

Deutsche Bank



Annual Report 2025

With deep dedication.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. (the 'Bank'), established in 1970, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (the 'Parent').

The Bank's Articles of Association provide for a two-tier system of corporate governance comprising the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

Since 1991, the Bank has had its registered office on the Kirchberg Plateau, at 2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg.

The competent financial supervisory authority under the European Single Supervisory Mechanism is the European Central Bank (ECB) based in Frankfurt am Main (Germany). In Luxembourg, the Bank is supervised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

The Bank is one of the leading banks in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; its regulatory own funds – consisting of balance sheet equity and eligible subordinated liabilities – amount to approximately €6.3bn as at 31 December 2025.

The Bank employs 341 people from 40 countries.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. can be reached online at www.db.com/luxembourg or via the following QR code:



You can find the annual report in the Company section of the website or by using the following QR code:

English:



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Letter from the Chief Executive Officer

Dear Clients, Stakeholders, and Colleagues,

We look back on 2025 as an eventful and defining year—one in which Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. once again demonstrated its ability to navigate headwinds while seizing opportunities to serve our clients. It was also a successful year for the Bank: we delivered on the targets we had set for ourselves and strengthened our position within the Group.

The Bank remains an integral part of Deutsche Bank's strategy—a growing, profitable franchise that continues to justify the confidence placed in us by our shareholder. As part of the wider Deutsche Bank Group, 2025 marked the conclusion of a period focused on reinforcing our foundations to enable sustainable growth and accelerate value creation. In Luxembourg, 49 new colleagues joined the Bank, bringing our headcount to 341 at year end—a positive trajectory we expect to continue into 2026.

In the current complex geopolitical and economic environment, we are convinced that our expertise and tailored solutions are even more relevant. In uncertain times, clients rely on sound financial advice, robust risk management, and safe, reliable banking services. This was evident in 2025 and is reflected in our growing balance sheet and stable net income year on year.

Our capital position also strengthened in 2025. With a CET1 ratio of 12.10%, we continue to demonstrate disciplined capital management and benefit from the updated CRR regulation. This provides a solid foundation for the ambitious plans we have set for the years ahead.

We will propose a dividend of €240 million to the Annual General Meeting on 15 April 2026. This reflects not only the strength of our operating performance—having exceeded €300 million in net income in 2025—but also our prudent approach to the evolving geopolitical environment. In this context, we have also increased our lump-sum provision by €80 million to further enhance our resilience and ensure we can continue supporting our clients' needs.

Looking ahead, 2026 will be a year of continued growth and expansion of our client offering. The Management Board has a clear growth mandate from Deutsche Bank Group, and we have already begun implementing measures to support this ambition. This will allow us to further advance our clients' financial interests, increase our distributions, and strengthen our role as a responsible corporate citizen in Luxembourg. We pursue these goals every day—with deep dedication.

2026 will also mark an important milestone as we relocate to our new offices in the Skypark building at Findel Airport. This move underscores Deutsche Bank's long-term commitment to Luxembourg as one of its key locations and will provide a modern and future oriented home for all our colleagues.

Reflecting on the achievements of 2025, it is clear that none of this would have been possible without our colleagues. Their commitment and dedication enable the Bank to execute on its objectives and strategic agenda. I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to all colleagues for their contributions throughout the year. And to our clients: thank you for the trust you place in Deutsche Bank.

With deep dedication.



Daniel Zapf

Management Board



Dr Daniel Zapf , Nathalie Bausch, Charles Kasenene, Dr Marcus Stutz (from left to right)
Photo: Kristina Ruppenthal Photographie

Dr. Daniel Zapf

Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the Management Board
Business address: 2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg

Dr. Marcus Stutz

Chief Risk Officer
Member of the Management Board
Business address: 2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg

Charles Kasenene

Chief Financial Officer
Member of the Management Board
Business address: 2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg

Nathalie Bausch (as of 9 May 2025)

Chief Operating Officer
Member of the Management Board
Business address: 2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg

Report of the Supervisory Board

Since 2014, the Bank's Articles of Association have provided for a two-tier system of corporate governance comprising a Management Board and a Supervisory Board. The Bank has thus aligned itself with the Parent's corporate governance system. The Management Board has overall responsibility for managing the Bank's business activities in accordance with the applicable prudential requirements and based on the business allocation plan adopted by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board oversees the activities of the Management Board and adopts operational objectives and strategic guidelines in line with the Parent's requirements regarding Deutsche Bank Group as a whole. The Supervisory Board is supported by four sub-committees: the Audit, Risk, Nomination and Remuneration Committees. In addition, Internal Audit Compliance, Treasury, Finance and Risk Management functions report independently to the Supervisory Board as and when required.

In the 2025 financial year, the Supervisory Board performed all the tasks assigned to it by the legal and regulatory requirements as well as those pursuant to the Articles of Association and Terms of Reference.

The Management Board provided the Supervisory Board with regular, prompt, and comprehensive information on all matters of relevance to the Bank, including in particular business strategy developments, fundamental matters relating to the Bank's management and culture, financial controls, compliance, compensation, cybersecurity and sustainability-related topics. It also reported to the Supervisory Board on the Bank's financial development, earnings and risk situation, liquidity, capital and risk management, technical and organizational resources and also business transactions and events that were significant to the Bank. The Supervisory Board was involved in decisions of fundamental importance to the Bank.

The Audit Committee examined the annual report of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. for the 2025 financial year at its meeting on 24 March 2026. Representatives of the auditor, Ernst & Young, attended and provided a final report on the audit. The Chairman of the Audit Committee gave a report on this to the Supervisory Board when it subsequently met. Based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, and after inspecting the annual report, and discussing it in detail during the meeting with representatives of the auditor, the Supervisory Board noted the results of the audit with approval. The Board determined that, based on the results of its review, it had no objections or further comments on the financial statements presented.

Today, the Supervisory Board approved the annual report prepared by the Management Board, which are thereby adopted.

Net income for the 2025 financial year amounted to €240.4m.

Of the net income for the year, the Supervisory Board proposes to the General Meeting that a dividend of €216.8m be paid and an amount of €23.6m be allocated to 'Other reserves'. In addition, the Supervisory Board proposes to the General Meeting that a dividend of €23.4m be paid from 'Other reserves'.

Luxembourg, 24 March 2026

Roberto Parazzini
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Supervisory Board

Roberto Parazzini

Chairman (as of 15 April 2025)
Deutsche Bank SpA, Milan, Italy

Rüdiger Bronn (until 15 April 2025)

Chairman (until 15 April 2025)
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Tanja Engelbrecht

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Bastiaan Martejn (until 31 August 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Amsterdam Branch, Netherlands

Angela Potter (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Arnulf Schneider (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Volker Steuer

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Dr Gerald Podobnik

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Sarah Pettett (as of 10 June 2025)

Deutsche Bank (Suisse) S.A., Zurich, Switzerland

Sofia Sool (as of 1 September 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Isaure de Vaumas (as of 1 September 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Paris Branch, France

Joanne Hannaford (as of 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Sarah Jourdan (as of 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Audit Committee

Dr Gerald Podobnik

Chair (as of 15 April 2025)
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Angela Potter (until 15 April 2025)

Chair (until 15 April 2025)
Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Tanja Engelbrecht (until 26 March 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Volker Steuer

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Sarah Pettett (as of 10 June 2025)

Deutsche Bank (Suisse) S.A., Zurich, Switzerland

Joanne Hannaford (as of 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Risk Committee

Sarah Jourdan (as of 2 March 2026)

Chair (as of 2 March 2026)
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Arnulf Schneider (until 15 April 2025)

Chair
Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Tanja Engelbrecht (as of 26 March 2025)

