Creditreform Bank Rating
Deutsche Bank AG (Group)

Creditreform Rating

Rating Object	Rating Information
Deutsche Bank AG (Group)	Long Term Issuer Rating / Outlook: **A / stable** — Short Term: **L2**
Creditreform ID: 6070000944	Type: Update / Unsolicited

Rating Date:	**27 September 2024**
Monitoring until:	withdrawal of the rating
Rating Methodology:	CRA "Bank Ratings v.3.3" CRA "Rating of Bank Capital and Unsecured Debt Instruments v.2.2" CRA "Government-Related Banks v.2.1" CRA "Environmental, Social and Governance Score for Banks v.1.1" CRA "Rating Criteria and Definitions v.1.3" CRA "Institutional Protection Scheme Banks v1.0"
Rating History:	www.creditreform-rating.de

Rating of Bank Capital and Unsecured Debt Instruments:

Preferred Senior Unsecured (PSU):	A
Non-Preferred Senior Unsecured (NPS):	A-
Tier 2 (T2):	BBB-
Additional Tier 1 (AT1):	BB+

Rating Action

Creditreform Rating affirms Deutsche Bank's (Group) Long-Term Issuer Rating at A (Outlook: stable)

Creditreform Rating (CRA) affirms Deutsche Bank's (Group) Long-Term Issuer Rating at A. The rating outlook is stable.

CRA affirms Deutsche Bank's Preferred Senior Unsecured Debt at A, Non-Preferred Senior Unsecured Debt at A-, Tier 2 Capital at BBB- and AT1 Capital at BB+.

Please find a complete list of rating actions regarding the bank at the end of this rating update.

Key Rating Drivers

- Solid earnings quality; provision for Postbank with hits profitability in 2024
- Continued, excellent asset quality
- Solid capitalization, but declining regulatory capital buffer
- Nearing conclusion of transformation process with positive results
- The bank's status as a Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB)

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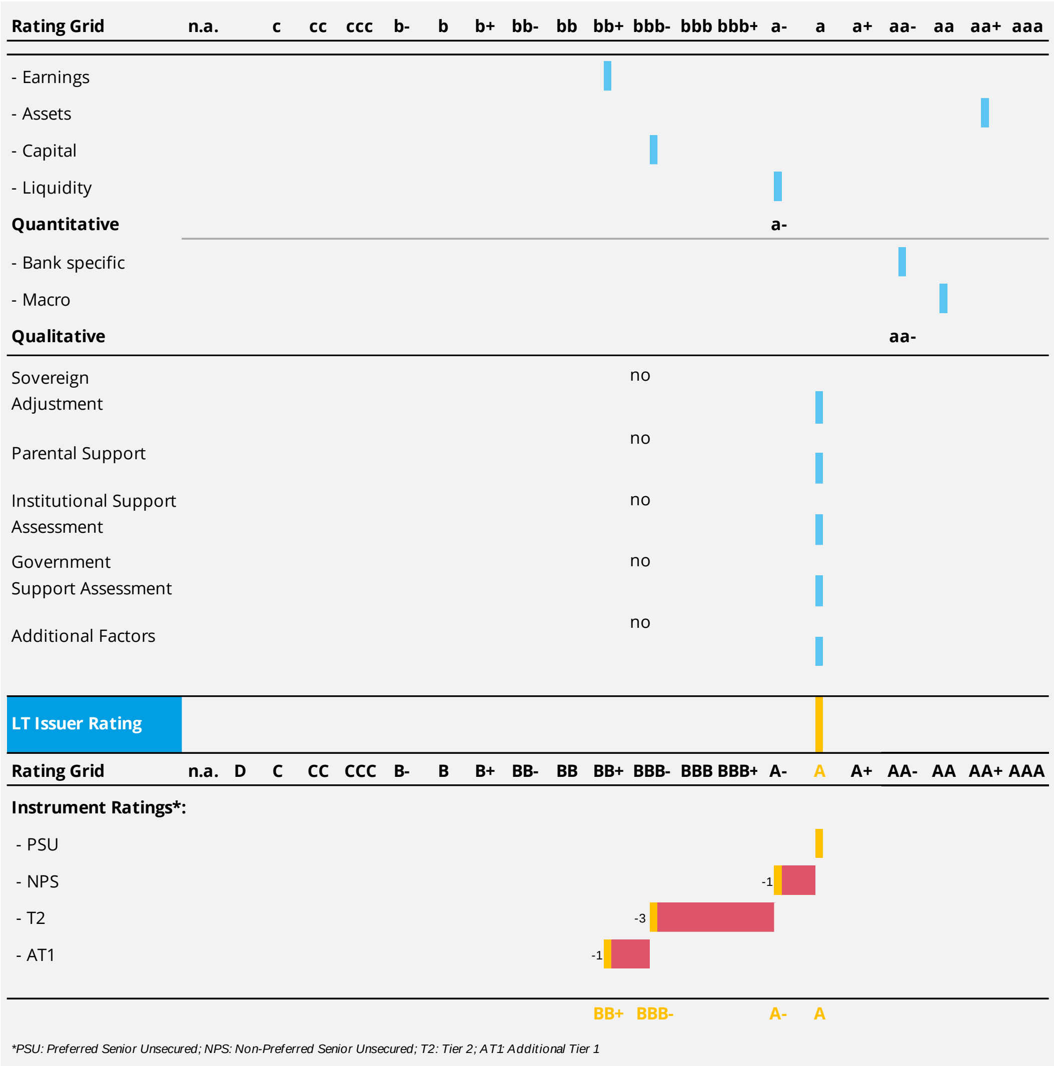
Executive Summary



The rating of Deutsche Bank is prepared on the basis of group consolidated accounts.

