims to ensure a sustainable link to the performance of the Bank.

The number of shares to be held amounts to two times the annual base salary for the Chairman and one time the annual base salary for ordinary Management Board members.

in €	Shareholding Guidelines
Chairman	7,600,000
Ordinary Board member	2,400,000

There is in principle a waiting period of 36 months for the Chairman and 24 months for ordinary Management Board members until which these requirements must be fulfilled. In each case, the waiting period is extended by 12 months for each financial year falling within the waiting period for which the Management Board member is not awarded any variable compensation. Deferred equity-based compensation may be taken into account at 75 % of its value towards fulfillment of the obligation.

Observance of the requirement is reviewed semi-annually as of June 30 and December 31. If the required number of shares is not met, the Management Board members must correct any deficiencies by the next review. In 2016, all Management Board members fulfilled the retention obligations for shares.

As compensation components are deferred or spread out over several years, another link to the performance of the Deutsche Bank share is established that should generally continue to exist even for the period after leaving the Management Board.

Management Board compensation for the 2016 financial year

Base Salary

In the 2016 financial year, the annual base salary of the Management Board Co-Chairmen was € 3,800,000 each and for an ordinary Management Board member € 2,400,000.

Variable Compensation

Due to the financial performance of Deutsche Bank in 2016 and the severe measures taken by the Management Board against this background with respect to the compensation for employees for the 2016 financial year, the Management Board unanimously took the decision to irrevocably waive any entitlement to the determination and grant of variable compensation members of the Management Board for the 2016 financial year. The Management Board declared its waiver to the Supervisory Board. Therefore, the Supervisory Board refrained from determining any variable compensation for the Management Board members for the 2016 financial year.

Total Compensation

The members of the Management Board collectively received in/for the 2016 financial year compensation (without fringe benefits and pension service costs) totaling € 25,883,333 (2015: € 22,660,000). This amount was for base salaries only. € 0 (2015: € 0) were received for performance-related components with long-term incentives.

The Supervisory Board determined the aforementioned compensation on an individual basis for 2016 and 2015 as follows:

	2016					2015
in €	Base salary	APA[1]	LTPA[2]	DPA[3]	Total compensation	Total compensation
John Cryan[4]	3,800,000	0	0	0	3,800,000	1,900,000
Jürgen Fitschen[5]	1,583,333	0	0	0	1,583,333	3,800,000
Kim Hammonds[6]	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	–
Stuart Lewis	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Sylvie Matherat[7]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	400,000
Nicolas Moreau[8]	600,000	0	0	0	600,000	–
Quintin Price[9]	1,100,000	0	0	0	1,100,000	–
Garth Ritchie[10]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	–
Karl von Rohr[7]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	400,000
Dr. Marcus Schenck[11]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	1,460,000
Christian Sewing	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Werner Steinmüller[6]	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	–
Jeffrey Urwin[10]	2,400,000	0	0	0	2,400,000	–
Anshuman Jain[12]	–	–	–	–	–	1,900,000
Stefan Krause[13]	–	–	–	–	–	2,400,000
Dr. Stephan Leithner[14]	–	–	–	–	–	2,000,000
Rainer Neske[12]	–	–	–	–	–	1,200,000
Henry Ritchotte[15]	–	–	–	–	–	2,400,000
Total	**25,883,333**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25,883,333**	22,660,000

1 APA: Annual Performance Award.
2 LTPA: Long-Term Performance Award.
3 DPA: Division Performance Award.
4 Member since July 1, 2015.
5 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
6 Member since August 1, 2016.
7 Member since November 1, 2015.
8 Member since October 1, 2016.
9 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
10 Member since January 1, 2016.
11 Member since May 22, 2015.
12 Member until June 30, 2015.
13 Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
14 Member until October 31, 2015.
15 Member until December 31, 2015.

Share awards

The Management Board members declared to the Supervisory Board that they waive the determination and grant of any variable compensation for the 2016 financial year. The Supervisory Board had decided in 2016 not to grant the Management Board members any variable compensation for the 2015 financial year.

As a result, no share awards were granted for both the 2015 and 2016 financial years.

Management Board members do not receive any compensation for mandates on boards of Deutsche Bank subsidiaries.

Pension benefits

The Supervisory Board allocates an entitlement to pension plan benefits to the Management Board members. These entitlements involve a defined contribution pension plan. Under this pension plan, a personal pension account has been set up for each participating member of the Management Board after appointment to the Management Board. A contribution is made annually into this pension account.

Management Board members receive a contribution in the form of a contractually agreed fixed annual amount in Euro. The contribution accrues interest credited in advance, determined by means of an age-related factor, at an average rate of 4 % per year up to the age of 60. From the age of 61 onwards, the contribution made is credited with an annual interest payment of 4 % up to the date of retirement.

The annual contributions, taken together, form the pension amount available to pay the future pension benefit. Under defined conditions, the pension may also become due for payment before a regular pension event (age limit, disability or death) has occurred. The pension right is vested from the start.

The following table shows the annual contributions, the interest credits, the account balances and the annual service costs for the years 2016 and 2015 as well as the corresponding defined benefit obligations for each member of the Management Board in office in 2016 as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The different balances are attributable to the different lengths of service on the Management Board, the respective age-related factors, and the different contribution rates, as well as the individual pensionable compensation amounts and the previously mentioned additional individual entitlements.

Members of the Management Board	Annual contribution, in the year		Interest credit, in the year		Account balance, end of year		Service cost (IFRS), in the year		Present value of the defined benefit obligation (IFRS), end of year	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
John Cryan[1]	754,000	393,250	0	0	1,147,250	393,250	821,114	439,065	1,221,303	450,200
Jürgen Fitschen[2]	270,834	650,000	52,696	95,272	0[9]	2,549,796	232,666	624,192	0	2,576,287
Kim Hammonds[3]	250,001	0	0	0	250,001	0	270,466	0	275,563	0
Stuart Lewis	556,000	576,000	0	0	2,342,938	1,786,938	546,402	516,969	2,555,844	1,551,547
Sylvie Matherat[4]	500,000	86,668	0	0	586,668	86,668	517,352	128,506	613,025	130,231
Nicolas Moreau[5]	347,500	0	0	0	347,500	0	442,672	0	450,380	0
Quintin Price[6]	416,667	0	0	0	0[10]	0	525,143	0	0	0
Garth Ritchie[7]	1,550,000	0	0	0	1,550,000	0	1,443,171	0	1,475,820	0
Karl von Rohr[4]	556,000	96,001	0	0	652,001	96,001	546,402	131,141	647,482	132,799
Dr. Marcus Schenck[8]	556,000	528,001	0	0	1,084,001	528,001	546,402	478,387	1,041,150	490,386
Christian Sewing	1,085,500	692,000	0	0	1,777,500	692,000	984,198	559,197	1,592,460	572,899
Werner Steinmüller[3]	166,667	0	0	0	166,667	0	164,232	0	169,445	0
Jeffrey Urwin[7]	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,036,367	0	2,090,722	0

1 Member since July 1, 2015.
2 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.
4 Member since November 1, 2015.
5 Member since October 1, 2016.
6 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
7 Member since January 1, 2016.
8 Member since May 22, 2015.
9 At the time of retirement from Management Board membership the accumulated account balance of € 2,873,326 has been capitalized and paid out as a lump sum.
10 The pension entitlement was not vested at the time of the termination of the Management Board membership and was paid in form of a cash compensation in the amount of € 416,667.

Other Benefits upon Premature Termination

The Management Board members are in principle entitled to receive a severance payment upon early termination of their appointment at the Bank's initiative, provided the Bank is not entitled to revoke the appointment or give notice under the contractual agreement for cause. The circumstances of the early termination of the appointment and the length of service on the Management Board are to be taken into account when determining the amount of the severance payment. The severance payment, as a rule, is two annual compensation amounts and is limited to the claims to compensation for the remaining term of the contract. The calculation of the severance payment is based on the annual compensation for the previous financial year and on the expected annual compensation for the current financial year, if applicable. The severance payment is determined in accordance with the statutory and regulatory requirements, in particular with the provisions of the InstVV.

If a Management Board member leaves office in connection with a change of control, he is also, under certain conditions, entitled in principle to a severance payment. The exact amount of the severance payment is determined by the Supervisory Board within its sole discretion. According to the German Corporate Governance Codex, the severance payment will not exceed three annual compensation amounts and is limited to the claims to compensation for the remaining term of the contract. The calculation of the compensation is again based on the annual compensation for the previous financial year.

Expense for Long-Term Incentive Components

The following table presents the compensation expense recognized in the respective years for long-term incentive components of compensation granted for service on the Management Board.

Members of the Management Board	Amount expensed for			
	Share-based compensation components		Cash-based compensation components	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015
Jürgen Fitschen[1]	621,077[2]	1,013,489	1,203,434	1,170,591
Stuart Lewis	(136,084)[3]	633,658	466,922	633,466

1 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
2 With the termination of the Management Board membership all expenses of outstanding awards have been accelerated into the P&L.
3 Share-based compensation of Management Board members is generally valued based on the share price at each respective reporting date and leads to a negative result in this instance.

Management Board Share Ownership

As of February 17, 2017 and February 19, 2016, respectively, the current members of the Management Board held Deutsche Bank shares as presented below:

Members of the Management Board		Number of shares
John Cryan	2017	9,160
	2016	0
Kim Hammonds[1]	2017	22,800
Stuart Lewis	2017	51,347
	2016	51,347
Sylvie Matherat	2017	0
	2016	0
Nicolas Moreau[2]	2017	0
Garth Ritchie	2017	28,778
	2016	28,778
Karl von Rohr	2017	3,737
	2016	2,747
Dr. Marcus Schenck	2017	26,445
	2016	26,445
Christian Sewing	2017	36,249
	2016	36,249
Werner Steinmüller[1]	2017	79,792
Jeffrey Urwin	2017	120,690
	2016	120,690
Total	**2017**	**378,998**
	2016	266,256

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.

The current members of the Management Board held an aggregate of 378,998 Deutsche Bank shares on February 17, 2017, amounting to approximately 0.03 % of Deutsche Bank shares issued on that date.

The following table shows the number of share awards held by the Management Board members as of February 17, 2017 and February 19, 2016 as well as the number of share awards newly granted, delivered or forfeited in this period.

Members of the Management Board	Balance as of Feb 19, 2016	Granted	Delivered	Forfeited	Balance as of Feb 17, 2017
John Cryan	17,441	–	17,441	0	0
Kim Hammonds[1]	–	–	–	–	88,072
Stuart Lewis	166,538	0	0	0	166,538
Sylvie Matherat	3,217	7,541	0	0	10,758
Nicolas Moreau[2]	–	–	–	–	0
Garth Ritchie	244,227	305,424	0	0	549,651
Karl von Rohr	22,846	22,623	2,013	0	43,456
Dr. Marcus Schenck	132,517	84,462	0	0	216,979
Christian Sewing	85,508	0	0	0	85,508
Werner Steinmüller[1]	–	–	–	–	191,879
Jeffrey Urwin	379,808	263,125	0	0	642,933

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.

Compensation in accordance with the German Corporate Governance Codex (GCGC)

The compensation for the members of the Management Board in accordance with the requirements of section 4.2.5 paragraph 3 of the GCGC is provided below. This comprises the benefits granted for the year under review including the fringe benefits, and including the maximum and minimum achievable compensation for variable compensation components. In addition, the disbursals of fixed compensation and variable compensation (broken down by Restricted Incentive Awards and Restricted Equity Awards) in/for the year under review, broken down into the relevant reference years are reported.

The following table provides the compensation granted for the 2016 and 2015 financial years:

Compensation granted in 2016 (2015) according to GCGC

						John Cryan[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	41,795	41,795	41,795	29,697	29,697
Total	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	**3,841,795**	1,929,697	1,929,697
Variable compensation	0	5,300,000	0	8,700,000	0	2,650,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,500,000	0	3,000,000	0	750,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	3,800,000	0	5,700,000	0	1,900,000
Total	**0**	**5,300,000**	**0**	**8,700,000**	0	2,650,000
Pension service costs	821,114	821,114	821,114	821,114	439,065	439,065
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,662,909**	**9,962,909**	**4,662,909**	**13,362,909**	2,368,762	5,018,762
Total compensation[2]	**3,800,000**	**9,100,000**	**3,800,000**	**12,500,000**	1,900,000	4,550,000

1 Member since July 1, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Jürgen Fitschen[1]

	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,583,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	1,583,333	3,800,000	3,800,000
Fringe benefits	38,937	38,937	38,937	38,937	102,016	102,016
Total	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	3,902,016
Variable compensation	0	2,208,333	0	3,625,000	0	5,300,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	625,000	0	1,250,000	0	1,500,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,583,333	0	2,375,000	0	3,800,000
Total	**0**	**2,208,333**	**0**	**3,625,000**	0	5,300,000
Pension service costs	232,666	232,666	232,666	232,666	624,192	624,192
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,854,936**	**4,063,269**	**1,854,936**	**5,479,936**	4,526,208	9,826,208
Total compensation[2]	**1,583,333**	**3,791,667**	**1,583,333**	**5,208,333**	3,800,000	9,100,000

[1] Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Kim Hammonds[1]

	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	0	0
Total	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	**1,006,035**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,416,667	0	2,333,333	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	416,667	0	833,333	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,000,000	0	1,500,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,416,667**	**0**	**2,333,333**	0	0
Pension service costs	270,466	270,466	270,466	270,466	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,276,501**	**2,693,168**	**1,276,501**	**3,609,834**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**1,000,000**	**2,416,667**	**1,000,000**	**3,333,333**	0	0

[1] Member since August 1, 2016.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Stuart Lewis

	2016				2015	
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	77,938	77,938	77,938	77,938	97,624	97,624
Total	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	**2,477,938**	2,497,624	2,497,624
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	516,969	516,969
Total compensation (GCGC)	**3,024,340**	**6,424,340**	**3,024,340**	**8,624,340**	3,014,593	6,414,593
Total compensation[1]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	2,400,000	5,800,000

[1] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Sylvie Matherat[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	400,000	400,000
Fringe benefits	12,905	12,905	12,905	12,905	5,226	5,226
Total	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	**2,412,905**	405,226	405,226
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	566,667
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	166,667
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	566,667
Pension service costs	517,352	517,352	517,352	517,352	128,506	128,506
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,930,257**	**6,330,257**	**2,930,257**	**8,530,257**	533,732	1,100,399
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	400,000	966,667

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Nicolas Moreau[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	5,239	5,239	5,239	5,239	0	0
Total	**605,239**	**605,239**	**605,239**	**605,239**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,150,000	0	2,025,000	0	0
thereof:						0
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	600,000	0	1,200,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	550,000	0	825,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,150,000**	**0**	**2,025,000**	0	0
Pension service costs	442,672	442,672	442,672	442,672	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,047,911**	**2,197,911**	**1,047,911**	**3,072,911**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**600,000**	**1,750,000**	**600,000**	**2,625,000**	0	0

1 Member since October 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Quintin Price[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	13,783	13,783	13,783	13,783	0	0
Total	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	**1,113,783**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	2,108,333	0	3,712,500	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,100,000	0	2,200,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,008,333	0	1,512,500	0	0
Total	**0**	**2,108,333**	**0**	**3,712,500**	0	0
Pension service costs	525,143	525,143	525,143	525,143	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,638,926**	**3,747,259**	**1,638,926**	**5,351,426**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**1,100,000**	**3,208,333**	**1,100,000**	**4,812,500**	0	0

1 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

				Garth Ritchie[1]		
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	110,241	110,241	110,241	110,241	0	0
Total	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	**2,510,241**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	4,600,000	0	8,100,000	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	2,400,000	0	4,800,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,200,000	0	3,300,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**4,600,000**	**0**	**8,100,000**	0	0
Pension service costs	1,443,171	1,443,171	1,443,171	1,443,171	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**3,953,412**	**8,553,412**	**3,953,412**	**12,053,412**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**7,000,000**	**2,400,000**	**10,500,000**	0	0

1 Member since January 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

				Karl von Rohr[1]		
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	400,000	400,000
Fringe benefits	47,730	47,730	47,730	47,730	2,348	2,348
Total	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	**2,447,730**	402,348	402,348
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	566,667
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	166,667
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	566,667
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	131,141	131,141
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,994,132**	**6,394,132**	**2,994,132**	**8,594,132**	533,489	1,100,156
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	400,000	966,667

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

				Dr. Marcus Schenck[1]		
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	1,460,000
Fringe benefits	23,720	23,720	23,720	23,720	38,370	38,370
Total	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	1,498,370
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,600,000	0	2,068,333
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	608,333
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,400,000	0	3,600,000	0	1,460,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,600,000**	0	2,068,333
Pension service costs	546,402	546,402	546,402	546,402	478,387	478,387
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,970,122**	**6,370,122**	**2,970,122**	**8,570,122**	1,976,757	4,045,090
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,000,000**	1,460,000	3,528,333

1 Member since May 22, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Christian Sewing

in €	2016 Determined	2016 Target	2016 Min	2016 Max	2015 Determined	2015 Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	204,758	204,758	204,758	204,758	19,471	19,471
Total	**2,604,758**	**2,604,758**	**2,604,758**	**2,604,758**	2,419,471	2,419,471
Variable compensation	0	3,400,000	0	5,900,000	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	1,600,000	0	3,200,000	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,800,000	0	2,700,000	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**3,400,000**	**0**	**5,900,000**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	984,198	984,198	984,198	984,198	559,197	599,197
Total compensation (GCGC)	**3,588,956**	**6,988,956**	**3,588,956**	**9,488,956**	2,978,668	6,378,668
Total compensation[1]	**2,400,000**	**5,800,000**	**2,400,000**	**8,300,000**	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Werner Steinmüller[1]

in €	2016 Determined	2016 Target	2016 Min	2016 Max	2015 Determined	2015 Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	165,001	165,001	165,001	165,001	0	0
Total	**1,165,001**	**1,165,001**	**1,165,001**	**1,165,001**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	1,416,667	0	2,333,333	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	416,667	0	833,333	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	1,000,000	0	1,500,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,416,667**	**0**	**2,333,333**	0	0
Pension service costs	164,232	164,232	164,232	164,232	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**1,329,233**	**2,745,900**	**1,329,233**	**3,662,566**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**1,000,000**	**2,416,667**	**1,000,000**	**3,333,333**	0	0

1 Member since August 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

Jeffrey Urwin[1]

in €	2016 Determined	2016 Target	2016 Min	2016 Max	2015 Determined	2015 Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0
Fringe benefits	59,763	59,763	59,763	59,763	0	0
Total	**2,459,763**	**2,459,763**	**2,459,763**	**2,459,763**	0	0
Variable compensation	0	6,100,000	0	10,800,000	0	0
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	3,300,000	0	6,600,000	0	0
Restricted Equity Awards	0	2,800,000	0	4,200,000	0	0
Total	**0**	**6,100,000**	**0**	**10,800,000**	0	0
Pension service costs	2,036,367	2,036,367	2,036,367	2,036,367	0	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,496,130**	**10,596,130**	**4,496,130**	**15,296,130**	0	0
Total compensation[2]	**2,400,000**	**8,500,000**	**2,400,000**	**13,200,000**	0	0

1 Member since January 1, 2016.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Anshuman Jain[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	1,900,000	1,900,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	337,718	337,718
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,237,718	2,237,718
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	2,650,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	750,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,900,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	2,650,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	1,553,203	1,553,203
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,790,921	6,440,921
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,900,000	4,550,000

[1] Member until June 30, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Stefan Krause[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	105,099	105,099
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,505,099	2,505,099
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	498,908	498,908
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,004,007	6,404,007
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,400,000	5,800,000

[1] Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Dr. Stephan Leithner[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	72,570	72,570
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,072,570	2,072,570
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	2,833,333
thereof:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	833,333
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	2,833,333
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	442,033	442,033
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,514,603	5,347,936
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,000,000	4,833,333

[1] Member until October 31, 2015.
[2] Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Rainer Neske[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	61,347	61,347
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,261,347	1,261,347
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	1,700,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	1,700,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	550,484	550,484
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,811,831	3,511,831
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	1,200,000	2,900,000

1 Member until June 30, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

						Henry Ritchotte[1]
				2016		2015
in €	Determined	Target	Min	Max	Determined	Target
Fixed compensation (base salary)	0	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	0	0	0	382,390	382,390
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,782,390	2,782,390
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	3,400,000
thereof:						
Restricted Incentive Awards	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Restricted Equity Awards	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	3,400,000
Pension service costs	0	0	0	0	502,274	502,274
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	3,284,664	6,684,664
Total compensation[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	2,400,000	5,800,000

1 Member until December 31, 2015.
2 Without fringe benefits and pension service costs.

The following table provides the disbursals in/for the 2016 and 2015 financial years:

Disbursals paid out in 2016 (2015) according to GCGC

		John Cryan[1] Co-Chairman		Jürgen Fitschen[2] Co-Chairman		Kim Hammonds[3]		Stuart Lewis
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,583,333	3,800,000	1,000,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	29,697	38,937	102,016	6,035	0	77,938	97,624
Total	**3,841,795**	1,929,697	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	**1,006,035**	0	**2,477,938**	2,497,624
Variable compensation	0	0	0	285,529	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	285,529	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	285,529	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	821,114	439,065	232,666	624,192	270,466	0	546,402	516,969
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,662,909**	2,368,762	**1,854,936**	4,811,737	**1,276,501**	0	**3,024,340**	3,014,593

1 Member since July 1, 2015. Release of € 227,163.68 resp. 17,440.59 Deutsche Bank share-awards which were granted as compensation for the forfeiture of deferred compensation components from a former employer in 2015.
2 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

	Sylvie Matherat[1]		Nicolas Moreau[2]		Quintin Price[3]		Garth Ritchie[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	400,000	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,400,000	0
Fringe benefits	12,905	5,226	5,239	0	13,783	0	110,241	0
Total	**2,412,905**	405,226	**605,239**	0	**1,113,783**	0	**2,510,241**	0
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	517,352	128,506	442,672	0	525,143	0	1,443,171	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,930,257**	533,732	**1,047,911**	0	**1,638,926**	0	**3,953,412**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.
3 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
4 Member since January 1, 2016.

	Karl von Rohr[1]		Dr. Marcus Schenck[2]		Christian Sewing		Werner Steinmüller[3]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,000,000	0
Fringe benefits	47,730	2,348	23,720	38,370	204,758	19,471	165,001	0
Total	**2,447,730**	402,348	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	**2,604,758**	2,419,471	**1,165,001**	0
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	546,402	131,141	546,402	478,387	984,198	559,197	164,232	0
Total compensation (GCGC)	**2,994,132**	533,489	**2,970,122**	1,976,757	**3,588,956**	2,978,668	**1,329,233**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Member since May 22, 2015.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

	Jeffrey Urwin[1]		Anshuman Jain[2]		Stefan Krause[3]		Dr. Stephan Leithner[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	2,400,000	0	0	1,900,000	0	2,400,000	0	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	59,763	0	0	337,718	0	105,099	0	72,570
Total	**2,459,763**	0	**0**	2,237,718	**0**	2,505,099	**0**	2,072,570
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0	0	303,115	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:								
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0	0	303,115	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	303,115	**0**	0
Pension service costs	2,036,367	0	0	1,553,203	0	498,908	0	442,033
Total compensation (GCGC)	**4,496,130**	0	**0**	3,790,921	**0**	3,307,122	**0**	2,514,603

1 Member since January 1, 2016.
2 Member until June 30, 2015.
3 Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
4 Member until October 31, 2015.

	Rainer Neske[1]		Henry Ritchotte[2]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015
Fixed compensation	0	1,200,000	0	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	0	61,347	0	382,390
Total	**0**	1,261,347	**0**	2,782,390
Variable compensation	0	0	0	0
thereof Restricted Equity Awards:				
REA for 2010 (until 2016)	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	0	**0**	0
Pension service costs	0	550,484	0	502,274
Total compensation (GCGC)	**0**	1,811,831	**0**	3,284,664

1 Member until June 30, 2015.
2 Member until December 31, 2015.

In 2016, the Supervisory Board decided to suspend the tranches of deferred compensation elements which were subject to non-forfeiture and/or disbursal in 2016 for the Management Board members Fitschen and Lewis, who were still active in the reporting period, as well as for nine former Management Board members who already left the Management Board prior to the reporting period. Accordingly, the above table does not contain the respective compensation elements which were not disbursed (or delivered – in case of share-based elements) in 2016.

With respect to deferred awards scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Supervisory Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

Compensation in accordance with the German Accounting Standard No. 17 (GAS 17)

In accordance with the requirements of the GAS 17, the members of the Management Board collectively received in the 2016 financial year compensation totaling € 26,691,178 (2015: € 23,913,876) for their service on the Management Board. Of that, € 25,883,333 (2015: € 22,660,000) was for base salaries, € 807,845 (2015: € 1,253,876) for fringe benefits and € 0 (2015: € 0) for performance-related components with long-term incentives.

In accordance with German Accounting Standard No. 17, the Restricted Incentive Awards, as a deferred, non-equity-based compensation component subject to certain (forfeiture) conditions, must be recognized in the total compensation for the year of their payment (i.e., in the financial year in which the unconditional payment takes place) and not in the year they are originally granted. Based on this the Management Board members individually received the following compensation components for their service on the Management Board for or in the years 2016 and 2015, including the non-performance-related fringe benefits.

Compensation according to GAS 17

	John Cryan[1] Co-Chairman		Jürgen Fitschen[2] Co-Chairman		Kim Hammonds[3]		Stuart Lewis	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	3,800,000	1,900,000	1,583,333	3,800,000	1,000,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fringe benefits	41,795	29,697	38,937	102,016	6,035	0	77,938	97,624
Total	**3,841,795**	1,929,697	**1,622,270**	3,902,016	**1,006,035**	0	**2,477,938**	2,497,624

1 Member since July 1, 2015.
2 Member until May 19, 2016 / contract termination on May 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

in €	Sylvie Matherat[1] 2016	Sylvie Matherat[1] 2015	Nicolas Moreau[2] 2016	Nicolas Moreau[2] 2015	Quintin Price[3] 2016	Quintin Price[3] 2015	Garth Ritchie[4] 2016	Garth Ritchie[4] 2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	400,000	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,400,000	0
Fringe benefits	12,905	5,226	5,239	0	13,783	0	110,241	0
Total	**2,412,905**	405,226	**605,239**	0	**1,113,783**	0	**2,510,241**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2015.
2 Member since October 1, 2016.
3 Member since January 1, 2016 until June 15, 2016.
4 Member since January 1, 2016.

in €	Karl von Rohr[1] 2016	Karl von Rohr[1] 2015	Dr. Marcus Schenck[2] 2016	Dr. Marcus Schenck[2] 2015	Christian Sewing 2016	Christian Sewing 2015	Werner Steinmüller[3] 2016	Werner Steinmüller[3] 2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	400,000	2,400,000	1,460,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,000,000	0
Fringe benefits	47,730	2,348	23,720	38,370	204,758	19,471	165,001	0
Total	**2,447,730**	402,348	**2,423,720**	1,498,370	**2,604,758**	2,419,471	**1,165,001**	0

1 Member since November 1, 2016.
2 Member since May 22, 2015.
3 Member since August 1, 2016.

	Jeffrey Urwin[1]		Anshuman Jain[2]		Stefan Krause[3]		Dr. Stephan Leithner[4]	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation								
Performance-related components								
With long-term incentives								
Cash-based								
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based								
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components								
Base salary	2,400,000	0	0	1,900,000	0	2,400,000	0	2,000,000
Fringe benefits	59,763	0	0	337,718	0	105,099	0	72,570
Total	**2,459,763**	0	**0**	2,237,718	**0**	2,505,099	**0**	2,072,570

1 Member since January 1, 2016.
2 Member until June 30, 2015.
3 Member until October 31, 2015 / contract termination on December 31, 2015.
4 Member until October 31, 2015.

	Rainer Neske[1]		Henry Ritchotte[2]		Total	
in €	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Compensation						
Performance-related components						
With long-term incentives						
Cash-based						
Restricted Incentive Award(s) paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share-based						
Equity Upfront Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Equity Award(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-performance-related components						
Base salary	0	1,200,000	0	2,400,000	25,883,333	22,660,000
Fringe benefits	0	61,347	0	382,390	807,845	1,253,876
Total	**0**	1,261,347	**0**	2,782,390	**26,691,178**	23,913,876

1 Member until June 30, 2015.
2 Member until December 31, 2015.

In 2016, the Supervisory Board decided to suspend the tranches of deferred compensation elements which were subject to non-forfeiture and/or disbursal in 2016 for the Management Board members Fitschen and Lewis, who were still active in the reporting period, as well as for nine former Management Board members who already left the Management Board prior to the reporting period. Accordingly, the table above does not contain the Restricted Incentive Awards which were not disbursed in 2016.

With respect to deferred awards scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Supervisory Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

Employee Compensation Report

Overview on Compensation Decisions for 2016

Compensating the Bank's employees transparently and sustainably is an important element of building a better Deutsche Bank. Against this background, one of the main objectives of our strategy is to align the reward system better with employee conduct and Group returns. For 2016, the Management Board took two major decisions which demonstrate the Bank's commitment towards reaching this goal.

Firstly, the Bank introduced a new compensation framework, which was designed to encourage and reward sustainable performance at all levels of the Bank. It introduced a consistent logic for structuring Total Compensation by providing guidance on the target ratio of fixed to variable compensation components, depending on the level of seniority and the division or function of the employee. Variable Compensation (VC) now generally consists of two elements – the "Group Component" and the "Individual Component". The "Group Component" is designed to link the employee's VC directly and transparently to the Bank's results and achievements in reaching strategic targets while the "Individual Component" is linked to divisional and individual performance on a discretionary basis.

Secondly, the Management Board decided to only award a limited VC pool in light of the results for 2016. Over the course of 2016, the Bank showed strong resilience, in particular due to the hard work and dedication of its employees. In this context, the Bank was also able to make significant progress towards its strategic goals by resolving key matters and restructuring the Bank. Even though the Bank made these steps forward, the compensation decision also had to acknowledge that 2016 was a challenging year for the Bank overall. The Management Board is aware that there is still some way to go to strengthen the Bank and to make it more profitable again. Furthermore, the decisions on VC for 2016 had to take into account the financial impact of the settlement of key matters, as well as the Bank's resulting financial performance. The Management Board therefore decided that a substantial limitation of the VC pool for 2016 would be unavoidable in order to reflect the financial results and to appropriately balance the interests of shareholders and employees. This is especially true at a time when many jobs are being cut and the shareholders are only receiving an annual dividend. Against this background, the senior employees of the Bank (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', a 'Director' and 'Managing Director') received a "Group Component" but not an "Individual Component" for the financial year 2016. This decision was the main factor that led to an overall amount of VC for 2016 of € 0.5 billion, representing a decrease of approximately 77 % compared to 2015.