Chair (as of 24 September 2025 until 2 March 2026)
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Bastiaan Martejn (until 31 August 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Amsterdam Branch, Netherlands

Roberto Parazzini (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank SpA, Milan, Italy

Sofia Sool (as of 1 September 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Isaure de Vaumas (as of 1 September 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Paris Branch, France

Nomination Committee

Volker Steuer

Chair
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Rüdiger Bronn (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Arnulf Schneider (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Angela Potter (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Roberto Parazzini (as of 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Tanja Engelbrecht (as of 24 September 2025 until 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Dr Gerald Podobnik (as of 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Sarah Jourdan (as of 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Remuneration Committee

Volker Steuer

Chair
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Rüdiger Bronn (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Angela Potter (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Arnulf Schneider (until 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, United Kingdom

Roberto Parazzini (as of 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Tanja Engelbrecht (as of 24 September 2025 until 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Dr Gerald Podobnik (as of 15 April 2025)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Sarah Jourdan (as of 2 March 2026)

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Report of the Management Board

Strategy

Our Purpose

At Deutsche Bank in Luxembourg, and in line with Deutsche Bank Group as a whole, we are dedicated to our clients' lasting success and financial security at home and abroad. This is our purpose, it is embedded in the "This is Deutsche Bank" framework, which underlines that clients' lasting success and financial security are always at the centre of everything we do. This framework covers our entire strategy and aspirational corporate culture and underlines our ambition to be a reliable partner offering our clients tailor-made solutions for the challenges they face.

The Global Hausbank

Deutsche Bank Group's strategic and financial roadmap through to 2025 was aimed at positioning Deutsche Bank as a Global Hausbank, dedicated to our clients' lasting success and financial security at home and abroad, and achieving Deutsche Bank's financial targets and capital objectives. As the leading bank in Germany with strong European roots and a global network offering a comprehensive product suite, Deutsche Bank aims to become the bank of choice for clients in all financial matters.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. contributed positively to this strategy in 2025, delivering against the Group's financial targets and further embedding our aspirational corporate culture. The Bank's strong capital and liquidity position enabled it to continue to serve its clients' needs, offering targeted solutions for its clients across all core businesses: the Corporate Bank, Investment Bank, and the Private Bank. In addition, the Bank continued to leverage its capital and balance sheet to facilitate structured solutions for internal clients across Deutsche Bank Group.

The Next Phase of the Bank's Strategy

The Bank's strategy will continue beyond 2025 and is aimed at accelerating value creation by scaling the Global Hausbank. Deutsche Bank Group has set new financial targets for the three-year period to 2028, with Deutsche Bank Luxembourg well placed to contribute positively in this regard. The achievement of these targets will be underpinned by three levers: focused growth with clear strategic positioning, strict capital discipline with a return hurdle framework and active balance sheet management to eliminate inefficiencies, and a scalable operating model leveraging investment in technology, AI and innovation, and talent development.

Our Business Segments

The Bank's business model is international; a principally cross-border business but with a growing focus on Luxembourg based clients. This has enabled the Bank to make a significant positive contribution to Deutsche Bank AG's consolidated earnings. Our business in Luxembourg is underpinned by a diversified offering from our three core segments: the Corporate Bank, Investment Bank and Private Bank, supported by our Corporate and Other division and Infrastructure functions.

Corporate Bank

Corporate banking is an integral part of Deutsche Bank Group's business. Corporate Bank's capabilities in Cash Management, Trade Finance and Lending in close collaboration with foreign exchange in the Investment Bank enable the business segment to serve the core needs of its clients. As a leading bank serving multinational and German corporates domestically and abroad, the Corporate Bank helps clients optimize their working capital and liquidity, secure global supply chains, and distribution channels and manage their risks. The Corporate Bank also acts as a specialist provider of services to financial institutions, offering Correspondent Banking, and Trust and Agency Services as well as Securities Services. Finally, the business segment provides Business Banking services to small corporate and entrepreneur clients in Germany through a standardized product suite.

In Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, the Corporate Bank is a proven centre of excellence within Deutsche Bank Group for the provision of medium- to long-term financing to listed, owner-managed, and other relatively large businesses. Its position as a lender, agent, and international service provider to clients in bilateral and syndicated lending is based on decades of expertise in the lead management of international lending syndicates, the legal formulation of credit documentation, particularly in cross-border transactions, and reliable credit administration including the monitoring and, administration of ESG related contractual components over the entire transaction lifecycle. The Corporate Bank's lending business is focused on Trade Finance, and Relationship Lending as part of the Group's Strategic Corporate Lending business. In 2025, it further expanded its lending activities to include two new areas of focus: Project Financing, and Structured Trade and Export Finance.

Besides lending activities, the Corporate Bank Trust & Securities Services (TSS) business is also the loan agency hub for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region, offering services internally to all three core segments as well as to external

clients. The Bank also provides bond agency services to Financial Institutions, Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs), and large corporates in connection with their bond activities in the debt capital markets.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Corporate Bank will grow its offering with the launch of Cash Management services, and an expansion into fiduciary deposits in addition to the Account Bank and Escrow services that TSS launched in 2025. This will further diversify our product offering as part of the Global Hausbank strategy.

Investment Bank

The Investment Bank is a key pillar of Deutsche Bank Group's business. Across Fixed Income & Currencies (FIC) and Origination & Advisory (O&A), corporate and institutional clients are offered a comprehensive range of services encompassing financing, market making/liquidity provision, risk management solutions, advisory, and debt & equity issuance.

At Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, our focus is on bilateral and syndicated lending in support of the Origination and Advisory business. This is also underpinned by the same expertise in the Corporate Bank in bilateral and syndicated lending. As part of our FIC offering, we provide structured financing transactions typically in relation to special-purpose assets and infrastructure projects (including alternative energy solutions and transport networks), and we offer tailored solutions to various investor needs under the fiduciary issuance framework: either via notes issuance or depository fiduciary accounts.

In 2026, our product offering to our clients will be further extended to provide structured loan participations in partnership with other Deutsche Bank Group entities. We will also seek to expand the solutions we offer under the fiduciary issuance framework and other guaranteed financing business, depending on client demand.

Private Bank

The Private Bank focuses its business along two core client sectors, Personal Banking and Wealth Management & Private Banking, reinforcing its long-term dedication to a customer-centric strategy. This setup allows the Bank to provide a targeted client service, sharpening the business model around personal and private clients, wealthy individuals, entrepreneurs, family offices and commercial customers in international markets. Deeply committed to over 20 million clients across more than 60 markets globally, the Private Bank is a strong pillar of the overall Deutsche Bank Group.

In Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, the Private Bank is a centre of excellence within the EU for international Wealth Management clients across different markets in Europe and the Middle East, with a focus on Ultra/High Net Worth Individuals (U/HNWIs), entrepreneurs and family offices. The Bank covers and supports its clients in their needs on both sides of their balance sheet (i.e., investments and financing). The Bank also provides investment advice and distributes financial products across borders within the EU single market.

In 2025, the Bank extended its client coverage to additional selected markets through targeted investments in specialist staff. In addition, initiatives to enhance its platform efficiency and effectiveness were successfully completed. Besides its investment expertise, the Private Bank - Wealth Management in Luxembourg stands out for its role as centre of excellence in the lending space, where it leverages on a strong balance sheet, disciplined risk management and multiple years of experience in structured financing solutions.

Over the coming year, the Private Bank is looking to further grow its Lending business offering solutions to U/HNWI clients in the European market.

Corporate & Other

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg has its own balance sheet, capital, liquidity, interest rate and currency management function (Treasury function) that operates independently of the three business segments. Our Corporate & Other segment is also integrated into Deutsche Bank Group's overall liquidity management and funding framework. The Bank can therefore tap into its Parent's funds for refinancing purposes within a defined credit limit, and also for additional capital as business needs demand. For further explanatory notes on liquidity and risk management, please refer to the Risk Report (note D).