Rating Action: The Long-Term Issuer Rating of Deutsche Bank is affirmed at A. The ratings of bank capital and long-term debt are affirmed. The outlook of Deutsche Bank is stable.

Following a successful year in 2022, Deutsche Bank continued its positive performance in 2023, achieving further improvements in its operating profit. However, the impact of increased risk costs and taxes led to a slight decrease in net profit. Looking ahead, the provision related to the Postbank acquisition will have a notable impact on the 2024 profit. On a positive note, the quality of assets remains excellent, with slight negative indication, while capitalisation improved on a year-on-year basis.

Company Overview

Deutsche Bank AG is the largest credit institution in Germany in terms of total assets. Deutsche Bank offers a comprehensive portfolio of services for a broad range of customers. The bank's four core business areas correspond to the following customer segments: *Corporate Bank, Investment Bank, Private Bank, and Asset Management*. *The Investment Bank and Private Bank* business areas account for the largest share of the Group's revenue. Deutsche Bank's main focus is on Germany and Western Europe. Other significant geographical business areas include North America.

Since 2019, Deutsche Bank has been following a transformation process that has identified the following strategic action areas in particular and is intended to establish Deutsche Bank as a "Global Hausbank": Withdrawal from certain businesses, focus on the above-mentioned four customer-focused segments, expansion of investments in technology and growth, more conservative balance sheet, with a strengthened capital and liquidity position that is expected to enable cumulative distributions of around EUR 8bn for the financial years 2021-2025. From 2025 onwards, annual distributions are to reach 50% of net profit. In addition, operating costs are to be reduced significantly. By the end of 2025, the cost income ratio (CIR) is to fall below 62.5%. In view of the new interest rate environment and the progress made in implementing the strategy, the guidance for annual earnings growth was raised from 3.5%-4.5% to 5.5%-6.5%, In addition, the bank aims for a CET1 ratio of above 13% and a management buffer of 200bp above minimum requirement. By 2025, the bank aims to increase the return on average tangible equity (ROTE) to over 10%. At 7.4% in 2023, the bank has still room to improve, though adjusted ROTE places this figure at 8.9%, closer to the target.

In the second quarter of 2024, the bank recognised additional provisions of EUR 1.3bn for a lawsuit. The provision relates to the lawsuit regarding the purchase price for Postbank AG. The bank considers the probability of a future payment to be high. The value corresponds to the amount in dispute, including accrued interest. An expected decision in August 2024 was postponed by the court in charge to the end of October 2024.

Business Development

Profitability

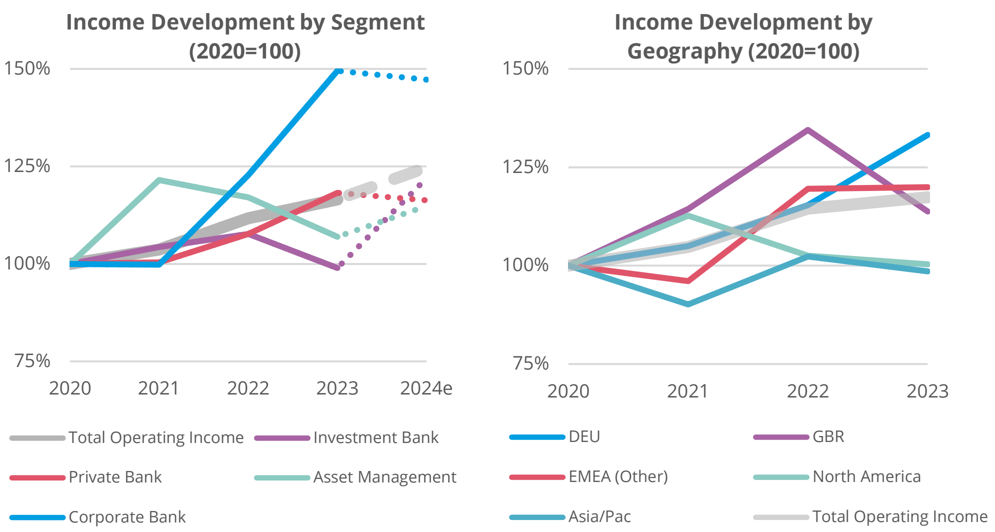
Creditreform Rating AG follows a structural approach in the presentation of the income statement and balance sheet as well as in the calculation of key ratios. The presentation may therefore differ from that of the bank. Creditreform Rating pursues the goal of making financial statements of different banks as well as within the scope of consolidation as comparable as possible. Certain key ratios are also taken or calculated from the Bank's Pillar III Report for reasons of comparability. Balance sheet and income statement figures are taken from the consolidated financial statements of the respective years. One-off or exceptional items are, where possible, relegated to the line items non-recurring revenue and expense.

In 2023, Deutsche Bank recorded an increase in operating profit. Both income and expenditure increased significantly. On the income side, the fair value and hedging result contributed to the overall increase, while personnel and operating expenses resulted in higher costs.

Net interest expenses, the main component of operating income, saw a slight decrease of EUR 48mn (-0.4%), reaching EUR 13.6bn. The sharp rise in interest rates resulted in an exceptionally strong increase in interest income and expenses, with the latter being disproportionately high. As a result, the bank was less able to benefit from the interest rate turnaround in 2023 and 2022 than other banks. Despite the lower volume, TLTRO III funds, which still made a positive contribution to earnings in 2022, cost the bank EUR 741 million in 2023. Net fee and commission income declined significantly, by EUR 632 million (6.4%). The main factors influencing income were lower commissions for advisory services and placements, as well as for the commission business. The decline was offset by a reduction in commission expenditure. The Bank's trading and securities income performed exceptionally well. The trading result increased by just under EUR 2.1bn, largely due to a significantly lower other trading result of EUR -239mn (compared to EUR -2.6bn in the previous year). The result from hedging activities also made a significant contribution to the increase in earnings (EUR 1.2bn in 2023 compared with EUR -0.2bn in 2022). Overall, operating income increased by EUR 2bn to EUR 28.8bn (+7.6%).