While the Management Board fully recognized the additional constraints this decision put on employees, it also strongly believes that this decision is in the best long-term interest and fundamental to building a more successful Deutsche Bank. To underline this, the Management Board has decided to voluntarily waive its Variable Compensation for the financial year 2016.

A limited number of employees in crucial positions for the further success of the Bank were granted "Retention Awards" as a special long-term incentive in early 2017, to a large part in the form of shares. This incentive is fully deferred for up to five years plus an additional retention period of twelve months.

Regulatory Environment

Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements is an overarching consideration in the Bank's Group Compensation Strategy. The Bank strives to be at the forefront of regulatory changes with respect to compensation and will continue to work closely with its prudential supervisor, the European Central Bank (ECB), to be in compliance with all existing and new requirements.

As an EU-headquartered institution, Deutsche Bank is subject to the CRD 4 requirements globally, as translated into German national law in the German Banking Act and Institutsvergütungsverordnung (InstVV). The Bank adopted the rules for all subsidiaries and branches world-wide to the extent required in accordance with Sec. 27 InstVV. The Bank also identifies all employees whose work is deemed to have a material impact on the overall risk profile ("Material Risk Takers" or "MRTs") in accordance with criteria stipulated under the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 604/2014 of 4 March 2014. MRTs are identified at a Group level and also at a single legal entity level for significant institutions in the meaning of Sec. 17 InstVV.

Pursuant to CRD 4 and the requirements subsequently adopted in the German Banking Act, the Bank is subject to a ratio of 1:1 with regard to fixed to variable remuneration components, which may be increased to 1:2 with shareholder approval. At the Bank's Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014, and in accordance with Sec. 25a (5) German Banking Act, shareholder approval was granted to increase the ratio to 1:2 with an approval rate of 95.27 %. To emphasize the fixed proportion of remuneration for control function employees, the Bank has determined that individuals within the corporate control functions, as defined in the Bank's Internal Control Framework, remain subject to a 1:1 ratio.

As a result of sector specific legislation and in accordance with the InstVV, certain Asset Management subsidiaries fall under the 'Alternative Investments Fund Managers Directive' ("AIFMD") or the 'Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities' ("UCITS") Directive and are subject to their respective remuneration provisions. One notable difference to CRD 4 and its implementation in German law is that AIFMD/UCITS Material Risk Takers are not subject to the fixed to variable ratio stipulated in CRD 4. The Bank identifies Material Risk Takers in AIFMD/UCITS regulated subsidiaries in accordance with the respective regulation and applies the remuneration provisions for InstVV MRTs also to AIFMD/UCITS MRTs except for the 1:2 ratio with regard to fixed to variable components.

The Bank is also cognizant of the guidelines under the 'Markets in Financial Instruments Directive' (MiFID) targeted at employees who engage directly or indirectly with the Bank's clients. The amended MaComp Circular published in January 2014 by the BaFin outlines compensation aspects of MiFID, and requires implementation of a specific compensation policy addressing general requirements, a review of compensation plans and identification of populations of employees deemed to be "Relevant Persons". All InstVV requirements apply to this population to the same extent.

The Bank also adheres to the requirements regarding compensation arrangements contained in the final rule implementing Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act globally (the "Volcker Rule").

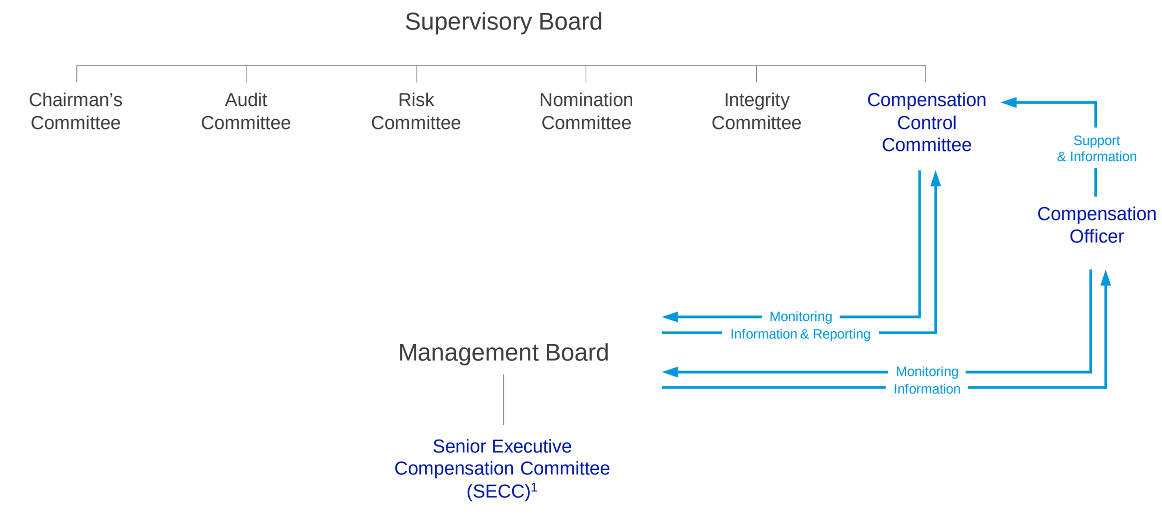
In addition to the foregoing, the Bank is also subject to specific rules and regulations implemented by certain local regulators. Many of these requirements are aligned with the InstVV, however, where variations are apparent, pro-active and open discussions with regulators have enabled the Bank to follow the local regulations whilst ensuring any impacted employees or locations remain within the Bank's overall global compensation framework. This includes, for example, the identification of "Covered Employees" in the United States under the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board. In any case, the Bank applies the InstVV requirements as minimum standards globally.

The Bank will continue to closely monitor the regulatory environment. For 2017, the Bank believes the most significant impact will result from the adoption of the new InstVV by the BaFin. Thorough analysis shows that the Bank's compensation system is already aligned to the new provisions to a large extent. However, there will be some notable changes to the remuneration system, such as the introduction of so-called "clawback" provisions.

Compensation Governance

The Bank has established a robust governance structure enabling it to operate within the clear parameters of the Compensation Strategy and the Compensation Policies. In accordance with the German two-tier board structure, the Supervisory Board governs the compensation of the Management Board members while the Management Board oversees compensation matters for all other employees in the Group. Both the Supervisory Board and the Management Board are supported by specific committees and functions, in particular the Compensation Control Committee (CCC) and the Senior Executive Compensation Committee (SECC).

Reward Governance structure



1 The relevant tasks are performed by the SECC on behalf of the Management Board.

Compensation Control Committee

The Supervisory Board has established the CCC in accordance with Sec. 25d (12) German Banking Act. It consists of the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and three further Supervisory Board Members, two from among the employee representatives, and had twelve meetings in the calendar year 2016, four of them being joint meetings with the Risk Committee and one of them being a joint meeting with the Chairman's Committee.

The responsibilities of the CCC include supporting the Supervisory Board in establishing and monitoring the appropriate structure of the compensation system for the Management Board Members of Deutsche Bank AG, considering, in particular, the effects on the risks and risk management in accordance with the InstVV. Furthermore, the CCC monitors the appropriate structure of the compensation system for the employees, as established by the Management Board and the Senior Executive Compensation Committee. The CCC checks regularly whether the total amount of VC is appropriate and set in accordance with the InstVV.

The CCC also assesses the impact of the compensation systems on the management of risk, capital and liquidity and seeks to ensure that the compensation systems are aligned to the business and risk strategies. Furthermore, the CCC supports the Supervisory Board in monitoring whether the internal control functions and the other relevant areas are properly involved in the structuring of the compensation systems.

Compensation Officer

In accordance with Sec. 23 InstVV, the Management Board, in cooperation with the CCC, has appointed a Compensation Officer. The Compensation Officer supports the Supervisory Board and the CCC in performing their duties relating to the compensation systems and cooperates closely with the Chairperson of the CCC. The Compensation Officer is involved in the conceptual review, development, monitoring and the application of the employee's compensation systems on an ongoing basis. The Compensation Officer performs his monitoring obligations independently and provides an assessment on the appropriateness of design and practices of the compensation systems for employees at least annually.

Senior Executive Compensation Committee

The SECC is a delegated committee established by the Management Board which has the mandate to develop sustainable compensation principles, to prepare recommendations on Total Compensation levels and to ensure appropriate compensation governance and oversight. The SECC establishes the Group Compensation Strategy and Compensation Policy. The SECC also utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors to assess performance as a basis for compensation decisions and makes recommendations to the Management Board regarding the annual VC pool and its allocation across Business Divisions and Infrastructure Functions.

In order to maintain its independence, only representatives from Infrastructure Functions who are not aligned to any of the Business Divisions are members of the SECC. In 2016, the SECC's membership comprised of the Chief Administration Officer and the Chief Financial Officer as Co-Chairpersons, as well as the Chief Risk Officer (all of whom are Management Board Members), the Global Head of Human Resources and an additional Finance representative as Voting Members. The Compensation Officer, the Deputy Compensation Officer and one of the Global Co-Heads of HR Manage & Reward Performance were Non-Voting Members. The SECC generally meets on a monthly basis and it had 13 meetings with regard to the performance year 2016 compensation process.

Compensation Strategy

Deutsche Bank recognizes that its compensation system plays a vital role in supporting its strategic objectives. It enables the Bank to attract and retain the individuals required to achieve the Bank's objectives. It also encourages employees to reach their full potential. The Group Compensation Strategy is aligned to the Bank's strategic objectives and to its corporate values and beliefs.

Five key objectives of our compensation practices

– To support the delivery of the Bank's client-focused, global bank strategy by attracting and retaining talent across its full range of diverse business models and country locations
– To support the long-term, sustainable performance and development of the Bank and a corresponding risk strategy
– To promote and support long-term performance based on cost discipline and efficiency
– To ensure that the Bank's compensation practices are safe, by way of risk-adjusting performance outcomes, preventing inappropriate risk taking, ensuring sustained compatibility with capital and liquidity planning, and complying with regulation
– To apply and promote the Bank's corporate values of integrity, sustainable performance, client centricity, innovation, discipline and partnership

Core remuneration principles

– Align compensation to shareholder interests and sustained bank-wide profitability, taking account of risk
– Maximize sustainable performance, both at the employee and the bank-wide level
– Attract and retain the best talent
– Calibrate compensation to reflect different divisions and levels of responsibility
– Apply a simple and transparent compensation design
– Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

The Group Compensation Policy is an internal document focused on informing and educating employees with regard to the Bank's Compensation Strategy, governance processes as well as compensation practices and structures. Together, the Group Compensation Strategy and the Group Compensation Policy provide a clear and documented link between compensation practices and the wider Group strategy. Both documents have been published on the Bank's intranet site and are available to all employees.

Total Compensation Structure

As part of the Compensation Strategy, the Bank employs a so-called "Total Compensation philosophy", which comprises Fixed Pay and VC. Total Compensation provides an equitable basis for differentiating competitive pay outcomes while reinforcing the Bank's overall strategy within a sound risk management and governance framework, giving due consideration to market factors and regulatory requirements.

In 2016, the Bank introduced a new compensation framework to align employee compensation even more closely with the strategic and business objectives of the Bank, while reducing complexity at the same time. The new compensation framework also puts a stronger emphasis on Fixed Pay over VC and aims to ensure that these components are appropriately balanced.

Fixed Pay is used to compensate employees for their skills, experience and competencies, commensurate with the requirements, size and scope of their role. The appropriate level of Fixed Pay is determined with reference to the prevailing market rates for each role, internal comparisons and applicable regulatory requirements. It plays a key role in permitting the Bank to meet its strategic objectives by attracting and retaining the right talent. For the majority of employees, Fixed Pay is the primary compensation component, and the share of fixed compensation within Total Compensation is far greater than 50 %. This is appropriate to many businesses and will continue to be a significant feature of Total Compensation going forward.

VC has the advantage of being able to differentiate between individual performance and drive behavior through appropriate incentive systems that can positively influence culture. It also allows for flexibility in the cost base. Under the new compensation framework, VC generally consists of two elements – the "Group Component" and the "Individual Component".

In particular, one of the overarching goals of the new compensation framework is to strengthen the link between VC and the performance of the Group. To that end, the Management Board decided to align the "Group Component" directly and in a manner comprehensible for the employees to the Bank's achievements in reaching strategic targets. To assess progress towards the strategic aspirations, the Management Board has decided to utilize four Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are significant metrics for the capital, risk, cost and revenue profile of the Bank: Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio (fully loaded), Leverage ratio, Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU) and Post-tax return on tangible equity (RoTE). These four KPIs are relevant for regulators, investors and other external stakeholders as they show the progress on the implementation of the strategy and thereby recognize that every employee contributes to the Bank's success.

Depending on eligibility, the "Individual Component" is delivered either in the form of Individual VC or a Recognition Award.

Whereas the "Group Component" links to Group performance, Individual VC takes into consideration a number of financial and non-financial factors. These include the applicable divisional performance, the employee's individual performance and conduct, relativities within the employee's peer group and retention considerations.

The Recognition Award program is targeted at non-tariff employees at the lower hierarchy levels. It provides the opportunity to acknowledge and reward outstanding contributions made by the target population in a transparent and timely manner. Generally, there are two nomination cycles per year.

Under the new compensation framework, there continues to be no guarantee of VC in an existing employment relationship.

Overview on compensation elements

Fixed Pay[1]

Used to compensate employees for their skills, experience and competencies

Linked to requirements, size and scope of the role

Variable Compensation

Group Component

KPIs	Weighting
CET1 ratio	25%
Leverage ratio	25%
Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU)	25%
Post-tax return on tangible equity	25%

Individual Component

Individual Variable Compensation	Component for more senior employees based on - individual objectives and expectations - financial and non-financial factors - divisional success
Recognition Award	Acknowledges outstanding contributions of employees of lower hierarchical levels with generally two nomination cycles per year

Benefits

Granted in accordance with respective local market practice, requirements and demands (including company pension schemes)

May be linked to certain seniority or to certain length of service without direct link to performance

[1] Fixed Pay may include an Additional Fixed Pay Supplement, regional allowances, or other non-salary elements or allowances where applicable.

Determination of Variable Compensation – Methodology

The Bank has a robust methodology in place, aimed at ensuring that the determination of variable compensation (VC) reflects the risk-adjusted performance as well as the capital position of the Bank and its divisions. The Group VC pool is primarily driven by (i) Group affordability (i.e., what "can" the Bank award in alignment with regulatory requirements) and (ii) Group strategy (what "should" the Bank award in order to provide an appropriate compensation while protecting the long-term health of the franchise). In 2016, the Bank has revised the methodology to reflect the new compensation framework and its compensation elements.

Determination of Variable Compensation

Parameter	Description
Group affordability assessment	Group affordability is assessed, as a first step, to determine if the Bank is in a position to award VC. This includes conducting the so-called 'Net Results Test' and reviewing the outcome in the context of the defined Group affordability parameters. The affordability parameters used are fully aligned to the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework and include: CET 1 Ratio, Economic Capital Adequacy Ratio, Leverage Ratio, Stressed Net Liquidity Position and Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The Group VC pool is considered affordable if aligned with these key parameters and if consistent with the projected fulfilment of future regulatory and strategic goals.
Group Component	The Group Component aligns a portion of all employees' compensation with the performance of the Bank vis-à-vis strategic targets. The Group Component is determined based upon the performance of four equally weighted Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): CET 1 ratio (fully loaded), Leverage ratio, Adjusted cost base (without Postbank and NCOU) and Post-tax Return on Tangible Equity. These four KPIs represent important metrics for the capital, risk, cost and the revenue profile of the Bank and provide a good indication of the sustainable performance of the Bank.
Individual VC	The Bank references a range of considerations as part of its Individual VC determination methodology. For the Business Divisions, the starting point of any pool determination is their financial performance. This is assessed in context of divisional targets and appropriately risk-adjusted, in particular by referencing the degree of future potential risks to which the Bank may be exposed, and the amount of capital required to absorb severe unexpected losses arising from these risks. For the Infrastructure Functions, the performance assessment is based on achievement of cost performance & control targets. While Infrastructure VC pools depend on the overall performance of the Bank, they are not dependent on the performance of the division(s) they oversee in line with regulatory requirements. In addition, the Bank retains the ability to adjust the total amount of Individual VC on the basis of a discretionary decision with due consideration given to key quantitative and qualitative factors, including strategic qualitative factors, e.g. progress on strategic objectives, balance of employee protection and shareholder return, strategic importance of the division to the Group, future business strategy needs such as franchise protection and growth, relative performance vs. peers and market position / trends.
Recognition Award	The purpose of the Recognition Award is to recognize outstanding contributions from the Bank's population on lower hierarchical levels. The size of the Recognition Award Program is directly linked to a set percentage of Fixed Pay for the in scope employee population and it is generally paid out twice a year.

Compensation Decisions for 2016

Given the current operating environment, the Management Board decided that a limited VC pool for 2016 is in the best long-term interest of the franchise and is required to appropriately balance the interests of shareholders and employees.

Specifically, the Management Board decided that the Bank's senior employees (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', 'Director' and 'Managing Director') would only receive a "Group Component" but no "Individual Component". To protect junior employees, employees up to the 'Assistant Vice President' level who were not eligible for a Recognition Award remained eligible to receive a limited Individual VC. For the same reason, the two nomination cycles for the Recognition Awards for the financial year 2016 were carried out as planned. Binding contractual agreements, such as bonuses covered by collective labor agreements, were also fulfilled. Those subsidiaries which have not introduced the new compensation framework in 2016 yet, only granted limited VC pools as well. The respective VC pools were then distributed according to the relevant frameworks.

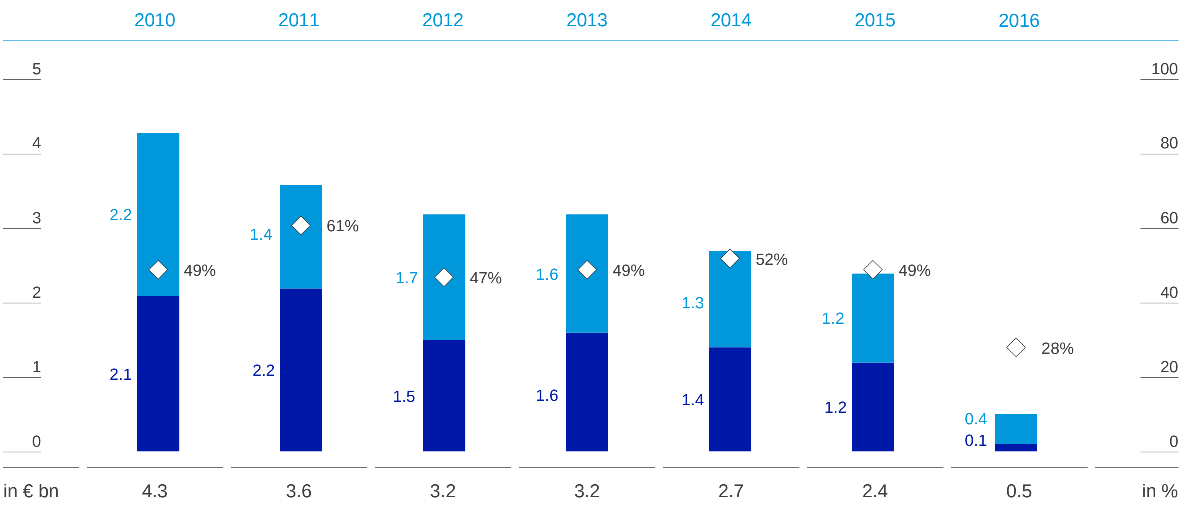
The "Group Component" was awarded to all eligible employees in line with the assessment of the defined four KPIs, as outlined on the previous pages. Based on the fact that solid progress was made during 2016 in improving three of the four KPIs against the Bank's public targets, the Management Board determined a target achievement rate of 50 %. This rate formed the basis for determining employees' specific "Group Component" payout.

In total, these decisions resulted in an overall VC pool for 2016 amounting to € 0.5 billion which represents a decrease of approximately 77 % compared to the VC for performance year 2015, granted in March 2016.

Compared to 2015, Fixed Pay for 2016 increased slightly by approximately 3 % from € 8.1 billion to € 8.3 billion. The main reason for this increase was a rebalancing of the fixed and variable remuneration elements in context of the introduction of the new compensation framework.

In addition, a number of employees in crucial positions for the further success of the Bank were granted so-called "Retention Awards" as a special long-term incentive in early 2017, partly in the form of shares, which is fully deferred for up to five years with an additional retention period of twelve months. This incentive is not designed to compensate the recipients for their performance in 2016 and therefore does not form part of 2016 compensation. It has been granted in order to foster retention of the recipients. Further information can be found in the chapter "2017 Retention Award Program".

Variable Compensation and deferral rates



■ Cash
■ Deferred
◇ Deferral rate in % (i,e, the proportion of the total Variable Compensation that is delivered in deferred awards)

Compensation expenses 2016

in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	NCOU	Independent Control Functions[2]	Corporate Functions[3]	2016 Group Total[4]	2015 Group Total
Number of employees (full-time equivalent) at period end	4,737	7,116	24,514	2,547	116	6,084	36,518	99,744	101,104
Total Compensation	1,203	1,208	1,826	400	28	622	2,534	8,887	10,528
thereof:									
Fixed	1,054	1,068	1,739	356	26	598	2,435	8,341	8,122
Variable	149	140	87	44	2	24	99	546	2,406

1 The table may contain marginal rounding differences.
2 In accordance with regulatory guidance, “Independent Control Functions” for the purposes of this table include the areas of the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Regulatory Officer as well as Group Audit. Internally, the Bank has identified further Infrastructure Functions as “Independent Control Functions” to which the Bank also applies the fixed to variable remuneration ratio of 1:1.
3 “Corporate Functions” comprise any Infrastructure Function that is not captured as an Independent Control Function for the purposes of this table.
4 In addition to the information included on divisional level, the 2016 Group Total also includes employees of Postbank Group (18,112 employees) as well as Postbank Total Fixed Pay figures (€ 1,065 million). Variable remuneration granted by Postbank Group is not included in the above variable amount. For Postbank Group, a total amount of variable remuneration of € 85.6 million is envisaged.

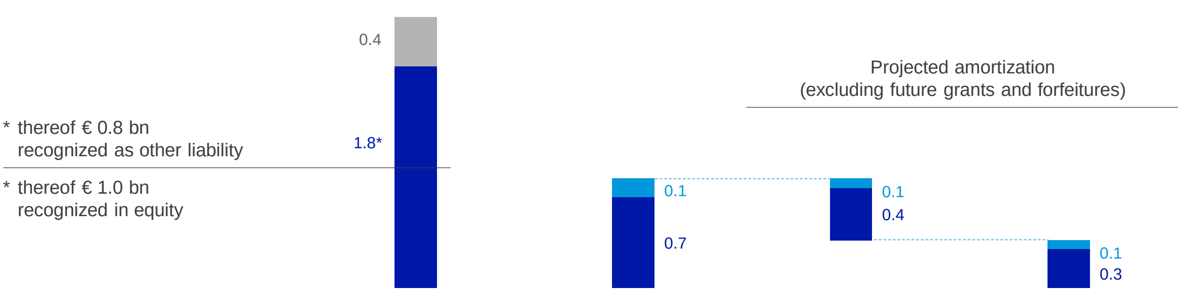
Recognition and Amortization of Variable Compensation

As of December 31, 2016, including awards granted in early March 2017 for financial year 2016, unamortized deferred VC expenses amount to approximately € 0.9 billion. The following graph visualizes the amount of VC recognized on the balance sheet for 2016 and the projected future amortization of outstanding VC over the next financial years (future grants and forfeitures excluded).

Variable Compensation

Recognition as of December 31, 2016 and projected amortization of deferred compensation granted

	Recognized on balance sheet as of Dec 31, 2016	Not yet recognized on balance sheet as of Dec 31, 2016	2017	2018 – 2021



in € bn	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.4

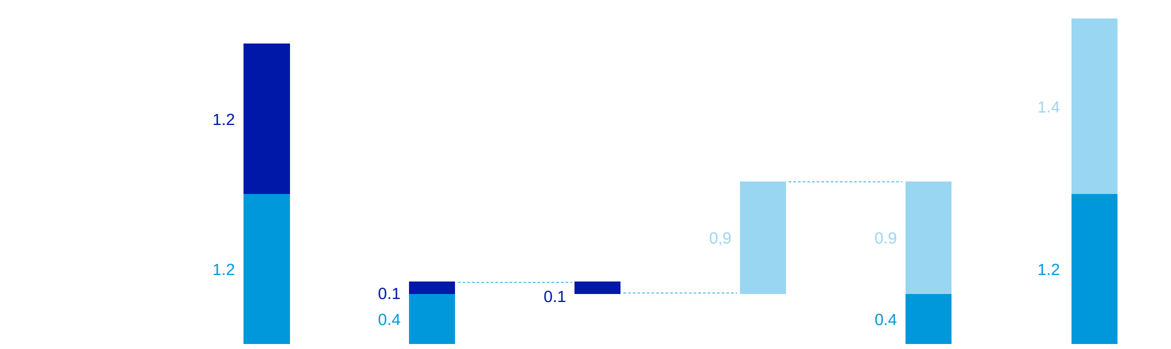
- Cash portion of variable compensation granted for performance year 2016 recognized as part of other liabilities.
- Deferred variable compensation granted for performance year 2015 or earlier.
- Deferred variable compensation granted for performance year 2016.

Due to rounding, numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided.

Of the VC for 2016, € 0.4 billion are charged to the income statement for 2016 and € 0.1 billion will be charged to future years. In addition, the income statement for 2016 was charged with a VC of € 0.9 billion stemming from prior years' deferrals.

Reconciliation between Variable Compensation and P&L charge

	2015	2016			2016	2015
	Variable compensation awarded for the respective performance year		Deferred awards (charged in future periods)	Amortization of prior years' deferrals	Income statement charge for variable compensation for the respective year	



in € bn	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.3	2.6

- Deferred awards (charged in future periods)
- Cash bonus (charged in respective period)
- Amortization of prior years' deferrals

Variable Compensation Structure and Vehicles

The Bank's compensation structures are designed not to provide any incentive to engage in excessive risk-taking. They aim to ensure that the alignment of the VC to the sustainable performance of the Group increases with the level of responsibility and the overall amount of compensation awarded. In this context, the Bank continues to believe that the use of shares or share-based instruments for remuneration purposes is an effective way to align the compensation with the Bank's long-term performance and the interests of shareholders. By using Deutsche Bank shares, the value of the individual's remuneration is linked to the Bank's share price over the vesting and retention period, if applicable, and is therefore tied to the long-term performance of the Bank.

As in previous years, the Bank has decided to exceed certain regulatory restrictions regarding VC, meaning that the Bank is putting structures and restrictions in place that are stricter than certain regulatory requirements. 40 % of VC (60 % for Executive Directors) for material risk takers (MRT) is deferred for four years on a pro rata vesting schedule. Additionally, the Bank identified a so-called "Senior Leadership Cadre" (SLC) consisting of the Bank's most senior employees who are the significant influencers and stewards of the Bank's long-term health and performance. To further align the compensation of this group with the sustained performance of the Bank, their deferred equity awards are subject to four and a half years cliff vesting. As for Executive Directors, their deferral rate is 60 %.

All MRTs receive 50 % of their Deferred Awards in Restricted Equity and 50 % in Restricted Cash. In addition, 50 % of the upfront VC award is also granted as equity. All equity awards for MRTs are subject to an additional retention period upon the vesting of each tranche, during which employees are not permitted to sell their shares. In accordance with respective guidance provided by the BaFin, these requirements do not apply for MRTs whose VC is less than € 50,000. Due to the limited VC pool for 2016, 1,947 MRTs were below this threshold and therefore received their entire VC award in cash.

The Bank chose to apply the MRT remuneration structures consistently to all other senior employees (Corporate Titles 'Vice President', 'Director' and 'Managing Director') who have not been identified as MRT, with the exception of the upfront VC proportion which is awarded 100 % in cash. Any deferred equity proportion is also not subject to an additional retention period.

Overview on award structure

Award Type	Weighting	Proportion	Deferral Period	Retention Period
Upfront Compensation	60% of VC[1]	50% cash (Cash Bonus)[2]	N/A	N/A
		50% equity (Equity Upfront Award ("EUA"))[2]	N/A	12 months[3]
Deferred Compensation	40% of VC[1]	50% cash (Restricted Incentive Award ("RIA"))	Pro rata over 4 years	N/A
		50% equity (Restricted Equity Award ("REA"))	Pro rata over 4 years; 4.5 year cliff vesting for SLC	6 months[3]

N/A – Not applicable.
1 40 % deferral for awards ≥ € 50,000 (60 % for Executive Directors and Senior Leadership Cadre); employees with a Variable Compensation of < € 50,000 receive 100 % cash.
2 Non-MRTs receive 100 % of their upfront compensation in cash.
3 Only applies to MRTs.

Ex-post Risk Adjustment of Variable Compensation

Performance conditions and forfeiture provisions are key elements of the Bank's deferred compensation structures and support the alignment of awards with future employee conduct and performance while also allowing for an appropriate back-testing of the initial performance assessment. While all deferred awards are subject to numerous performance conditions and forfeiture provisions, the specific applicability depends on the award component, the employees' division and any identification as an MRT. An overview on the performance conditions and forfeiture provisions can be found below.

Overview on performance conditions and forfeiture provisions of Variable Compensation

Provision	Description	Forfeiture
Group's CET 1 Ratio	If at the quarter end prior to vesting and delivery the Group's CET 1 Ratio is below a certain threshold	Next tranche of equity based deferred award due for delivery (100% of all un-delivered Equity Upfront Awards)[1]
Negative Group IBIT	If the Management Board determines that prior to delivery Group IBIT is negative	Next tranche of equity based deferred award due for delivery (applies also to cash based deferred award of MRTs)[2]
Negative Divisional IBIT	If the Management Board determines that prior to delivery Divisional IBIT is negative	Next tranche of deferred award due for delivery (applies only to MRTs in Business Divisions excluding NCOU MRTs)[2]
Impairment	If any award was based on performance measures or assumptions that are later deemed to be materially inaccurate or if a deal, trade or transaction considered to be attributable to an employee has a significant adverse effect	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Policy / Regulatory Breach	In the event of an internal policy or procedure breach, or breach of any applicable laws or regulations	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Material Control Failure	If a Material Control Failure occurs which is considered to be attributable to the employee	Up to 100% of undelivered awards
Regulatory Requirements	If forfeiture is required to comply with prevailing regulatory requirements	Up to 100% of undelivered awards

1 For award types subject to cliff-vesting, the whole award will be forfeited if at quarter end prior to vesting or settlement the Group's CET 1 ratio is below the threshold.
2 For award types subject to cliff-vesting, a certain award proportion (20 % for REA of the SLC) will be forfeited in respect of a year, if the IBIT is negative for that year.