Looking ahead to 2026, the Bank is sufficiently capitalised to support its planned business growth.

As disclosed in Deutsche Bank AG's 2025 Annual Report, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. continues to operate with the support of its parent entity.

Infrastructure

Our Infrastructure functions perform control and service activities for the businesses, including tasks relating to Group-wide, cross-divisional resource-planning, steering and control, as well as tasks relating to risk, liquidity and capital management within the Corporate & Other segment.

The Bank's infrastructure functions are organized into the following areas of responsibility as per the Group-wide divisional structure:

- Chief Executive Office
- Chief Risk Office
- Chief Financial Office
- Chief Operating Office
- Compliance & Anti-Financial Crime
- Legal & Group Governance
- Technology, Data and Innovation

Infrastructure also includes Communications, Information Security, Audit, and Human Resources.

As a stand-alone entity, the Bank has its own organisational structure and management oversight covering all its banking operations. At the same time, it leverages the rest of Deutsche Bank Group to benefit from both economies of scale and specialist teams. The Bank makes use of services from affiliated companies, while always retaining accountability for the outcomes. Similarly, affiliated companies of Deutsche Bank Group draw on the Bank's expertise and specialist skills in certain functions.

Business Policy and Risk & Capital Management Strategy

As a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG, the Bank operates within the framework of Deutsche Bank's Group-wide business strategy. The operational and strategic objectives of the Bank's individual business divisions are incorporated into the general planning for the corporate divisions of Deutsche Bank Group.

In terms of its organisational structure and IT landscape, the Bank is integrated into the risk and capital management governance and the finance organisation of Deutsche Bank Group including its systems. This means that the Bank manages its capital and risks based on a framework of risk policies, organisational structures and processes that are standardised throughout Deutsche Bank Group, closely aligned with the activities of the corporate divisions and consistent with the requisite regulatory requirements. Accordingly, all defined risks have been adequately taken into account.

In accordance with its business strategy, the Bank must manage the following major risk categories:

- Credit risk, especially default, migration, and portfolio concentration risk,
- Market risk, especially interest rate and credit spread risk in the Banking book risk,
- Treasury risk incl. liquidity & funding risk,
- Operational risk,
- Environmental, social and governance risk, and
- Reputational risk.

These risks were monitored appropriately at all times during the 2025 financial year. Detailed information on the management of the main risk categories and quantitative statements on financial instruments are provided in the notes and in the Risk Report (note D).

The Bank's business policy, risk and capital management principles are established and monitored by the Supervisory Board and the Management Board. This takes place, inter alia, at the regular meetings of the Supervisory Board and of the Management Board. The Supervisory Board has established an Audit Committee, a Risk Committee, a Nomination Committee, and a Remuneration Committee from among its members for the purpose of providing overall support and organising its activities. The Management Board has the authority to issue local credit approvals.

In addition, the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCo) set up by the Management Board meets on a quarterly basis to discuss the Bank's current liquidity, capital, risk, and balance sheet situation and the effect of any new business activities or special transactions on the Bank's risk profile and capital and liquidity resources to take appropriate measures if necessary. It also discusses and acknowledges the Risk and Capital Profile (RCP) report as part of its Internal Capital and Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP/ILAAP) in order to present the RCP for approval to the Management Board. The ALCo thus performs the role of Capital and Risk Committee (CaR) in accordance with the relevant CSSF Circular.

Employees

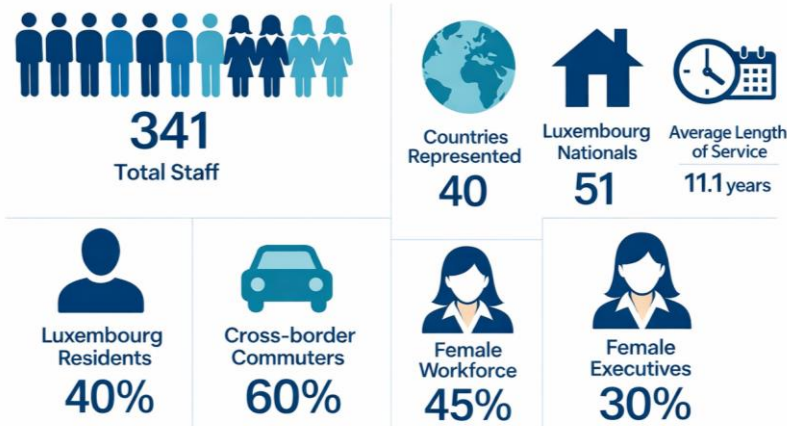
Diversity at Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

We are committed to fostering an inclusive and diverse workplace that brings together employees with different nationalities, experiences, and perspectives. By embedding diversity, equity, and inclusion in our culture, development programmes, and ways of working, we strive to create an environment where everyone feels valued, supported, and empowered to contribute their full potential.

For many years, the Bank has made a continuous and sustained contribution to students' development through its internship programme, which is widely known and recognised by universities. In 2025, the Bank gave 30 (2024: 25) students from 13 countries the opportunity to gain practical work experience in the financial services industry.



Our people at a glance



At the end of 2025, we employed 341 staff members (2024: 324) from 40 countries (2024: 42). Luxembourg residents make up 40% (2024: 39%) of the Bank's workforce; with 51 (2024: 39) being Luxembourg nationals. Cross-border commuters from neighbouring countries; Belgium, Germany and France comprise 60% (2024: 61%) of the workforce.

Gender balance; 45% (2024: 45%) of the total workforce and 30% (2024: 25%) of executives (Managing Directors, Directors and Vice Presidents) are female.

Tenure: the average length of service across the workforce was approximately 11.1 years (2024: 11.5).

New hires; 49 new members of staff (2024: 26) joined the Bank, 49 (2024: 24) of them on permanent contracts, and 5 long-serving employees of the Bank retired.

Deutsche Bank in Luxembourg

The Bank has had its home in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg since 1970, operating from its registered office on the Kirchberg Plateau (2, boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg) since 1991 housed in a building designed by architect and winner of the Pritzker Architecture Award Professor Gottfried Böhm (1920-2021).

In 2026, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg will open a new chapter as it moves to the modern and sustainable Skypark Business Center next to Findel Airport.

The Bank is a member of the Luxembourg Bankers' Association (Association des Banques et Banquiers, Luxembourg [ABB]) and the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce.

As a member of Private Art Kirchberg, the Bank houses contemporary works by Georg Baselitz, Imi Knoebel and others, and for many years has made a relevant contribution to cultural life in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg through a variety of private art collection tours and special exhibitions.

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Management Report

Financial Results

Strong full-year results reflect profitability and prudence

FY 2025

Diversified business model underpins stable performance

- Client lending remains a key driver of the Bank's revenues. Although volumes declined year on year in 2025, activity picked up in the last quarter of the year as clients appeared to adapt to new geopolitical and trade policy norms, indicating a renewed demand for credit. Client lending still accounts for about 50% of total assets
- Client deposits* grew, providing the leverage for NII to compensate the decline in client lending volumes. This reflects continued confidence in our franchise. Client deposits* still account for more than 20% of our total liabilities.
- Our Net interest income remains above €500m sustaining an NII decline in our Corporate & Other segment attributed to lower EUR interest rates.

€34.8bn
Total Assets

€509m
Net interest
income

A profitable and prudent franchise

- Our results reflect the resilient profitability of our operating business which exceeded €300m net income after tax before adding to our lump-sum provision.
- The strong profitability allows the Bank to add €80m to the lump-sum provision to further strengthen its reserves reflecting a prudent outlook on current and evolving geopolitical events.