The Private Bank segment accounted for the largest share of operating income in 2023 with just under EUR 9.6bn, compared to EUR 8.8bn in the previous year. Still in first place in the previous year with just under EUR 10bn, the Investment Bank segment ranked second with around EUR 9.2bn. The Corporate Bank segment saw the strongest growth in the reporting year, from EUR 6.3bn to EUR 7.7bn. Asset Management grew again from EUR 2.6bn to just under EUR 2.4bn. The annualised half-year figures point to a good year for the Investment Bank segment and Asset Management, while Corporate and Private Bank record slight annualised declines. The same correlation also exists in comparison with the first half of the previous year. Overall, the Corporate Bank segment significantly outperformed the rest of the Bank during the period under review. Earnings development by geography was mixed during the period under review. Germany accounts for the largest share of operating income at just under EUR 12.6bn out of a total of EUR 28.8bn. In the period under review from 2020 to 2023, operating income increased by just under EUR 4.3bn, with Germany accounting for around three quarters of this increase. Almost no growth was achieved in the Asia/Pacific and North America regions during the period under review.

Chart 1: Income by Segment and Geography of Deutsche Bank | Source: Annual and H1-24 Report



The operating expense for 2023 saw an increase due to rises in administrative and personnel costs. The largest component of operating expenses, personnel costs, increased by 3.9% or EUR 419 million to EUR 11.1 billion. The workforce saw an increase of 6.1%, particularly outside Germany, with the Asia-Pacific region seeing the most significant growth. Expenses related to technology and communications increased by 2% to EUR 3.8 billion, while other administrative expenses rose by 10.6% to EUR 6.4 billion. There were no discernible drivers behind this increase, with costs rising across nearly all areas, particularly in the areas of regulatory charges, taxes, and insurance. Notably, the bank levy included in this item decreased by EUR 234 million compared to the previous year.

The total operating profit increased by EUR 726 million, reaching EUR 7.1 billion. This represents an increase of 11.3%.

In 2013, loan loss provisions totalled EUR 1.5 billion, representing an increase from the EUR 1.2 billion recorded in the previous year. Approximately half of this amount, EUR 783 million, was attributable to the Private Bank sub-segment. The remainder was distributed across the Investment Bank, with EUR 431 million, and the Corporate Bank, with EUR 266 million. Consequently, all sub-segments recorded a higher level of risk provisioning. In absolute terms, the increase was highest in the Private Bank segment.

Profit before tax increased by a slight 1.5 per cent, or €84 million, to €5.7 billion. This was due to non-recurring income and higher loan loss provisions in the previous year. Income tax totalled €787 million. Net profit thus totalled €4.9 billion. This represented a decline of €767 million, or 13.6 per cent, compared to the previous year.

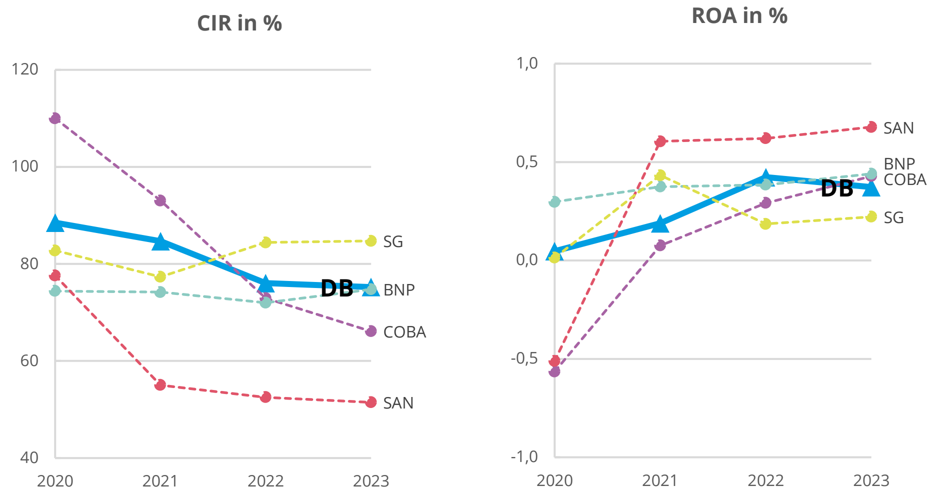
In the first half of 2024, net profit decreased by 35% compared to the same period in the previous year. The primary factor contributing to this decline is the provision of 1.3 billion euros for the legal dispute that arose during the Postbank takeover in 2010. Furthermore, net interest income was 13% lower than the corresponding figure for the previous year, while non-interest income was 14% higher. Operating expenses, including the aforementioned provision, increased by 9% compared to the previous year.

As the bank was unable to match the improved result of the previous year, the related earnings ratios deteriorated slightly. Return on equity (ROE) was only average at 6.5%. Only the cost/income ratio (CIR) improved slightly year-on-year, but was also well below average. As a result, Deutsche Bank can hardly benefit from the significantly higher interest rate level than other banks. Overall, Deutsche Bank scored below average for profitability. Of all the sub-categories analysed, profitability was the worst performer.

Partly as a result of the provision, profitability deteriorated sharply in the first half of the year, with a corresponding impact on the key metrics.