With respect to deferred awards from prior financial years scheduled to be delivered in the first quarter of 2017, the Management Board has confirmed that the performance conditions relating to Group-wide and divisional IBIT for the financial year 2016 have been met.

2017 Retention Award Program

A limited number of employees have been granted a special long-term incentive (“Retention Award”) in early 2017. In order to mitigate retention risks and to protect the franchise, the Management Board decided to grant these Retention Awards to employees who are key contributors to the Bank’s future success in crucial roles, who are in high demand in the market and who would be very difficult to replace.

These Retention Awards are not designed to compensate the recipients for their performance in 2016 and therefore do not form part of 2016 compensation. The awards were granted in order to foster retention of the recipients. As opposed to annual VC, the awards are 100 % deferred, without any upfront compensation elements, 50 % in the form of equity and 50 % as cash. The awards are deferred for three to five years and are subject to the same measures of ex-post risk-adjustment as described on the previous page. The earliest payout date for parts of these awards is therefore early 2018 for non-Material Risk Takers and 2020 for MRTs respectively. The equity proportions for MRTs are subject to an additional retention period, meaning that the respective award portions are only delivered after up to six years. To benefit from these awards, Retention Award recipients need to stay at Deutsche Bank. If they leave for a competitor, any undelivered portion of an award will be forfeited.

Overall, Retention Awards were awarded to 5,522 employees or approximately 5 % of Deutsche Bank’s global workforce. € 554 million were granted in deferred cash, deferred for up to three to five years, and € 554 million were granted in deferred equity. To further align the awards with the long-term health of the Bank and the interests of shareholders, this equity portion will not vest, meaning that this portion will lapse, if the Bank’s share price does not reach a certain share price target. If the share price target is met, the equity portion is paid out after three years for non-MRTs, and after five to six years for MRTs.

Overview of structure of Retention Awards

Population	Weighting	Proportion	Deferral Period	Retention Period
Material Risk Takers	100% deferred	50% cash (RIA)	50% in year 4, 50% in year 5	N/A
		50% equity (REA)	50% in year 4, 50% in year 5	12 months
Non-Material Risk Takers	100% deferred	50% cash (RIA)	3 year pro rata vesting with annual tranches	N/A
		50% equity (REA)	Cliff vesting after 3 years	N/A

N/A – Not applicable.

Compensation disclosure pursuant to Sec. 16 InstVV and Art. 450 CRR

On a global basis, 3,056 employees were identified as InstVV Material Risk Takers (InstVV MRTs) for financial year 2016. The collective remuneration elements for InstVV MRTs are detailed in the tables below in accordance with Sec. 16 InstVV and Art. 450 CRR.

Aggregate remuneration for InstVV Material Risk Takers

	2016									2015
		Business units								
in € m. (unless stated otherwise)[1]	Senior Management[2]	GM	CIB	PW&CC	Deutsche AM	NCOU	Independent Control Functions[3]	Corporate Functions[4]	Group Total	Group Total
Number of MRTs (headcount)	203	1,098	784	314	202	24	153	278	3,056	3,005
Number of MRTs (FTE)	202	1,095	783	313	201	24	153	276	3,047	2,997
Total Pay	**187**	**585**	**427**	**148**	**104**	**13**	**58**	**127**	**1,648**	2,670
Total Fixed Pay	**164**	**515**	**381**	**117**	**77**	**12**	**53**	**118**	**1,438**	1,423
Total Variable Pay for period	**23**	**70**	**45**	**31**	**27**	**1**	**4**	**9**	**210**	1,246
thereof:										
in cash	12	46	30	21	13	1	4	7	134	498
in shares	11	24	16	10	9	0	1	1	71	745
in other types of instruments	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3
Total Variable Pay for period, deferred	**14**	**32**	**19**	**18**	**21**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**106**	904
thereof:										
in cash	7	16	9	9	8	0	0	1	51	317
in shares	7	16	9	9	8	0	0	1	51	587
in other types of instruments	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Article 450 (1) h(iii) of the CRR in conjunction with article 450 (1) h(iv) of the CRR on deferred variable remuneration from previous years and on explicit risk adjustments										
Total amount of variable pay still outstanding at the beginning of the year that was deferred in previous years	**382**	**810**	**613**	**152**	**135**	**22**	**32**	**173**	**2,318**	2,283
thereof:										
vested	114	395	292	67	54	10	14	64	1,009	1,058
unvested	268	415	321	85	81	13	18	109	1,309	1,225
Deferred Variable Pay awarded, paid out or reduced during period										
awarded during period	154	399	325	101	83	9	20	69	1,160	1,131
paid out during period	85	275	204	42	58	7	10	45	725	1,137
reduced through explicit risk adjustments									13	26
Article 450 (1) h(v) of the CRR on hiring bonuses										
Number of beneficiaries of guaranteed variable remuneration (hiring bonuses)	7	15	10	2	1	0	4	3	42	94
Total amount of guaranteed variable pay (hiring bonuses)	21	19	19	1	0	0	1	0	61	66
Article 450 (1) h(v) and (vi) of the CRR on severance payments										
Total amount of severance payments granted	0	12	7	6	6	0	5	6	42	38
Number of beneficiaries of severance payments granted by headcount/FTE	0	48	24	6	19	1	4	12	114	70
Highest severance payment granted to an individual									4	5

1 Figures may include rounding differences.
2 Refers to Management Board members and Executive Directors of significant institutions in accordance with Sec. 17 InstV and to members of the Senior Leadership Cadre. Supervisory Board Members / Non-Executive Directors are also included in "Senior Management" headcount (thereof 47) and FTE (thereof 46) but not in any other lines as they receive no variable remuneration elements for these activities and as their fixed compensation elements are not meaningful.
3 In accordance with regulatory guidance, "Independent Control Functions" for the purposes of this table include the areas of the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Regulatory Officer as well as Group Audit. Internally, the Bank has identified more Infrastructure Functions as "Independent Control Functions" to which the Bank also applies the fixed to variable remuneration ratio of 1:1.
4 Corporate Functions comprise any Infrastructure Function that is not captured as Independent Control Function for the purposes of this table.

Remuneration of high earners

in €	2016 Number of employees
Total Pay	
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	183
1,500,000 to 1,999,999	62
2,000,000 to 2,499,999	36
2,500,000 to 2,999,999	15
3,000,000 to 3,499,999	14
3,500,000 to 3,999,999	2
4.000,000 to 4,499,999	1
4,500,000 to 4,999,999	0
5,000,000 to 5,999,999	1
6,000,000 to 6,999,999	2

In total, 316 employees received a Total Pay of € 1 million or more for 2016, compared to 756 employees in 2015.

Compensation System for Supervisory Board Members

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association, which our shareholders amend from time to time at the Annual General Meeting. Such compensation provisions were last amended by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014 which became effective on July 17, 2014. Accordingly, the following provisions apply:

The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual compensation ("Supervisory Board Compensation"). The annual base compensation amounts to € 100,000 for each Supervisory Board member. The Supervisory Board Chairman receives twice that amount and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount.

Members and chairs of the committees of the Supervisory Board are paid additional fixed annual compensation as follows:

Committee in €	Dec 31, 2016 Chairperson	 Member
Audit Committee	200,000	100,000
Risk Committee	200,000	100,000
Nomination Committee	100,000	50,000
Mediation Committee	0	0
Integrity Committee	200,000	100,000
Chairman's Committee	100,000	50,000
Compensation Control Committee	100,000	50,000

75 % of the compensation determined is disbursed to each Supervisory Board member after submitting invoices in February of the following year. The other 25 % is converted by the company at the same time into company shares based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of the preceding January, calculated to three digits after the decimal point. The share value of this number of shares is paid to the respective Supervisory Board member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office, based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of the preceding January, provided that the member does not leave the Supervisory Board due to important cause which would have justified dismissal.

In case of a change in Supervisory Board membership during the year, compensation for the financial year will be paid on a pro rata basis, rounded up/down to full months. For the year of departure, the entire compensation is paid in cash; a forfeiture regulation applies to 25 % of the compensation for that financial year.

The company reimburses the Supervisory Board members for the cash expenses they incur in the performance of their office, including any value added tax (VAT) on their compensation and reimbursements of expenses. Furthermore, any employer contributions to social security schemes that may be applicable under foreign law to the performance of their Supervisory Board work shall be paid for each Supervisory Board member affected. Finally, the Supervisory Board Chairman will be appropriately reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in performing representative tasks that his function requires and for the costs of security measures required on account of his function.

In the interest of the company, the members of the Supervisory Board will be included in an appropriate amount, with a deductible, in any financial liability insurance policy held by the company. The premiums for this are paid by the company.

Supervisory Board Compensation for the 2016 Financial Year

Individual members of the Supervisory Board received the following compensation for the 2016 financial year (excluding value added tax).

Members of the Supervisory Board in €	Compensation for fiscal year 2016 Fixed	Compensation for fiscal year 2016 Thereof payable in February 2017	Compensation for fiscal year 2015 Fixed	Compensation for fiscal year 2015 Thereof payable in February 2016
Dr. Paul Achleitner	800,000	600,000	808,333	606,250
Alfred Herling[1]	300,000	300,000	300,000	225,000
Wolfgang Böhr	141,667	106,250	8,333	6,250
Frank Bsirske	250,000	187,500	250,000	187,500
John Cryan	0	0	200,000	200,000
Dina Dublon	300,000	225,000	291,667	218,750
Jan Duscheck[2]	41,667	31,250	0	0
Katherine Garrett-Cox[3]	125,000	104,167	100,000	75,000
Timo Heider	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Sabine Irrgang	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	250,000	187,500	250,000	187,500
Martina Klee	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Peter Löscher	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Henriette Mark	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Richard Meddings	400,000	300,000	100,000	75,000
Louise Parent	333,333	250,000	200,000	150,000
Gabriele Platscher	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Bernd Rose	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon[4]	33,333	25,000	0	0
Rudolf Stockem[5]	116,667	116,667	200,000	150,000
Stephan Szukalski[6]	0	0	91,667	91,667
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	216,667	162,500	150,000	112,500
Georg Thoma[7]	108,333	108,333	300,000	225,000
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	200,000	150,000	200,000	150,000
Total	**5,016,667**	**3,904,167**	4,850,000	3,710,417

1 Member until December 31, 2016.
2 Member since August 2, 2016.
3 Member was re-elected on May 19, 2016.
4 Member since August 23, 2016.
5 Member until July 31, 2016.
6 Member until November 30, 2015.
7 Member until May 28, 2016.

Following the submission of invoices in February 2017, 25 % of the compensation determined for each Supervisory Board member for the 2016 financial year was converted into notional shares of the company on the basis of a share price of € 18.455 (average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra) during the last ten trading days of January 2017, calculated to three digits after the decimal point). Members who left the Supervisory Board in 2016 were paid the entire amount of compensation in cash.

The following table shows the number of notional shares of the Supervisory Board members, to three digits after the decimal point, that were awarded in February 2017 as part of their 2016 compensation as well as the number of notional shares accumulated during the respective membership in the Supervisory Board and the amounts paid out in February 2017 for departed or re-elected members.

	Number of notional shares			
Members of the Supervisory Board	Converted in February 2017 as part of the compensation 2016	Total prior-year amounts from 2013 to 2015	Total (cumulative)	In February 2017 payable in €[1]
Dr. Paul Achleitner	10,837.171	24,005.183	34,842.354	0
Alfred Herling[2]	0.000	8,254.647	8,254.647	152,340
Wolfgang Böhr	1,919.082	120.250	2,039.332	0
Frank Bsirske	3,386.616	6,425.919	9,812.535	0
Dina Dublon	4,063.939	6,381.695	10,445.634	0
Jan Duscheck[3]	564.436	0.000	564.436	0
Katherine Garrett-Cox[4]	1,128.872	3,093.464	4,222.336	57,090
Timo Heider	2,709.293	5,161.183	7,870.476	0
Sabine Irrgang	2,709.293	5,161.183	7,870.476	0
Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	3,386.616	7,130.910	10,517.526	0
Martina Klee	2,709.293	5,443.179	8,152.472	0
Peter Löscher	2,709.293	5,443.179	8,152.472	0
Henriette Mark	2,709.293	6,186.930	8,896.223	0
Richard Meddings	5,418.586	1,443.001	6,861.587	0
Louise Parent	4,515.488	3,778.536	8,294.024	0
Gabriele Platscher	2,709.293	5,904.933	8,614.226	0
Bernd Rose	2,709.293	5,622.937	8,332.230	0
Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon[5]	451.549	0.000	451.549	0
Rudolf Stockem[6]	0.000	5,904.933	5,904.933	108,976
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	2,935.067	4,037.444	6,972.511	0
Georg Thoma[7]	0.000	7,510.895	7,510.895	138,614
Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler	2,709.293	6,186.930	8,896.223	0
Total	**60,281.766**	123,197.331	**183,479.097**	**457,020**

1 At a value of € 18.455 based on the average closing price on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Xetra or successor system) during the last ten trading days of January 2017.
2 Member until December 31, 2016.
3 Member since August 2, 2016.
4 Member was re-elected on May 19, 2016.
5 Member since August 23, 2016.
6 Member until July 31, 2016.
7 Member until May 28, 2016.

All employee representatives on the Supervisory Board, with the exception of Frank Bsirske, Rudolf Stockem (until July 31, 2016) and Jan Duscheck (since August 2, 2016), are employed by us. In the 2016 financial year, we paid such members a total amount of € 1.05 million in the form of salary, retirement and pension compensation in addition to their Supervisory Board compensation.

We do not provide members of the Supervisory Board with any benefits after they have left the Supervisory Board, though members who are or were employed by us are entitled to the benefits associated with the termination of such employment. During 2016, we set aside € 0.08 million for pension, retirement or similar benefits for the members of the Supervisory Board who are or were employed by us.

With the agreement of the Bank's Management Board, Dr. Paul Achleitner performs representative functions in various ways on an unpaid basis for the Bank and participates in opportunities for referrals of business for the Bank. These tasks are related to the functional responsibilities of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG. In this respect, the reimbursement of costs is regulated in the Articles of Association. On the basis of a separate contractual agreement, the Bank provides Dr. Paul Achleitner with infrastructure and support services free of charge for his services in the interest of the Bank. He is therefore entitled to avail himself of internal resources for preparing and carrying out his activities. The Bank's security and car services are available for Dr. Paul Achleitner to use free of charge for these tasks. The Bank also reimburses travel expenses and participation fees and covers the taxes for any non-cash benefits provided. On September 24, 2012, the Chairman's Committee approved the conclusion of this agreement. The provisions apply for the duration of Dr. Paul Achleitner's tenure as Chairman of the Supervisory Board and are reviewed on an annual basis for appropriateness. Under this agreement between Deutsche Bank and Dr. Achleitner, support services equivalent to € 225,000 (2015: € 203,000) were provided and reimbursements for expenses amounting to € 234,488 (2015: € 233,867) were paid during the 2016 financial year.

Corporate Governance Statement according to Section 289a HGB

The entire Corporate Governance Statement is available on our website under www.db.com/ir/en/reports.htm.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

General

Management of Deutsche Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (ICOFR). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our chairman and our Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the firm's consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ICOFR includes our disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent misstatements.

Risks in Financial Reporting

The main risks in financial reporting are that either financial statements do not present a true and fair view due to inadvertent or intentional errors (fraud) or the publication of financial statements is not done on a timely basis. These risks may reduce investor confidence or cause reputational damage and may have legal consequences including banking regulatory interventions. A lack of fair presentation arises when one or more financial statement amounts or disclosures contain misstatements (or omissions) that are material. Misstatements are deemed material if they could, individually or collectively, influence economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements.

To confine those risks of financial reporting, management of the Group has established ICOFR with the aim of providing reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements and conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO recommends the establishment of specific objectives to facilitate the design and evaluate adequacy of a control system. As a result in establishing ICOFR, management has adopted the following financial statement objectives:

– Existence - assets and liabilities exist and transactions have occurred.
– Completeness - all transactions are recorded, account balances are included in the financial statements.
– Valuation - assets, liabilities and transactions are recorded in the financial reports at the appropriate amounts.
– Rights and Obligations and ownership - rights and obligations are appropriately recorded as assets and liabilities.
– Presentation and disclosures - classification, disclosure and presentation of financial reporting is appropriate.
– Safeguarding of assets - unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets is prevented or detected in a timely manner.

However, any internal control system, including ICOFR, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of that control system are met. As such, disclosure controls and procedures or systems for ICOFR may not prevent all errors and fraud. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Organization of the Internal Control System

Functions Involved in the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Controls within the system of ICOFR are performed by all business functions and infrastructure functions with an involvement in reviewing the reliability of the books and records that underlie the financial statements. As a result, the operation of ICOFR involves staff based mainly in the following functions: Finance, Chief Operating Office and Risk.

Finance is responsible for the periodic preparation of the financial statements and operates independently from the Group's businesses. Within Finance, different departments have control responsibilities which contribute to the overall preparation process:

– Finance specialists for businesses or entities are responsible for reviewing the quality of financial data by performing validation and control. They are in close contact with business, infrastructure and legal entity management and employ their specific knowledge to address financial reporting issues arising on products and transactions, as well as validating reserving and other adjustments based on judgment.
– Group Finance is responsible for Group-wide activities which include the preparation of Group financial and management information, forecasting and planning, and risk reporting. Group Finance sets the reporting timetables, performs the consolidation and aggregation processes, effects the elimination entries for inter and intra group activities, controls the period end and adjustment processes, compiles the Group financial statements, and considers and incorporates comments as to content and presentation made by senior and external advisors.
– Accounting Policy and Advisory Group (APAG) is responsible for developing the Group's interpretation of International Financial Reporting Standards and their consistent application within the Group. APAG provides accounting advice and consulting services to Finance and the wider business, and is responsible for the timely resolution of corporate and transaction-specific accounting issues.
– Group Valuations and business aligned valuation specialists are responsible for developing policies and minimum standards for valuation, providing related implementation guidance when undertaking valuation control work, and challenging and validating valuation control results. They act as the single point of contact on valuation topics for external parties (such as regulators and external auditors).
– Group Tax is responsible for producing income tax related financial data in conjunction with Finance, covering the assessment and planning of current and deferred income taxes and the collection of tax related information. Group Tax monitors the income tax position and controls the provisioning for tax risks.

The operation of ICOFR is also importantly supported by the Chief Operating Office and Risk. Although these functions are not directly involved in the financial preparation process, they contribute significantly to the production of financial information:

– Chief Operating Office (COO) is responsible for confirming transactions with counterparties, and performing reconciliations both internally and externally of financial information between systems, depots and exchanges. COO also undertakes all transaction settlement activity on behalf of the Group and performs reconciliations of nostro account balances.
– Risk is responsible for developing policies and standards for managing credit, market, legal, liquidity operational and vendor risks. Risk identifies and assesses the adequacy of credit, legal and operational provisions.

Controls to Minimize the Risk of Financial Reporting Misstatement

The system of ICOFR consists of a large number of internal controls and procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of misstatement of the financial statements. Such controls are integrated into the operating process and include those which:

– are ongoing or permanent in nature such as supervision within written policies and procedures or segregation of duties,
– operate on a periodic basis such as those which are performed as part of the annual financial statement preparation process,
– are preventative or detective in nature,
– have a direct or indirect impact on the financial statements themselves. Controls which have an indirect effect on the financial statements include IT general controls such as system access and deployment controls whereas a control with a direct impact could be, for example, a reconciliation which directly supports a balance sheet line item,
– feature automated and/or manual components. Automated controls are control functions embedded within system processes such as application enforced segregation of duty controls and interface checks over the completeness and accuracy of inputs. Manual internal controls are those operated by an individual or group of individuals such as authorization of transactions.

The combination of individual controls encompasses each of the following aspects of the system of ICOFR:

– Accounting policy design and implementation. Controls to promote the consistent recording and reporting of the Group's business activities on a global basis in accordance with authorized accounting policies.
– Reference data. Controls over reference data in relation to the general ledger and on and off-balance sheet transactions including product reference data.
– New product and transaction approval, capture and confirmation. Controls are intended to ensure the completeness and accuracy of recorded transactions as well as appropriate authorization. Such controls include transaction confirmations which are sent to and received from counterparties to help ensure that trade details are corroborated.
– Reconciliation controls, both external and internal. Inter-system reconciliations are performed between relevant systems for all trades, transactions, positions or relevant parameters. External reconciliations include nostro account, depot and exchange reconciliations.
– Valuation including the independent price verification process (IPV). Finance performs IPV controls at least monthly in order to evaluate the reasonableness of the front office valuation. The results of the IPV processes are assessed on a monthly basis by the Valuation Control Oversight Committee.
– Business aligned valuation specialists focus on valuation approaches and methodologies for various asset classes and perform IPV for complex derivatives and structured products.
– Taxation. Controls are designed to ensure that tax calculations are performed properly and that tax balances are appropriately recorded in the financial statements.
– Reserving and adjustments based on judgment. Controls are designed to ensure reserving and other adjustments based on judgment are authorized and reported in accordance with the approved accounting policies.
– Balance Sheet substantiation. Controls relating to the substantiation of balance sheet accounts to promote the integrity of general ledger account balances based on supporting evidence.
– Consolidation and other period end reporting controls. At period end, all businesses and regions submit their financial data to the Group for consolidation. Controls over consolidation include the validation of accounting entries required to eliminate the effect of inter and intra company activities. Period end reporting controls include general ledger month end close processes and the review of late adjustments.
– Financial Statement disclosure and presentation. Controls over compilation of the financial statements themselves including preparation of disclosure checklists and compliance with the requirements thereof, and review and sign-off of the financial statements by senior Finance management. The financial statements are also subject to approval by the Management Board, and the Supervisory Board and its Audit Committee.

The above controls are performed for primary GAAP IFRS and apply to HGB accordingly. In addition to these controls specific HGB related controls are implemented which include:

- Intra-company elimination. Inter-branch reconciliation and elimination are performed for HGB specific balances.
- Analytical review. Review of revaluation and reclassification items between IFRS and HGB on branch and parent company level.

Measuring Effectiveness of Internal Control

Each year, management of the Group undertakes a formal evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of ICOFR. This evaluation incorporates an assessment of the effectiveness of the control environment as well as individual controls which make up the system of ICOFR taking into account:

- The financial misstatement risk of the financial statement line items, considering such factors as materiality and the susceptibility of the particular financial statement item to misstatement.
- The susceptibility of identified controls to failure, considering such factors as the degree of automation, complexity, and risk of management override, competence of personnel and the level of judgment required.

These factors, in aggregate, determine the nature and extent of evidence that management requires in order to be able to assess whether or not the operation of the system of ICOFR is effective. The evidence itself is generated from procedures integrated within the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICOFR evaluation. Information from other sources also form an important component of the evaluation since such evidence may either bring additional control issues to the attention of management or may corroborate findings. Such information sources include:

- Reports on audits carried out by or on behalf of regulatory authorities;
- External Auditor reports; and,
- Reports commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of outsourced processes to third parties.

In addition, Group Audit evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of ICOFR by performing periodic and ad-hoc risk-based audits. Reports are produced summarizing the results from each audit performed which are distributed to the responsible managers for the activities concerned. These reports also provide evidence to support the annual evaluation by management of the overall operating effectiveness of the ICOFR.

As a result of the evaluation, management has concluded that ICOFR is appropriately designed and operating effectively as of December 31, 2016.

Non-financial Key Performance Indicators

The following section applies to the Group and is not restricted to the parent company.

Corporate Responsibility

Deutsche Bank's approach to corporate responsibility (CR) focuses on the three dimensions of sustainability to create economic, environmental and social value. It aims to set the direction for a future-orientated business strategy that balances economic success with environmental and social responsibility.

The Bank seeks to promote sustainable business, to increase transparency, and to avoid negative environmental and social impacts from its core businesses. In addition the Bank strives to manage its business operations sustainably, and embraces its responsibilities as a corporate citizen.

The Bank's understanding of responsibility is aligned with its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and is reflected in its procedures, policies and processes. It is underpinned by the formal commitment to international standards and principles such as the ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

Please visit Deutsche Bank's online "Corporate Responsibility Report" on cr-report.db.com/16 and db.com/society for more information on:

– Environmental and social risks: Deutsche Bank's approach to managing environmental and social (ES) risk is based on a policy framework, which forms part of our global Reputational Risk Framework. The Environmental and Social Policy Framework specifies the requirements for ES due diligence, and the criteria for mandatory referral to the Bank's sustainability function. The number of clients and transactions reviewed under this framework by the Bank's sustainability team decreased in 2016 to 727 (December 31, 2015: 1,346), as a result of revised and strengthened escalation criteria, and improved the Bank's roll out of the Framework via training. In addition, the Bank continued to endorse its Statement on Human Rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In 2016, the focus was on raising awareness and broadening understanding around the relevance of human rights issues across the organization, and the implementation of the UK Modern Slavery Act.
– ESG factors in Asset Management: At the end of 2016, Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM) managed assets of approximately € 10 billion invested on the basis of ESG criteria (December 31, 2015: € 7.7 billion). In 2016, Deutsche AM developed a Responsible Investment Statement. It outlines Deutsche AM's position regarding ESG issues, the international principles that inform its approach, and how ESG factors are integrated into business and investment activities.
– Tackling climate change: In 2016, Deutsche Bank revised its approach to financing coal mining and power, and amended its formal position and internal guidelines, to be effective from December 2016. The Bank and its subsidiaries will not grant new financing for greenfield thermal coal mining and new coal-fired power plant construction. Moreover, the Bank will gradually reduce its existing exposure to the thermal coal mining sector. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank arranged € 3.9 billion in project finance for renewable energy generation of more than 3,480 megawatts. Deutsche Bank was the first commercial bank globally to become accredited to act as implementing entity for the UN Green Climate Fund. In 2016, the Fund approved an investment of about € 74.4 million in the Green Energy Access Program, a new Deutsche AM fund for renewable energy access in Africa. The investment will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.
– Carbon neutral operations: Deutsche Bank continued to operate on a carbon neutral basis in 2016 by investing in energy efficiency projects, using renewable electricity, and offsetting unavoidable emissions by purchasing and retiring high-grade offset certificates.

– Corporate Citizenship: Deutsche Bank's corporate citizenship strategy is to support drivers of prosperity for individuals, communities and economies. Under the Born to Be-umbrella, the Bank supports education projects that prepare young people to become the workforce of tomorrow. With its Made for Good program, the Bank assists enterprises that help drive positive change in society to get off the ground and reach their next level. In the communities where Deutsche Bank does business, it helps them to get stronger and more inclusive, empowers the disadvantaged and contributes to the revitalization of distressed areas. It works with like-minded partners from public and private sectors and with the commitment of its workforce. In addition, the Bank's Plus You volunteering and giving portfolio encourages its people to contribute to causes they care about. Public advocacy further strengthens the impact of the Bank's corporate citizenship programs. With a total investment of € 73.5 million in 2016 (December 31, 2015: € 76.8 million), Deutsche Bank and its foundations continue to be among the world's most active corporate citizens. Almost 4.9 million (December 31, 2015: 4.7 million) people benefited from their initiatives, the reach of the Bank's Born to Be youth engagement program increased to 1.35 million people (December 31, 2015: 1.3 million). More than 9,800 social enterprises benefitted from Made for Good offers in 2016. 16,651 colleagues, 20 % of global staff, (December 31, 2015: 17,382; 22 % of global staff) volunteered almost 188,000 hours of their time, skills, and expertise.

Restructuring as part of our Strategy

Deutsche Bank's people agenda and HR activities in 2016 were characterized by the bank's transformation and restructuring measures that form part of the targets originally announced in October 2015. To make the organization more cost-efficient, a reduction of staff by 9,000 individual jobs as measured in FTE worldwide, with 4,000 located in Germany, had been announced in 2015. During 2016, the bank conducted a transparent and constructive dialogue with employee representatives in Germany and elsewhere. The multi-stage negotiation process in Germany included an initial round of negotiations for a framework balance of interest agreement and a framework social plan. This was followed by three rounds of negotiations on specific balance of interest agreements for all impacted business divisions and infrastructure functions in the home market, which concluded in 2016.

Internationally, Deutsche Bank has also made progress in rationalizing its footprint and reducing its workforce. Among the measures initiated in 2016 are the sale of bank subsidiaries in Argentina, Mexico, the US and the UK as well as the closing of country representative offices.

Focus on internal career mobility

As part of the targets originally announced in October 2015, Deutsche Bank is committed to filling vacant positions – at all levels of seniority – with suitable internal candidates, whenever possible. In accordance with its Hiring Policy, all open positions are advertised to internal staff first and exclusively for at least two weeks before any external candidates can be sought. In 2016, more than one in three open roles, or 39 %, were filled with an internal candidate. An even higher ratio of 71 % (2015: 60 %) was seen in Germany. During the year, 9,715 employees – or 11.1 % of the entire workforce – changed roles within the organization, with cross-divisional moves increasing by 6 % from 2015.

Balanced approach to talent acquisition

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the bank implemented hiring restrictions to focus external hiring on business critical roles – provided there are no suitable internal candidates – and junior pipeline hires only. During the year, around 5,300 officers and 4,200 non-officers were hired, primarily in the areas of technology and digitization as well as in control functions. In 2016, 813 new graduates (2015: 766) joined globally, while 741 new apprentices were hired in Germany (2015: 863).

Maintaining a strong focus on corporate culture: results of the 2016 Spotlight People Survey

Underpinning the Deutsche Bank's HR efforts is a continued commitment to embedding its corporate culture and values in all people-related activities and processes. The HR function provides clear frameworks to help managers be accountable for making the right people-related decisions, sets the standards and tone for those decisions and intervenes when those standards and corporate values are not followed and there is a risk to the bank.

Through an annual employee survey, employees are regularly asked for their feedback to provide insight into levels of engagement, commitment and enablement across the organization. In May 2016, Deutsche Bank surveyed a representative, random sample of its employees, equivalent to 22.7 % of its workforce. The response rate stood at 47 %. Of the survey participants, 76 % said they actively engage with Deutsche Bank's corporate values, and more than 70 % are convinced that the values will have a positive impact on reaching the bank's strategic aspirations. More than 60 % now observe changes in behavior. These are significantly positive developments compared to previous years.

