

DB USA Corporation

U.S. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO DISCLOSURES

For the quarter ended March 31, 2023

Table of Contents

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).....	3
U.S. Disclosure Requirements.....	3
U.S. Qualitative Disclosures	4
Main drivers of LCR	4
Composition of eligible HQLA.....	4
Changes in LCR.....	5
Other Liquidity Sources.....	5
Concentration of funding sources	5
Derivatives exposures and potential collateral calls	6
Currency mismatch in the LCR.....	7
Cash Inflows	7
Liquidity Management.....	7
Liquidity Risk Management Framework.....	8
Liquidity Stress Testing.....	8
U.S. Quantitative Disclosures	9

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The LCR is intended to promote the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile over a 30-day stress scenario. The ratio is defined as the amount of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that could be used to raise liquidity, measured against the total volume of net cash outflows, arising from both actual and contingent exposures, projected over a 30 calendar-day stress period. Banks are also required to take into account potential maturity mismatches between contractual outflows and inflows during the 30-day stress period.

Deutsche Bank (DB), a banking group domiciled in Germany¹, is currently required to be compliant with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as outlined in the "Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 of October 10, 2014 to supplement Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for Credit Institutions" and the corrigendum to "Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012", published on November 30, 2013.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) published the international liquidity standards in December 2010 as a part of the Basel III package and revised the liquidity standard in January 2013. On September 3, 2014, the U.S. regulators adopted a final rule that implements a quantitative liquidity requirement generally consistent with the LCR standard established by the BCBS. The final LCR rule applies to top-tier U.S. BHCs as well as depository institution subsidiaries of U.S. BHCs that meet the applicability criteria of the LCR rule.

The Enhanced Prudential Standards for Foreign Banking Organizations (FBOs) requires FBOs, including DB, with non-branch assets of \$50 billion or more to form a U.S. Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) by July 01, 2016 to serve as the top-tier holding company for their non-branch U.S. subsidiaries. DB's U.S. IHC or DB USA Corporation (the Firm) became subject to the full LCR requirements effective April 01, 2017.

Subsequently, the Federal Reserve adopted the Tailoring Rule that introduces risk-based categories for determining scope, nature and applicability of requirements under the LCR rule and modifies the LCR requirements based on the category of the banking organizations. Under the Tailoring Rule, the stringency of requirements increases based on measures of size, cross-jurisdictional activity, weighted short-term wholesale funding, nonbank assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Based on these new guidelines, which are effective December 31, 2019, the firm is categorized as a Category III bank and therefore a reduced LCR minimum requirement of 85% applies.

U.S. Disclosure Requirements

In December 2016, the Federal Reserve adopted a rule to implement public disclosure requirements (PDR) for the LCR. Under PDR, a BHC with \$50 billion or more in consolidated assets or \$10 billion or more in foreign exposure is required to disclose publicly, on a quarterly basis, quantitative information about its LCR calculation and a discussion of the factors that have a significant effect on its LCR. Presently, the Firm is the only DB U.S. entity that is subject to these disclosure requirements.

¹ Deutsche Bank (DB) AG is a financial conglomerate as designated by the BaFin

The information presented in this document is calculated in accordance with the U.S. LCR rule and presented in accordance with the LCR PDR, unless otherwise stated. Table 7 (lines 1 through 33) presents the Firm's LCR in the format provided in the LCR PDR. Tables 1 through 6 present a supplemental breakdown of the Firm's LCR components.

U.S. Qualitative Disclosures

Main drivers of LCR

The table below summarizes the Firm's average weighted LCR for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Table 1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
HQLA ¹	21,369
Net cash outflows ²	14,584
LCR	147%
Excess HQLA ¹	6,785

(1) Excludes excess HQLA held at subsidiaries that are not transferable.

(2) After application of 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule. Total average net cash outflows, including the add-on for maturity mismatches was \$17,158 million.

(3) Unadjusted for the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule (i.e., at 100% of net outflows), the LCR for DB USA would be 125%.

In the table above, HQLA is calculated after applying regulatory haircuts to eligible assets as prescribed by the LCR rule. Similarly, the Firm calculates its outflow and inflow amounts by applying the standardized set of regulatory outflow and inflow rates to various asset and liability balances, including off-balance-sheet commitments, as prescribed in the LCR rule.

The firm's average daily LCR for the three months ended March 31, 2023 was 147%, which is largely driven by:

- HQLA, which consists of cash with the Federal Reserve Bank, U.S. Treasury securities purchased outright and sourced via reverse repurchase transactions.
- Net cash outflows primarily related to operational and non-operational deposits and to a lesser degree, secured wholesale funding.