In a peer group comparison of Deutsche Bank with four competitor banks, all were able to recover significantly from the Covid-19 shock. Nevertheless, the operating efficiency of Deutsche Bank and the peer banks remains comparatively low, with one exception, despite the sharp rise in interest rates since 2022. Earnings in relation to assets have also risen significantly since 2020, but have levelled off noticeably at all of the banks under review despite higher interest rates in recent years.

Chart 2: CIR and ROA of Deutsche Bank in comparison to the peer group | Source: eValueRate / CRA



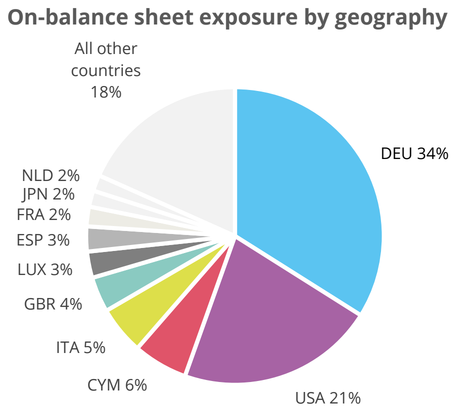
Asset Situation and Asset Quality

There was a slight decrease in Deutsche Bank's total assets compared to the previous year. The largest asset item, net loans, saw a slight decrease from EUR 480.6bn to EUR 473.4bn (-1.5%). The balance of cash and balances with central banks remained almost unchanged at EUR 178.4bn. The most significant change was in the line item 'securities and trading assets', which increased by EUR 31.2bn to reach EUR 172.5bn. The increase was mainly due to a greater volume of debt instruments. The value of derivative assets declined by EUR 47.8bn to EUR 251.9bn. Overall, Deutsche Bank's balance sheet totalled EUR 1312.3bn; over the four-year period under review, the balance sheet total remained relatively stable.

In Q2-24, total assets increased slightly by 3% to EUR 1,351.4bn, driven by increases in other assets, net loans and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

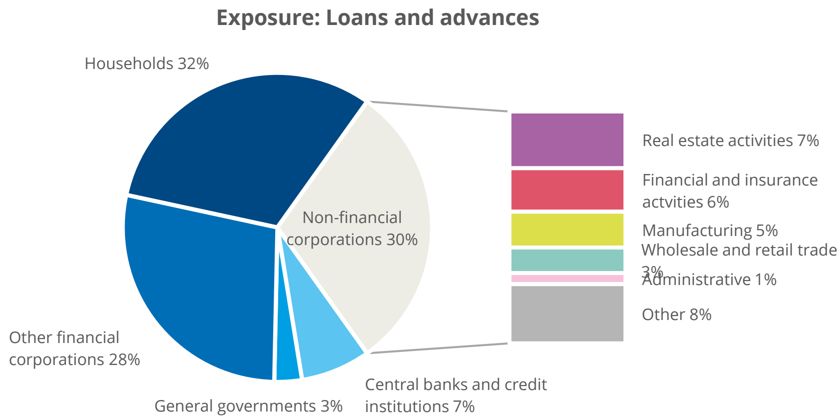
More than half of Deutsche Bank's on-balance sheet exposure is located in Germany and the USA (34% and 21% respectively). The remainder of the exposure is global, but largely located in developed economies.

Chart 3: Exposure by geography | Source: Pillar III (EU CQ4)



32% of Deutsche Bank's exposure to loans and advances is attributable to households, 30% to non-financial corporations and 28% to other financial corporations, with the remainder attributable to governments, banks and central banks. In the case of non-financial corporations, just under a quarter is attributable to real estate assets, which are under particular scrutiny in the high interest rate environment. Overall, the entire loan portfolio is well diversified with no recognisable exposure to risk sectors.

Chart 4: Exposure Loans and Advances | Source: Pillar III (EU CQ5)



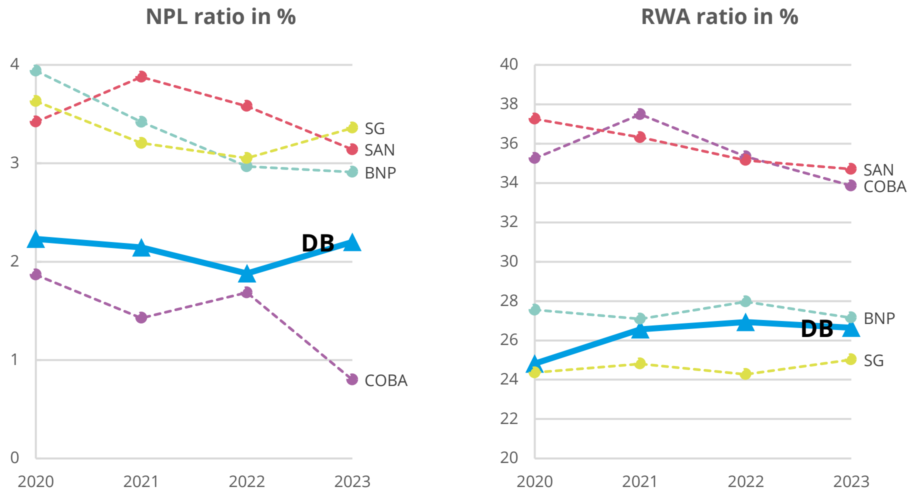
At 54.6bn EUR (as per Pillar 3, EUR CR1), the debt securities portfolio of Deutsche Bank is comparatively small at less than 5% of total assets and predominantly invested in general governments.

Deutsche Bank's asset quality remains very good, but deteriorated slightly in the reporting year. The NPL ratio increased slightly compared to the previous year, as did the potential problem loan ratio (based on stage 2 exposures). However, risk costs remained low at less than 30 basis points. The RWA remained largely stable at a low 26.7%.