The commitment level among employees in 2016 declined to 58 % (2015: 63 %) amid the ongoing transformation of the businesses and resulting job cuts, which represented a source of concern and uncertainty among employees. In terms of engagement and identification with their work, 86 % of employees (2015: 87 %) signaled they are ready to go above and beyond what is expected in their role, with the vast majority perceiving their jobs to be challenging and interesting, allowing them to make good use of their abilities. The enablement index stood at 62 % in 2016 (2015: 68 %).

Developing performance

Committed and capable leaders, along with a skilled and motivated workforce, are critical for Deutsche Bank – even more so during times of significant change. This is why the bank is committed to building leadership skills and investing in future leaders as well as supporting the professional and personal development of all employees. A third priority is the ongoing focus on learning and mandatory Compliance and Anti-Financial Crime training for all staff against the backdrop of increasing regulation.

First introduced in 2015, Deutsche Bank runs two "Management Fundamentals" programs which are mandatory for new managers. A core program is designed for new managers up to Vice President level who are taking on people management responsibilities at the bank for the first time. An executive program is tailored to the needs of Managing Directors and Directors. Both programs are built around three key areas: leading people, driving business and shaping culture. Management Fundamentals aims to help participants grow and develop as people managers. In 2016, more than 1,000 employees attended the cross-divisional Management Fundamentals programs in over 20 locations around the world.

Furthermore, a new cross-divisional program for managers of managers – Leadership Fundamentals – was designed and piloted in 2016. The focus is to strengthen participants' leadership skills so that they are better placed to deliver the bank's strategy commitments. In 2016, more than 180 employees attended the cross-divisional Leadership Fundamentals program in four locations around the world.

Deutsche Bank's cross-divisional Vice President Acceleration Program was launched in May 2016, with the development journey for participants spanning six months and training methods including interactive business simulations. In 2016, 482 Vice Presidents from across the bank started the program, which is held in various regional centers. Furthermore, the 2016 Infrastructure Director Program was launched in April 2016, spanning a 12-month journey with 61 participants. Focus themes are: building talent capability, functional expertise and leadership capability.

Investing in digitization

Increasing digitization has a significant impact on how the bank operates and, more specifically, how its employees work. Accordingly, it is an important element of Deutsche Bank’s strategic HR agenda, resulting in people processes being automated increasingly and employees being encouraged and required to develop the necessary digital skills. New digital offerings launched in 2016 include “Connect2Learn”, an online learning platform for all employees which consolidates all training offerings in one place. Another example is the “Internal Mobility Tool” designed to facilitate redeployment and promote cross-divisional moves.

To address new and emerging trends proactively – including digitization and demographic change – in today’s working environment and society at large, HR started its “Arbeiten@DB 4.0” (Working@DB 4.0) initiative in Germany at the end of 2015. Its main focus has been on identifying more flexible approaches to career and leadership issues, accounting for the needs and requirements of people at all employment stages, including those transitioning into retirement.

Fostering diversity and inclusion: visible progress in gender equality

Throughout 2016, Deutsche Bank continued its efforts to advance women in the workplace under new gender quota legislation introduced in Germany in 2015. The percentage of women on the Supervisory Board stood at 35 % at the end of 2016, above the statutory requirement of 30 % for listed and co-determined German companies. The Supervisory Board’s target for the Management Board was set in 2015 as at least one female member by June 30, 2017. This target has been met with the appointments of Chief Regulatory Officer Sylvie Matherat and Chief Operating Officer Kimberly Hammonds to the Management Board in 2015 and 2016, respectively. As of year-end 2016, 15.7 % of positions at the first management level below the Management Board of Deutsche Bank were held by female executives. At the second level below the Management Board, this percentage stood at 19.5 %. The bank has set itself targets in accordance with legal requirements in Germany, and it is on track to reach its 2017 targets of 17 % and 21 %, respectively, as the underlying group of senior managers on those levels is relatively small and every appointment or change has a significant impact on percentages.

In 2011, Deutsche Bank signed a voluntary declaration to substantially raise the proportion of all female managers globally by the end of 2018. As of year-end 2016, the number of female Managing Directors and Directors has increased by 16 % since 2011. In 2016, the percentage of women at this level stood at 21.3 % (December 31, 2015: 20.5 %). The share of female officers was at 32.8 % (December 31, 2015: 32.5 %). In May 2016, Deutsche Bank was included in the inaugural Bloomberg Financial Services Gender-Equality Index (BFGEI), which recognizes firms that have made strong commitments to gender equality. The bank is one of only two DAX companies to have been included in this global index.

Amid a wide range of causes, Deutsche Bank actively supports generational diversity and LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Trans- and Intersexual) initiatives around the world. The bank has received various accolades honoring its commitment to LGBTI causes. For example, it was awarded the maximum score of 100 in the Human Rights Campaign’s annual Corporate Equality Index for the 14th consecutive year.

Key employee figures

A few selected employee figures and KPIs are set forth below. For full details on Deutsche Bank's people metrics, as well as its strategic HR priorities and achievements, please refer to the bank's Human Resources Report 2016.

	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Female staff (based upon global corporate titles, in FTE)[1]			
Female Managing Directors and Directors	21.3 %	20.5 %	19.4 %
Female officers	32.8 %	32.5 %	31.7 %
Female non-officers	55.6 %	55.5 %	55.4 %
Total female staff	**41.5 %**	41.7 %	41.7 %
Age (in %, headcount)			
up to 29 years	17.1 %	18.4 %	18.8 %
30 - 39 years	29.9 %	29.7 %	29.3 %
40 - 49 years	28.2 %	28.6 %	29.6 %
Over 49 years	24.8 %	23.3 %	22.3 %
Part-time employment (in % of total staff)	12.9 %	13.1 %	13.2 %
Apprentices ratio in Germany	3.9 %	4.0 %	3.8 %

	2016	2015	2014
Commitment index[2]	58 %	63 %	68 %
Voluntary staff turnover rate	7.2 %	7.3 %	6.6 %
Health rate (in %)[3]	94.3 %	94.8 %	94.9 %

1 Excluding legal entities outside of Deutsche Bank Corporate Title system, primarily Postbank. DB Investment Services integrated in 2016, Sal. Oppenheim integrated in 2015.
2 2016 and 2015 scores exclude total Postbank; 2014 scores exclude Postbank with the exception of its Banking Services entities (i.e., 5 % of total population in scope for survey).
3 Health rate: 100 - ((total sickness days x 100)/total regular working days); Germany excluding primarily Postbank; DB Investment Services integrated in 2016, Sal. Oppenheim integrated in 2015.

Information pursuant to Section 289 (4) of the German Commercial Code and Explanatory Report

Structure of the Share Capital including Authorized and Conditional Capital

For information regarding Deutsche Bank's share capital please refer to the "Common Shares" under the section "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements".

Restrictions on Voting Rights or the Transfer of Shares

Under Section 136 of the German Stock Corporation Act the voting right of the affected shares is excluded by law. As far as the bank held own shares as of December 31, 2016 in its portfolio according to Section 71b of the German Stock Corporation Act no rights could be exercised. We are not aware of any other restrictions on voting rights or the transfer of shares.

Shareholdings which Exceed 10 % of the Voting Rights

The German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz) requires that any investor whose share of voting rights reaches, exceeds or falls below certain thresholds as the result of purchases, disposals or otherwise, must notify us and the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) thereof. The lowest threshold is 3 %. We are not aware of any shareholder holding directly or indirectly 10 % or more of the voting rights.

Shares with Special Control Rights

Shares which confer special control rights have not been issued.

System of Control of any Employee Share Scheme where the Control Rights are not Exercised Directly by the Employees

The employees, who hold Deutsche Bank shares, exercise their control rights as other shareholders in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Association (Satzung).

Rules Governing the Appointment and Replacement of Members of the Management Board

Pursuant to the German Stock Corporation Act (Section 84) and the Articles of Association of Deutsche Bank (Section 6) the members of the Management Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The number of Management Board members is determined by the Supervisory Board. According to the Articles of Association, the Management Board has at least three members. The Supervisory Board may appoint one or two members of the Management Board as Chairpersons of the Management Board. Members of the Management Board may be appointed for a maximum term of up to five years. They may be reappointed or have their term extended for one or more terms of up to a maximum of five years each. The German Co-Determination Act (Mitbestimmungsgesetz; Section 31) requires a majority of at least two thirds of the members of the Supervisory Board to appoint members of the Management Board. If such majority is not achieved, the Mediation Committee shall give, within one month, a recommendation for the appointment to the Management Board. The Supervisory Board will then appoint the members of the Management Board with the majority of its members. If such appointment fails, the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board shall have two votes in a new vote. If a required member of the Management Board has not been appointed, the Local Court (Amtsgericht) in Frankfurt am Main shall, in urgent cases, make the necessary appointments upon motion by any party concerned (Section 85 of the Stock Corporation Act).

Pursuant to the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz) and Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank (SSM Framework Regulation) evidence must be provided to the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Deutsche Bundesbank that the member of the Management Board has adequate theoretical and practical experience of the businesses of the Bank as well as managerial experience before the member is appointed (Sections 24 (1) No. 1 and 25c (1) of the Banking Act, Article 93 of the SSM Framework Regulation).

The Supervisory Board may revoke the appointment of an individual as member of the Management Board or as Chairperson of the Management Board for good cause. Such cause includes in particular a gross breach of duties, the inability to manage the Bank properly or a vote of no-confidence by the shareholders' meeting (Hauptversammlung, referred to as the General Meeting), unless such vote of no-confidence was made for obviously arbitrary reasons.

The ECB or the BaFin may appoint a special representative and transfer to such special representative the responsibility and powers of individual members of the Management Board if such members are not trustworthy or do not have the required competencies or if the credit institution does not have the required number of Management Board members. In any such case, the responsibility and powers of the Management Board members concerned are suspended (Section 45c (1) through (3) of the Banking Act, Article 93 (2) of the SSM Framework Regulation).

If the discharge of a bank's obligations to its creditors is endangered or if there are valid concerns that effective supervision of the bank is not possible, the BaFin may take temporary measures to avert that risk. It may also prohibit members of the Management Board from carrying out their activities or impose limitations on such activities (Section 46 (1) of the Banking Act). In such case, the Local Court Frankfurt am Main shall, at the request of the BaFin appoint the necessary members of the Management Board, if, as a result of such prohibition, the Management Board no longer has the necessary number of members in order to conduct the business (Section 46 (2) of the Banking Act).

Rules Governing the Amendment of the Articles of Association

Any amendment of the Articles of Association requires a resolution of the General Meeting (Section 179 of the Stock Corporation Act). The authority to amend the Articles of Association in so far as such amendments merely relate to the wording, such as changes of the share capital as a result of the issuance of authorized capital, has been assigned to the Supervisory Board by the Articles of Association of Deutsche Bank (Section 20 (3)). Pursuant to the Articles of

Association, the resolutions of the General Meeting are taken by a simple majority of votes and, in so far as a majority of capital stock is required, by a simple majority of capital stock, except where law or the Articles of Association determine otherwise (Section 20 (1)). Amendments to the Articles of Association become effective upon their entry in the Commercial Register (Section 181 (3) of the Stock Corporation Act).

Powers of the Management Board to Issue or Buy Back Shares

The Annual General Meeting of May 23, 2013 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 of the Stock Corporation Act to buy and sell, for the purpose of securities trading, own shares of Deutsche Bank AG on or before April 30, 2018, at prices which do not exceed or fall short of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the respective three preceding stock exchange trading days by more than 10 %. In this context, the shares acquired for this purpose may not, at the end of any day, exceed 5 % of the share capital of Deutsche Bank AG. In addition, have look at our own shares disclosure within the notes.

The Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act to buy, on or before April 30, 2021, own shares of Deutsche Bank AG in a total volume of up to 10 % of the share capital at the time the resolution was taken. Together with own shares acquired for trading purposes and/or for other reasons and which are from time to time in the company's possession or attributable to the company pursuant to Sections 71a et seq. of the Stock Corporation Act, the own shares purchased on the basis of this authorization may not at any time exceed 10 % of the company's respectively applicable share capital. The own shares may be bought through the stock exchange or by means of a public purchase offer to all shareholders. The countervalue for the purchase of shares (excluding ancillary purchase costs) through the stock exchange may not be more than 10 % higher or lower than the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the obligation to purchase. In the case of a public purchase offer, it may not be more than 10 % higher or lower than the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the day of publication of the offer. If the volume of shares offered in a public purchase offer exceeds the planned buyback volume, acceptance must be in proportion to the shares offered in each case. The preferred acceptance of small quantities of up to 50 of the company's shares offered for purchase per shareholder may be provided for.

The Management Board has also been authorized to dispose of the purchased shares and of any shares purchased on the basis of previous authorizations pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act on the stock exchange or by an offer to all shareholders. The Management Board has been authorized to dispose of the purchased shares against contribution-in-kind and excluding shareholders' pre-emptive rights for the purpose of acquiring companies or shareholdings in companies or other assets. In addition, the Management Board has been authorized, in case it disposes of such own shares by offer to all shareholders, to grant to the holders of the option rights, convertible bonds and convertible participatory rights issued by the company and its affiliated companies pre-emptive rights to the extent to which they would be entitled to such rights if they exercised their option and/or conversion rights. Shareholders' pre-emptive rights are excluded for these cases and to this extent.

The Management Board has also been authorized with the exclusion of shareholders' pre-emptive rights to use such own shares to issue staff shares to employees and retired employees of the company and its affiliated companies or to use them to service option rights on shares of the company and/or rights or duties to purchase shares of the company granted to employees or members of executive or non-executive management bodies of the company and of affiliated companies.

Furthermore, the Management Board has been authorized with the exclusion of shareholders' pre-emptive rights to sell such own shares to third parties against cash payment if the purchase price is not substantially lower than the price of the shares on the stock exchange at the time of sale. Use may only be made of this authorization if it has been ensured that the number of shares sold on the basis of this authorization does not exceed 10 % of the company's share capital at the time this authorization becomes effective or – if the amount is lower – at the time this authorization is exercised. Shares that are issued or sold during the validity of this authorization with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, in direct or analogous application of Section 186 (3) sentence 4 Stock Corporation Act, are to be included in the maximum limit of 10 % of the share capital. Also to be included are shares that are to be issued to service option and/or conversion rights from convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, convertible participatory rights or participatory rights, if these bond or participatory rights are issued during the validity of this authorization with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights in corresponding application of Section 186 (3) sentence 4 Stock Corporation Act.

The Management Board has also been authorized to cancel shares acquired on the basis of this or a preceding authorization without the execution of this cancellation process requiring a further resolution by the General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 of the Stock Corporation Act to execute the purchase of shares under the resolved authorization also with the use of put and call options or forward purchase contracts. The company may accordingly sell to third parties put options based on physical delivery and buy call options from third parties if it is ensured by the option conditions that these options are fulfilled only with shares which themselves were acquired subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment. All share purchases based on put or call options are limited to shares in a maximum volume of 5 % of the actual share capital at the time of the resolution by the General Meeting on this authorization. The term of the options must be selected such that the share purchase upon exercising the option is carried out at the latest on April 30, 2021.

The purchase price to be paid for the shares upon exercise of the put options or upon the maturity of the forward purchase may not exceed more than 10 % or fall below 10 % of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before conclusion of the respective transaction in each case excluding ancillary purchase costs but taking into account the option premium received. The call option may only be exercised if the purchase price to be paid does not exceed by more than 10 % or fall below 10 % of the average of the share prices (closing auction prices of the Deutsche Bank share in Xetra trading and/or in a comparable successor system on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange) on the last three stock exchange trading days before the acquisition of the shares.

To the sale and cancellation of shares acquired with the use of derivatives the general rules established by the General Meeting apply.

Own shares may continue to be purchased using existing derivatives that were agreed on the basis and during the existence of previous authorizations.

Significant Agreements which Take Effect, Alter or Terminate upon a Change of Control of the Company Following a Takeover Bid

Significant agreements which take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control of the company following a takeover bid have not been entered into.

Agreements for Compensation in Case of a Takeover Bid

If a member of the Management Board leaves the bank within the scope of a change of control, she or he receives a one-off compensation payment described in greater detail in the Compensation Report.

2

Annual Financial Statements

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2016

Assets in € m.				Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Cash reserve					
a) cash on hand			85		87
b) balances with central banks			109,375		59,828
thereof: with Deutsche Bundesbank	51,673				18,792
				109,459	59,916
Debt instruments of public-sector entities and bills of exchange eligible for refinancing at central banks					
a) Treasury bills, discountable Treasury notes and similar debt instruments of public-sector entities			184		124
thereof: eligible for refinancing at Deutsche Bundesbank	0				0
b) bills of exchange			13		13
				197	137
Receivables from banks					
a) Mortgage loans			39		70
b) loans to or guaranteed by public-sector entities			117		119
c) other receivables			166,621		198,380
				166,777	198,568
thereof:					
repayable on demand	71,799				95,042
receivables collateralized by securities	2,935				5,335
Receivables from customers					
a) Mortgage loans			12,725		11,584
b) loans to or guaranteed by public-sector entities			7,033		9,106
c) other receivables			254,331		224,595
				274,089	245,286
thereof:					
receivables collateralized by securities	8,221				5,679
Bonds and other fixed-income securities					
a) money market instruments					
aa) of public-sector issuers		846			1,391
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	0				0
			846		1,391
b) bonds and notes					
ba) of public-sector issuers		40,380			40,998
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	16,218				21,552
bb) of other issuers		3,145			16,519
thereof: eligible as collateral for Deutsche Bundesbank	2,239				7,206
			43,524		57,516
c) own debt instruments			29		29
nominal amount	30				30
				44,399	58,937
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities				580	1,051
Trading assets				715,338	813,607
Participating interests				387	433
thereof: in banks	9				10
in financial services institutions	90				187
Investments in affiliated companies				44,049	43,423
thereof: in banks	11,376				11,878
in financial services institutions	202				212
Assets held in trust				58	46
thereof: loans on a trust basis	39				28
Intangible assets					
a) Self-developed intangible assets			3,109		2,322
b) Purchased intangible assets			870		92
c) Goodwill			28		42
d) Down-payments for intangible assets			0		0
				4,007	2,456
Tangible assets				939	1,004
Sundry assets				7,996	5,881
Prepaid expenses					
a) from the issuance and loan business			41		68
b) other			890		1,004
				931	1,072
Deferred tax assets				2,290	3,370
Overfunded plan assets				1,149	841
Total assets				**1,372,646**	1,436,029

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity in € m.				Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks					
c) other liabilities			252,752		261,385
				252,752	261,385
thereof:					
repayable on demand	127,499				143,073
Liabilities to customers					
a) registered Mortgage Pfandbriefe issued			315		315
c) savings deposits					
ca) with agreed notice period of three months		2,446			2,837
cb) with agreed notice period of more than three months		1,171			1,472
			3,616		4,308
d) other liabilities			266,014		277,814
				269,945	282,437
thereof:					
repayable on demand	178,812				202,326
Liabilities in certificate form					
a) bonds in issue					
aa) Mortgage Pfandbriefe		7,435			5,641
ac) other bonds		92,146			96,607
			99,581		102,248
b) other liabilities in certificate form			6,800		19,595
				106,381	121,843
thereof:					
money market instruments	5,788				17,335
own acceptances and promissory notes in circulation	174				202
Trading liabilities				646,585	678,050
Liabilities held in trust				58	46
thereof: loans on a trust basis	39				28
Sundry liabilities				21,619	17,757
Deferred income					
a) from the issuance and loan business			188		65
b) other			775		753
				963	818
Provisions					
a) provisions for pensions and similar obligations			48		56
b) provisions for taxes			702		699
c) other provisions			7,525		7,606
				8,275	8,360
Subordinated liabilities				12,465	12,419
Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital				5,110	5,159
Fund for general banking risks				2,426	1,926
thereof: trading-related special reserve according to Section 340e (4) HGB	1,476				1,476
Capital and reserves					
a) subscribed capital		3,531			3,531
less notional par value of own shares		0			1
			3,531		3,530
conditional capital € 486 m. (Dec 31, 2015: € 486 m.)					
b) capital reserve			35,796		35,796
c) revenue reserves					
ca) statutory reserve		13			13
cd) other revenue reserves		6,280			6,323
			6,293		6,336
d) distributable profit			447		165
				46,067	45,828
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity				**1,372,646**	1,436,029
Contingent liabilities					
b) liabilities from guarantees and indemnity agreements			50,589		54,526
c) liability arising from the provision of collateral for third-party liabilities			3		1
				50,592	54,527
Other obligations					
b) placement and underwriting obligations			0		46
c) irrevocable loan commitments			122,816		135,151
				122,816	135,197

Income Statement for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2016

in € m.			2016	2015
Interest income from				
a) lending and money market business	9,035			8,213
thereof: negative interest income from lending and money market business	416			188
b) fixed-income securities and government-inscribed debt	1,892			2,150
		10,927		10,363
Interest expenses		7,336		6,807
thereof: negative interest expenses		290		120
			3,591	3,556
Current income from				
a) equity shares and other variable-yield securities		2,396		3,248
b) participating interests		83		177
c) investments in affiliated companies		1,669		5,214
			4,148	8,639
Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements			2,249	72
Commission income		8,256		9,065
Commission expenses		1,225		1,531
			7,030	7,535
Net trading result			694	2,404
thereof: release of trading-related special reserve according to section 340e (4) HGB		0		350
Other operating income			3,288	3,019
Administrative expenses				
a) staff expenses				
aa) wages and salaries	4,162			4,988
ab) compulsory social security contributions and expenses for pensions and other employee benefits	1,098			784
		5,260		5,772
thereof: for pensions € 461 m. (2015: € 73 m.)				
b) other administrative expenses		8,264		8,863
			13,524	14,635
Depreciation, amortization and write-downs of and value adjustments to tangible and intangible assets			895	791
Other operating expenses			2,817	6,584
Write-downs of and value adjustments to claims and certain securities as well as additions to provisions for loan losses			124	506
Write-downs of and value adjustments to participating interests, investments in affiliated companies and securities treated as fixed assets			2,061	1,643
Expenses from assumption of losses			15	680
Releases from/Additions (–) to the fund for general banking risks			(500)	650
Result from ordinary activities			**1,063**	1,036
Extraordinary income		3		28
Extraordinary expenses		309		162
Extraordinary result			(306)	(133)
Income taxes		389		755
thereof: deferred taxes € 168 m. (2015: € 210 m.)				
Other taxes, unless reported under "Other operating expenses"		87		117
			476	872
Net income			**282**	30
Profit carried forward from the previous year			165	135
			447	165
Allocations to revenue reserves				
– to other revenue reserves		0		0
			0	0
Distributable profit			**447**	165

General Information

Deutsche Bank AG's legal name is Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft and it is incorporated in Frankfurt am Main. It is registered in the Commercial Register of the District Court Frankfurt am Main under registration number HRB 30000.

The annual financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG for the financial year 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code ("HGB") as well as the Statutory Order on Banks' and Financial service institutions' Accounts ("RechKredV"). Company-law regulations have been complied with. For the sake of clarity, the figures are reported in million euros (€).

Basis of Presentation

Accounting policies for:

Receivables

Receivables which are held with a trading intent are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph "Trading activities".

Receivables from banks and customers which do not qualify as trading assets are generally reported at their nominal amount or at acquisition cost less necessary impairments. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease in impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment is reversed through the income statement.

Risk provisioning

Provisioning for loan losses comprises impairments and provisions for all identifiable credit and country risks, for inherent default risks and the provision for general banking risks. Provisions for credit risks are reflected in accordance with the prudence principle at the amount of expected losses.

The transfer risk for loans to borrowers in foreign states (country risk) is assessed using a rating system that takes into account the economic, political and regional situation. When recognizing provisions for cross-border exposures to certain foreign states the prudence principle is applied.

Provisions for inherent credit risk are reflected in the form of general value adjustments in accordance with commercial law principles. In addition, general banking risks are provisioned pursuant to Section 340f HGB. The offsetting option available under Section 340f (3) HGB has been utilized.

Securities

Bonds and other fixed income securities as well as equity shares and other variable-yield securities which are held for trading purposes are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph "Trading activities".

Certain holdings of bonds and other fixed-income securities for which the intent is to hold them for the foreseeable future are classified as non-current assets and accounted for using the moderate lower-of-cost-or-market rule. This means that the respective securities are carried at acquisition cost less other than temporary impairment.

If bonds and other fixed-income securities are neither held for the foreseeable future nor form part of the trading portfolio, they are classified as current assets and are accounted for using the strict lower-of-cost-or-market rule. This means that they are carried at the lower of acquisition cost or market respectively attributable value.

The same applies to equity shares and other variable-yield securities which, if they are not part of the trading portfolio, are generally accounted for as current assets.

Securities are written up pursuant to the requirement to reinstate original values if the reason for the write-up can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized.

Embedded Derivatives

Some hybrid contracts contain both a derivative and a non derivative component. In such cases, the derivative component is referred to as embedded derivative, with the non derivative component representing the host contract. Where the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivatives are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the hybrid contract itself is not carried as a trading activity at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative is bifurcated following general principles. The host contract is accounted for at amortized cost or settlement amount.

Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives held or incurred with a trading intent are accounted for as described in the separate paragraph "Trading activities".

Other credit derivatives held which qualify as collateral for incurred credit risk are not accounted for separately, but rather taken into account in the risk provisioning for the underlying transaction.

Trading activities

Financial instruments (including positive and negative market values of derivative financial instruments) as well as precious metals which are held or incurred with a trading intent are recognized at fair value less risk adjustment. In addition to the value-at-risk adjustment a de-facto limit on profit distribution for net trading P&L exists because each fiscal year a certain portion of net trading revenues has to be allocated to a trading-related special reserve which is part of the fund for general banking risk.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable, willing and unrelated parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. Where avail-able, fair value is based on observable market prices and parameters or derived from such prices or parameters. The availability of observable data varies by product and market and may change over time. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation techniques appropriate to the particular instrument are applied.

If fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique or derived from observable prices or parameters, significant judgment may be required. Such estimates are inherently uncertain and susceptible to change. Therefore, actual results and the financial position may differ from these estimates.

The fair valuation of financial instruments includes valuation adjustments for close-out costs, liquidity risk and counterparty risk as well as funding considerations for uncollateralized trading derivatives.

In order to reflect any remaining realization risk for unrealized gains, the result of the fair value measurement is reduced by a risk adjustment, which is deducted from trading assets. The risk adjustment is based on value-at-risk which is calculated using a holding period of ten days and a confidence level of 99 %.

The trading-related special reserve is provided for by taking at least 10 % of the net trading revenues (after risk adjustment) and must not exceed the total amount of net trading revenues of the respective fiscal year. It has to be provided for until the trading-related special reserve corresponds to 50 % of the five-year average of net trading revenues after risk adjustment.

The reserve may only be consumed to either release an amount exceeding the 50 % limit or to cover net trading losses.

Financial instruments and precious metals held for trading are separately presented as “Trading assets” or “Trading liabilities” on the face of the balance sheet. Forward contracts to buy or sell commodities do basically not qualify as financial instruments and can therefore not be assigned to trading assets.

Any changes in fair value after risk adjustment are recognized as “Net trading result”.

Under certain conditions, trading derivatives are offset against cash collateral posted by counterparties. On an individual counterparty basis, such derivatives qualify for offsetting which have been contracted under a master agreement with a credit support annex (“CSA”) and daily exchange of cash collateral. For each counterparty, the amount offset includes the carrying value of the derivatives as well as the collateral posted.

Valuation Units (Hedge Accounting)

In instances in which for accounting purposes assets, liabilities, pending transactions or highly probable forecasted transactions (hedged items) and financial instruments (hedging instruments) are designated in a valuation unit to achieve an offset for changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk the general measurement rules are not applicable. The bank generally utilizes the freeze method, which means that offsetting value changes related to the hedged risk are not recorded. Consequently, negative fair value changes related to the same type of risk are not recognized during the period of the hedge unless a net loss, i.e., negative ineffectiveness, arises which is recognized as a provision for imminent losses.

For the purpose of hedge accounting forward contracts to buy or sell commodities are treated as financial instruments.

Reclassifications

Receivables and securities have to be classified as trading activities, liquidity reserve or non-current investments at inception.

A reclassification into trading after initial recognition is not permitted and a reclassification from trading activities is only allowed if the intent changes due to exceptional market conditions, especially conditions that adversely affect the ability to trade. Furthermore, financial instruments held with a trading intent may be designated subsequently as hedging instruments into a valuation unit.

A reclassification between the categories liquidity reserve and non-current investments occurs when there is a clear change in management intent after initial recognition which is documented.

The reclassifications are made when the intent changes and at the fair value as of the reclassification date.

Participating interests and investments in affiliated companies

Participating interests are recognized either at cost or utilizing the option available under Section 253 HGB at their lower fair value.

Investments in affiliated companies are accounted for at moderate lower-of-cost-or-market. This means that write-downs are only recognized if the impairment is considered other than temporary.

To determine the fair value of affiliated companies, a discounted cash-flow model is applied. The model discounts the expected free cash-flows for a five year horizon using a risk-adjusted interest rate. For the time after the five year period, the sustainable plan development is projected to determine the terminal value. The valuation includes measurable synergies for certain affiliated companies.

Participating interests and investments in affiliated companies are written up pursuant to the requirement to reinstate original values if the reason for the write-up can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized. The offsetting option available under Section 340c (2) HGB has been utilized.

Tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible assets are reported at their acquisition or manufacturing cost less any depreciation or amortization. Self-developed brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and similar intangible assets are not recognized.

Write-downs are made for any impairment that is likely to be permanent.

Tangible and intangible assets have to be written up if the increase in value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the write-down was recognized.

Low-value assets are written off in the year in which they are acquired.

Derecognition of assets

An asset is generally derecognized when legal ownership is transferred.

However, if the seller irrespective of the asset’s legal transfer retains the majority of risks and rewards of ownership, the asset is not derecognized.

Since January 1, 2010 securities lending/borrowing transactions in accordance with Section 246 (1) sentence 2 HGB remain recognized in the transferor’s balance sheet. Therefore the securities lent are not derecognized by the transferor because he is exposed to the majority of risks and rewards of ownership.

Liabilities

Liabilities are recognized at their settlement or nominal amounts. Zerobonds issued at a discount are reported at their present value.

Instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 capital

The instruments issued qualify as liabilities and are recognized at their settlement or nominal amount. Interest is accrued based on the expected payments to the investors in the instruments.

Provisions

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations are recognized in accordance with actuarial principles. Pension provisions are calculated using the projected unit credit method and using the average market rate for an assumed remaining term of 15 years as published by the German Federal Bank unless the pension plan's remaining term is shorter.