~€300m
Net income
before lump-
sum provision

Resilient capital position

- Our €6.3bn own funds position reflects the stability of our franchise.
- CRR3 regulatory changes positively impact the Bank's Risk Weighted Assets.
- CET 1 Ratio, Tier 1 Capital ratio and Total Capital ratio all well above regulatory minimums and internal thresholds.

12.1%
CET1 Ratio

~421 bps
Above Regulatory
Minimum

*This includes deposits placed with the Bank via credit institutions acting in a fiduciary capacity.

Management Report

Detailed Review of Financial Results

The Bank's financial performance during the 2025 financial year continued to be shaped by its strategic focus on lending activities within the Corporate Bank and Private Bank segments. The uncertain global trade environment negatively impacted on credit demand, with lending to corporate clients decreasing over the year as a consequence. This was more than offset by an increase in lending to other credit institutions, mostly in Deutsche Bank Group. The combination of lower lending demand from clients and positions in our Corporate & Other segment which are impacted by lower EUR interest rates resulted in a decrease in net interest income for 2025, partly but not fully compensated by growth in client deposit NII.

The European economy which is the Bank's largest market demonstrated signs of stabilisation in 2025, but a robust consistent recovery remained elusive. While the acute inflationary pressures of previous years had subsided, the anticipated boost to private consumption from real wage growth was modest, hampered by consumer caution and the lagged effects of monetary tightening. The German economy, a key market for the Bank, struggled to regain momentum, facing ongoing structural challenges in its industrial sector and sluggish export growth amid a fragile global trade environment. The expansionary fiscal stance provided some positive relief but was outweighed by subdued domestic demand.

This backdrop of economic uncertainty and muted growth, particularly within key commercial sectors, was a significant factor in the Bank's risk assessment and the calibration of its credit loss provisions for the 2025 financial year.

Balance Sheet & Off-Balance Sheet

The Bank's extension of credit increased during 2025 with total on balance sheet lending increasing by €0.6bn and commitments by €1.2bn over previous year-end levels. The key contributors to this development were as follows:

Loans and advances to credit institutions (€16.9bn – primarily funds on deposit with the Parent, fellow Group entities and the Central Bank of Luxembourg) increased by €2.2bn in 2025, driven by growth in deposits placed with the Parent and an increase in funds required to meet regulatory liquidity requirements.

Loans and advances to clients (€17.3bn) were €1.7bn lower than the previous year following a slowdown in client demand for financing that was mainly due to an uncertain global trade environment. Correspondingly the Bank also reduced the levels of guarantees provided by € 0.5bn in line with the reducing demand for financing.

The Bank's overall funding increased in proportion to the increase on the asset side of the balance sheet, i.e. by €0.5bn. The key contributors were client deposits, which increased by €0.6bn (of which term deposits increased by €0.3bn and deposits repayable on demand by 0.3bn, improving our stable funding base).

During 2025, the Bank's own funds remained stable.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. does not have any branches, nor does it hold its own shares.

Profit and Loss

The key components of the Bank's net income compared to the prior-year period as follows:

Net Results

in € k.	2025	2024
Net interest income	508,986	582,477
Net commission income/(expense)	-39,714	-36,746
Net result from financial operations	180	-23,416
General administrative expenses	-200,336	-192,961
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	-7,618	-5,678
Operating profit I	261,498	323,676
Income from transferable securities including value adjustments	14,471	15,718
Value adjustments in respect of participating interests and equities in affiliated undertakings	0	-105
Other operating net income	236,427	254,721
Operating profit II	512,396	594,010
Depreciation of and value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments	-105,017	-119,660
Taxes	-72,115	-89,088
Payments associated with subordinated liabilities	-94,874	-107,811
Net income	240,390	277,451

The Bank's net interest income (NII) decreased by €73.5m to €509.0m in the current year. This development was primarily influenced by two key factors: ongoing economic uncertainty which led to a slight contraction in the client loan book, and the ECB's interest rate cutting cycle during the year. The lower interest-earning assets in the client segment put pressure on interest margins. This trend was partially offset by an increase in lending to credit institutions.

'Interest costs' of €94.9m (€12.9m lower than 2024 – see note B11) relating to the Bank's subordinated liabilities, which qualify as Upper Tier I and Tier II capital under bank supervisory regulations, are not reflected as NII in order to transparently disclose the associated cost of these subordinated instruments.

The net commission result for the year decreased by €3.0m compared to the previous year. Commission income increased by €1.6m year over year to €125.2m (see note C2) as a result of higher fees and commissions in the Corporate Bank from new lending origination, slightly offset by a contraction in the wealth management fee pool in the Private Bank. Commission expenses, consisting primarily of transfer pricing costs incurred by the Corporate Bank's risk hedging activities, increased by €4.6m in 2025 (see note C3). Credit protection purchased from Deutsche Bank Group entities, in the form of participations in collateralised loan obligations (CLOs), amounted to approximately 98% of the total amount reflected as commission expenses for the year.

The net result from financial operations primarily comprises premiums paid/received and valuation changes in respect of credit default swaps (hedging loans to customers carried at amortised cost) and the net foreign exchange result for the year. The net result for 2025 was a profit of €0.2m, a €23.6m improvement relative to the previous year. This was primarily driven by an improvement in the net result on foreign exchange operations of €15.1m in 2025.

General administrative expenses remained stable with a moderate increase of €7.4m year on year to €200.3m in 2025. These costs include both direct costs related to business activities conducted by the business and infrastructure functions in Luxembourg and transfer pricing (costs levied by other Deutsche Bank entities providing global/regional services consumed by the Bank under formally concluded transfer pricing agreements). The increase was largely driven by an increase in IT costs.

Other operating net income fell by €18.3m year on year to €236.4m in 2025. The was driven mainly by a decrease of €33m in compensation received from other Deutsche Bank Group entities in connection with below-market interest rates earned in respect of the relationship lending activities of the Strategic Corporate Lending (SCL) business (refer to the Lending section of the Risk Report, note D below, for further details regarding SCL).

Specific provisions for credit losses, net of provisions released and associated recoveries from credit protection instruments, decreased by €14.6m year on year, as the previous year's results were impacted by a small number of significant, isolated credit events. An amount of €80m (2024: €35m) was added to the Bank's lump-sum provision to strengthen the Bank's reserves, reflecting a continued prudent assessment of economic uncertainties observed in 2025 and a recent escalation in the conflict in the Middle East. Overall, the Bank increased its provisions for risks by €105.0m in 2025 (see note C7).

Adequate provisions have been made for other material risks related to the lending and securities businesses.

Review of Key Regulatory Metrics

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank remained prudent in its approach to risk management, reporting a CET1 ratio of 12.1% (2024: 10.3%), a Tier 1 Capital ratio of 13.3% (2024: 11.4%), a Total Capital ratio of 15.5% (2024: 13.3%), a leverage ratio of 8.5% (2024: 8.0%) and a liquidity coverage ratio of 141% (2024: 141%) as at 31 December 2025, all well above regulatory minimums and internal targets.

The Bank's regulatory own funds, comprising balance sheet equity and eligible subordinated liabilities, remained stable over the course of 2025 at €6.3bn (2024: €6.3bn). Total risk-weighted assets (RWA) had fallen to €40.5bn (2024: €47.1bn) as at the reporting date. The RWA reduction was mainly due to the implementation of CRR3.

Impact of the Implementation of CRR3 (Capital Requirements Regulation)

On 1 January 2025, Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 ("CRR3"), together with Directive (EU) 2024/1619 ("CRD VI"), became applicable within the European Union, replacing the final remaining elements of CRR2. CRR3 completes the EU implementation of the Basel III reforms, with the objective of enhancing the resilience of credit institutions, improving risk sensitivity, and increasing the comparability and transparency of regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets ("RWAs").