This trend continued in the first half of the year, with stage 3 exposures increasing significantly compared to the end of the year, while total exposure decreased.

Compared to the peer group, Deutsche Bank maintained a low risk profile overall with stable NPL ratios and low risk-weighted assets. In the area of NPLs, the German banks stand out favourably from their peers.

Chart 5: NPL and RWA ratios of Deutsche Bank in comparison to the peer group | Source: eValueRate / CRA



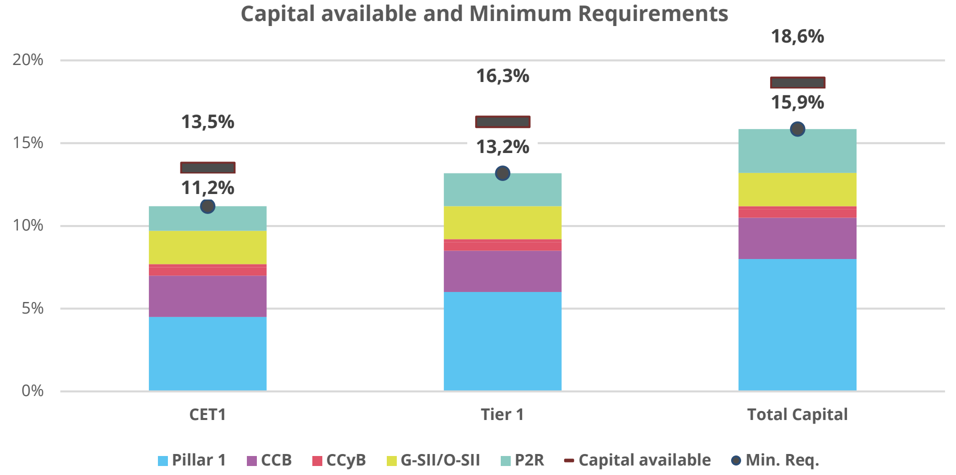
Refinancing, Capital Quality and Liquidity

The total liabilities figure saw a slight decrease of EUR 26.4bn (-2.3%) in 2023, reaching a total of EUR 1,120.9bn. The total amount of debt and deposits from customers decreased by EUR 9.1bn and EUR 5.4bn, respectively. Conversely, deposits from banks increased by EUR 6bn. As of the end of 2023, TLTRO liabilities stood at EUR 15bn, representing a decrease from the EUR 33.7bn recorded in 2022. In the previous financial year, net interest expenses for TLTRO amounted to EUR 741mn (2022: EUR 211mn positive earnings contribution). The total comprehensive income after taxes amounted to EUR 4.3bn, resulting in an increase of EUR 2.5bn in equity. In addition to the dividend for 2022, which totalled EUR 710mn, share buy-backs were carried out for a net amount of EUR 450mn and AT1 coupons were paid for EUR 500mn.

The growth in the balance sheet during the first half of 2024 was primarily financed through customer deposits and other liabilities, while long-term debt declined. There was an increase of EUR 451mn in equity compared to the end of the year. Total comprehensive income was EUR 1.6bn, less the dividend for 2023 of EUR 1.1bn, the net share buyback of EUR 0.7bn and the issue of AT1 capital of EUR 1.5bn.

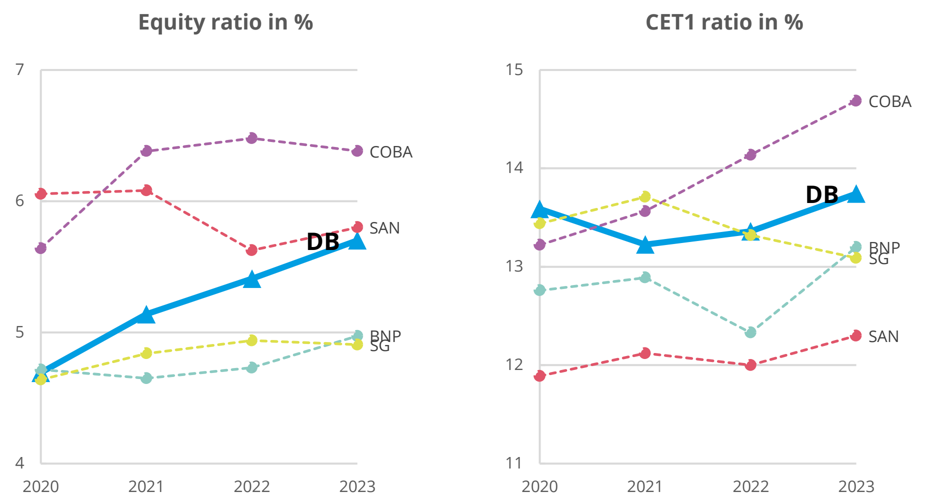
Deutsche Bank's capital ratios improved in the reporting year. Both the balance sheet equity and the regulatory capital ratios improved across the bank. Higher capital requirements, including an increase in the countercyclical capital buffer and the systemic risk buffer, caused the buffer to shrink. Despite the general improvements in capitalisation, the capital base is only average overall. Capitalisation changed only insignificantly in the first half of the year, while the buffer continued to shrink against the backdrop of share buybacks and the dividend. However, at just under 2.6%, the buffer is still above the target ratio of 2%.

Chart 6: Regulatory Capital Ratios and Minimum Requirements as per Q2-24 | Source: Pillar III



In a peer group review over a four-year period, Deutsche Bank was able to improve its capitalisation. Balance sheet equity increased over the entire period and the equity ratio improved from 4.7% to 5.7%. By contrast, regulatory capital only improved slightly over the period under review due to the decline in 2021. In contrast, the trend at the peer banks was rather unsteady, albeit improving for the most part.