Assets which are exclusively used to settle pensions and similar obligations and which are controlled neither by Deutsche Bank AG nor any creditor (plan assets) are fair valued and offset with the respective provisions. Overfunded obligations are recognized on the balance sheet as a net asset after offsetting of provisions. For underfunded pension obligations and obligations from the bank's internally financed plans, the relevant provisions are made.

If the settlement amount of pensions and similar obligations is solely based on the fair value of securities held as non-current financial assets, the provision is measured at the fair value of these securities if the fair value exceeds the guaranteed minimum.

Other provisions for uncertain liabilities or for onerous contracts (excluding trading activities) are recognized at their expected settlement amount applying the principles of prudent commercial judgment. Provisions for uncertain liabilities are discounted if the related cash outflows are not expected to arise within twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The assessment whether to recognize a provision for imminent losses comprises an evaluation whether a net loss is probable to arise for all interest-earning and interest-bearing positions which are not held with a trading intent, i.e., all positions within the banking book existing as of the reporting date.

The assessment whether a net loss is probable in respect of interest-earning and interest-bearing positions within the banking book requires comparing expected future net interest and expected future directly attributable fees with expected future funding and credit risk expenses as well as future expected administrative expenses associated with the interest-earning and interest-bearing positions as of the reporting date.

The assessment of a potential provision is aligned with the internal management of the interest-related position in the banking book. For open interest-related positions of the banking book a present value based approach is used supplemented by an analysis of the historic cost coverage of risk and administrative costs by net interest surpluses for the positions hedged against interest rate risk.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences between the accounting and tax base for assets, liabilities and accruals are offset against each other and presented net on the balance sheet as either deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. In determining deferred tax assets unused tax losses are taken into account, but only to the extent that they can be utilized within the following five years.

Treasury shares

If Deutsche Bank AG acquires its own shares (treasury shares) they are openly deducted at cost from capital and distributable reserves in a separate column on the face of the balance sheet with no gain or loss being recognized in the income statement.

If such treasury shares are subsequently sold the previously mentioned deduction is reversed and any amount exceeding the original acquisitions costs is to be recognized within capital reserves whereas a loss on the subsequent sale is to be recognized in revenue reserves.

Currency translation

Currency translation is consistent with the principles set forth in Sections 256a and 340h HGB.

Assets denominated in foreign currency and treated as fixed assets, but not separately covered in the same currency, are shown at historical cost unless the change in the foreign currency rate is other than temporary so that the assets have to be written down. Other foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and outstanding cash deals are translated at the mid spot rate at the balance sheet date, and forward exchange deals at the forward rate at the balance sheet date.

The definition of those positions in foreign currency for which the bank applies the special coverage method according to Section 340h HGB reflects internal risk management procedures.

The accounting for gains and losses from currency translation depends on to which foreign currency positions they relate. Gains and losses from currency translation of trading assets and trading liabilities as well as gains and losses from the translation of positions which are specifically covered are recognized in the income statement. The same applies to foreign currency positions which are not specifically covered but have a remaining term of one year or less. In contrast, for foreign currency positions which are not specifically covered and have a remaining term of more than year in accordance with the imparity principle only the losses from currency translation are recognized. The result of currency translation is included in the net trading result and in other operating income and expenses.

The items on the balance sheets and the income statements of foreign branches are translated into euros at mid-rates at the respective balance sheet dates (closing-rate method). Differences resulting from the translation of balance sheet items within the bank – with the exception of exchange rate losses on the translation of the capital allocated to the branches outside Germany (including gains and losses carried forward) – are reported as sundry assets or sundry liabilities not affecting net income.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

Maturity structure of receivables

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Other Receivables from banks without receivables repayable on demand	**94,978**	103,526
with a residual period of		
up to three months	26,316	39,912
more than three months and up to one year	21,587	20,473
more than one year and up to five years	19,509	25,166
more than five years	27,565	17,976
Receivables from customers	**274,089**	245,286
with a residual period of		
up to three months	154,441	133,886
more than three months and up to one year	23,938	18,649
more than one year and up to five years	68,588	64,715
more than five years	26,428	27,282
with an indefinite period	694	754

Of the bonds and other fixed-income securities of € 44.4 billion, € 3.4 billion mature in 2017.

Securities

The table below provides a breakdown of the marketable securities contained in the listed balance sheet positions.

		listed		unlisted
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	37,534	51,024	6,866	7,913
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	165	596	7	4
Participating interests	4	4	42	40
Investments in affiliated companies	0	0	1,094	1,102

The decrease in listed bonds and other fixed-income securities was mainly driven by sales from our Strategic Liquidity Reserve.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities held as fixed assets are reported at amortized cost as Deutsche Bank intends to hold these securities for the foreseeable future. Their total carrying amount as of the reporting date amounts to € 3,271 million. These bonds are held in two different portfolios. The first one, with a fair value of € 3,305 million (carrying amount € 3,128 million) is related to the Strategic Liquidity Reserve, which is managed by Group Treasury. It contains high quality government, supranational and agency bonds, which were reclassified from the liquidity reserve in early January 2016, because of a change of intent to hold for the foreseeable future rather than exit or trade in the short term. These bonds were reclassified at their carrying value at the reclassification date, which was below market value.

The second portfolio mainly included reclassifications carried out in 2008 and 2009 due to significantly reduced liquidity in the financial markets. For those assets reclassified, a change of intent to hold for the foreseeable future rather than exit or trade in the short term occurred. These assets were reclassified with the lower fair value at reclassification date. The intrinsic value of these assets exceeded at reclassification date the estimated fair value. These securities were managed in separated portfolios. The lower fair value of these securities amounted to € 126 million at the reporting date (carrying amount € 143 million). Where available, the fair value was derived from observable prices or parameters. Where observable market prices or inputs were not available, valuation techniques appropriate for the particular instrument were applied.

Investments in investment funds

The following table shows a breakdown of investments in German and foreign investment funds by investment purpose, where the fund units held exceeded 10 %.

	Dec 31, 2016			
in € m.	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference between fair value and carrying value	Distribution in 2016
Equity funds	1,181	1,181	0	0
Bonds funds	30	30	0	0
Mixed funds	3,086	3,086	0	0
Currency funds	0	0	0	0
Commodities funds	19	19	0	0
Total	4,315	4,315	0	0

The investments in the funds were predominantly assigned to trading assets. Their carrying values corresponded to their fair values. The majority of the funds were exchange traded funds established by Deutsche Bank.

The conditions to postpone the redemption of fund units may vary from fund to fund. They may be based on a minimum asset value or make it discretionary to the fund directors. Restrictions for daily redemption of the fund units relate to cases where too many investors try to redeem at a specific point in time. In these cases the funds might postpone the redemption until such time that they can fulfill the redemption request.

Transactions subject to sale and repurchase agreements

The book value of assets reported on the balance sheet and sold subject to a repurchase agreement in the amount of € 39.1 billion related exclusively to securities sold under repo agreements.

Trading assets and liabilities

Financial instruments held with a trading intent

The following table provides a breakdown of trading assets and trading liabilities.

Dec 31, 2016 in € m.	Trading assets	in € m.	Trading liabilities
Derivative financial instruments	461,735	Derivative financial instruments	450,740
Receivables	95,463	Liabilities	195,846
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	54,520		
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	91,960		
Sundry assets	12,062		
Risk adjustment	(402)		
Total	715,338	Total	646,585

The basic assumptions to determine the fair value using accepted valuation methods are presented in detail in the section “Basis of Presentation”.

The subsequent table breaks down the derivatives valued at fair value which correspond to trading derivatives, by type and volume.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016 Notional amount
OTC products	35,768,649
interest rate-linked transactions	28,142,609
exchange rate-linked transactions	5,507,995
credit derivatives	1,515,628
equity- and index-linked transactions	570,181
other transactions	32,236
Exchange-traded products	5,653,983
interest rate-linked transactions	5,134,535
equity- and index-linked transactions	446,466
exchange rate-linked transactions	25,719
other transactions	47,263
Total	41,422,632

The amount, timing and the reliability of future cash flows are impacted by the interest rate environment, from the development in the equity and debt markets as well as the credit spreads and defaults.

Method and assumptions and risk adjustment amount

The calculation of the risk adjustment is based on the model to calculate the regulatory value-at-risk which incorporates financial instruments held or incurred for trading purposes. The valuation of trading assets might require various valuation adjustments e.g. for liquidity risks which are explained in more detail under “Basis of Presentation” in the section “Trading activities”.

The calculation of the value-at-risk adjustment (“VaR-adjustment”) is based on a holding period of ten days and a confidence level of 99 %. The observation period is 261 trading days.

In addition to the regulatory VaR-adjustment the risk adjustment was supplemented by additional risk figures related to Deutsche Bank’s own credit risk which is not covered by the VaR calculation.

The absolute amount of the risk adjustment is € 402 million.

Change of criteria for the classification of financial instruments as trading

During the year 2016 the criteria related to the assignment of financial instruments to trading assets and liabilities remained unchanged.

Subordinated assets

Subordinated assets

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from banks	795	250
Receivables from customers	138	210
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	382	1,768
Trading assets	9,231	10,206

Derivative financial instruments

Forward transactions

Forward transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date consisted mainly of the following types of business:

— interest rate-linked transactions: forward deals linked to debt instruments, forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, interest futures, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to interest rates and indices;
— exchange rate-linked transactions: foreign exchange and precious metal forwards, cross-currency swaps, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to foreign exchange and precious metals, foreign exchange and precious metal futures;
— share-/index-related transactions: equity forwards and futures, index futures, option rights in certificate form, option deals and option contracts linked to equities and indices;
— credit derivatives: credit default swaps (CDS), total return swaps (TRS), credit linked notes (CLN).

The above types of transactions are concluded almost exclusively to hedge interest rate, exchange rate and market price fluctuations in trading activities.

Derivatives not accounted for at fair value

The subsequent table presents derivative financial instruments recorded as banking book derivatives that are generally not accounted for at fair value.

					Dec 31, 2016
	Notional	Carrying value		Fair value	
in € m.	amount	positive	negative	positive	negative
OTC products					
interest rate-related transactions	820,077	666	730	3,353	2,974
exchange rate-related transactions	115,651	626	212	771	12,701
equity/ index-related transactions	6	0	0	0	0
credit derivatives	4,644	8	77	15	77
other transactions	39	0	0	0	19
Total	940,417	1,299	1,019	4,139	15,771

The carrying values of derivatives generally not recorded at fair value are reported in “Sundry Assets” and “Sundry Liabilities”.

Valuation Units (Hedge Accounting)

Deutsche Bank AG enters into valuation units via fair value hedges, to protect itself essentially through interest rate swaps and options against fair value changes of fixed rate securities resulting from changes in market rates.

In case credit derivatives in the banking book do not qualify for loan collateral treatment, hedge accounting is applied in line with pronouncement IDW RS BFA 1.

Additional risks resulting from bifurcatable derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments are hedged as well via microhedge relationships.

In addition to the cases described above Deutsche Bank hedges commodity risks via micro- and portfolio-hedge relationships.

The subsequent table provides an overview of the hedged items in valuation units including the amount of hedged risks. For hedged assets and hedged liabilities the carrying value is presented as well.

		Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Carrying value	Amount of secured risk
Secured assets, total	38,585	60
Secured liabilities, total	115,200	(3,467)
	Notional amount	Amount of secured risk
Pending transactions	92,788	1,228

The amount of hedged risk, if negative, represents the cumulative decrease in fair value for assets respectively the cumulative increase of fair value for liabilities since inception of the hedge relationship that were not recognized in profit and loss net, after considering hedges. Positive amounts of hedged risk correspond to the cumulative increase in fair value of assets respectively the cumulative decrease in fair value of liabilities that were not recognized in profit and loss net, after considering hedges.

Using foreign exchange forwards and swaps, Deutsche Bank AG contracts fair value hedges of foreign-exchange risks of its branches dotational capital and profit/loss carried forward representing the net asset value exposed to foreign exchange risk. The carrying amount of the net position hedged via macro hedges amounts to € 30.0 billion. The amount of hedged risk is negative € 718 million. The final offset of the mirroring spot rate changes takes place at the point in time when the dotational capital is redeemed.

In instances where the contractual terms of hedged item and hedging instrument are exactly offsetting, both prospective assessment of effectiveness and retrospective measurement of ineffectiveness of a valuation unit are based on the matching of critical terms. In addition the bank may utilize statistic methods and regression analysis for the assessment of effectiveness. Deutsche Bank AG compares the amounts of the changes of fair values of hedged items and hedging instruments (dollar-offset method). The valuation units are generally established over the remaining maturity of the hedged items.

Information on affiliated, associated and related companies

	Affiliated companies		Associated and related companies	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from banks	112,928	120,657	0	41
Receivables from customers	74,963	81,137	255	240
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,455	1,627	7	136
Liabilities to banks	97,012	115,324	1	54
Liabilities to customers	41,592	54,620	66	101
Liabilities in certificate form	1,163	1,172	0	0
Subordinated liabilities	6,027	6,771	0	0

A complete list of the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank AG (including companies, where the holding equals or exceeds 20 % and holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of the voting rights) can be found in the Note Shareholdings".

Trust business

	Assets held in trust			Liabilities held in trust	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Receivables from customers	39	28	Liabilities to banks	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	9	9	Liabilities to customers	58	46
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities	4	4			
Participating interests	4	4			
Sundry assets	2	2			
Total	**58**	46	Total	**58**	46

Fixed Assets

The following schedule shows the changes in fixed assets.

	Acquisition/manufacturing costs			Depreciation/amortization, write-downs and value adjustments			Book value	
in € m.	Balance at Jan 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Cumulative	therein current year	therein disposals	Balance at Dec 31, 2016	Balance at Dec 31, 2015
Intangible assets	4,407	2,214	109	2,505	654	68	4,007	2,456
Self-developed intangible assets	3,364	1,399[1]	53	1,601	604	11	3,109	2,322
Purchased intangible assets	343	816[2]	58	231	36	56	870	92
Goodwill	701	0	0	673	14	0	28	42
Down-payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangible assets	3,041	265	509	1,858	233	466	939	1,004
Land and buildings	94	1	1	31	2	1	63[3]	75
Office furniture and equipment	2,678	264	252	1,825	199	248	865	848
Leasing assets	269	0	256	2	31	217	11	81
			Change					
Participating interests			(46)				387	433
Investments in affiliated companies			626[4]				44,049	43,423
Money market instruments			24				24	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities			1,601				3,271	1,670
thereof: included in valuation units according to Section 254 HGB			0				0	0
Equity shares and other variable-yield securities			(1)				5	6
thereof: included in valuation units according to Section 254 HGB			0				0	0

The option to combine financial assets pursuant to Section 34 (3) RechKredV has been utilized. Exchange rate changes at foreign branches resulting from currency translation at closing rates have been recognized in acquisition/manufacturing costs (balance at January 1, 2016) and in cumulative depreciation/amortization, write-downs and value adjustments.

1 Additions to self-developed intangible assets relate to self-developed software.

2 Additions of € 787 million relate to software, which was purchased from an affiliated company.

3 Land and buildings with a total book value of € 63 million were used as part of our own activities.

4 Investments in affiliated companies increased by € 626 million to € 44.0 billion. Additions to investments in affiliated companies amounted to € 21.7 billion compared to decreases of € 21.3 billion. The increase was mainly attributable to the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held indirectly and a positive impact of foreign currency translation. It was mainly offset by the transfer of affiliated companies which were previously held directly and net write-downs of € 3.7 billion.

Intangible assets

The goodwill reported under intangible assets is amortized over its estimated useful life of between five and 15 years. Its determination is based on economic and organizational factors such as future growth and profit prospects, mode and duration of expected synergies, leveraging customer base and assembled workforce of the acquired business. Software classified as an intangible asset is amortized over its useful life, which extends over a period of up to 10 years.

Sundry assets

Sundry assets of € 8.0 billion mainly consist of receivables from profit pooling agreements of € 2.2 billion, from balloon-payments from swaps of € 2.2 billion, claims against tax authorities of € 1.3 billion and of receivables related to the sale of a Deutsche Bank shareholding of € 788 million.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include discounts between the issuance and redemption amount for liabilities of € 45 million.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are determined for temporary differences between commercial carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and accruals and their tax bases when it is anticipated that such differences will reverse in subsequent reporting periods. In this context, temporary differences of consolidated tax group subsidiaries/partnerships where Deutsche Bank AG is a shareholder/partner are included in the determination of Deutsche Bank AG's deferred taxes as well. Deutsche Bank AG – New York Branch executed the tax allocation agreement whereby it is reimbursed for its deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits. In addition, unused tax losses are taken into account when determining deferred tax assets, to the extent that they will be utilized within the following five years. The measurement of deferred taxes is based on the combined income tax rate of the tax group of Deutsche Bank AG which is currently 31.3 %. The combined income tax rate includes corporate tax, trade tax and solidarity surcharge.

By contrast, deferred taxes arising from temporary differences in German investments in the form of a partnership are measured based on a combined income tax rate which includes only the corporate income tax and solidarity surcharge; this currently amounts to 15.83 %.

Deferred taxes in foreign branches are measured with the applicable statutory tax rates which are mainly within a range of 20 % and 38 %.

In the reporting period an overall deferred tax asset of € 2.3 billion was presented on the balance sheet. Significant contributors were – Deutsche Bank AG – "domestic bank", including deferred taxes of consolidated tax group subsidiaries, and Deutsche Bank AG – London Branch. These are mainly based on unused tax losses and temporary differences, the latter mainly relating to staff related obligations and fair value measurements of loan portfolios and trading books.

Maturity structure of liabilities

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks with agreed period or notice period	**125,253**	118,312
with a residual period of		
up to three months	52,105	55,485
more than three months and up to one year	21,157	24,254
more than one year and up to five years	42,634	29,494
more than five years	9,357	9,079
Savings deposits with agreed notice period of more than three months	**1,171**	1,472
with a residual period of		
up to three months	507	746
more than three months and up to one year	640	689
more than one year and up to five years	24	36
more than five years	0	1
Other liabilities to customers with agreed period or notice period	**87,514**	75,799
with a residual period of		
up to three months	43,704	39,376
more than three months and up to one year	24,266	20,280
more than one year and up to five years	11,035	8,030
more than five years	8,510	8,113
Other liabilities in certificate form	**6,800**	19,595
with a residual period of		
up to three months	2,573	5,044
more than three months and up to one year	4,223	14,227
more than one year and up to five years	4	325
more than five years	0	0

Of the issued bonds and notes of € 99.6 billion, € 23.9 billion mature in 2017.

Liabilities for which assets were pledged as collateral

Liabilities for which assets were pledged as collateral

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Liabilities to banks	5,971	29,832
Liabilities to customers	10,260	16,730
Trading liabilities	2,766	2,895
Other liabilities	383	299

The decrease in liabilities to banks from € 29.8 billion in 2015 to € 6.0 billion in 2016 is mainly related to the reduced use of refinancing facilities at central banks.

Sundry liabilities

Sundry liabilities of € 21.6 billion mainly contain equalization of assessment regarding specially covered FX positions according to §340h HGB amounting to € 12.4 billion, liabilities due to failed derecognition amounting to € 3.7 billion, FX revaluation effects for dotational capital and P&L carried forward of € 2.3 billion and operating expenditure to be paid amounting to € 1.2 billion.

Pensions and similar obligations

Deutsche Bank AG sponsors post-employment benefit plans for its employees (pension plans) which contain defined contribution as well as defined benefit plans.

The majority of the beneficiaries of these pension plans are located in Germany. The value of a participant's accrued benefit is based primarily on each employee's remuneration and length of service.

December 31 is the measurement date for all defined benefit plans. All plans are valued using the projected unit-credit method. The valuation requires the application of certain actuarial assumptions such as demographic developments, increase in remuneration for active staff and in pensions as well as inflation rates. The discount rate is determined pursuant to the rules of Section 253 (2) HGB.

Assumptions used for pension plans	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Discount rate	3.90 %	3.76 %
Inflation rate	1.60 %	1.60 %
Rate of nominal increase in future compensation levels	2.10 %	2.10 %
Rate of nominal increase for pensions in payment	1.50 %	1.50 %
Mortality/disability tables	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005 G	Richttafeln Heubeck 2005 G

The obligations from these defined benefit pension benefits are, for the most part, externally funded. Overfunded obligations are recognized on the balance sheet as a net asset after netting of provisions. For underfunded pension obligations and obligations from the bank's internally financed plans, the relevant provisions are recognized.

For defined contribution plans in Germany, where Deutsche Bank AG and other financial institutions are members of BVV, the subsidiary liability of employers contain the benefit payments and their legally required increases.

Furthermore, provisions are recognized for other similar long-term obligations, primarily in Germany, for example, for anniversary years of service or early retirement schemes. The bank funds these plans on a cash basis as the benefits are due.

	Pension plans	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Pension obligation (recognized in the Financials)	**4,604**	5,038
Notional pension obligation based on 7-year-average discount rate	5,041	N/M
Income recognized due to discount rate difference	437	N/M
Fair value of plan assets	**5,705**	5,824
thereof: cost of plan assets	5,327	5,261
thereof: total of unrealized gains within plan assets	377	562
Net overfunded amount at year end	**1,101**	786
Net pension asset	**1,101**	786
thereof: recognized as “Overfunded plan assets related to pension plans”	1,149	841
thereof: recognized as “Provisions for pensions and similar obligations”	48	56

Adopting the revised valuation principles according to §253 (6) HGB results in a valuation difference between the defined benefit obligation recognized in the financials using the 10-year-average discount rate and the 7-year-average discount rate used in the past. This difference has been recognized as a gain in the amount of € 437 million and is subject to dividend blocking provisions.

	Pension plans	
in € m.	2016	2015
Return from plan assets	**372**	216
Interest costs for the unwind of discount of pension obligations	**(102)**	590
Net interest income (expense)	**270**	(374)
thereof: recognized as “Other operating income”	274	1
thereof: recognized as “Other operating expenses”	4	374

Other Provisions

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016
Provisions for imminent losses	663
Provisions for loan losses	402
Remaining other provisions	6,460
Total other provisions	7,525

The remaining Other Provisions are set for the following (main) types of risk:

Staff related provisions have been set up to reflect additional compensation and benefits to employees. They relate to variable payments and deferred compensation, share-based compensation, obligations for early retirement and others. The provided amount totals € 1,7 billion.

Regulatory Enforcement provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in an assessment of fines or penalties by governmental regulatory agencies, self regulatory organizations or other enforcement authorities. The provision for this risk is € 2,5 billion per year end 2016.

Civil Litigation provisions arise out of current or potential claims or proceedings alleging non-compliance with contractual or other legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may result in demands from customers, counterparties or other parties in civil litigations. The provision for this risk is € 1,3 billion per year end 2016.

Operational provisions arise out of operational risk and exclude civil litigation and regulatory enforcement provisions, which are presented as separate classes of provisions. The provision for this risk is € 271 million per year end 2016.

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

Restructuring provisions arise out of restructuring activities. The Group aims to enhance its long-term competitiveness through major reductions in costs, duplication and complexity in the years ahead. The provision for these activities is € 251 million per year end 2016.

Sundry provisions are set to € 380 million per year end 2016.

Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities are issued in the form of fixed rate and floating rate securities, registered and bearer bonds and borrower's note loans and have original maturities mostly within ten and 30 years.

Deutsche Bank AG is not obliged to redeem subordinated liabilities in advance of the specified maturity date, however in some cases early redemption at the issuer's option is possible. In the event of liquidation or insolvency, the receivables and interest claims arising from these liabilities are subordinate to the non-subordinated receivables of all creditors of Deutsche Bank AG. The conversion of these funds into equity or another form of debt is not anticipated under the terms of the notes. These conditions also apply to subordinated liabilities not specified individually.

Material subordinated liabilities above € 1.0 billion

Currency	Amount in million	Type	Year of issuance	Coupon	Maturity
€	1,150	Bearer bond	2010	5.000 %	24.06.2020[1]
U.S.$	1,500	Registered bond	2013	4.296 %	24.05.2028[1]
€	1,000	Registered bond	2008	8.000 %	15.05.2038[1]
U.S.$	1,385	Registered bond	2008	8.050 %	perpetual[1]
U.S.$	1,975	Registered bond	2008	7.600 %	perpetual[1]
€	1,250	Bearer bond	2015	2.750 %	17.02.2025[1]
U.S.$	1,500	Bearer bond	2015	4.500 %	01.04.2025[1]

[1] Pre-payment possibility due to callability of bonds.

Expenses for all subordinated liabilities of € 12.5 billion totalled € 393 million, including results from hedging derivatives. Accrued but not yet matured interest of € 194 million included in this figure is reported in sundry liabilities.

Instruments for Additional Tier 1 Regulatory Capital

In 2014, Deutsche Bank AG placed Additional Tier 1 Notes (the "AT1 Notes" or "Notes"), amounting to € 4.7 billion. Since then no further AT1 Notes were issued.

The AT1 Notes constitute unsecured and subordinated notes of Deutsche Bank. The Notes bear interest on their nominal amount from the issue date to the first call date at a fixed annual rate. Thereafter the interest rate will be reset at five year intervals. The Notes contain features that may require Deutsche Bank and will permit Deutsche Bank in its sole and absolute discretion at all times and for any reason to cancel any payment of interest. If cancelled, interest payments are non-cumulative and will not increase to compensate for any shortfall in interest payments in any previous year. The Notes do not have a maturity date. They are redeemable by Deutsche Bank at its discretion on the respective first call date and at five year intervals thereafter or in other limited circumstances. In each case, the Notes are subject to limitations and conditions as described in the terms and conditions for example, the Notes can be redeemed by Deutsche Bank at its discretion, in whole but not in part, for certain regulatory or taxation reasons. Any redemption is subject to the prior consent of the competent supervisory authority. The redemption amount and the nominal amount of the Notes may be written down upon the occurrence of a trigger event. A trigger event occurs if the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of Deutsche Bank Group, determined on a consolidated basis falls below 5.125 %. The Notes may also be written up, following a trigger event, subject to meeting certain conditions.

As of December 31, 2016 the notes amounted to € 5.1 billion. Related interest expense totaled € 331 million and included € 229 million of accrued interest as of year-end 2016, which was recorded within other liabilities.

AT1 Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2016

Currency	Amount in million	Type	Year of issuance	Coupon	First call date
€	1,750	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	6.000 %	30.04.2022
U.S.$	1,250	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	6.250 %	30.04.2020
GBP	650	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	7.125 %	30.04.2026
U.S.$	1,500	Undated Non-cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes	2014	7.500 %	30.04.2025

Foreign currencies

The total amount of assets denominated in foreign currencies was equivalent to € 1,197.5 billion at the balance sheet date; the total value of liabilities was equivalent to € 1,068.4 billion.

Capital and reserves

Own shares

In the course of 2016, the bank or its affiliated companies bought 336,942,318 Deutsche Bank shares at prevailing market prices and sold 336,878,347 Deutsche Bank shares at prevailing market prices for trading purposes. The purchase of its own shares was based on the authorization given by the General Meeting on May 23, 2013 pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 AktG, whose limitations were adhered to for each share purchase and sale transaction. The average purchase price was € 14.80 and the average selling price was € 14.80 per share. The result was recognized in revenue reserves.

The bank's own shares bought and sold for trading purposes during 2016 represented about 24 % of its share capital. The largest holding on any individual day was 0.17 % and the average daily holding 0.02 % of its share capital.

In addition, the bank was authorized to buy own shares by the General Meetings of May 19, 2016 and of May 21, 2015 pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG. The respective limitations were adhered to for each purchase and sale transaction. The authorization for the bank to purchase its own shares, which was given by the General Meeting on May 21, 2015 and valid until April 30, 2020, was cancelled once the authorization of May 19, 2016 came into effect.

Additionally the Annual General Meeting of May 19, 2016 authorized the Management Board pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG to execute the purchase of shares under the resolved authorization also with the use of put and call options or forward purchase contracts. The limitations concerning the use of such derivatives were adhered to for each purchase and sale transaction.

At the end of 2016, Deutsche Bank AG held 94,027 own shares pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 7 AktG. Its holdings pursuant to Section 71 (1) No. 8 AktG amounted to 4,863 shares, or 0.00 % of its share capital. On December 31, 2016, 5,089,000 (end of 2015: 4,265,535) Deutsche Bank shares, i.e., 0.37 % (end of 2015: 0.31 %) of our share capital, were pledged to the bank and its affiliated companies as security for loans.

Changes in subscribed, authorized and conditional capital

The bank's subscribed capital is divided into 1,379,273,131 registered no-par-value shares and each share has a nominal value of € 2.56. Excluding holdings of the bank's own shares, the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2016 was 1,379,174,241 (end of 2015: 1,378,944,872). The average number of shares outstanding in the reporting period was 1,372,457,189.

in €	Subscribed capital[1]	Authorized capital	Conditional capital (yet to be utilized)
Balance as of Dec 31, 2015	3,530,939,215.36	1,760,000,000.00	486,400,000.00
Balance as of Dec 31, 2016	3,530,939,215.36	1,760,000,000.00	486,400,000.00

[1] Includes nominal value of treasury shares.

Details with regard to the authorized and the yet to be utilized conditional capital are presented in the note concerning the Information pursuant to Section 289 (4) of the German Commercial Code.

Changes in capital and reserves

in € m.		
Balance as of Dec 31, 2015		45,828
Distribution in 2016		0
Profit carried forward		(165)
Treasury shares		
– Change in notional value in treasury shares	1	
– Change of acquisition costs	8	
– Realized net gains (non-trading)	0	
– Realized result (trading)	(5)	
– Realized net losses (non-trading)	(46)	(42)
Profit allocation to other revenue reserves		0
Distributable profit for 2016		447
Balance as of Dec 31, 2016		46,067

Taking into account the profit carried forward from the prior year of € 165 million, the distributable profit amounted to € 447 million as of December 31, 2016. The Bank will propose to the Annual General Meeting to pay of € 0.19 per share and to carry forward the remaining distributable profit.

Off-balance sheet transactions

The bank discloses contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments as off-balance sheet transactions as far as no provisions have been established for them. The decision, whether the disclosure of the contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments will be shown off-balance sheet or recognized as provisions is taken upon the result of the evaluation of the credit risk. Contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments are also reduced by the amount of cash collateral received, which is recorded as liability on the balance sheet.

The risk of losses from claims under contingent liabilities is mitigated by the possibility to recourse towards the respective customer and hence is based predominantly on the credit risk of the customer.