The Bank has applied CRR3 for the first time for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The most significant CRR3 changes assessed as relevant to Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. include:

- Revisions to the standardised approach for credit risk, including updated credit conversion factors and updated risk weights for corporate and commercial real estate exposures,
- Changes to the operational risk capital framework,
- Enhanced Pillar 3 disclosure requirements, including increased granularity and frequency.

As at 31 December 2025, the implementation of CRR3 (first reported for the quarter ended 31 March 2025) resulted in a material reduction of the Bank's RWA by approximately €6bn, with a corresponding increase in the Bank's regulatory capital ratios. As a result, the Bank remains well capitalised with CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios comfortably above the applicable regulatory requirements and internal risk appetite thresholds.

The Bank complied with all regulatory minimum capital requirements throughout the 2025 financial year.

Outlook for 2026

Deutsche Bank's outlook for the global economy indicates global growth is expected to be moderate as Emerging Markets' momentum will likely be too slow. However we also expect to see a decline in trade uncertainty and a growth in AI related investments which should provide a compensatory boost to growth.

In Europe the Bank expects to see an expansion of fiscal stimulus and increased German government spending on defense and infrastructure which will provide a much-needed boost to the Eurozone economy. We do note however that a moderate start to the year will curb average growth for the year as a whole.

The global banking industry should continue to operate in a relatively favorable environment during 2026. While economic growth may remain similar to 2025, it is likely to vary somewhat between regions. Interest rates are expected to decline in the U.S. but are expected to stay unchanged in the euro area, thus maintaining overall supportive conditions for banks' net interest income.

Focusing on European banks – the Bank expects to see a moderate acceleration in demand for credit, both from corporates as economic growth improves and from households as lower interest rates support the mortgage business. Surging defense spending by governments may translate into tailwinds for European banks, with a potentially more pronounced effect in Germany due to broader domestic fiscal expansion. Securing a level playing field in regulation compared to U.S. peers will become increasingly important for EU banks, as prudential requirements in Europe are expected to rise over the coming years.

There are several risks to the Bank's global economic outlook. From a trade policy perspective, tensions could reignite, especially along strategically important supply chains, particularly between China and the U.S. Geopolitical risks remain elevated in various regions, especially noting the most recent U.S. led military intervention in Iran. The Ukraine-Russia conflict continues, and we see additional risks in Asia and Latin America. This could lead a more pronounced negative impact to trade countering the expected easing in trade uncertainty. Additionally, we consider that the impact of investment in AI and associated infrastructures and their valuations could potentially be sources of market volatility.

The Bank's capitalisation, control environment and risk management provide adequate capacity to take advantage of opportunities for responsible growth in 2026 as an integral part of Deutsche Bank Group.

The Bank is looking to grow its client offering in all core segments; we are adding Cash Management and Fiduciary Deposit Solutions to the Corporate Bank's portfolio, growing its Private Bank lending business and investing in its team. In addition, the Investment Bank aims to expand its sub-participation business and is constantly adding new solutions to its Fiduciary Note Programme. In short, it will continue to scale its Global Hausbank strategy.

Infrastructure functions continue to drive the Bank's control and risk management strategy, which is aimed at making its platforms more efficient, and continuing its investment in technology. The Bank committed to engaging with its regulatory stakeholders and closely monitoring the regulatory landscape. Meeting all regulatory requirements remains an ongoing priority of the Management Board.

The Management Board will manage the Bank's business in these circumstances, as it has successfully done in the recent past; we expect to contribute positively to the announced Deutsche Bank Group financial targets to 2028. In 2026 we expect revenues of our Core Business Segments to be slightly higher than the prior year, with NII in our Corporate and Other Segment impacted negatively by continued subdued EUR interest rates.

Regarding the Bank's credit portfolio and in the context of robust collateral management, effective hedging strategies and close monitoring of credit risk, the Bank currently expects an increase in its specific risk provisioning in 2026 (compared to 2025), with slight normalisation in the near-term to historical levels from 2027 to 2029. We will continue our disciplined credit risk management pursuant to our Non-Performing Exposure Strategy established in 2024 with an enhanced execution process as part of the operational plan for distressed engagements.

Considering the most recent geopolitical events, the Bank is well positioned and sufficiently capitalised to sustain the emerging risks and is well positioned to support the needs of its clients and those of the Deutsche Bank Group. The U.S. led military intervention in Iran and retaliation by Iran against targets in the Middle East, may lead to a protracted period of uncertainty in the region. A key risk is the potential for prolonged higher oil and gas prices if supplies through the Strait of Hormuz are restricted for an extended period. The Bank has limited direct exposures to the Middle East, however broader geopolitical destabilization could negatively impact the Bank's clients and have an adverse effect on Deutsche Bank's financial results (including increases in allowance for credit losses) and operations.

The Bank expects to build on our satisfactory 2025 operating result; business performance since the beginning of the 2026 financial year supports this assessment.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) establishes a uniform framework for the reporting of non-financial data for companies operating in the European Union. After its adoption in November 2022 by the European Parliament, the CSRD entered into force on 5 January 2023.

The CSRD expands and replaces the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (2014/95/EU) (NFRD). It requires in-scope companies to disclose sustainability information in accordance with the mandatory European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) which set out the environmental, social, human rights and governance factors including the specific reporting requirements.

At the time of publishing this Annual Report, Luxembourg has not yet transposed the CSRD into national law. However, the requirement to publish sustainability disclosures for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2024 as set out in the CSRD and the available draft Luxembourg Law do not apply to the Bank, therefore no additional sustainability disclosures as required by the CSRD have been made for the financial year starting on 1 January 2025.

Events after the Reporting Period

No material events occurred after the reporting date which had a significant impact on the profit and loss, financial position or net assets.

A Note of Thanks

We would like to thank our employees for their hard work, diligence and the responsible, constructive approach they demonstrate every day in the interests of the Bank, our clients and stakeholders. Furthermore, we would like to thank our clients, our sole shareholder, the members of the Supervisory Board and the employee representatives for the trust they continue to place in us and their steadfast cooperation.

Luxembourg, 24 March 2026

The Management Board

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Financial Statements

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Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2025

Assets

in € k.	[Notes]	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	[B3]	82,059	87,755
Loans and advances to credit institutions	[B1, 2, 3, 7]	16,921,307	14,588,088
repayable on demand		280,590	203,730
other loans and advances		16,640,717	14,384,358
Loans and advances to clients	[B1, 2, 3, 7]	17,270,259	18,996,194
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	[B1, 2, 3, 4]	4,275	4,963
of public issuers		0	0
of other issuers	[B7]	4,275	4,963
Shares in affiliated undertakings	[B5, 6]	494	496
Tangible assets	[B6]	4,244	2,413
Intangible assets	[B6]	36,603	31,938
Other assets	[B9]	364,339	418,586
Prepayments and accrued income		128,050	225,064
Total assets		34,811,630	34,355,497

Liabilities and Equity

in € k.	[Notes]	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Amounts owed to credit institutions	[B2, 3, 14]	22,729,941	22,716,808
– repayable on demand		346,638	63,892
– with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice		22,383,303	22,652,916
Amounts owed to clients	[B2, 3, 14]	4,734,170	4,184,604
other debts		4,734,170	4,184,604
– repayable on demand		1,209,850	915,236
– with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice		3,524,320	3,269,368
Other liabilities	[B9]	331,209	278,031
Accruals and deferred income		340,350	463,923
Provisions for liabilities and charges		342,310	341,895
provisions for pensions and similar commitments		0	0
provisions for taxation		16,248	38,953
other provisions	[B10]	326,062	302,942
Subordinated liabilities	[B2, 11]	1,400,000	1,400,000
Subscribed capital	[B12]	3,959,500	3,959,500
Share premium account		55,600	55,600
Reserves	[B13]	678,160	677,685
Net income	[B13]	240,390	277,451
Profit/loss carried forward	[B13]	0	0
Total liabilities and equity		34,811,630	34,355,497