Chart 7: Equity and CET1 ratios of Deutsche Bank in comparison to the peer group | Source: eValueRate / CRA / Pillar III



All issue ratings are affirmed. Due to Deutsche Bank's bank capital and debt structure, as well as its status as a G-SIB, the Group's Preferred Senior Unsecured Debt instruments are not notched down in comparison to the Long-Term Issuer Rating and rated A. Due to the seniority structure, Deutsche Bank's Non-Preferred Senior Unsecured debt is rated A-. Deutsche Bank's Tier 2 Capital is rated BBB- based on the Deutsche Bank's capital structure and seniority in accordance with our rating methodology. Additional Tier 1 Capital is rated BB+, reflecting the capital structure, seniority and a high bail-in risk in the event of resolution.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Score Card

Deutsche Bank AG has one significant and two moderate ESG rating drivers

• Corporate Governance is identified as a highly significant rating driver. The relevance for the credit rating results from the impact of the Corporate Governance factor on all other ESG factors and the overall well-being of the bank. This sub-factor is rated positive.
• Corporate Behaviour and Green Financing / Promoting are identified as moderate rating driver. While Green Financing / Promoting is rated neutral, Coporate Behaviour is also rated neutral.

ESG Bank Grade

3,3 / 5

Grade Guidance	
> 4,25	Outstanding
>3,5 - 4,25	Above-average
>2,5 - 3,5	Average
>1,75 - 2,5	Substandard
< = 1,75	Poor

	Sub-Factor	Consideration	Relevance Scale 2022	Eval.
Environmental	1.1 Green Financing / Promoting	The sub-factor "Green Financing/Promoting" has a moderate relevance for the credit rating, and is rated neutral in terms of the CRA ESG criteria.	3	( )
	1.2 Exposure to Environmental Factors	The sub-factor "Exposure to Environmental Factors" has a low relevance for the credit rating, and is rated negative in terms of the CRA ESG criteria.	2	(-)
	1.3 Resource Efficiency	The sub-factor "Resource Efficiency" has no significant relevance for the credit rating.	1	(+)

Social	2.1 Human Capital	The sub-factor "Human Capital" has low relevance for the credit rating, and is rated neutral in terms of the CRA ESG criteria.	2	( )
	2.2 Social Responsibility	The sub-factor "Social Responsibility" has no significant relevance for the credit rating.	1	( )

Governance	3.1 Corporate Governance	The sub-factor "Corporate Governance" is highly relevant for the credit rating, and is rated positive in terms of the CRA ESG criteria.	4	(+)
	3.2 Corporate Behaviour	The sub-factor "Corporate Behaviour" has a moderate relevance for the credit rating, and is rated neutral in terms of the CRA ESG criteria.	3	( )
	3.3 Corporate Transparency	The sub-factor "Corporate Transparency" has no significant relevance for the credit rating.	1	(+ +)

ESG Relevance Scale	
5	Highest Relevance
4	High Relevance
3	Moderate Relevance
2	Low Relevance
1	No significant Relevance

ESG Evaluation Guidance	
(+ +)	Strong positive
(+)	Positive
( )	Neutral
(-)	Negative
(- -)	Strong negativ

The ESG Grade is based on the Methodology "Environmental, Social and Governance Grade of Banken (Version 1.0)" of Creditreform Rating AG, which is available on our homepage https://creditreform-rating.de/en/about-us/regulatory-requirements.html. In addition, we refer to CRA's position paper "Consodering the Impact of ESG Factors".

Outlook

The outlook of the Long-Term Issuer Rating of Deutsche Bank is stable. Creditreform Rating anticipates that the implementation of the Global Hausbank' strategy will yield positive results and that the financial targets will be met within the projected timeframe. However, the bank was not able to benefit from the interest rate turnaround to the same extent as other major European banks. At the same time, current profitability is significantly higher than in previous years, albeit only at a solid level. Asset quality remains excellent, even though the German economy is in a period of persistent weakness. Capitalisation is managed efficiently and allows the bank to make generous distributions to investors.

Scenario Analysis

Best-case scenario: A+

Worst-case scenario: BBB+

Please note:

The scenarios are based on information available at the time of the rating. Within the forecast horizon, circumstances may occur that could lead to a change of the rating out of the indicated range.

In a scenario analysis, the bank is able to reach a Long-Term Issuer Rating of A+ in the “Best-Case-Scenario” and a Long-Term Issuer Rating of BBB+ in the “Worst-Case-Scenario”. The ratings of Bank Capital and Senior Unsecured Debt would respond similarly based on our rating methodology. These ratings are especially sensitive to changes in total equity and to the bank capital.

Following a significant improvement in operational efficiency and profitability across the board, we may upgrade Deutsche Bank's Long-Term Issuer Rating and the ratings of Bank Capital and Senior Unsecured Debt. This is contingent on the maintenance of asset and capital quality.

Conversely, a downgrade of Deutsche Bank's Long-Term Issuer Rating and the ratings of Bank Capital and Senior Unsecured Debt would be considered in the event that the bank fails to achieve its stated targets and to sustainably increase its operating efficiency, or if there were a noticeable deterioration in the quality of its assets or capital.

Appendix

Bank ratings Deutsche Bank

The bank ratings are dependent on a host of quantitative and qualitative factors. An improvement in either sub-category may result in a higher rating score.

Long-Term Issuer / Outlook / Short-Term **A / L2 / stable**

Bank Capital and Debt Instruments Ratings Deutsche Bank

The ratings for bank capital and debt instruments are inter alia dependent on subordination and relative size of the instrument class, based on the long-term issuer rating of the bank.