The bank evaluates the risk of losses from claims under contingent liabilities and irrevocable credit commitments before irrevocably entering into an obligation within a credit risk assessment of the customer or using an assessment of the customer's expected compliance with the underlying obligation. Additionally the bank regularly assesses during the lifetime of the commitment whether losses are expected from claims under contingent liabilities and irrevocable loan commitments. In certain circumstances the bank requests the provision of collateral to reduce the risk of losses from claims. Loss amounts assessed within such evaluations are recorded on the balance sheet as provisions.

Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business Deutsche Bank AG enters regularly into guarantees, letters of credit and credit liabilities on behalf of its customers. Under these contracts Deutsche Bank AG is required to make payments to the beneficiary based on third party's failure to meet its obligations or to perform under an obligation agreement. For such contingencies it is not known to the bank in detail, if, when and to which extend claims will be made. If the credit risk monitoring provides sufficient perception about a loss from an expected drawing, a provision is recognized.

The following table shows the total potential payments under guarantees, letters of credit and credit liabilities after deduction of cash collateral and provisions recorded on the balance sheet. It shows the maximum amount of the potential utilization of Deutsche Bank AG in case all obligations entered into must be fulfilled and at the same time all recourse claims to the customers are not satisfied. The table therefore does not show the expected future cash flows from these contracts as many of these agreements will expire without being drawn or drawings will counterbalanced by recourse to the customer.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Guarantees	38,750	41,322
Letters of credit	4,263	5,248
Credit liabilities	7,576	7,956

Irrevocable loan commitments

Irrevocable loan commitments amounted to € 122.8 billion as of December 31, 2016 and included commitments of € 121.0 billion for loans and discounts in favor of non-banks.

Deutsche Bank AG enters into irrevocable loan commitments to meet the financing needs of its customers. Irrevocable loan commitments represent the undrawn portion of Deutsche Bank's obligation to grant loans which cannot be withdrawn by Deutsche Bank. These commitments are shown with the contractual amount after consideration of cash collateral received and provisions as recorded on the balance sheet. The amounts stated above do not represent expected future cash flows as many of these contracts will expire without being drawn. Even though the irrevocable loan commitments are not recognized on the balance sheet, Deutsche Bank AG considers them in monitoring the credit exposure. If the credit risk monitoring provides sufficient perception about a loss from an expected drawing, a provision is established.

Deutsche Bank AG is engaged in various business activities with certain entities, referred to as special purpose entities ("SPEs"), which are designed to achieve a specific business purpose. The principal uses of SPEs are to provide clients with access to specific portfolios of assets and risks and to provide market liquidity for clients through securitizing financial assets. Typically, Deutsche Bank AG will benefit by receiving service fees and commissions for the creation of the SPEs, or because it acts as investment manager, custodian or in some other function. SPEs may be established as corporations, trusts or partnerships. While our involvement with these entities can take many different forms, it consists primarily of liquidity facilities, which are disclosed off balance sheet as irrevocable loan commitments within "other obligations" below the line of the balance sheet. Deutsche Bank AG provides financial support to SPEs in connection with commercial paper conduit programs, asset securitizations, mutual funds and real estate leasing funds. Such vehicles are critical to the functioning of several significant investor markets, including the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities markets, since they offer investors access to specific cash flows and risks created through the securitization process. As of December 31, 2016, Deutsche Bank AG's exposure has not had a material impact on its debt covenants, capital ratios, credit ratings or dividends.

Sundry obligations

Purchase obligations are legally enforceable and binding agreements to purchase goods or services at pre-defined terms such as minimum quantities or prices. When Deutsche Bank AG enters into such agreements there is the potential risk that terms and conditions of the contract are less favorable than terms and conditions at the time the goods or services are delivered or that related costs are higher than the economic benefit received. In case of an anticipated loss, Deutsche Bank AG may set aside a provision for onerous contracts.

Purchase obligations for goods and services amount to € 2.1 billion as of December 31, 2016, which include future payments for, among others, services such as information technology and facility management.

Leases are contracts in which the owner of an asset (lessor) grants the right to use this asset to another party (lessee) for a specific period of time in return for regular payments. A leasing contract is classified as Operating Lease if the agreement includes a limited or unlimited right of termination for the lessee. All main risks and benefits linked with the ownership of the asset remain with the lessor, the lessor remains economic owner. Operating leases provide an alternative to ownership as they enable the lessee to benefit from not having its resources invested in the asset. Deutsche Bank AG's existing obligations arising from operating leases involve rental and leasing agreements for buildings, office furniture and equipment. The majority of these are leasing agreements for buildings, where Deutsche Bank AG is the lessee. As of December 31, 2016 payment obligations under rental agreements and leases amounted to € 2.0 billion (€ 159 million were related to subsidiaries) and had residual maturities of up to 20 years.

As of December 31, 2016, including awards granted in early March 2017, unamortized deferred variable compensation costs amount to approximately € 0.9 billion.

Liabilities for possible calls on not fully paid-up shares in public and private limited companies and other shares amounted to € 112 million at the end of 2016, of which € 15 million were related to a subsidiary and € 88 million were related to an associated entity.

Liabilities for possible calls on other shares totaled € 0.1 million at December 31, 2016.

Pursuant to Section 5 (10) of the Statute of the Deposit Protection Fund Deutsche Bank AG has undertaken to indemnify Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V., Berlin, for any losses incurred through measures taken in favor of banks majority-held or controlled by Deutsche Bank AG.

Pursuant to Section 3 (1a) of the Statute of the Deposit Protection Fund for Banks' Building and Loan Associations, Deutsche Bank AG has also undertaken to indemnify Fachverband für Bank-Bausparkassen e.V. for any losses incurred through measures taken in favor of Deutsche Bank Bauspar AG, Frankfurt am Main.

Irrevocable payment commitments for to bank levy related to the Single Resolution Fund (SFR) and German statutory deposit protection amounted to € 229 million.

As part of the business activity of our foreign branches, collateral security of € 1.8 billion was required by statutory regulations.

Obligations arising from transactions on futures and options exchanges and towards clearing houses for which securities were pledged as collateral amounted to € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2016.

There are contingent liabilities totaling € 24 million, which is mainly attributable to the resale of the trading company Klöckner & Co. AG, Duisburg.

Notes to the Income Statement

Income by geographical market

The total amount of interest income, of current income from equity shares and other variable-yield securities, participating interests and investments in affiliated companies, of commission income, of net trading result and of other operating income is originated across various regions as shown by the following breakdown pursuant to Section 34 (2) RechKredV.

in € m.	2016	2015
Germany	5,857	15,245
Europe excl. Germany	12,963	10,118
Americas	4,274	4,402
Africa/Asia/Australia	3,661	3,376
Total	**26,755**	33,141

The decrease of income in Germany is mainly attributable to the reduced trading result as well as lower dividends from affiliated companies. The increase of income in Europe excl. Germany is mainly attributable to an increased trading result.

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income from lending and money market business included € 416 million of negative interest, i.e., interest expenses on receivables which were mainly related to receivables from banks and to trading assets. Interest expenses included € 290 million of negative interest, i.e., interest income on liabilities which was mainly related to liabilities to banks.

Administrative and agency services provided for third parties

The following administrative and agency services were provided for third parties: custody services, referral of mortgages, insurance policies and home savings contracts, administration of assets held in trust, and asset management.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income of € 3.3 billion mainly consists of the result from non-trading derivatives of € 1.3 billion, gains of € 557 million related to the merger of an affiliated company, income from defined benefit plans of € 274 million and income from currency translation regarding assets and liabilities, which amounted to € 126 million.

Other operating expenses of € 2.8 billion contain the result from non-trading derivatives of € 1.1 billion. Also included in other operating expenses are litigation expenses of € 906 million.

Extraordinary result

Extraordinary income of € 3.4 million relates to the reversal of restructuring provisions (2015: income of € 28.4 million related to the reversal of restructuring provisions). Extraordinary expenses of € 309.0 million reflect restructuring activities (2015: expenses of € 161.6 million).

Extraordinary income and expenses net to an extraordinary result of negative € 305.6 million (2015: negative € 133.2 million).

Information regarding amount blocked according to Sections 253 (6) and 268 (8) HGB

The following table presents the amounts pursuant to section 268 (8) HGB and for the first time the blocked item according to section 253 (6) HGB that should be considered for profit distribution. According to this rule which was enacted in 2016, the difference in the valuation of pension obligations based on average rates, either employing a ten year or a seven year period, has to be calculated. Please refer to our notes to the balance sheet, pensions and similar obligations. At Deutsche Bank AG the total distributable reserves after profit distribution plus the distributable profit are at least equal to the amounts to be considered. The individual positions include deferred tax liabilities, if applicable; therefore the amounts shown in the table may deviate from the corresponding balance sheet positions.

in € m.	Dec 31, 2016
Self-developed intangible assets	2,941
Deferred tax assets	2,607
Unrealized gains of plan assets	365
Valuation difference related to discounting of provisions for pension obligations	300
Total undistributable amount	6,213

Shareholdings

The following pages show the Shareholdings of Deutsche Bank AG pursuant to Section 285 Number 11 HGB including information pursuant to Section 285 Number 11a HGB. Pursuant to Section 286 (3) Sentence 1 Number 1 HGB, Deutsche Bank AG does not disclose own funds and annual result of individual holdings to the extent that those disclosures are insignificant for the presentation of assets and liabilities, financial position, and results of operations of Deutsche Bank AG.

Footnotes:

1 Profit and loss transfer agreement, annual result is not disclosed.
2 Own funds and annual result of business year 2015; local GAAP figures for business year 2016 are
3 not yet available.
Own funds and annual result of the subgroup. The following companies starting with a dash are
4 part of the subgroup; their own funds and annual result are incorporated in the subgroup data.
Status as shareholder with unlimited liability pursuant to Section 285 Number 11a HGB.
5 General Partnership (Cayman Islands).
6 Consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Companies, where the holding exceeds 20 %

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
1	ABATE Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
2	ABRI Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
3	AC VI Initiatoren GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		25.0		
4	Acacia (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
5	Acamar Holding S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
6	Accounting Solutions Holding Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
7	ACHTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
8	ACHTUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
9	ACHTZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
10	ACIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
11	ACTIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
12	Adara S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
13	ADEO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
14	ADLAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
15	ADMANU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
16	Agena S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
17	AGLOM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
18	AGUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
19	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		26.9	213.0	16.0
20	ALANUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
21	Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft - Das internationale Forum der Deutschen Bank - mbH	Berlin		100.0		
22	ALMO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
23	ALTA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
24	Amber Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
25	ANDOT Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
26	APUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
27	Aqueduct Capital S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	10.6	(0.1)
28	Argantis GmbH i.L.	Cologne		50.0		
29	ATAUT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
30	Atena SPV S.r.l	Conegliano		60.0		
31	Atrium 99. Europäische VV SE	Frankfurt		100.0		
32	AVOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
33	Baigo Capital Partners Fund 1 Parallel 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Bad Soden am Taunus		49.8	15.4	0.2
34	BAKTU Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
35	BAL Servicing Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
36	BALIT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
37	BAMAR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
38	Bankers Trust International Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
39	Bankers Trust Investments Limited	London		100.0		
40	BANKPOWER GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Frankfurt		30.0	7.4	5.1
41	Banks Island General Partner Inc.	Toronto		50.0		
42	Bayan Delinquent Loan Recovery 1 (SPV-AMC), Inc.	Makati City		100.0		
43	Bebek Varlik Yönetym A.S.	Istanbul		100.0		
44	Belzen Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
45	Benefit Trust GmbH	Luetzen		100.0	6963.4	487.1
46	Bestra Gesellschaft für Vermögensverwaltung mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		49.0		
47	BFDB Tax Credit Fund 2011, Limited Partnership	New York		99.9		
48	BHS tabletop Aktiengesellschaft	Selb		28.9	33.6	2.1
49	BHW Invest, Société à responsabilité limitée	Luxembourg		100.0		
50	BIMES Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
51	Biomass Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
52	Birch (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
53	BLI Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Leasinginvestitionen mbH	Duesseldorf		33.2		
54	BLI Internationale Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		32.0		
55	Borfield Sociedad Anonima	Montevideo		100.0		
56	BRIMCO, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
57	BrisConnections Holding Trust	Kedron		35.6		
58	BrisConnections Investment Trust	Kedron		35.6		
59	BT Globenet Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
60	BVT-CAM Private Equity Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0		
61	BVT-CAM Private Equity Management & Beteiligungs GmbH	Gruenwald		50.0		
62	Cabarez S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
63	CAM Initiator Treuhand GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
64	CAM PE Verwaltungs GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
65	CAM Private Equity Nominee GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
66	CAM Private Equity Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
67	Cape Acquisition Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
68	CapeSuccess Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
69	CapeSuccess LLC	Wilmington		82.6		
70	Cardales Management Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
71	Cardales UK Limited	London		100.0	15.9	13.5
72	Career Blazers Consulting Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
73	Career Blazers Contingency Professionals, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
74	Career Blazers Learning Center of Los Angeles, Inc.	Los Angeles		100.0		
75	Career Blazers LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
76	Career Blazers Management Company, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
77	Career Blazers New York, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
78	Career Blazers of Ontario Inc.	London, Ontario		100.0		
79	Career Blazers Personnel Services of Washington, D.C., Inc.	Washington D.C.		100.0		
80	Career Blazers Personnel Services, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
81	Career Blazers Service Company, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
82	Cathay Advisory (Beijing) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		100.0		
83	Cathay Asset Management Company Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
84	Cathay Capital Company (No 2) Limited	Port Louis		67.6	260.7	121.0
85	CBI NY Training, Inc.	Albany		100.0		
86	Cedar (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
87	Centennial River 1 Inc.	Denver		100.0		
88	Centennial River 2 Inc.	Austin		100.0		
89	Centennial River Acquisition I Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
90	Centennial River Acquisition II Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
91	Centennial River Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
92	China Recovery Fund LLC	Wilmington		85.0	16.0	0.4
93	CITAN Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	13.6	0.0
94	City Leasing (Thameside) Limited	London		100.0		
95	City Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
96	Comfund Consulting Limited	Bangalore		30.0		
97	Consumo Finance S.p.A.	Milan		100.0		
98	Craigs Investment Partners Limited	Tauranga		49.9	30.1	10.0
99	CREDA Objektanlage- und verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
100	CTXL Achtzehnte Vermögensverwaltung GmbH i.L.	Munich		100.0		
101	D&M Turnaround Partners Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
102	DAHOC (UK) Limited	London		100.0	57.5	(0.1)
103	DAHOC Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0	318.9	(0.1)
104	Danube Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
105	DB (Barbados) SRL	Christ Church		100.0		
106	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Asing) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
107	DB (Malaysia) Nominee (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
108	DB Advisors SICAV	Luxembourg		96.4	8946.3	175.6
109	DB Alternative Strategies Limited	George Town		100.0		
110	DB Alternatives and Fund Solutions Shanghai Investment Company Ltd	Shanghai		100.0		
111	DB Aotearoa Investments Limited	George Town		100.0		
112	DB Apex (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
113	DB Apex Management Limited	George Town		100.0		
114	DB Avila Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
115	DB Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	10002.8	0.0
116	DB Capital Investments Sàrl	Luxembourg		100.0	(83.1)	(295.4)
117	DB Capital Markets (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	2265.1	0.0
118	DB Capital Partners Asia G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
119	DB Capital Partners General Partner Limited	London		100.0		
120	DB Capital Partners Latin America, G.P. Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
121	DB Cartera de Inmuebles 1, S.A.U.	Pozuelo de Alarcón		100.0	9.6	(6.4)
122	DB Chambers Limited	George Town		100.0		
123	DB Chestnut Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
124	DB Consorzio S. Cons. a r. l.	Milan		100.0		
125	DB Corporate Advisory (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
126	DB Covered Bond S.r.l.	Conegliano		90.0		
127	DB Credit Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	5.3	21.4
128	DB Delaware Holdings (Europe) Limited	George Town		100.0		
129	DB Direkt GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
130	DB Energy Commodities Limited	London		100.0	47.9	4.9
131	DB Enfield Infrastructure Holdings Limited	St. Helier	2	100.0	29.1	44.4
132	DB Enfield Infrastructure Investments Limited (in liquidation)	St. Helier	2	100.0	34.2	2.6
133	DB Equity Limited	London	2	100.0	34.0	(0.1)
134	DB Finance International GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
135	DB Finanz-Holding GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	8060.2	0.0
136	DB Global Technology SRL	Bucharest		100.0	15.7	6.6
137	DB Group Services (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
138	DB HR Solutions GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
139	DB Hypernova LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
140	DB iCON Investments Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
141	DB Immobilienfonds 2 GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		74.0		
142	DB Impact Investment (GP) Limited	London		100.0		
143	DB Impact Investment Fund I, L.P.	Edinburgh		100.0		
144	DB Industrial Holdings Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Luetzen		100.0	1643.6	0.9
145	DB Industrial Holdings GmbH	Luetzen		100.0	1551.1	11.1
146	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.1 Limited	London	2	100.0	13.5	0.5

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
147	DB Infrastructure Holdings (UK) No.3 Limited	London	2	100.0	0.2	3.7
148	DB International (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0	438.3	(7.3)
149	DB International Investments Limited	London		100.0		
150	DB International Trust (Singapore) Limited	Singapore		100.0		
151	DB Investment Services GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	46.0	0.0
152	DB Investments (GB) Limited	London	2	100.0	2014.5	(0.1)
153	DB London (Investor Services) Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
154	DB Management Support GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
155	DB Munico Ltd.	George Town		100.0	106.3	(3.1)
156	DB Nexus American Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
157	DB Nexus Iberian Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
158	DB Nexus Investments (UK) Limited	London		100.0		
159	DB Nominees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
160	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0		
161	DB Operaciones y Servicios Interactivos Agrupación de Interés Económico	Barcelona		99.9		
162	DB Overseas Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	37.5	21.1
163	DB Petri LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
164	DB Print GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
165	DB Private Equity GmbH	Cologne		100.0	21.1	1.0
166	DB Private Equity International S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
167	DB Private Equity Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
168	DB PWM Private Markets I GP	Luxembourg		100.0		
169	DB RC Holdings, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
170	DB Re S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0		
171	DB Real Estate Canadainvest 1 Inc.	Toronto		100.0		
172	DB Real Estate Global Opportunities IB (Offshore), L.P.	Camana Bay		34.6		
173	DB Safe Harbour Investment Projects Limited	London	2	100.0	14.0	0.0
174	DB Securities S.A.	Warsaw		100.0	7.6	(2.2)
175	DB Service Centre Limited	Dublin	2	100.0	10.1	1.5
176	DB Service Uruguay S.A.	Montevideo		100.0		
177	DB Servizi Amministrativi S.r.l.	Milan		100.0		
178	DB STG Lux 10 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
179	DB STG Lux 11 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
180	DB STG Lux 12 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
181	DB STG Lux 9 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
182	DB Strategic Advisors, Inc.	Makati City		100.0		
183	DB Trustee Services Limited	London		100.0		
184	DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
185	DB UK Australia Finance Limited (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
186	DB UK Australia Holdings Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
187	DB UK Bank Limited	London	2	100.0	786.3	(13.9)
188	DB UK Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	409.2	128.4
189	DB UK PCAM Holdings Limited	London		100.0	50.5	(1.1)
190	DB USA Corporation (Sub-group)	Wilmington	3	100.0	9210.9	(360.1)
191	-ABFS I Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
192	-ABS Leasing Services Company	Chicago		100.0		
193	-ABS MB Ltd.	Baltimore		100.0		
194	-Alex. Brown Financial Services Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
195	-Alex. Brown Investments Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
196	-Americas Trust Servicios de Consultoria, S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
197	-Argent Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
198	-Axiom Shelter Island LLC	San Diego		100.0		
199	-Azurix AGOSBA S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
200	-Azurix Argentina Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
201	-Azurix Buenos Aires S.A. (en liquidacion)	Buenos Aires		100.0		
202	-Azurix Cono Sur, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
203	-Azurix Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
204	-Azurix Latin America, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
205	-B.T.I. Investments (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
206	-Bankers Trust International Finance (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
207	-Barkly Investments Ltd.	St. Helier		100.0		
208	-Blue Cork, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
209	-BT Commercial Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
210	-BT Maulbronn GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
211	-BT Milford (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0		
212	-BT Muritz GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
213	-BT Vordertaunus Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0		
214	-BTAS Cayman GP	George Town		100.0		
215	-Charlton (Delaware), Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
216	-Cyrus J. Lawrence Capital Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
217	-D.B. International Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
218	-Dawn-BV II LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
219	-Dawn-BV LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
220	-DB (Pacific) Limited	Wilmington		100.0		
221	-DB (Pacific) Limited, New York	New York		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
222	-DB Abalone LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
223	-DB Alex. Brown Holdings Incorporated	Wilmington		100.0		
224	-DB Alps Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
225	-DB Alternative Trading Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
226	-DB Asia Pacific Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
227	-DB Aster II, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
228	-DB Aster III, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
229	-DB Aster, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
230	-DB Aster, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
231	-DB Boracay LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
232	-DB Capital Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
233	-DB Commodity Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
234	-DB Dawn, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
235	-DB Delaware Holdings (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
236	-DB Elara LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
237	-DB Energy Trading LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
238	-DB Equipment Leasing, Inc.	New York		100.0		
239	-DB Finance (Delaware), LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
240	-DB Fund Services LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
241	-DB Funding LLC #5	Wilmington		100.0		
242	-DB Ganymede 2006 L.P.	Camana Bay		100.0		
243	-DB Global Technology, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
244	-DB Green Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
245	-DB Green, Inc.	New York		100.0		
246	-DB Holdings (New York), Inc.	New York		100.0		
247	-DB Holdings (South America) Limited	Wilmington		100.0		
248	-DB Intermezzo LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
249	-DB Investment Managers, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
250	-DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
251	-DB Investment Resources (US) Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
252	-DB Investment Resources Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
253	-DB Io LP	Wilmington		100.0		
254	-DB IROC Leasing Corp.	New York		100.0		
255	-DB Like-Kind Exchange Services Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
256	-DB Litigation Fee LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
257	-DB Managers, LLC	West Trenton		100.0		
258	-DB Mortgage Investment Inc.	Baltimore		100.0		
259	-DB Omega BTV S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0		
260	-DB Omega Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
261	-DB Omega Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
262	-DB Omega S.C.S.	Luxembourg		100.0		
263	-DB Overseas Finance Delaware, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
264	-DB Portfolio Southwest, Inc.	Austin		100.0		
265	-DB Private Clients Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
266	-DB Private Wealth Mortgage Ltd.	New York		100.0		
267	-DB RMS Leasing (Cayman) L.P.	George Town		100.0		
268	-DB Samay Finance No. 2, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
269	-DB Services Americas, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
270	-DB Services New Jersey, Inc.	West Trenton		100.0		
271	-DB Servicios México, Sociedad Anónima de Capital Variable	Mexico City		100.0		
272	-DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
273	-DB Structured Products, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
274	-DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
275	-DBAB Wall Street, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
276	-DBAH Capital, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
277	-DBFIC, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
278	-DBNZ Overseas Investments (No.1) Limited	George Town		100.0		
279	-DBUSBZ1, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
280	-DBX Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
281	-DBX Strategic Advisors LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
282	-Deutsche AM Distributors, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
283	-Deutsche AM Service Company	Wilmington		100.0		
284	-Deutsche AM Trust Company	Salem		100.0		
285	-Deutsche Asia Pacific Finance, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
286	-Deutsche Asset Management USA Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
287	-Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
288	-Deutsche Bank Holdings, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
289	-Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency Incorporated	Baltimore		100.0		
290	-Deutsche Bank Insurance Agency of Delaware	Wilmington		100.0		
291	-Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Los Angeles		100.0		
292	-Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
293	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	New York		100.0		
294	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company Delaware	Wilmington		100.0		
295	-Deutsche Bank Trust Company, National Association	New York		100.0		
296	-Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation	New York		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
297	-Deutsche Cayman Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
298	-Deutsche International Corporate Services (Delaware) LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
299	-Deutsche Inversiones Limitada	Santiago		100.0		
300	-Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
301	-Deutsche Leasing New York Corp.	New York		100.0		
302	-Deutsche Master Funding Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
303	-Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
304	-Deutsche Securities SpA	Santiago		100.0		
305	-DFC Residual Corp.	Carson City		100.0		
306	-Dusk LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
307	-ECT Holdings Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
308	-G Finance Holding Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
309	-GAC-HEL II, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
310	-GAC-HEL, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
311	-Gemini Technology Services Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
312	-German American Capital Corporation	Baltimore		100.0		
313	-GWC-GAC Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
314	-Hac Investments Ltd.	Wilmington		100.0		
315	-Kelsey Street LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
316	-Kingfisher Canada Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
317	-Kingfisher Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
318	-87 Leonard Development LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
319	-Long-Tail Risk Insurers, Ltd.	Hamilton		100.0		
320	-Manta Acquisition LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
321	-Manta Group LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
322	-MHL Reinsurance Ltd.	Burlington		100.0		
323	-MIT Holdings, Inc.	Baltimore		100.0		
324	-MortgageIT Securities Corp.	Wilmington		100.0		
325	-MortgageIT, Inc.	New York		100.0		
326	-NCKR, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
327	-New 87 Leonard, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
328	-North American Income Fund PLC	Dublin		67.3		
329	-North Las Vegas Property LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
330	-Operadora de Buenos Aires S.R.L.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
331	-PARTS Funding, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
332	-PARTS Student Loan Trust 2007-CT 1	Wilmington		100.0		
333	-Pelleport Investors, Inc.	New York		100.0		
334	-Polydeuce LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
335	-Port Elizabeth Holdings LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
336	-Quantum 13 LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
337	-REO Properties Corporation	Wilmington		100.0		
338	-RoPro U.S. Holding, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
339	-Route 28 Receivables, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
340	-RREEF America L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
341	-RREEF Management L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
342	-RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund A, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9		
343	-RREEF North American Infrastructure Fund B, L.P.	Wilmington		99.9		
344	-Sagamore Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
345	-Sharps SP I LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
346	-Singer Island Tower Suite LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
347	-Structured Finance Americas, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
348	-STTN, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
349	-World Trading (Delaware) Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
350	-Zumirez Drive LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
351	DB Valoren S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	957.8	557.1
352	DB Value S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	57.4	9.2
353	DB Vanquish (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
354	DB Vantage (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
355	DB Vantage No.2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
356	DB Vita S.A.	Luxembourg		75.0	22.9	1.8
357	db x-trackers (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	4.2	2.6
358	DBCIBZ1	George Town		100.0	6.3	4.5
359	DBCIBZ2	George Town		100.0	6.3	4.5
360	DBG Eastern Europe II Limited Partnership	St. Helier		25.9	38.8	13.3
361	DBOI Global Services (UK) Limited	London	2	100.0	6.4	6.3
362	DBOI Global Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	76.1	16.5
363	DBR Investments Co. Limited	George Town		100.0	(20.1)	18.7
364	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IA, Ltd.	George Town		100.0	12.6	(0.1)
365	DBRE Global Real Estate Management IB, Ltd.	George Town		100.0		
366	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IA, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
367	DBRE Global Real Estate Management US IB, L.L.C.	Wilmington		100.0		
368	DBRMS4	George Town		100.0	577.9	3.9
369	DBRMSGP1	George Town	4, 5	100.0	368.4	2.5
370	DBRMSGP2	George Town	4, 5	100.0	209.5	1.4
371	DBUK PCAM Limited	London		100.0	(103.4)	(0.5)

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
372	DBUSBZ2, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	6.4	4.5
373	DD Finansman Anonim Sirketi	Sisli		49.0	10.1	(2.8)
374	De Meng Innovative (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited	Beijing		100.0		
375	DeAM Infrastructure Limited	London		100.0		
376	DEBEKO Immobilien GmbH & Co Grundbesitz OHG	Eschborn	4	100.0	159.4	0.3
377	DEE Deutsche Erneuerbare Energien GmbH	Duesseldorf		100.0	18.9	7.4
378	Delowrezham de México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0	11.4	(0.3)
379	DEUFRAN Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0	172.4	(0.1)
380	DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0	4.4	3.4
381	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Capital Holdings New Zealand	Auckland		100.0		
382	Deutsche (Aotearoa) Foreign Investments New Zealand	Auckland		100.0		
383	Deutsche Aeolia Power Production Société Anonyme	Paiania		80.0		
384	Deutsche Alt-A Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
385	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (France) SAS	Paris		100.0		
386	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (Global) Limited	London		100.0	54.8	13.7
387	Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0	71.5	(66.8)
388	Deutsche Asia Pacific Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	744.0	412.8
389	Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited	Singapore		100.0	246.6	31.2
390	Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	25.9	2.8
391	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	11.1	54.3
392	Deutsche Asset Management (Japan) Limited	Tokyo		100.0	58.0	19.6
393	Deutsche Asset Management (Korea) Company Limited	Seoul	2	100.0	12.2	0.6
394	Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited	London		100.0	39.6	(7.2)
395	Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited	London		100.0	16.0	(6.8)
396	Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	44.5	0.0
397	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	193.6	0.0
398	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	465.8	202.3
399	Deutsche Asset Management S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
400	Deutsche Australia Limited (Sub-group)	Sydney	2, 3	100.0	248.0	55.1
401	-Baincor Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
402	-Bainpro Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
403	-BNA Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
404	-BTD Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
405	-Buxtal Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
406	-Deutsche Capital Markets Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
407	-Deutsche Finance Co 1 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
408	-Deutsche Finance Co 2 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
409	-Deutsche Finance Co 3 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
410	-Deutsche Finance Co 4 Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
411	-Deutsche Group Services Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
412	-Deutsche Investments Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
413	-Deutsche Managed Investments Limited	Sydney		100.0		
414	-Deutsche Securities Australia Limited	Sydney		100.0		
415	-Deutsche Securitisation Australia Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
416	-DNU Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
417	-DTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
418	-OPS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
419	-Pan Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
420	-R.B.M. Nominees Pty Ltd	Sydney		100.0		
421	-RTS Nominees Pty Limited	Sydney		100.0		
422	Deutsche Bank (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0	54.1	1.3
423	Deutsche Bank (Chile)	Santiago		100.0		
424	Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd.	Beijing		100.0	1228.4	91.9
425	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0	370.3	31.0
426	Deutsche Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0	36.0	4.6
427	Deutsche Bank (Perú) S.A.	Lima		100.0	45.2	(5.8)
428	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0	650.5	5.5
429	Deutsche Bank (Uruguay) Sociedad Anónima Institución Financiera Externa	Montevideo		100.0		
430	DEUTSCHE BANK A.S.	Istanbul		100.0	138.2	18.6
431	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt		100.0	513.5	62.5
432	Deutsche Bank Capital Finance LLC I	Wilmington		100.0	300.0	0.0
433	Deutsche Bank Capital LLC I	Wilmington		100.0	300.9	0.0
434	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC II	Wilmington		100.0	757.0	0.0
435	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC III	Wilmington		100.0	1868.9	0.0
436	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0	1000.0	0.0
437	Deutsche Bank Contingent Capital LLC V	Wilmington		100.0	1310.6	0.0
438	Deutsche Bank Corretora de Valores S.A.	Sao Paulo		100.0	60.4	2.3
439	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	10.0	0.0
440	Deutsche Bank Financial Company	George Town		100.0	56.3	(4.4)
441	Deutsche Bank Financial Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
442	Deutsche Bank International Limited	St. Helier		100.0	176.9	2.9
443	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. (Cayman) Limited	George Town		100.0		
444	Deutsche Bank International Trust Co. Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
445	Deutsche Bank Investments (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0	0.7	(6.4)
446	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	5948.2	1067.3