Off-Balance Sheet Items

in € k.	[Notes]	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Contingent liabilities	[B3, 15]	8,174,648	8,663,674
of which:			
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security		8,156,450	8,645,476
Other contingent liabilities		18,198	18,198
Commitments	[B3, 16]	50,216,350	48,974,274
Fiduciary operations	[B3]	3,442,225	5,213,246

The Notes to the Accounts are an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 December 2025

in € k.	[Notes]	1 Jan.– 31 Dec. 2025	1 Jan.– 31 Dec. 2024
Interest receivable and similar income		1,471,984	1,882,170
of which:			
from fixed-income securities		0	0
Interest payable and similar charges		962,998	1,299,693
Income from transferable securities		14,471	15,718
from shares in affiliated undertakings		14,471	15,718
Commissions receivable	[C2]	125,216	123,575
Commissions payable	[C3]	164,930	160,321
Net result from financial operations	[C4]	180	-23,416
Other operating income	[C5]	237,302	255,495
General administrative expenses		200,336	192,961
Staff costs		42,215	42,594
of which:			
– wages and salaries		34,270	36,818
– social security costs		7,598	4,640
of which: pensions		5,849	3,177
Other administrative expenses		158,121	150,367
Depreciation of and value adjustments to tangible and intangible assets		7,618	5,678
Other operating charges	[C6]	875	774
Depreciation of and value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments	[C7]	105,017	119,660
Value adjustments in respect of securities held as financial fixed assets, participating interests and equities in affiliated undertakings	[C8]	0	105
Taxes on profit on ordinary activities	[C9]	71,792	88,368
Profit on ordinary activities after taxes and before payments for participation rights		335,587	385,982
Other taxes not shown under the preceding items		323	720
Payments associated with subordinated liabilities	[B11]	94,874	107,811
Net income		240,390	277,451

The Notes to the Accounts are an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements

Notes to the Accounts

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

A. Principles and Methods

Corporate Matters

The Bank was founded on 12 August 1970 in Luxembourg in the legal form of a Société Anonyme. The Bank is wholly owned by Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The Bank's business policy and valuation principles are established and monitored by the Management Board unless prescribed otherwise by Luxembourg law or other applicable rules and regulations.

Business Object of the Bank

The object of the Bank, in accordance with the Articles of Association, is to transact banking and financial business for its own account and for the account of third parties and all activities directly or indirectly connected thereto.

Annual Accounts

The Bank's financial year is aligned with the calendar year.

The Bank's presentation and functional currency is the euro.

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. is a parent company pursuant to Article 77(1) of the law adopted on 17 June 1992 regarding the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks incorporated under Luxembourg law (in its amended version; hereinafter referred to as the law on the accounts of banks). As a subgroup, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. is exempt from the obligation to prepare its own consolidated accounts and a consolidated Management Report pursuant to Article 80 of the law on the accounts of banks.

The annual accounts of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. are included in the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Bank Group in accordance with IFRS. Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, draws up the consolidated financial statements for the relevant group of companies.

The current annual report for Deutsche Bank AG can be accessed at www.db.com/annual-reports.

The following is a description of the significant accounting policies of the Bank. These policies have been consistently applied during the period covered by these accounts.

Accounting and Valuation Principles

The Bank draws up its annual accounts in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the historical cost principle and on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In particular, the following accounting principles and valuation methods are applied:

– Foreign currencies

Transactions are accounted for in their respective currencies on the day they are concluded.

Expenses and income in foreign currency are recorded daily in the profit and loss account at the prevailing exchange rates.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are valued at the foreign exchange mid-market rate at the balance sheet date. Historical exchange rates are used for hedged deals. Open forward exchange contracts are converted at the forward rate for the remaining term at the balance sheet date.

– Derivative financial transactions

Derivative financial transactions such as currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps and futures or forward rate agreements (FRAs) are used for the purpose of managing the interest rate and currency risk as part of the Bank's asset and liability management. The Bank's obligations arising from such transactions are accounted for as at the transaction date. Commitments resulting from operations in relation to forward financial instruments on interest rates, foreign exchange rates or on market rates are recorded as off-balance sheet items at the nominal value of the contracts.

Currency-related transactions are concluded to hedge exchange rate risks for the Bank's own account and on behalf of clients.

Where the Bank concludes derivative financial transactions in line with an economic hedging strategy, such derivatives form economic units in combination with the underlying asset or liability exposures. In view of the economic objectives of such operations, year-end revaluation or provisioning is not considered necessary.

The derivatives related to the credit risk portfolio of the Strategic Corporate Lending (SCL) business division are to be considered separately with the following sub-portfolios:

- credit derivatives issued in the context of the assumption of risks (credit default swaps),
- credit derivatives received as collateral for the underlying transactions (likewise primarily credit default swaps).

With the underlying transactions the Bank is not pursuing a trading strategy intended to generate a profit in the short term. The hedging transactions are therefore structured primarily to cover the credit default risk of the underlying transactions. There is no separate examination of other risks (particularly market risks) provided that the uncollateralised risks from the underlying and hedging transactions are considered to be comparable, subject to low volatility, and deemed to be negligible. The hedging transactions were typically concluded with the London branch of Deutsche Bank AG, primarily in the form of credit default swaps, taking into account specific risk tolerance and hedging parameters agreed by the Bank (usually in cooperation with the Group-wide Credit Risk Management unit of Deutsche Bank AG).

From a balance sheet perspective, this distinct portfolio of derivatives is reported on a net basis in 'Other provisions' for the negative value, while the change in fair value and premiums paid is recorded in 'Net profit on financial operations' in profit and loss. Positive market value is not recognised.

– Treatment of premiums/discounts

Premiums and discounts on amounts receivable and amounts owed are accounted for on a pro rata temporis basis.

With regard to securities, premiums are also accounted for on a pro rata temporis basis. Discounts from the purchase of bonds and other fixed-income securities are not booked to the profit and loss account until final maturity or sale.

– Loans and advances

Loans and advances are valued at their disbursement value less repayments made. The Bank recognises specific value adjustments in respect of doubtful and irrecoverable debts for creditworthiness and country risks in accordance with its internally defined valuation standards. These value adjustments and risk provisions are not continued if the reasons for which they were made have ceased to apply.

– Lump-sum provision for inherent risks

In accordance with the legislation prevailing in Luxembourg, the Bank establishes a lump-sum provision for inherent risks in risk-bearing assets weighted pursuant to regulatory law including the credit risk equivalent from derivatives (*Bemessungsgröße*). Such provisions are capped at 1.25% of risk-weighted assets (excluding operational risk amounts).

Pursuant to the instructions issued by the Luxembourg tax authority on 16 December 1997, the above lump-sum provisions are tax deductible, provided the deduction is recorded in the same period.

The lump-sum provision is to be allocated in proportion to the underlying elements to:

- a value adjustment deducted from the respective risk-weighted asset positions,
- a provision in respect of off-balance sheet exposures reported under 'Other provisions'.

– Financial fixed assets

Participating interests, shares in affiliated companies, debt securities and other fixed income securities that the Bank intends to use on a continuing basis in the normal course of business are classified and valued as financial fixed assets.

– Securities

Securities are booked at cost using the weighted average method.