Preferred Senior Unsecured (PSU):	**A**
Non-Preferred Senior Unsecured (NPS):	**A-**
Tier 2 (T2):	**BBB-**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1):	**BB+**

Rating History

Please consult our website www.creditreform-rating.de for additional information regarding the dates of publication.

Figure 1: Rating History

Long-Term Issuer Rating	Rating Date	Result
Initialrating	16.10.2017	BBB+ / stable / L2
Rating Update	01.02.2018	BBB+ / stable / L2
Rating Update	25.09.2018	BBB+ / stable / L2
Rating Update	09.12.2019	BBB+ / stable / L2
Monitoring	24.03.2020	BBB+ / stable / L2 (NEW)
Rating Update	26.11.2020	BBB+ / negative / L2
Monitoring	05.07.2021	BBB+ / UNW / L2
Rating Update	19.08.2021	A- / stable / L2
Rating Update	22.04.2022	A- / stable / L2
Rating Update	05.07.2023	A / stable / L2
Rating Update	27.09.2024	A / stable / L2
Bank Capital and Debt Instruments	**Rating Date**	**Result**
Senior Unsecured / T2 / AT1 (Initial)	01.02.2018	BBB+ / BB / BB-
Senior Unsecured / T2 / AT1	25.09.2018	BBB+ / BB / BB-
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	09.12.2019	BBB+ / BBB / BB / BB-
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	24.03.2020	BBB+ / BBB / BB / BB- (NEW)
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	26.11.2020	BBB+ / BBB / BB / BB-
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	05.07.2020	BBB+ / BBB / BB / BB- (UNW)

PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	19.08.2021	A- / BBB+ / BB+ / BB
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	22.04.2022	A- / BBB+ / BB+ / BB
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	05.07.2023	A / A- / BBB- / BB+
PSU / NPS / T2 / AT1	27.09.2024	A / A- / BBB- / BB+

Tables Group (if applicable)

Figure 2: Income statement[1] | Source: eValueRate / CRA

Income Statement (EUR m)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Income					
Net Interest Income	13.602	-0,4	13.650	11.155	11.526
Net Fee & Commission Income	9.205	-6,4	9.837	10.934	9.424
Net Insurance Income	4	+33,3	3	3	3
Net Trading & Fair Value Income	6.057	> +100	2.629	3.406	2.794
Equity Accounted Results	-38	< -100	152	98	120
Dividends from Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	9	-98,3	536	-	102
Operating Income	**28.839**	**+7,6**	**26.807**	**25.596**	**23.969**
Expense					
Depreciation and Amortisation	233	> +100	68	5	-
Personnel Expense	11.131	+3,9	10.712	10.418	10.471
Tech & Communications Expense	3.755	+2,0	3.680	4.321	3.862
Marketing and Promotion Expense	203	+23,0	165	178	174
Other Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expense	6.374	+10,6	5.765	6.755	6.708
Operating Expense	**21.696**	**+6,4**	**20.390**	**21.677**	**21.215**
Operating Profit & Impairment					
Operating Profit	**7.143**	**+11,3**	**6.417**	**3.919**	**2.754**
Cost of Risk / Impairment	1.505	+22,8	1.226	515	1.792
Net Income					
Non-Recurring Income	41	-89,9	404	0	59
Non-Recurring Expense	-	-	-	14	-
Pre-tax Profit	**5.679**	**+1,5**	**5.595**	**3.390**	**1.021**
Income Tax Expense	787	< -100	-64	880	397
Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit	**4.892**	**-13,6**	**5.659**	**2.510**	**624**
Attributable to minority interest (non-controlling interest)	120	-10,4	134	144	129
Attributable to owners of the parent	4.772	-13,6	5.525	2.365	495

Figure 3: Key earnings figures| Source: eValueRate / CRA and Pillar III

Income Ratios (%)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Cost Income Ratio (CIR)	75,23	-0,83	76,06	84,69	88,51
Cost Income Ratio ex. Trading (CIRex)	95,23	+10,90	84,33	97,69	100,19
Return on Assets (ROA)	0,37	-0,05	0,42	0,19	0,05
Return on Equity (ROE)	6,54	-1,29	7,82	3,69	1,00
Return on Assets before Taxes (ROAbT)	0,43	+0,01	0,42	0,26	0,08
Return on Equity before Taxes (ROEbT)	7,59	-0,15	7,74	4,98	1,64
Return on Risk-Weighted Assets (RORWA)	1,40	-0,17	1,57	0,71	0,19
Return on Risk-Weighted Assets before Taxes (RORWAbT)	1,62	+0,07	1,55	0,96	0,31
Net Financial Margin (NFM)	1,40	+0,01	1,39	1,19	1,25
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit / Assets	0,54	+0,06	0,48	0,30	0,21

Change in %- Points

[1] Data by our data provider eValueRate, which is standardized for analytical reasons. Thus, the used data and the resulting figures do not have necessary to match the presentation of the bank, which refers to this and all subsequent tables and figures.