Composition of eligible HQLA

HQLA represent the sum of eligible Level 1 liquid assets, Level 2A liquid assets, and Level 2B liquid assets, eligible for inclusion in the LCR after prescribed haircuts and asset composition limits. Eligible HQLA must also meet specific operational and general requirements, as prescribed under the LCR rule.

The table below presents the average weighted amount of the Firm's HQLA segregated into cash and eligible securities components for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Table 2: High Quality Liquid Assets

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Eligible Reserve Bank Balances ¹	12,572
Eligible Level 1 Securities ²	19,100
Eligible Level 2B Securities ³	0
Less: Excess HQLA held at subsidiaries and are not transferable ⁴	(10,303)
Total Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets	21,369

(1) Comprises deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank.

(2) Represents U.S. Treasury Securities and 0% risk-weighted Sovereigns.

(3) Represents qualifying Sovereigns and Supranationals with risk-weights greater than 0% and Agencies

(4) Comprises both Reserve Bank Balances and Treasury Securities.

Changes in LCR

As shown above in Table 1, the Firm's average LCR for three months ended March 31, 2023, was 147% which represents an average LCR position well above the required minimum. In comparison to the average LCR of 141% for the quarter ended December 30, 2022, this represents an increase of 6 percentage points. This change in LCR was primarily driven by a \$0.4 billion net increase in HQLA and a \$0.3 billion decrease in net outflows.

Other Liquidity Sources

In addition to the above, the Firm had approximately \$10.3 billion of HQLA held at subsidiaries that are not transferable but are available to raise liquidity at the subsidiaries if required.

Even though the Firm has significant holdings in other LCR asset classes (primarily level 2B), these assets are generally not considered under the control of the Firm's liquidity management function, which is one of the criteria for HQLA inclusion set forth in the LCR rule. Hence, the majority of such asset holdings are not currently considered part of the liquidity buffer. These assets can also be sold or lent as collateral for secured funding to generate liquidity.

Concentration of funding sources

The Firm has a range of funding sources, including retail and institutional deposits, secured wholesale funding, and funding from DB Group. The Firm's most stable funding sources come from transaction banking clients.

Below is a summary of the average weighted amount of deposit related cash outflows in accordance with the LCR rule.

Table 3: Deposits

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Cash outflows from:	
Non-Operational deposits	12,573
Operational deposits	3,432
Brokered deposit	0
Retail deposit	66
Total deposit cash outflows	16,071

The Firm manages liquidity and funding, in accordance with its specific risk appetite approved by the entities' Boards of Directors across a range of relevant metrics and utilizes several tools to monitor these and ensure compliance.

The following table summarizes the average weighted amount of cash outflows excluding outflows from deposits and derivatives.

Table 4: Other Outflows

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Cash outflows from:	
Secured funding	5,077
Off Balance sheet commitments	1,371
Other	622
Total other cash outflows	7,070

Derivatives exposures and potential collateral calls

Derivative transaction means a financial contract whose value is derived from the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or indices of asset values or reference rates. Derivative contracts include interest rate derivative contracts, exchange rate derivative contracts, equity derivative contracts, commodity derivative contracts, credit derivative contracts, forward contracts and any other instrument that poses similar counterparty credit risks.

The Firm enters into derivative transactions for market making or managing own risk exposures. These derivatives are executed with third parties and with other DB affiliates outside the IHC consolidated group. The Firm may be required to post initial or variation margin with regards to such derivative exposures. Additionally, collateral calls could also occur in response to a downgrade to DB's external credit ratings.

The following table summarizes average weighted amount of derivatives related net cash outflows for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Table 5: Derivatives

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Outflows from derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	269
Less: Inflows from derivatives	47
Net derivatives cash outflows	222

Currency mismatch in the LCR

In the U.S., HQLA and net outflows are primarily in U.S. dollars, however a nominal portion of cash flows (less than 2% of cash flows overall) relate to currencies other than U.S. dollars. These non-U.S. dollar-based cash flows give rise to currency mismatches. Such exposures are closely monitored, and hedging strategies are adopted to minimize the potential impact of such exposures.

Cash Inflows

Allowable inflow amounts are capped at 75% of aggregate cash outflows to ensure that the banks must hold a minimum HQLA amount equal to 25% of total cash outflows that will be available during a stress period. However, there are certain exceptions which include:

- Certain foreign currency exchange derivative cash flows are to be treated on a net basis and have therefore effectively been removed from the gross inflow cap calculation, and
- The inflow cap does not apply to the calculation of the maturity mismatch add-on.

The total cash inflows amounted to \$6.1 billion which is the lesser of the cumulative cash inflows and 75% cap of the cumulative cash outflows. Given that inflows are well below 75% of cumulative cash outflows, the inflow cap is not currently binding for the Firm.

The following table summarizes cash inflows excluding retail lending and derivatives.