– Debt securities and other fixed-income securities

Securities the Bank holds for investment purposes are used for the long-term financing of external borrowers. Such securities are valued at the lower of cost or market value in conjunction with the option to maintain previous value adjustments (*Beibehaltungswahlrecht*) (see below). Where such securities form economic units in combination with hedging derivatives (refer to 'Derivative financial transactions' note above), year-end revaluation or provisioning is not required.

– Securities issued on a discounted basis

Such securities are accounted for at cost plus the proportionate difference between issue value and par value.

– Shares and other variable-yield securities

As at the reporting date, shares and other variable-yield securities were valued at the lower of cost and market value.

– Participating interests/shares in affiliated undertakings

Participating interests/shares in affiliated undertakings held as financial fixed assets are valued at cost or, if lower, at their market value. Value adjustments are made for permanent declines in value.

– Option to maintain previous value adjustments (*Beibehaltungswahlrecht*)

Value adjustments made in earlier years in respect of specific assets are maintained in accordance with Articles 56(2)(f) and 58(2)(e) of the law on the accounts of banks, even in cases where the market value of the assets has increased.

– Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise capitalised software costs developed for internal use, where it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost can be reliably measured. Capitalised costs are amortised once the items are brought into use over their estimated useful lives.

– Tangible assets

Office furniture and equipment are reported at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the office furniture and equipment. If there is a permanent diminution in value, the Bank may recognise impairment losses to value these assets at the impaired valuation attributable to them as at the balance sheet date.

Low-value assets are charged as operating expenses in the year of acquisition.

– Repurchase transactions

If the buyer undertakes to transfer the assets back to the seller at a date specified – or to be specified – by the seller, the assets continue to be reported in the seller's balance sheet. In this case, the transfer amount received by the seller is reported as an amount owed to the buyer – amounts owed to credit institutions or to clients. The buyer then reports the transfer amount paid as an advance to the seller; the assets involved are not reported in its balance sheet.

In the event of a buy-back option on the part of a buyer, the seller may no longer report the assets transferred; in the notes to the balance sheet, the seller specifies a contingent liability in the amount agreed for a potential buy-back.

– Provisions

Provisions are intended to cover clearly defined liabilities, that, as at the balance sheet date are either likely to or certain to be incurred, but are uncertain with respect to the amount or the date on which they will arise. Furthermore, it is allowed to set up provisions for clearly identified charges which may arise from past or present events and for which, as at the balance sheet date, uncertainties exist regarding the amount and/or time of occurrence. Provisions may not be used to adjust the values of assets.

– Financial guarantees

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

Financial guarantees written

The Bank issues financial guarantees as part of the Strategic Corporate Lending (SCL) business (see page 40 for more details). Financial guarantees issued are recorded as off-balance sheet items (contingent liabilities). Premiums received in relation to financial guarantees written are recorded in commission income.

Financial guarantees purchased

The Bank purchases credit protection from fellow Deutsche Bank Group entities (in the form of unfunded participations in collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) issued by Deutsche Bank Group entities). These arrangements are captured in transfer pricing agreements with Deutsche Bank Group entities and are accounted for in a similar manner to financial guarantees under IFRS.

Purchased financial guarantees are recorded as Off-Balance Sheet items but result in reimbursement assets under IAS 37 to the extent that the financial guarantee is entered into in order to mitigate the credit exposure from loans and advances (debt instruments). This results in a recognition of a reimbursement asset for subsequent increases in the specific credit risk provisions, to the extent it is virtually certain that the purchased financial guarantee will reimburse the Bank for the loss incurred. Accordingly, when the credit risk of the borrower significantly deteriorates or when a trigger event occurs under the CLO and Deutsche Bank Group entity records a payable to the Bank, a corresponding reimbursement asset is recognised equal to the proportion of the credit losses that are protected. The reimbursement assets are recorded in other assets as these accrue to the Bank through the transfer pricing agreements. The corresponding reimbursement gain is recognised as a reduction in specific credit risk provisions part of the Value Adjustment in Respect of Loans and Advances in the profit and loss account.

– Pension provisions

Pension provisions are calculated in line with IFRS, firstly to ensure consistency with the active management of the Deutsche Bank pension fund, which is oriented towards the IFRS approach, and secondly to appropriately adhere to the commercial law principle of prudence, which takes into account economic criteria (market-oriented actuarial interest rate, dynamics, etc.).

– Subordinated liabilities

Liabilities are recorded under subordinated liabilities when their status is subordinated to unsecured liabilities.

– Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded using the accruals method based on the Profit and Loss Account for the current financial year, taking into account tax-exempt revenues and non-deductible expenses.

Regarding The Global Minimum Taxation Rules or Pillar 2 rules, the Bank accounts for any taxes in relation to Pillar 2 in a manner that will result in a consistent outcome to the IFRS treatment applied by Deutsche Bank Group. The Bank has determined that any global minimum top-up tax under Pillar 2 is an income tax expense in the period in which it is incurred and as such the Bank records any top-up taxes under Taxes on profit on ordinary activities.

B. Notes to the Balance Sheet

1 – Lump-Sum Provision

In line with the Bank's allocation methodology as set out in the Accounting Principles and Methods note above, the lump-sum provision has been allocated as set out below. Amounts allocated to on-balance sheet positions are deducted from the related positions in the balance sheet; however, the detailed notes below (B2, B3, B4, B6, and note D) have been presented gross of such allocated provisions. Amounts allocated to off-balance sheet positions are included in note B10 - Provisions.

In € m.	2025	2024
Loans and advances to credit institutions	28	17
Loans and advances to clients	188	148
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities*	0	0
Shares in affiliated undertakings*	0	0
Other provisions	268	238
Total – 2025	484	404

* less than €500,000 and so rounded down to zero.

2 – Classification by Remaining Maturity

The tables set out below reflect the remaining contractual term to maturity of selected balance sheet items as at 31 December.

Loans and Advances

In € m.	On demand	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 1 year	1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans and advances to credit institutions	281	15,963	481	104	120	16,949
Loans and advances to clients	183	2,550	2,812	10,615	1,298	17,458
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total – 2025	464	18,513	3,293	10,719	1,422	34,411
Total – 2024	633	16,223	4,041	11,516	1,341	33,754

Term loans and advances to clients having a nominal value of €954m (2024: €682m) were deposited as collateral with Banque centrale du Luxembourg (BCL) as at the balance sheet date.

Amounts Owed

In € m.	On demand	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 1 year	1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Amounts owed to credit institutions	347	11,346	6,412	3,127	1,498	22,730
Amounts owed to clients	1,210	2,675	748	97	4	4,734
Subordinated liabilities	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400
Total – 2025	1,557	14,021	7,160	3,224	2,902	28,864
Total – 2024	979	14,499	5,675	5,234	1,915	28,302

There were no netting agreements in place for balance sheet items as at the balance sheet date.

3 – Geographical Distribution

The tables below reflect the geographical distribution of selected items as at 31 December.