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
447	Deutsche Bank Mutui S.p.A.	Milan		100.0	41.1	(10.4)
448	Deutsche Bank México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	Mexico City		100.0	178.9	7.6
449	Deutsche Bank Nominees (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
450	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Warsaw		100.0	948.6	22.6
451	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt	1	100.0	2666.3	0.0
452	Deutsche Bank Representative Office Nigeria Limited	Lagos		100.0		
453	Deutsche Bank S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0	58.6	22.8
454	Deutsche Bank S.A. - Banco Alemão	Sao Paulo		100.0	452.3	(23.4)
455	Deutsche Bank Securities Limited	Toronto		100.0	98.1	(0.4)
456	Deutsche Bank Services (Jersey) Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
457	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Milan		99.9	1597.2	11.6
458	Deutsche Bank Trustee Services (Guernsey) Limited	St. Peter Port		100.0		
459	Deutsche Bank Österreich AG	Vienna		100.0	20.6	(3.1)
460	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Madrid		99.8	1211.9	5.7
461	Deutsche Capital Finance (2000) Limited	George Town		100.0		
462	Deutsche Capital Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	15.4	1.9
463	Deutsche Capital Partners China Limited	George Town		100.0		
464	Deutsche CIB Centre Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	47.5	8.9
465	Deutsche Colombia S.A.S.	Bogotá		100.0		
466	Deutsche Commodities Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		100.0		
467	Deutsche Custody N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
468	Deutsche Emerging Markets Investments (Netherlands) B.V.	Amsterdam		99.9		
469	Deutsche Equities India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	33.8	15.1
470	Deutsche Far Eastern Asset Management Company Limited	Taipei		60.0		
471	Deutsche Fiduciary Services (Suisse) SA	Geneva		100.0		
472	Deutsche Finance No. 2 (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
473	Deutsche Finance No. 2 Limited	George Town		100.0	15.9	(71.9)
474	Deutsche Financial Capital I Corp.	Greensboro		50.0		
475	Deutsche Financial Capital Limited Liability Company	Greensboro		50.0		
476	Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	18.4	(2.2)
477	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Immobilien-Leasing mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		100.0		
478	Deutsche Global Markets Limited	Tel Aviv		100.0	81.0	0.0
479	Deutsche Group Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	87.5	16.1
480	Deutsche Grundbesitz Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Eschborn		100.0		
481	Deutsche Grundbesitz-Anlagegesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt	1	99.8		
482	Deutsche Gulf Finance	Riyadh	6	29.1	124.7	3.9
483	Deutsche Haussmann S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
484	Deutsche Holdings (BTI) Limited	London		100.0		
485	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	2697.4	132.2
486	Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd.	Floriana		100.0	583.2	39.6
487	Deutsche Holdings (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0		
488	Deutsche Holdings Limited	London	2	100.0	1771.2	6.7
489	Deutsche Holdings No. 2 Limited	London	2	100.0	167.5	15.3
490	Deutsche Holdings No. 3 Limited	London	2	100.0	6.7	11.1
491	Deutsche Holdings No. 4 Limited	London		100.0	1081.9	(76.9)
492	Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH	Duesseldorf	1	100.0	26.5	0.0
493	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	65.1	89.6
494	Deutsche International Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0	23.3	3.4
495	Deutsche International Corporate Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
496	Deutsche International Custodial Services Limited	St. Helier		100.0		
497	Deutsche International Finance (Ireland) Limited	Dublin		100.0		
498	Deutsche International Trust Company N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0	15.6	0.8
499	Deutsche International Trust Corporation (Mauritius) Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
500	Deutsche Inversiones Dos S.A.	Santiago		100.0		
501	Deutsche Investments (Netherlands) N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
502	Deutsche Investments India Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0	118.6	7.4
503	Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
504	Deutsche IT License GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0		
505	Deutsche Knowledge Services Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0	49.0	(8.4)
506	Deutsche Malta Company Ltd	Floriana		100.0	525.6	5.6
507	Deutsche Mandatos S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
508	Deutsche Mexico Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0	279.0	0.0
509	Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company	London	2	100.0	957.5	(10.8)
510	Deutsche Mortgage Securities, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
511	Deutsche Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
512	Deutsche New Zealand Limited (Sub-group)	Auckland	3	100.0	67.8	27.2
513	-Deutsche (New Munster) Holdings New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
514	-Deutsche Domus New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
515	-Deutsche Foras New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
516	-Deutsche Overseas Issuance New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
517	-Deutsche Securities New Zealand Limited	Auckland		100.0		
518	-Kingfisher Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0		
519	-LWC Nominees Limited	Auckland		100.0		
520	Deutsche Nominees Limited	London		100.0		
521	Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG	Grasbrunn	1	100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
522	Deutsche Postbank AG (Sub-group)	Bonn	2, 3, 6	100.0	7158.0	608.0
523	-Betriebs-Center für Banken AG	Frankfurt		100.0		
524	-BHW - Gesellschaft für Wohnungswirtschaft mbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
525	-BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Hameln		100.0		
526	-BHW Gesellschaft für Vorsorge mbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
527	-BHW Holding AG	Hameln	1	100.0		
528	-BHW Kreditservice GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
529	-Deutsche Postbank Finance Center Objekt GmbH	Schuettringen		100.0		
530	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC I	Wilmington		100.0		
531	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC II	Wilmington		100.0		
532	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC III	Wilmington		100.0		
533	-Deutsche Postbank Funding LLC IV	Wilmington		100.0		
534	-DSL Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	Bonn		100.0		
535	-DSL Portfolio Verwaltungs GmbH	Bonn		100.0		
536	-PB Factoring GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
537	-PB Firmenkunden AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
538	-PB International S.A.	Schuettringen		100.0		
539	-PB Spezial-Investmentaktiengesellschaft mit Teilgesellschaftsvermögen	Bonn		98.4		
540	-Postbank Beteiligungen GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
541	-Postbank Direkt GmbH	Bonn		100.0		
542	-Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
543	-Postbank Finanzberatung AG	Hameln		100.0		
544	-Postbank Immobilien GmbH	Hameln	1	100.0		
545	-Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
546	-Postbank Immobilien und Baumanagement GmbH & Co. Objekt Leipzig KG	Bonn		90.0		
547	-Postbank Leasing GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0		
548	-Postbank Service GmbH	Essen		100.0		
549	-Postbank Systems AG	Bonn	1	100.0		
550	-VÖB-ZVD Processing GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
551	Deutsche Private Asset Management Limited	London		100.0		
552	Deutsche Regis Partners Inc	Makati City		49.0	13.9	6.2
553	Deutsche River Investment Management Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		49.0		
554	Deutsche Securities (India) Private Limited	New Delhi		100.0		
555	Deutsche Securities (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	40.2	14.2
556	Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited	Johannesburg		100.0	1.8	2.2
557	Deutsche Securities Asia Limited	Hong Kong		100.0	295.3	13.1
558	Deutsche Securities Inc.	Tokyo		100.0	1023.7	109.9
559	Deutsche Securities Israel Ltd.	Tel Aviv		100.0	10.1	(0.5)
560	Deutsche Securities Korea Co.	Seoul		100.0	243.3	2.2
561	Deutsche Securities Mauritius Limited	Port Louis		100.0		
562	Deutsche Securities Menkul Degerler A.S.	Istanbul		100.0		
563	Deutsche Securities S.A.	Buenos Aires		100.0		
564	Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC	Riyadh		100.0	127.3	(9.3)
565	Deutsche Securities Venezuela S.A.	Caracas		100.0		
566	Deutsche Securities, S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa	Mexico City		100.0	74.1	(0.2)
567	Deutsche Services Polska Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		100.0		
568	Deutsche StiftungsTrust GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
569	Deutsche Strategic Investment Holdings Yugen Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
570	Deutsche TISCO Investment Advisory Company Limited	Bangkok		49.0		
571	Deutsche Transnational Trustee Corporation Inc	Charlottetown		100.0		
572	Deutsche Trust Company Limited Japan	Tokyo		100.0		
573	Deutsche Trustee Company Limited	London		100.0	28.2	4.6
574	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
575	Deutsche Trustees Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		100.0		
576	Deutsche Zurich Pensiones Entidad Gestora de Fondos de Pensiones, S.A.	Barcelona		50.0		
577	Deutscher Pensionsfonds Aktiengesellschaft	Bonn		25.1		
578	Deutsches Institut für Altersvorsorge GmbH	Frankfurt		78.0		
579	Deutz-Mülheim Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		40.2		
580	DG China Clean Tech Partners	Tianjin		49.9		
581	DI Deutsche Immobilien Baugesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
582	DI Deutsche Immobilien Treuhandgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
583	DIB-Consult Deutsche Immobilien- und Beteiligungs-Beratungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
584	DIL Financial Services GmbH & Co. KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
585	DIL Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
586	DIL Internationale Leasinggesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
587	DISCA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf	1	100.0		
588	Domus Beteiligungsgesellschaft der Privaten Bausparkassen mbH	Berlin		21.1		
589	DONARUM Holding GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
590	Donlen Exchange Services Inc.	Boston		100.0		
591	Drehscheibe Bochum GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
592	DREIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
593	DREIZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
594	DRITTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
595	DRITTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
596	Durian (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
597	DWS Holding & Service GmbH	Frankfurt	1	99.2	336.4	0.0
598	EC EUROPA IMMOBILIEN FONDS NR. 3 GmbH & CO. KG i.I.	Hamburg		65.2		
599	EINUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
600	Elba Finance GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
601	Elbe Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0		
602	ELC Logistik-Centrum Verwaltungs-GmbH	Erfurt		50.0		
603	ELFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
604	Elizabethan Holdings Limited	George Town		100.0		
605	Elizabethan Management Limited	George Town		100.0		
606	Elmo Funding GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0	10.3	0.0
607	Elmo Leasing Vierzehnte GmbH	Eschborn	1	100.0		
608	Emerald Asset Repackaging Designated Activity Company	Dublin		100.0		
609	EOL2 Holding B.V.	Amsterdam		45.0		
610	eolec	Issy-les-Moulineaux		33.3		
611	equiNotes Management GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
612	Erste Frankfurter Hoist GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
613	European Value Added I (Alternate G.P.) LLP	London		100.0		
614	EVROENERGIAKI S.A.	Athens		40.0		
615	Exinor SA (dissolution volontaire)	Bastogne		100.0		
616	EXTOREL Private Equity Advisers GmbH i.L.	Cologne		100.0		
617	FARAMIR Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
618	Farezco I, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
619	Farezco II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
620	Fenix Administración de Activos S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico City		100.0		
621	Fiduciaria Sant' Andrea S.r.L.	Milan		100.0		
622	Finanza & Futuro Banca SpA	Milan		100.0	34.8	10.6
623	FRANKFURT CONSULT GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		
624	Franz Urbig- und Oscar Schlitter-Stiftung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0		
625	FÜNFTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
626	FÜNFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
627	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. "Leipzig-Magdeburg" KG	Bad Homburg		41.2		
628	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Dresden "Louisenstraße" KG	Bad Homburg		30.6		
629	Fünfte SAB Treuhand und Verwaltung GmbH & Co. Suhl "Rimbachzentrum" KG	Bad Homburg		74.9		
630	FÜNFUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
631	FÜNFZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
632	German Public Sector Finance B.V.	Amsterdam		50.0		
633	Gesellschaft für Kreditsicherung mit beschränkter Haftung	Berlin		36.7		
634	giropay GmbH	Frankfurt		33.3		
635	Glor Music Production GmbH & Co. KG	Valley-Oberlaindern		21.2		
636	Gordian Knot Limited	London		32.4		
637	Graphite Resources (Knightsbridge) Limited	London		45.0		
638	Graphite Resources Holdings Limited	London		70.0		
639	Great Future International Limited	Road Town		43.0		
640	Grundstücksgesellschaft Frankfurt Bockenheimer Landstraße GbR	Troisdorf		94.9		
641	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI GbR	Troisdorf		44.9		
642	Grundstücksgesellschaft Köln-Ossendorf VI mbH	Cologne		100.0		
643	Grundstücksgesellschaft Leipzig Petersstraße GbR	Troisdorf	2	36.1	94.0	(5.5)
644	Grundstücksgesellschaft Wiesbaden Luisenstraße/Kirchgasse GbR	Troisdorf		64.7	131.3	(17.2)
645	Grundstücksvermietungsgesellschaft Wilhelmstr. mbH i.L.	Gruenwald		100.0		
646	Hakkeijima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		95.0		
647	Harvest Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai		30.0	478.3	140.1
648	Herengracht Financial Services B.V.	Amsterdam		100.0		
649	Hertz Car Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
650	HTB Spezial GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		100.0		
651	Huarong Rongde Asset Management Company Limited	Beijing		40.7	858.7	146.6
652	IKARIA Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
653	ILV Immobilien-Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Düsseldorf mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
654	Immobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co. Objekt Rolandufer KG	Berlin		20.5		
655	Immobilienfonds Büro-Center Erfurt am Flughafen Bindersleben II GbR	Troisdorf		50.0		
656	Inn Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
657	Intermodal Finance I Ltd.	George Town		49.0	3.0	(12.9)
658	IOG Denali Upton, LLC	Dover		23.0		
659	IOG NOD I, LLC	Dover		22.5		
660	IOS Finance E F C S.A.	Barcelona		100.0	52.3	7.6
661	Isaac Newton S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0	0.0	9.6
662	Isar Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
663	ISTRON Beteiligungs- und Verwaltungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
664	IVAF I Manager, S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
665	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Duesseldorf		21.1		
666	IZI Düsseldorf Informations-Zentrum Immobilien GmbH & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft	Duesseldorf		21.6		
667	J R Nominees (Pty) Ltd	Johannesburg		100.0		
668	Jyogashima Godo Kaisha	Tokyo		100.0		
669	KEBA Gesellschaft für interne Services mbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Footnote	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
670	Kenanga Deutsche Futures Sdn Bhd	Kuala Lumpur		27.0		
671	Kidson Pte Ltd	Singapore		100.0	32.7	0.0
672	Kinneil Leasing Company	London		35.0		
673	KOMPASS 3 Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
674	KOMPASS 3 Erste Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Euro KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		96.1		
675	KOMPASS 3 Zweite Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. USD KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		97.0		
676	Konsul Inkasso GmbH	Essen	1	100.0		
677	Kradavimd UK Lease Holdings Limited	London		100.0		
678	KVD Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		30.0		
679	KölnArena Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		20.8		
680	LA Water Holdings Limited	George Town		75.0	7.3	2.8
681	Lammermuir Leasing Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
682	LAWL Pte. Ltd.	Singapore		100.0	21.5	3.7
683	Leasing Verwaltungsgesellschaft Waltersdorf mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
684	Leo Consumo 2 S.r.l.	Conegliano		70.0		
685	Leonardo III Initial GP Limited	London		100.0		
686	Lindsell Finance Limited	St. Julian's		100.0		
687	London Industrial Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
688	M Cap Finance Mittelstandsfonds GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		77.1	103.7	10.2
689	MAC Investments Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		100.0		
690	Macondo Spain SL	Madrid		100.0		
691	Maestrale Projects (Holding) S.A.	Luxembourg		49.7		
692	Magalhaes S.A.	Luxembourg		95.0		
693	Maher Terminals Holdings (Toronto) Limited	Vancouver		100.0	281.1	0.6
694	Manuseamento de Cargas - Manicargas, S.A.	Matosinhos		38.3	13.7	2.9
695	Mars Investment Trust II	New York		100.0		
696	Mars Investment Trust III	New York		100.0		
697	Maxblue Americas Holdings, S.A.	Madrid		100.0		
698	MCT Südafrika 3 GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		35.3		
699	MEF I Manager, S. à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
700	MEFIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		62.0		
701	Memax Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
702	Metro plus Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		40.0		
703	MFG Flughafen-Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. BETA KG i.L.	Gruenwald		29.6		
704	Midsel Limited	London		100.0		
705	Mira GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
706	Moon Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
707	Mortgage Trading (UK) Limited (in members' voluntary liquidation)	London		100.0		
708	Motion Picture Productions One GmbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt		100.0		
709	Mountaintop Energy Holdings LLC	Wilmington		38.7		
710	MPP Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
711	MT "CAPE BEALE" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		22.3		
712	MT "KING EDWARD" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		25.6		
713	MT "KING ERIC" Tankschiffahrts GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg		25.6		
714	Navegator - SGFTC, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0		
715	NBG Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
716	NCW Holding Inc.	Vancouver		100.0		
717	NEPTUNO Verwaltungs- und Treuhand-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Cologne	1	100.0		
718	NEUNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
719	NEUNZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
720	Nevada Mezz 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
721	Nevada Parent 1 LLC	Wilmington		100.0	(64.4)	0.0
722	New Energy Biomasse Hellas GmbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
723	Nexus Infrastruktur Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
724	Nineco Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
725	NOFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
726	Nordwestdeutscher Wohnungsbauträger Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt	1	100.0	55.2	0.0
727	norisbank GmbH	Bonn	1	100.0	433.9	0.0
728	Nortfol Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
729	North Coast Wind Energy Corp.	Vancouver		96.7		
730	NV Profit Share Limited	George Town		42.9		
731	Oder Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
732	OOO "Deutsche Bank TechCentre"	Moscow		100.0	25.2	22.8
733	OOO "Deutsche Bank"	Moscow		100.0	233.3	33.3
734	Opal Funds (Ireland) Public Limited Company	Dublin		100.0		
735	OPB Verwaltungs- und Beteiligungs-GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
736	OPB Verwaltungs- und Treuhand GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
737	OPB-Holding GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
738	OPB-Nona GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
739	OPB-Oktava GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
740	OPB-Quarta GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
741	OPB-Quinta GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
742	OPB-Septima GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
743	Oppenheim Asset Management Services S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
744	OPPENHEIM Buy Out GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		27.7		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
745	OPPENHEIM Capital Advisory GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
746	Oppenheim Eunomia GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
747	OPPENHEIM Flottenfonds V GmbH & Co. KG	Cologne		83.3		
748	Oppenheim Fonds Trust GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0		
749	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Manager GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
750	OPPENHEIM PRIVATE EQUITY Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
751	OVT Trust 1 GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0		
752	OVV Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
753	P.F.A.B. Passage Frankfurter Allee Betriebsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		22.2		
754	PADEM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
755	PADUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
756	PAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
757	PALDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
758	PANIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.I.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
759	PANTUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
760	Parkhaus an der Börse GbR	Cologne		37.7		
761	PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
762	PBC Banking Services GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	120.0	0.0
763	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Essen	1	100.0		
764	PEDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
765	PEDUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
766	PENDIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
767	PENTUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
768	PERGOS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
769	PERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
770	PERILLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
771	PERLIT Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
772	PERLU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
773	PERNIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
774	Peruda Leasing Limited	London	2	100.0	(92.3)	(6.3)
775	PERXIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
776	PETA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
777	Philippine Opportunities for Growth and Income (SPV-AMC), INC.	Manila		95.0	21.7	0.3
778	Plantation Bay, Inc.	St. Thomas		100.0		
779	PONTUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
780	Postbank Akademie und Service GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
781	PPCenter, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
782	PRADUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
783	PRASEM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
784	PRATES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
785	PRISON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
786	Private Equity Asia Select Company III S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
787	Private Equity Global Select Company IV S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
788	Private Equity Global Select Company V S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
789	Private Equity Invest Beteiligungs GmbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
790	Private Equity Life Sciences Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
791	Private Equity Select Company S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
792	Private Financing Initiatives, S.L.	Barcelona		51.0	3.1	8.5
793	PS plus Portfolio Software + Consulting GmbH	Roedermark		80.2		
794	PT Deutsche Securities Indonesia	Jakarta		99.0	22.6	3.3
795	PT. Deutsche Verdhana Indonesia	Jakarta		40.0		
796	PTL Fleet Sales, Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
797	Public joint-stock company "Deutsche Bank DBU"	Kiev		100.0	12.4	3.9
798	PUDU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
799	PUKU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
800	PURIM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
801	QI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
802	QUANTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
803	QUELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
804	QUOTAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
805	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-A L.L.C.	New York		33.0	15.0	(1.2)
806	Raymond James New York Housing Opportunities Fund I-B L.L.C.	New York		33.3	33.1	(2.4)
807	Raymond James New York Upstate Housing Opportunities Fund I L.L.C.	New York		24.9		
808	Real Estate Secondary Opportunities Fund, LP	London		100.0		
809	Reference Capital Investments Limited	London		100.0		
810	Regula Limited	Road Town		100.0		
811	REON - Park Wiatrowy I Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
812	REON-Park Wiatrowy II Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
813	REON-Park Wiatrowy IV Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw		50.0		
814	Rhine Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
815	Royster Fund Management S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
816	RREEF China REIT Management Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
817	RREEF European Value Added I (G.P.) Limited	London		100.0		
818	RREEF India Advisors Private Limited	Mumbai		100.0		
819	RREEF Investment GmbH	Frankfurt	1	99.9	21.7	0.0

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820	RREEF Management GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	122.7	0.0
821	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Frankfurt	1	100.0	26.5	0.0
822	SAB Real Estate Verwaltungs GmbH	Hameln		100.0		
823	SABIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
824	Safron NetOne Partners, L.P.	George Town		21.7		
825	SAGITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
826	Sal. Oppenheim Alternative Investments GmbH	Cologne	1	100.0	58.3	0.0
827	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien	Cologne	1	100.0	1339.4	0.0
828	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Beteiligungs GmbH	Cologne	2	100.0	31.6	(2.6)
829	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Komplementär AG	Cologne	1	100.0		
830	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg		100.0	93.2	(18.1)
831	SALIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
832	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
833	SALUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Dresden KG	Duesseldorf		58.5		
834	SANCTOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
835	SANDIX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
836	SANO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
837	SAPIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
838	SARIO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
839	SATINA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
840	SCANDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
841	SCHEDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
842	Schiffahrts UG (haftungsbeschränkt) & Co. KG MS "DYCKBURG" i.I.	Hamburg		41.3		
843	Schumacher Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		33.2		
844	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
845	SCITOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heiligenstadt KG	Duesseldorf		71.1		
846	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
847	SCUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kleine Alexanderstraße KG	Duesseldorf		95.0		
848	SECHSTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
849	SECHSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
850	SECHZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
851	SEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
852	SEGES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
853	SEGU Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
854	SELEKTA Grundstücksverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
855	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
856	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Fehrenbach KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		94.7		
857	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
858	SENA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Kamenz KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
859	SERICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
860	Service Company Four Limited	Hong Kong		100.0		
861	SIDA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
862	SIEBTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
863	SIEBZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
864	SIFA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
865	SILANUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
866	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
867	SILEX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Berlin KG	Duesseldorf		83.8		
868	SILIGO Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
869	Silrendel, S. de R. L. de C. V.	Mexico City		100.0	6.8	(3.5)
870	SILUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
871	SIMILA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
872	Sixco Leasing Limited	London		100.0		
873	SOLATOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
874	SOLIDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
875	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
876	SOLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Heizkraftwerk Halle KG i.L.	Halle/Saale		30.5		
877	SOLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
878	SOMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
879	SOREX Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
880	SOSPITA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
881	SPhinX, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)	George Town		43.6		
882	SPINO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
883	SPLENDOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
884	SRC Security Research & Consulting GmbH	Bonn		22.5		
885	STABLON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
886	STAGIRA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
887	Starpool Finanz GmbH	Berlin		49.9		
888	STATOR Heizkraftwerk Frankfurt (Oder) Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
889	SUBLICA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
890	SUBU Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
891	SULPUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
892	Sunbelt Rentals Exchange Inc.	Wilmington		100.0		
893	SUPERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
894	SUPLION Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		

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895	SUSA Mobilien-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
896	SUSIK Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
897	Swabia 1. Vermögensbesitz-GmbH	Eschborn		100.0		
898	Süddeutsche Vermögensverwaltung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt		100.0		
899	TABA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
900	TACET Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
901	TAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
902	Tagus - Sociedade de Titularização de Creditos, S.A.	Lisbon		100.0	14.3	0.7
903	TAGUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
904	TAKIR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
905	TEBOR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
906	Teesside Gas Transportation Limited	London		45.0	(199.9)	16.7
907	TELO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		100.0		
908	TEMATIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Duesseldorf		100.0		
909	Tempurrite Leasing Limited	London	2	100.0	33.3	0.4
910	TERRUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
911	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
912	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Halle I KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
913	TESATUR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Nordhausen I KG	Duesseldorf		100.0		
914	Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset Management Company Limited	Bangkok		100.0		
915	Tianjin Deutsche AM Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Tianjin		100.0		
916	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
917	TIEDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Lager Nord KG	Duesseldorf		25.0		
918	TIQI Exchange, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
919	TOSSA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
920	TRAGO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
921	Trave Properties S.à r.l., en faillite	Luxembourg		25.0		
922	TREMA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Berlin		50.0		
923	TRENTO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
924	Treuinvest Service GmbH	Frankfurt		100.0		
925	Trevona Limited	Road Town		100.0		
926	TRINTO Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
927	TRIPLA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		100.0		
928	Triplereason Limited	London		100.0	329.9	0.1
929	Triton Beteiligungs GmbH	Frankfurt		33.1		
930	Triton Fund III G L.P.	St. Helier		62.5	20.1	1.9
931	TRS Aria LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
932	TRS Birch II LTD	George Town		100.0		
933	TRS Birch LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
934	TRS Cypress II LTD	George Town		100.0		
935	TRS Elm II LTD	George Town		100.0		
936	TRS Leda LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
937	TRS Maple II LTD	George Town		100.0		
938	TRS Oak II LTD	George Town		100.0		
939	TRS Oak LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
940	TRS Poplar II LTD	George Town		100.0		
941	TRS Scorpio LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
942	TRS Spruce II LTD	George Town		100.0		
943	TRS SVCO LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
944	TRS Sycamore II LTD	George Town		100.0		
945	TRS Tupelo II LTD	George Town		100.0		
946	TRS Tupelo LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
947	TRS Venor LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
948	TRS Walnut II LTD	George Town		100.0		
949	TRS Walnut LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
950	TUDO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
951	TUGA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
952	TYRAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
953	U.S.A. Institutional Tax Credit Fund XCV L.P.	Wilmington		23.5	30.8	(3.4)
954	U.S.A. ITCF XCI L.P.	New York		99.9		
955	UKE, s.r.o.	Belá		100.0		
956	VARIS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
957	VCJ Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		95.0		
958	VCL Lease S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		95.0	0.0	20.5
959	VCM Initiatoren III GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		24.9		
960	VCM MIP 2002 GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		90.0		
961	VCM MIP II GmbH & Co. KG i.L.	Cologne		90.0		
962	VCM Partners GmbH & Co. KG	Munich		25.0		
963	VCM Treuhand Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Cologne		100.0		
964	VCP Treuhand Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Cologne		100.0		
965	VCP Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i.L.	Cologne		100.0		
966	Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH der Deutschen Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden	Berlin		100.0		
967	Vesta Real Estate S.r.l.	Milan		100.0		
968	VEXCO, LLC	Wilmington		100.0		
969	VIERTE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of Capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
970	VIERTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
971	VIERUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
972	VIERZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
973	Volbroker.com Limited	London		22.5	6.8	3.8
974	Wealthspur Investment Company Limited	Labuan		100.0		
975	WEPLA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		100.0	76.9	0.1
976	Weser Properties S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		25.0		
977	Whale Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg		100.0		
978	Wohnungs-Verwaltungsgesellschaft Moers mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
979	Wohnungsgesellschaft HEGEMAG GmbH	Darmstadt		50.0		
980	XARUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
981	XELLUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
982	XENTIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
983	XERA Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
984	XERIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH i.I.	Duesseldorf		50.0		
985	5000 Yonge Street Toronto Inc.	Toronto		100.0		
986	ZABATUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
987	ZAKATUR Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
988	ZALLUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
989	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
990	ZARAT Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben II KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		98.1		
991	ZARGUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
992	ZEA Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
993	ZEHNTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
994	zeitinvest-Service GmbH	Eschborn		25.0		
995	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
996	ZELAS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Leben I KG i.L.	Duesseldorf		98.2		
997	ZENO Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
998	Zenwix Pty. Limited	Sydney		100.0		
999	ZEPTOS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1000	ZEREVIS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1001	ZERGUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1002	Zhong De Securities Co., Ltd	Beijing		33.3	163.4	25.6
1003	ZIDES Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1004	ZIMBEL Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1005	ZINDUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1006	ZINUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1007	ZIRAS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1008	ZITON Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1009	ZITUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		50.0		
1010	ZONTUM Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1011	ZORUS Grundstücks-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1012	ZURET Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1013	ZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1014	ZWEITE Fonds-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1015	ZWEITE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1016	ZWEIUNDZWANZIGSTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1017	ZWÖLFTE PAXAS Treuhand- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Duesseldorf		50.0		
1018	ZYLUM Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
1019	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Schoenefeld		25.0		
1020	ZYRUS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Patente I KG i.L.	Schoenefeld		20.4		

Holdings in large corporations, where the holding exceeds 5 % of voting rights

Serial No.	Name of company	Domicile of company	Foot-note	Share of capital in %	Own funds in € million	Result in € million
1021	ABRAAJ Holdings	George Town		8.8		
1022	Accunia A/S	Copenhagen		9.9		
1023	BBB Bürgschaftsbank zu Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH	Berlin		5.6		
1024	Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam		8.5		
1025	Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin		8.4		
1026	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH	Dresden		6.3		
1027	Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg		8.2		
1028	Bürgschaftsbank Schleswig-Holstein Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kiel		5.6		
1029	Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt		8.7		
1030	Bürgschaftsgemeinschaft Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg		8.7		
1031	Cecon ASA	Arendal		9.6		
1032	China Polymetallic Mining Limited	George Town		5.7		
1033	Concardis GmbH	Eschborn		16.8		
1034	Damovo Group Holdings Limited	Camana Bay		16.0		
1035	Finance in Motion GmbH	Frankfurt		19.9		
1036	ISWAP Limited	London		13.3		
1037	K.K. D&M Holdings	Kawasaki		14.8		
1038	Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	Kuala Lumpur		8.3		
1039	Landgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit beschränkter Haftung	Leezen		11.0		
1040	MTS S.p.A.	Rome		5.0		
1041	Philipp Holzmann Aktiengesellschaft i.I.	Frankfurt		19.5		
1042	Prader Bank S.p.A.	Bolzano		9.0		
1043	Private Export Funding Corporation	Wilmington		6.0		
1044	PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk	Jakarta		14.6		
1045	Reorganized RFS Corporation	Wilmington		6.2		
1046	RREEF America REIT III, Inc.	Baltimore		7.9		
1047	Saarländische Investitionskreditbank Aktiengesellschaft	Saarbruecken		11.8		
1048	Shunfeng Catering & Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Beijing		6.4		
1049	Sterling Resources Ltd.	Calgary		13.7		
1050	The Ottoman Fund Limited	St. Helier		13.6		
1051	The Topiary Fund II Public Limited Company	Dublin		10.5		
1052	TRIUVA Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt		6.0		
1053	United Information Technology Co. Ltd.	George Town		12.2		
1054	Yensai.com Co., Ltd.	Tokyo		7.1		

Other Information

Declaration of Backing

Deutsche Bank AG ensures, except in the case of political risk, that the following subsidiaries are able to meet their contractual liabilities:

DB Investments (GB) Limited, London

Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Asset Management S.A., Luxenbourg

Deutsche Australia Limited, Sydney

DEUTSCHE BANK A.Ş., Istanbul

Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp., Wilmington

Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd., Beijing

Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg

Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad, Kuala Lumpur

Deutsche Nederland N.V., Amsterdam (until 30 June 2017)[1]

Deutsche Bank Polska Spółka Akcyjna, Warsaw

Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG, Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires (until 30 April 2017)[2]

Deutsche Bank S.A. – Banco Alemão, São Paulo

Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española, Madrid

Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni, Milan

Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA, Geneva

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, New York

Deutsche Futures Singapore Pte Ltd, Singapore

Deutsche Holdings (Malta) Ltd., St. Julians

Deutsche Immobilien Leasing GmbH, Düsseldorf

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell Group Public Limited Company, London

Deutsche Securities Inc., Tokyo

Deutsche Securities Asia Limited, Hong Kong

Deutsche Securities Saudi Arabia LLC, Riyadh

DWS Holding & Service GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

norisbank GmbH, Bonn

Public joint-stock company “Deutsche Bank DBU”, Kiev

OOO “Deutsche Bank”, Moscow

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA, Köln

[1] We have withdrawn and terminated the declaration of backing for Deutsche Nederland N.V. (formerly Deutsche Bank Nederland N.V.), Amsterdam, last-mentioned in the Annual Report 2015, effective at the end of 30 June 2017.
[2] As published in our Interim Report as of 30 September 2016 and our website, we have entered into an agreement to sell Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires to Banco Comafi S.A. on 26 August 2016. Closing of the transaction is expected for the second quarter of 2017. We have therefore withdrawn and terminated the declaration of backing for Deutsche Bank S.A., Buenos Aires, last-mentioned in the Annual Report 2015, effective at the end of 30 April 2017.