Figure 4: Development of assets| Source: eValueRate / CRA

Assets (EUR m)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Cash and Balances with Central Banks	178.416	-0,3	178.896	192.021	166.208
Net Loans to Banks	11.342	-20,9	14.343	14.949	14.644
Net Loans to Customers	473.369	-1,5	480.621	468.082	426.115
Total Securities	172.450	+22,1	141.227	151.271	184.313
Total Derivative Assets	251.856	-16,0	299.686	299.732	343.455
Other Financial Assets	86.389	+7,3	80.546	73.270	59.905
Financial Assets	**1.173.822**	**-1,8**	**1.195.319**	**1.199.325**	**1.194.640**
Equity Accounted Investments	1.013	-9,9	1.124	1.091	901
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Assets	92	> +100	6	-	-
Non-current Assets & Discontinued Ops	0	-100,0	40	398	6.097
Tangible and Intangible Assets	13.512	+2,4	13.195	12.360	12.274
Tax Assets	9.286	+4,9	8.856	7.432	7.044
Total Other Assets	114.606	-3,1	118.248	103.387	104.303
Total Assets	**1.312.331**	**-1,8**	**1.336.788**	**1.323.993**	**1.325.259**

Figure 5: Development of asset quality| Source: eValueRate / CRA and Pillar III

Asset Ratios (%)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Net Loans to Customers / Assets	36,07	+0,12	35,95	35,35	32,15
Risk-weighted Assets[1] / Assets	26,65	-0,28	26,93	26,56	0,00
NPL[2]/ Loans to Customers[3]	2,20	+0,32	1,88	2,14	2,23
NPL[2]/ Risk-weighted Assets[1]	3,78	+0,61	3,18	3,57	3,69
Potential Problem Loans[4]/ Loans to Customers[3]	9,79	+1,81	7,98	7,18	6,29
Reserves[5]/ NPL[2]	73,68	+3,71	69,97	71,28	67,96
Cost of Risk / Loans to Customers[3]	0,25	+0,05	0,20	0,09	0,33
Cost of Risk / Risk-weighted Assets[1]	0,43	+0,09	0,34	0,15	0,54
Cost of Risk / Total Assets	0,11	+0,02	0,09	0,04	0,14

Change in %-Points
1 RWA: Pillar 3, EU CR1
2 NPL: Gross; Non-Performing Loans of the categories Households, Non-Financial Corporations, Other Financial Corporations as per Pillar 3, EU CR1
3 Loans to Customers: Gross; Households, Non-Financial Corporations, Other Financial Corporations as per Pillar 3, EU CR1
4 Potential Problem Loans: Stage 2; Households, Non-Financial Corporations, Other Financial Corporations as per Pillar 3, EU CR1
5 Reserves: Impairment & Provisions and Collateral & Guarantees; Households, Non-Financial Corporations, Other Financial Corporations as per Pillar 3, EU CR1

Figure 6: Development of refinancing and capital adequacy| Source: eValueRate / CRA

Liabilities (EUR m)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Total Deposits from Banks	91.034	+7,0	85.053	84.315	75.432
Total Deposits from Customers	531.001	-1,0	536.404	519.435	492.599
Total Debt	183.126	-4,8	192.269	207.005	202.990
Derivative Liabilities	238.260	-15,6	282.353	287.108	327.775
Securities Sold, not yet Purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	77.425	+51,3	51.182	56.561	46.493
Total Financial Liabilities	**1.120.846**	**-2,3**	**1.147.261**	**1.154.424**	**1.145.289**
Insurance Liabilities	87	> +100	1	-	-
Non-current Liabilities & Discontinued Ops	0	-100,0	208	252	9.850
Tax Liabilities	1.177	+13,4	1.038	1.101	1.135
Provisions	2.448	-0,0	2.449	2.641	2.430
Total Other Liabilities	112.956	-0,5	113.503	97.545	104.359
Total Liabilities	**1.237.514**	**-2,1**	**1.264.460**	**1.255.963**	**1.263.063**
Total Equity	**74.817**	**+3,4**	**72.328**	**68.030**	**62.196**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**1.312.331**	**-1,8**	**1.336.788**	**1.323.993**	**1.325.259**

Figure 7: Development of capital and liquidity ratios | Source: eValueRate / CRA and Pillar III

Capital Ratios and Liquidity (%)	2023	%	2022	2021	2020
Total Equity / Total Assets	5,70	+0,29	5,41	5,14	4,69
Leverage Ratio[1]	4,50	-0,10	4,60	4,90	4,80
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1)[2]	13,74	+0,38	13,36	13,23	13,59
Tier 1 Ratio (CET1 + AT1)[2]	16,12	+0,40	15,73	15,75	15,34
Total Capital Ratio (CET1 + AT1 + T2)[2]	18,59	+0,21	18,37	17,84	17,35
CET1 Minimum Capital Requirements[1]	11,17	+0,69	10,48	10,44	10,43
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)[1]	121,39	+1,84	119,56	121,07	0,00
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[1]	137,00	+1,85	135,15	141,81	142,76

Change in %- Points
1 Pillar 3 EU KM1
2 Regulatory Capital Ratios: Pillar 3 EU KM1

Regulatory

Creditreform Rating AG was neither commissioned by the rating object nor by any other third party for the rating. The analysis took place on a voluntary basis by Creditreform Rating AG and is to be described in the regulatory sense as an unsolicited rating. The following table clarifies the level of participation of the rated entity (rating object):

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With Rated Entity or Related Third Party Participation	No
With Access to Internal Documents	No
With Access to Management	No

The rating is based on publicly available information and internal evaluation methods for the rated bank. The quantitative analysis is based mainly on the latest annual accounts, interim reports, other investor relations information of the bank, and calculated key figures by eValueRate / CRA.

The information and documents processed met the requirements of the rating system of Creditreform Rating AG as published on the website www.creditreform-rating.de. The rating was carried out on the basis of the following methodologies and Rating Criteria and Definitions (v1.3):

- Bank ratings (v3.3)
- Rating of bank capital and unsecured debt instruments (v2.2)
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On 27 September 2024, the rating was presented by the analysts to the rating committee and adopted in a resolution.

The rating result was communicated to Deutsche Bank AG, and the preliminary rating report was made available to the bank. There was no change in the rating.

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1. Aggregated data base by eValueRate

2. Annual Report and interim reports

3. Investors relations information and other publications

4. Website of the rated bank

5. Public and internal market analyses

6. Internet research

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