Table 6: Cash Inflows

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Cash inflows from:	
Secured lending	4,835
Unsecured lending	1,116
Other	144
Total cash inflows¹	6,095

(1) Total cash inflows does not include the \$47mn of inflows from derivatives included in Table 5 above

Liquidity Management

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due. The Americas Liquidity Management (LM) function of the Firm is responsible for ensuring that the Firm can fulfill its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and

funding risks within its risk appetite. The framework considers relevant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

To meet the stated objectives, the Firm executes upon its liquidity risk management framework. The framework is composed of six work streams – risk appetite & supporting metrics, risk identification, risk measurement, risk reporting & monitoring, risk management, and governance and oversight. These six work streams of the liquidity management framework provide LM the processes, tools, and oversight to effectively manage the liquidity position of the Firm to meet its day-to-day payment obligations.

Treasury manages its funding and liquidity risk through the implementation of risk appetite limits, legal entity thresholds and early warning indicators. In addition, Treasury works closely with Liquidity Risk Management (LRM), and the business, to identify the relevant inherent liquidity risks and look to ensure that they are measured and managed through the liquidity risk management framework. These parties are continuously engaged on to understand changes in the Firm's position arising from business activities and market conditions.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

LRM is an independent oversight function operating as part of the second line of defense within the context of liquidity risk and is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the liquidity management activities performed by Treasury and the lines of business. LRM directly supports the Americas Chief Risk Officer in overseeing the liquidity risk management framework for the Americas region.

Treasury is responsible for proactive management of liquidity risks within the Firm. At least annually, LRM reviews and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of DB's liquidity risk management practices.

As part of ongoing monitoring of liquidity risk, LRM reviews liquidity metrics such as the Internal Liquidity Stress Test results, LCR, Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), and cash, and provides commentary to Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM"), as part of the Weekly Risk Report that is sent to members of the DB USA Risk Committee.

Liquidity Stress Testing

Within the risk measurement work stream of the liquidity management framework, liquidity stress testing is a core tool for measuring liquidity risk and evaluating the Firm's liquidity position. The Firm uses both regulatory, (e.g., LCR) and internal liquidity stress tests. The Firm uses stress testing as an integral part of the liquidity risk framework to quantify the Firm's liquidity position over a time horizon up to one (1) year, measure and analyze expected cash inflows and outflows in stress, determine whether the current and future stressed net liquidity position is in line with the relevant risk appetite, set the liquidity buffer requirements and efficiently manage the liquidity position of the Firm.

The Internal Liquidity Stress Test measures the net liquidity position of the Firm under different scenarios by applying validated liquidity risk assumptions to the Firm's assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items, which are identified to have liquidity risk. The Internal Liquidity Stress Test is run daily and is produced for a 12-month forward looking time horizon.

U.S. Quantitative Disclosures

The following table presents the Firm's average LCR, and average unweighted and weighted amount of HQLA, cash outflows and cash inflows, for the quarter ended March 31, 2023.

For the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (\$ in millions)		Average Unweighted Amount	Average Weighted Amount
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS ⁽¹⁾			
1	Total eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	21,369	21,369
2	Eligible level 1 liquid assets	21,369	21,369
3	Eligible level 2A liquid assets	-	-
4	Eligible level 2B liquid assets	-	-
CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNTS			
5	Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	703	66
6	Stable retail deposit outflow	48	1
7	Other retail funding outflow	655	65
8	Brokered deposit outflow	-	-
9	Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	28,230	16,163
10	Operational deposit outflow	13,736	3,432
11	Non-operational funding outflow	14,332	12,573
12	Unsecured debt outflow	162	158
13	Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	110,403	5,077
14	Additional outflow requirements, of which:	3,023	1,371
15	Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	324	269
16	Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments	2,699	1,102
17	Other contractual funding obligation outflow	827	622
18	Other contingent funding obligations outflow	-	-
19	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	143,186	23,299
CASH INFLOW AMOUNTS			
20	Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	121,739	4,835
21	Retail cash inflow	56	28
22	Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	1,196	1,116
23	Other cash inflows, of which:	163	163
24	Net derivative cash inflow	47	47
25	Securities cash inflow	116	116
26	Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	-	-
27	Other cash inflow	-	-
28	TOTAL CASH INFLOW	123,154	6,142
29	HQLA AMOUNT ⁽¹⁾		21,369
30	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT EXCLUDING THE MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		17,157
31	MATURITY MISMATCH ADD-ON		1
32	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOW AMOUNT ⁽²⁾		14,584
33	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		147%

1 HQLA figures have been adjusted for the trapped HQLA at the U.S. subsidiaries

2 The total cash outflow amount does not match the calculation using component amounts due to the application of 85% as prescribed by the Tailoring Rule

3 Numbers may not add due to rounding