Disclosures according to Section 28 of the Pfandbrief Act

The following tables show the disclosures required by Section 28 of the Pfandbrief Act.

Overall Exposure (Section 28 (1) No. 1 Pfandbrief Act)

					Dec 31, 2016
in € m.	Nominal Value	Present Value	Present Value - High Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Low Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Worst Case Interest and FX Rate Stress Scenario
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	7,686.9	7,913.1	7,129.1	8,072.8	7,129.1
Cover Assets	8,940.1	10,320.4	9,090.5	10,566.5	9,090.5
Cover Assets acc. to § 12 (1)	8,660.1	10,023.1	8,811.6	10,268.8	8,811.6
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 1	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 2[1]	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 3[2]	280.0	297.3	278.8	297.7	278.8
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Claims)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Total Cover Assets	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Liabilities)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Over-Collateralisation	1,253.2	2,407.3	1,961.4	2,493.7	1,961.4
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	16.3	30.4	27.5	30.9	27.5

* According to § 5 (1) No. 1 and § 6 (2) No. 1 PfandBarwertV static approach.
¹ Excluding Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.
² Including Cover Assets according to § 19 (1) No. 2 PfandBG and including Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.

					Dec 31, 2015
in € m.	Nominal Value	Present Value	Present Value - High Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Low Interest Rate Stress Scenario	Present Value - Worst Case Interest and FX Rate Stress Scenario
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	5,886.9	6,182.0	5,677.4	6,321.0	5,677.4
Cover Assets	8,604.0	9,884.7	8,787.0	10,236.1	8,787.0
Cover Assets acc. to § 12 (1)	7,720.0	8,938.0	7,875.7	9,287.8	7,875.7
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 1	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 2[1]	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 3[2]	884.0	946.8	911.4	948.3	911.4
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	15.0	15.3	16.1	15.0	16.1
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Claims)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Total Cover Assets	0	0	0	0	0
Cover Assets acc. to § 19 (1) No. 4 (Liabilities)	0	0	0	0	0
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	0	0	0	0	0
Over-Collateralisation	2,717.1	3,702.7	3,109.6	3,915.1	3,109.6
as % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	46.2	59.9	54.8	61.9	54.8

* According to § 5 (1) No. 1 and § 6 (2) No. 1 PfandBarwertV static approach.
¹ Excluding Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.
² Including Cover Assets according to § 19 (1) No. 2 PfandBG and including Cover Assets according to § 4 (1) sentence 2 No. 1 and No. 2 PfandBG.

All cover assets are receivables from customers which are secured by mortgages. The further cover assets are bonds and other fixed income securities as per Pfandbrief Act.

Maturity Profile (Section 28 (1) No. 2 Pfandbrief Act)

Maturity profile	Maturity structure of outstanding Pfandbriefe		Fixed rate terms for cover pool	
in € m.	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Term up to 6 months	80.0	1,000.0	396.6	371.8
Term more than 6 months up to 12 months	125.0	200.0	200.2	253.6
Term more than 12 months up to 18 months	1,000.0	80.0	269.4	663.4
Term more than 18 months up to 2 years	0	125.0	337.0	439.1
Term more than 2 years up to 3 years	759.9	1,000.0	972.2	577.1
Term more than 3 years up to 4 years	950.0	759.9	806.5	983.7
Term more than 4 years up to 5 years	1,375.0	950.0	836.3	756.7
Term more than 5 years up to 10 years	2,610.0	1,485.0	3,372.4	3,160.5
Term more than 10 years	787.0	287.0	1,749.5	1,398.1
Total	**7,686.9**	5,886.9	**8,940.1**	8,604.0

Portion of Derivatives included in the Cover Pool (Section 28 (1) No. 3 Pfandbrief Act)

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no derivatives in the cover pool.

Cover Assets by Nominal Value (Section 28 (2) No. 1a Pfandbrief Act)

Single cover assets included in the total amount of € 8.7 billion (2015: € 7.7 billion) with a nominal value of less than € 0.3 million amounted to € 6.3 billion (2015: € 5.7 billion), with a nominal value between € 0.3 million and € 1 million amounted to € 1.7 billion (2015: € 1.4 billion), with a nominal value between € 1 million and € 10 million amounted to € 706 million (2015: € 610 million) and with a nominal value of more than € 10 million amounted to € 0 million (2015: € 10 million).

Loans used as Cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe by country in which Mortgaged Real Estate is based and by Type of Use (Section 28 (2) No. 1b and 1c Pfandbrief Act)

Dec 31, 2016	Residential					Commercial						
in € m.	Apart-ments	Single Family Houses	Multi-family Houses	Other	Total	Office buildings	Retail buildings	Industrial buildings	Other com-mercially used buildings	Total	Land held for building	Total
Germany	1,301.7	4,044.8	2,267.5	0	7,614.0	411.0	147.6	142.2	345.3	1,046.1	0	8,660.1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,301.7	4,044.8	2,267.5	0	7,614.0	411.0	147.6	142.2	345.3	1,046.1	0	8,660.1

Dec 31, 2015	Residential					Commercial						
in € m.	Apart-ments	Single Family Houses	Multi-family Houses	Other	Total	Office buildings	Retail buildings	Industrial buildings	Other com-mercially used buildings	Total	Land held for building	Total
Germany	1,127.6	3,637.4	1,979.1	0	6,744.1	335.8	132.4	129.4	378.2	975.9	0	7,720.0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,127.6	3,637.4	1,979.1	0	6,744.1	335.8	132.4	129.4	378.2	975.9	0	7,720.0

Payments Outstanding on Mortgage Loans used as Cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe (Section 28 (2) No. 2 Pfandbrief Act)

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no payments 90 days or more past due on mortgage loans used as cover for Mortgage Pfandbriefe.

Additional information on Mortgage Loans (Section 28 (2) No. 4 Pfandbrief Act)

At year end 2016 and 2015 there were no foreclosures pending. In 2016 and 2015, no foreclosures were performed and Deutsche Bank AG did not take over properties to prevent losses on the mortgages. Furthermore, there were no arrears on interest payable by the mortgagors.

Fixed Interest Share Comparison (Section 28 (1) No. 9 Pfandbrief Act)

in € (if not stated otherwise)	Nominal Value Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Fixed Interest Mortgage Pfandbriefe	6,102	5,302
As % of Mortgage Pfandbriefe	79	90
Fixed Interest Cover Assets	8,813	8,460
As % of Total Cover Assets	99	98

Net Present Value per currency (Section 28 (1) No. 10 Pfandbrief Act)

currency in € million	Net Present Value Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Euro	1,961	3,110

Additional Characteristic Factors

(Section 28 (1) No. 7, Section 28 (1) No. 11, Section 28 (2) No. 3 Pfandbrief Act)

in €	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015
Average Loan-to-Value Ratio weighted using the Mortgage Lending Value[1]	54	54
Volume-weighted Average in Years of the Maturity that has passed since the Mortgage Loan was granted[2]	4	4
Total Claims exceeding the Limits of § 13 (1) PfandBG (Countries without preferential right)[3]	0	0

[1] According to § 28 (2) No. 3 Pfand Act.
[2] According to § 28 (1) No. 11 Pfand Act.
[3] According to § 28 (1) No. 7 Pfand Act.

Information pursuant to Section 160 (1) Number 8 AktG

As of December 31, 2016 we were aware of the following shareholders who reported a share of at least 3 % in the voting rights each pursuant to Section 21 of the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz):

Paramount Services Holdings Ltd., British Virgin Islands, has notified us that as of August 20, 2015 it held 3.05 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by Paramount Services Holdings Ltd., British Virgin Islands, up to December 31, 2016.

Supreme Universal Holdings Ltd., Cayman Islands, has notified us that as of August 20, 2015 it held 3.05 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by Supreme Universal Holdings Ltd., Cayman Islands, up to December 31, 2016.

BlackRock, Inc., New York, has notified us on December 22, 2016 that it held 5,89 % of our shares. We have received no further notification by BlackRock, Inc., New York, up to December 31, 2016.

Management Board and Supervisory Board

The total remuneration paid to the Management Board is detailed in the Compensation Report starting on page 60. Former members of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG or their surviving dependents received € 35,305,889 and € 17,429,709 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The compensation principles for Supervisory Board members are set forth in our Articles of Association. The compensation provisions were last amended by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2014 which became effective on July 17, 2014. The members of the Supervisory Board receive fixed annual compensation. The annual base compensation amounts to € 100,000 for each Supervisory Board member. The Supervisory Board Chairman receives twice that amount and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount. Members and chairs of the committees of the Supervisory Board are paid additional fixed annual compensation. 75 % of the compensation determined is disbursed to each Supervisory Board member after submitting invoices in February of the following year. The other 25 % is converted by the company at the same time into company shares (notional shares) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association. The share value of this number of shares is paid to the respective Supervisory Board member in February of the year following his departure from the Supervisory Board or the expiration of his term of office according to the provisions of the Articles of Association, provided that the member does not leave the Supervisory Board due to important cause which would have justified dismissal. In case of a change in Supervisory Board membership during the year, compensation for the financial year will be paid on a pro rata basis, rounded up/down to full months. For the year of departure, the entire compensation is paid in cash; a forfeiture regulation applies to 25 % of the compensation for that financial year. The members of the Supervisory Board received for the financial year 2016 a total remuneration of € 5,016,667 (2015: € 4,850,000), of which € 3,904,167 were paid out in February 2017 (February 2016: € 3,710,417) according to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Provisions for pension obligations to former members of the Management Board and their surviving dependents amounted to € 222,953,147 and € 210,146,088 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Loans and advances granted and contingent liabilities assumed for members of the Management Board amounted to € 8,433,662 and € 8,914,864 and for members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG to € 40,005,403 and € 712,861 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Members of the Supervisory Board repaid € 160,944 loans in 2016.

The members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are listed on pages 163 to 164.

Employees

The average number of full-time equivalent staff employed during the reporting year was 30,110 (2015: 28,151), 11,343 of whom were women (2015: 10,505). Part-time employees are included proportionately in these figures based on their working hours. An average of 18,204 (2015: of 16,943) staff members worked at branches outside Germany.

Corporate Governance

The bank has issued the declaration required by Section 161 AktG. The Declaration of Conformity dated October 27, 2016, and all of the previous versions of the Declaration of Conformity are published on Deutsche Bank's website at www.db.com/ir/en/documents.htm.

Events after the Reporting Period

On January 13, 2017 Deutsche Bank signed an agreement to dispose of its non-strategic participation of 16.8 % in the German payment service provider Concardis GmbH. The transaction is expected to be completed in the first half of 2017 subject to regulatory approvals. The transaction is expected to have a positive effect on half year results.

As announced on March 5, 2017, Deutsche Bank expects to issue new shares with an expected volume in proceeds of around € 8 billion. The Group plans to complete this capital raise in the first half of April and plans a series of additional measures and sets new financial targets that replace the existing targets that are described in section "Management Report: Outlook: The Deutsche Bank Group" of this report. These measures include a revision of the Group's segmental structure which is expected to be implemented over the course of 2017 that, once further specified, will trigger a restatement of our segmental disclosures and an impairment review of related goodwill balances. Furthermore, the Management Board has revisited its dividend strategy and will propose to pay a dividend of € 0.19 per share taking into account expected shares following the aforementioned capital increase to the Annual General Meeting in May 2017. The bank expects to pay a total amount of approximately € 400 million in May 2017.

Management Bodies

Management Board

In the year 2016 the following members belonged to the Management Board:

John Cryan
Chairman
(since May 19, 2016)
Co-Chairman
(until May 19, 2016)

Jürgen Fitschen
Co-Chairman
(until May 19, 2016)

Kimberly Hammonds
(since August 1, 2016)

Stuart Lewis

Sylvie Matherat

Nicolas Moreau
(since October 1, 2016)

Quintin Price
(since January 1, 2016
until June 15, 2016)

Garth Ritchie
(since January 1, 2016)

Karl von Rohr

Dr. Marcus Schenck

Christian Sewing

Werner Steinmüller
(since August 1, 2016)

Jeffrey Urwin
(since January 1, 2016)

Supervisory Board

In the year 2016 the following members belonged to the Supervisory Board.
In addition, the place of residence of the members of the Supervisory Board is specified.

Dr. Paul Achleitner
– Chairman
Munich

Alfred Herling*
(until December 31, 2016)
– Deputy Chairman
Wuppertal

Stefan Rudschäfski*
(since January 1, 2017)
– Deputy Chairman
Kaltenkirchen

Wolfgang Böhr*
Dusseldorf

Frank Bsirske*
Berlin

Dina Dublon
New York

Jan Duscheck*
(since August 2, 2016)
Berlin

Katherine Garrett-Cox
Brechin, Angus

Timo Heider*
Emmerthal

Sabine Irrgang*
Mannheim

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann
Königs Wusterhausen

Martina Klee*
Frankfurt am Main

Peter Löscher
Munich

Henriette Mark*
Munich

Richard Meddings
Sandhurst

Louise M. Parent
New York

Gabriele Platscher*
Braunschweig

Bernd Rose*
Menden

Prof. Dr. Stefan Simon
(since August 23, 2016)
Cologne

Rudolf Stockem*
(until July 31, 2016)
Aachen

Dr. Johannes Teyssen
Dusseldorf

Georg F. Thoma
(until May 28, 2016)
Neuss

Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler
Essen

*Employees representatives

Committees

Chairman's Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski (since January 1, 2017)

Nomination Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017), Dr. Johannes Teyssen

Audit Committee
Richard Meddings, Chairman
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Katherine Garrett-Cox (since September 17, 2016), Henriette Mark*, Gabriele Platscher*,
Bernd Rose*, Prof. Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler

Risk Committee
Dina Dublon, Chairperson
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Wolfgang Böhr* (since August 1, 2016), Richard Meddings, Louise M. Parent,
Rudolf Stockem* (until July 31, 2016)

Compensation Control Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Frank Bsirske*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017)

Integrity Committee
Louise M. Parent, Chairperson (since April 29, 2016), Dr. Johannes Teyssen, Vice Chairperson (since April 29, 2016),
Georg. F. Thoma, Chairman (until April 28, 2016),
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Sabine Irrgang*, Timo Heider*, Martina Klee*, Peter Löscher

Mediation Committee
Dr. Paul Achleitner, Chairman
Wolfgang Böhr*, Alfred Herling* (until December 31, 2016), Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann,
Stefan Rudschäfski* (since January 1, 2017)

*Employees representatives

Regional Advisory Boards and Advisory Boards

According to Deutsche Bank's Articles of Association, the Management Board may establish regional Advisory Councils and Advisory Boards.
Further informations are published on Deutsche Bank's website at www.db.com/company/en/advisory-boards.htm.

List of Mandates

Supervisory Board

Mandates according to § 285 No. 10 German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with § 125 (1) sentence 5 Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Memberships in statutory supervisory boards of German corporations and in comparable supervisory bodies of German and foreign business enterprises. Changes in memberships during the year are noted with the date of joining and/or leaving.

As of: February 2017

For Supervisory Board members who left earlier, the mandates are shown as of the date they left. For new Supervisory Board members, the mandates shown are as of the date they joined.

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Dr. Paul Achleitner	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt	External mandates	
		Bayer AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Daimler AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Wolfgang Böhr	Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Dusseldorf; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		Betriebskrankenkasse Deutsche Bank AG	Member of the Advisory Board
Frank Bsirske	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin	External mandates	
		IBM Central Holding GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
		innogy SE	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since July 2016)
		Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Member of the Board of Supervisory Directors
		RWE AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dina Dublon		External mandates	
		Accenture PLC	Member of the Board of Directors (until February 2017)
		PepsiCo Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Jan Duscheck (since August 2016)	Head of national working group Banking, trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Katherine Garrett-Cox	Chief Executive Officer of Alliance Trust Plc, Dundee (until February 2016)	External mandates	
		Alliance Trust Investments Ltd.	Chief Executive (until February 2016)
		Alliance Trust Savings Ltd.	Executive Chairperson (until January 2016)

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Timo Heider	Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank AG; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Kreditservice GmbH; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG/ Postbank Finanzberatung AG; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	Mandates in the Group	
		BHW Bausparkasse AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Pensionskasse der BHW Bausparkasse AG VVaG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Alfred Herling (until December 2016)	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Chairman of the Combined Staff Council Wuppertal/Sauerland of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Sabine Irrgang	Head of Human Resources Baden-Württemberg, Deutsche Bank AG	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Professor Dr. Henning Kagermann	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich	External mandates	
		BMW Bayerische Motoren Werke AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Post AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Martina Klee	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		Sterbekasse für die Angestellten der Deutschen Bank VVaG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Löscher	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of OMV AG, Vienna (since May 2016)	External mandates	
		OMV AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since May 2016)
		Sulzer AG	Chairman of the Board of Directors
		TBG AG	Non-Executive Director (until April 2016)
		Telefónica S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since April 2016)
Henriette Mark	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Munich and Southern Bavaria of Deutsche Bank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Richard Meddings		External mandates	
		HM Treasury Board	Non-Executive Director
		Legal & General Group Plc	Non-Executive Director
Louise M. Parent	Of Counsel, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York	External mandates	
		Zoetis Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Gabriele Platscher	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Braunschweig/Hildesheim of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G.	
		BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.	Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
		BVV Pensionsfonds des Bankgewerbes AG	

Members of the Supervisory Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Bernd Rose	Chairman of the General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank	External mandates	
		ver.di Vermögensverwaltungs-gesellschaft	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stefan Rudschäfski (since January 2017)	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Deputy Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Deputy Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Hamburg	External mandates	
		Betriebskrankenkasse Deutsche Bank AG	Member of the Advisory Board
Professor Dr. Stefan Simon (since August 2016)	Managing Partner of SIMON GmbH, Cologne	External mandates	
		Leop. Krawinkel GmbH & Co. KG	Member of the Advisory Council
Rudolf Stockem (until July 2016)	Secretary to the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerk-schaft), Berlin	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Dr. Johannes Teyssen	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Düsseldorf	External mandates	
		Uniper SE	Deputy Chairman of the Super-visory Board (since April 2016)
Georg F. Thoma (until May 2016)	Of Counsel, Shearman & Sterling LLP, Frankfurt	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützschler		External mandates	
		Sartorius AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
		Wilh. Werhahn KG	Member of the Board of Directors
		Wuppermann AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Zwiesel Kristallglas AG	Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Management Board

Mandates according to § 285 No. 10 German Commercial Code (HGB) in conjunction with § 125 (1) sentence 5 Stock Corporation Act (AktG)

Memberships in statutory supervisory boards of German corporations and in comparable supervisory bodies of German and foreign business enterprises. Changes in memberships during the year are noted with the date of joining and/or leaving.

Memberships in statutory supervisory bodies of large German and foreign corporations according to Section 340a (4) No. 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are marked with *.

As of: February 2017

For Management Board members who left earlier, the mandates are shown as of the date they left. For new Management Board members, the mandates shown are as of the date they joined.

Members of the Management Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
John Cryan	Chairman of the Management Board	External mandates	
		MAN Group Plc	Non-Executive Director
Jürgen Fitschen (until May 2016)	Co-Chairman of the Management Board	External mandates	
		Kühne + Nagel International AG	Member of the Board of Directors
		METRO AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Kimberly Hammonds (since August 2016)	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		Red Hat Inc., USA	Member of the Board of Directors
Stuart Lewis	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		London Stock Exchange*	Member of the Board of Directors (until April 2016)
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		DEUKONA Versicherungs-Vermittlungs-GmbH	Chairman of the Advisory Board
Sylvie Matherat	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors (since June 2016)
Nicolas Moreau (since October 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since December 2016)
Quintin Price (until June 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board (until June 2016)
Garth Ritchie	Member of the Management Board	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	
Karl von Rohr	Member of the Management Board	External mandates	
		BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2016)
		BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V.	Member of the Supervisory Board (since June 2016)
		Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.*	Member of the Supervisory Board (until March 2016)
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Marcus Schenck	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until November 2016)

Members of the Management Board

Mandate-Holder	Position	Company	Mandate
Christian Sewing	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Member of the Supervisory Board
Werner Steinmüller (since August 2016)	Member of the Management Board	Mandates in the Group	
		Deutsche Nederland N.V.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (until June 2016)
		Deutsche Postbank AG*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Jeffrey Urwin	Member of the Management Board	No memberships or directorships subject to disclosure	

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandates according to Section 340a (4) No. 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

Memberships in statutory supervisory bodies of large German and foreign corporations.
As of: December 31, 2016

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Wilfried Amanshauser	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank”	Member of the Supervisory Board
Bernd Amlung	External mandates	
	Harvest Fund Management Co Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Ashok Aram	External mandates	
	Nitesh Estates	Member of the Board of Directors
	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Manfred Bauer	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Nathalie Bausch	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Brigitte Bomm	Mandates in the Group	
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Jörg Bongartz	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Oliver Bortz	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rüdiger Bronn	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Ralf Brümmer	External mandates	
	Bankpower GmbH Personaldienstleistungen	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Matthias Buck	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Burrill	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Thomas Buschmann	External mandates	
	Vallourec Deutschland GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	VSM Vereinigte Schmirgel- und Maschinen-Fabriken AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Fabrizio Campelli	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Petra Crull	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Todd Dakan	Mandates in the Group	
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Karin Dohm	External mandates	
	Deutsche EuroShop AG	Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
	METRO AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Andreas Dörhöfer	External mandates	
	Düsseldorfer Hypothekenbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Valovis Bank AG	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Annemarie Ehrhardt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gerhard Erb	External mandates	
	Bezirksbaugenossenschaft Altwürttemberg e.G.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dirk Görgen	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Verena Grohs	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Bruno Hallak	External mandates	
	HF Company S.A.	Member of the Board of Directors
Sandra Heinrich	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Member of the Supervisory Board
Carmen Herbstritt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Hinder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Kees Hoving	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Marzio Hug	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Alexander Ilgen	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stephan Jugenheimer	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Majid Julfar	External mandates	
	United Kaipara Dairies	Member of the Board of Directors
Carsten Kahl	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Daniel Kalczynski	Mandates in the Group	
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Thomas Keller	External mandates	
	GEZE GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Susanne Kloess	External mandates	
	Eurex Frankfurt AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Mandates in the Group	
	BHW Bausparkasse Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Postbank Direkt GmbH	Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
	Postbank Filialvertrieb AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Stefan Knoll	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Martin Konieczny	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Frank Krings	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Dr. Karen Kuder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Board of Directors
Vikkrama Kumaravale	External mandates	
	HSS Engineers Berhad	Member of the Board of Directors
Tiina Lee	External mandates	
	CAF Bank	Non-Executive Director
Britta Lehfeldt	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Member of the Supervisory Board
Tiberio Massaro	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
Marc Melzer	External mandates	
	Investitionsbank Sachsen-Anhalt	Member of the Board of Directors
Karen Meyer	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gianluca Minella	External mandates	
	HIS Markit Ltd	Non-Executive Director
Alain Moreau	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Michael Münch	External mandates	
	Berlin Phil Media GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Mario Muth	External mandates	
	TradeWeb Markets LLC	Non-Executive Director
Henning Oldenburg	External mandates	
	Beutin AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jorge Otero	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank”	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Mathias Otto	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Europe GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Jay Patel	External mandates	
	iSwap	Non-Executive Director
Thomas Pemsel	External mandates	
	BayBG Bayerische Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
David Petrie	Mandates in the Group	
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Thomas Piquemal	External mandates	
	Fimalac SA	Member of the Board of Directors
Jane Providenti	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	Member of the Board of Directors
Mirjam Pütz	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Direkt GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rainer Rauleder	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Member of the Supervisory Board
Joseph Rice	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Partners, Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB Structured Derivative Products, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	DBAH Capital, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	German American Capital Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Christiana Riley	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Frank Rueckbrodt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española	Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Anke Sahlén	Mandates in the Group	
	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA	Member of the Supervisory Board

Employees of Deutsche Bank AG

Mandate-Holder	Company	Mandate
Dr. Herbert Schäffner	External mandates	
	BHS tabletop AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Schedl	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Bauspar-Aktiengesellschaft	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Daniel Schmand	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO „Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Werner Schmidt	External mandates	
	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Frank Schütz	External mandates	
	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Rich Shannon	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Global Technology, Inc.	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Stephen Shaw	Mandates in the Group	
	RREEF Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
	RREEF Spezial Invest GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Satvinder Singh	External mandates	
	Euroclear plc	Member of the Board of Directors
Eric-M Smith	Mandates in the Group	
	DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
	DBAH Capital, LLC	Member of the Board of Directors
	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	Member of the Board of Directors
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Neil Smith	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Michael Spiegel	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Postbank AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
Till Staffeldt	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG	Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni	Member of the Supervisory Board
Gülabatin Sun	Mandates in the Group	
	PCC Services GmbH der Deutschen Bank	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Peter Tils	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	OOO “Deutsche Bank”	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Christof von Dryander	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Asset Management Investment GmbH	Member of the Supervisory Board
Nikolaus von Tippelskirch	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA	Member of the Board of Directors
David Waill	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	Member of the Board of Directors
Holger Wegmann	Mandates in the Group	
	DB Investment Services GmbH	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Michael Welker	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Member of the Supervisory Board
	OOO “Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Wharton-Hood	Mandates in the Group	
	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Yearley	Mandates in the Group	
	DB USA Corporation	Member of the Board of Directors
Dr. Daniel Zapf	Mandates in the Group	
	OOO “Deutsche Bank“	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Tanja Zschach	External mandates	
	Thüringer Aufbaubank, Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts	Deputy Member of the Board of Directors

Frankfurt am Main, March 14, 2017

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Management Board

John Cryan	Kimberly Hammonds	Stuart Lewis
Sylvie Matherat	Nicolas Moreau	Garth Ritchie
Karl von Rohr	Marcus Schenck	Christian Sewing
Werner Steinmüller	Jeffrey Urwin	

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Confirmations

Responsibility Statement by the Management Board

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the financial statements of Deutsche Bank AG give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Deutsche Bank AG, and the management report of Deutsche Bank AG includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of Deutsche Bank AG, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Deutsche Bank AG.

Frankfurt am Main, March 14, 2017

John Cryan

Kimberly Hammonds

Stuart Lewis

Sylvie Matherat

Nicolas Moreau

Garth Ritchie

Karl von Rohr

Marcus Schenck

Christian Sewing

Werner Steinmüller

Jeffrey Urwin

Auditor's Report

We have audited the annual financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement and the notes to the financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report of the Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main for the business year from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The maintenance of the books and records and the preparation of the annual financial statements and management report in accordance with German commercial law are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB [„Handelsgesetzbuch": „German Commercial Code"] and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the annual financial statements in accordance with [German] principles of proper accounting and in the management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Company and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the books and records, the annual financial statements and the management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the annual financial statements comply with the legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with [German] principles of proper accounting. The management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with the German statutory requirements, and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Company's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Frankfurt am Main, March 15, 2017

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Pukropski

Wirtschaftsprüfer

Beier

Wirtschaftsprüfer

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Taunusanlage 12
60262 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
Telephone: +49 69 9 10 00
deutsche.bank@db.com

2017

Financial Calendar

April 27, 2017
Interim Report as of March 31, 2017

May 18, 2017
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

July 27, 2017
Interim Report as of June 30, 2017

October 26, 2017
Interim Report as of September 30, 2017

2018

Financial Calendar

February 2, 2018
Preliminary results for the 2017 financial year

March 16, 2018
Annual Report 2017 and Form 20-F

April 25, 2018
Interim Report as of March 31, 2018

May 24, 2018
Annual General Meeting in the Festhalle Frankfurt am Main (Exhibition Center)

July 26, 2018
Interim Report as of June 30, 2018

October 25, 2018
Interim Report as of September 30, 2018