Assets

in € m.	European Union	Rest of Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Other countries	Total
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
therein: balances with central banks	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Loans and advances to credit institutions	16,702	152	87	0	2	6	16,949
Loans and advances to clients	9,922	4,204	1,609	48	897	778	17,458
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total - 2025	26,710	4,356	1,696	48	899	784	34,493
Total - 2024	25,160	4,687	2,066	55	1,085	789	33,842

Liabilities

in € m.	European Union	Rest of Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Other countries	Total
Amounts owed to credit institutions	18,280	4,450	0	0	0	0	22,730
Amounts owed to clients	3,043	1,315	11	1	211	153	4,734
Total - 2025	21,323	5,765	11	1	211	153	27,464
Total - 2024	21,585	4,869	13	1	139	295	26,902

Off-Balance Sheet Items

in € m.	European Union	Rest of Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Other countries	Total
Contingent liabilities	3,059	3,370	101	0	1,241	404	8,175
Commitments	38,852	7,385	1,507	0	1,346	1,126	50,216
Fiduciary operations	821	510	0	0	1,248	863	3,442
Total - 2025	42,732	11,265	1,608	0	3,835	2,393	61,833
Total - 2024	46,888	6,292	1,992	0	5,314	2,366	62,851

Financial Transactions

in € m.	European Union	Rest of Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Other countries	Total
Interest rate transactions	8,328	0	0	0	0	0	8,328
Foreign exchange/gold transactions	1,314	744	0	0	468	0	2,526
Equity Transactions	1,632	171	0	0	117	0	1,920
Credit derivatives	0	2,882	0	0	0	0	2,882
Total - 2025	11,274	3,797	0	0	585	0	15,656
Total - 2024	2,526	4,004	0	0	441	10	6,981

4 – Securities

Securities were classified as at the balance sheet date as follows:

in € m.	2025	2024
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (investment portfolio of financial fixed assets) - unlisted	4	5

No specific value adjustments had been made as at the balance sheet date (2024: €0).

All debt securities are unlisted and consist of securities purchased as part of structured transactions.

5 – Companies in which the Bank has a Participating Interest of 20% or more

Name of the company	Registered office	Holding	Equity capital* in € m.	Net income for the financial year* in € m.
DB Credit Investments S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100%	0.8	15.7

* according to 31 December 2024 unaudited financial statements.

Shares in affiliated undertakings amount to €494k (2024: €496k).

In the case of individual investments of minor significance – i.e. investments in various companies belonging to Deutsche River Companies with registered offices in Luxembourg which have been completely written off in the past – no individual figures are presented in line with Article 68(2) of the law on the accounts of banks.

There are no participations in other credit institutions.

6 – Movements in Fixed Assets

in € k.	Gross value at beginning of financial year	Additions	Disposals	FX Revaluation	Gross value at end of financial year	Cumulative depreciation and value adjustments at end of financial year	Net value at end of financial year
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities*	5,018	0	0	-671	4,347	0	4,347
Participating interests	19,801	0	0	0	19,801	19,801	0
Shares in affiliated undertakings	971	0	0	0	971	471	500
Intangible assets**	60,217	11,672	1,269	0	70,620	34,017	36,603
of which:							
Software	60,217	11,672	1,269	0	70,620	34,017	36,603
Tangible assets	18,954	2,443	4,037	0	17,360	13,116	4,244
of which:							
Office furniture and equipment	18,954	2,443	4,037	0	17,360	13,116	4,244
Total fixed assets	104,961	14,115	5,306	-671	113,099	67,405	45,694

* Amounts reflect here are gross of any lump-sum provision allocations

** Amortisation of software will commence once the relevant items are brought into use.

7 – Amounts due from Deutsche Bank Companies and from Participating Interests

in € m.	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
	Deutsche Bank companies	Participating interests	Deutsche Bank companies	Participating interests
Loans and advances to credit institutions	10,789	0	8,744	0
Loans and advances to clients	699	13	564	13
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	4	0	5	0
Other assets	259	0	313	0

8 – Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets denominated in foreign currencies amounted to the equivalent of €10,112m (2024: €10,960m) as at the balance sheet date. Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies amounted to the equivalent of €10,063m (2024: €11,233m) as at the balance sheet date.

9 – Other Assets/Other Liabilities

Other assets consist of the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Related party receivables	258,864	312,872
Other receivables from clients	60,616	62,074
Fee receivables from clients	16,810	20,945
Margin receivables	14,000	14,033
Precious metals	7,575	5,749
Sundry receivables	6,474	2,913
Total	364,339	418,586

The decrease in other assets is driven by a decrease in related party receivables in the current year which are receivables from Deutsche Bank AG in connection with the provision of services provided by the Bank under formally concluded transfer pricing agreements.

Other liabilities consist of the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Related party payables	217,737	183,023
Other payables to suppliers	52,244	24,643
Payables for the account of third parties	48,020	34,303
Other payables to clients	6,360	21,293
VAT payables	5,794	2,824
Sundry payables	1,054	11,945
Total	331,209	278,031

The increase in other liabilities is mainly driven by an increase in related party payables in the current year; these are amounts settled against Deutsche Bank AG in connection with the provision of services consumed by the Bank under formally concluded transfer pricing agreements.

10 – Provisions for Liabilities and Charges – Other Provisions

Other provisions consist of the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Lump-sum provision – off-balance sheet risks	268,248	238,414
Credit default swaps liability	47,446	57,466
Tax liability	16,248	38,953
Specific credit provisions relating to off-balance sheet positions	1,675	1,795
Other	8,693	5,267
Total	342,310	341,895

11 – Subordinated Assets and Liabilities

The subordinated loans and advances to credit institutions and clients amounted to €0m (2024: €0m) as at the balance sheet date.

The Bank issued Undated Non-Cumulative Fixed to Reset Rate Additional Tier 1 Notes with a notional value of €500m on 29 April 2022. Deutsche Bank AG purchased the full issuance.

The notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.875% p.a. until 29 April 2027, when the Bank has the right to redeem the notes (partially or in full). Should the Bank choose not to exercise its right of redemption, interest will accrue at the 5-year swap rate (EURIBOR BASIS) plus a fixed spread. The notes qualify as Upper Tier I capital under bank supervisory regulations and are used to measure regulatory own funds. The notes shall be fully subordinated to the claims of other subordinated creditors of the Bank under certain defined resolution or winding-up actions. The notes have no equity conversion features.

The Bank entered into a subordinated Tier 2 loan agreement with Deutsche Bank AG as lender on 26 July 2023.

The loan has a notional value of €900m, a 10-year term to 28 July 2033 and bears interest at 3-month EURIBOR rate plus a margin of 429 basis points with an early termination option for the Bank after 5 years. The obligations resulting from the loan agreement constitute unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Bank, ranking pari passu among themselves and, likewise with all other equally subordinated obligations of the Bank constituting own funds in the form of Tier 2 capital.

To appropriately take account of the fact that the Additional Tier 1 notes and the Tier 2 loan agreement are subordinated liabilities, the expenses from the regular payments are not reported under 'Net interest income', but rather as a separate item above 'Net income' in line with the true and fair view principle for the purpose of transparency and clarity.

12 – Subscribed Capital

As at the balance sheet date, the Bank's subscribed and fully paid-up capital was €3,959.5m, composed of 15,838,000 shares.

13 – Movements in Reserves and Profit Brought Forward

in € m.	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Profit/loss brought forward	Net income
As at 1 January 2024	396	283	0	291
Appropriation:				
– Retained		291	0	–291
– Dividend		–292		
Net income for financial year 2024				277
As at 31 December 2024	396	282	0	277
Appropriation:				
– Retained		277	0	–277
– Dividend		–277		
Net income for financial year 2025				240
As at 31 December 2025	396	282	0	240

The Bank distributed a dividend of €277m, (€253.8m from prior-year profit and €23.2 from available reserves) in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Annual General Meeting held on 15 April 2025.

The Bank fulfilled the requirement of the Luxembourg law on commercial companies to form a legal reserve of 10% of subscribed capital (€396m). Distribution of the legal reserve is not permitted.

'Other reserves' includes an aggregate amount of €117m allocated specifically for the imputation of wealth tax in accordance with Article 8(a) of the Luxembourg wealth tax law and is deemed restricted from distribution.

14 – Amounts Owed to Deutsche Bank Companies and Participating Interests

in € m.	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
	Deutsche Bank companies	Participating interests	Deutsche Bank companies	Participating interests
Amounts owed to credit institutions	21,581	0	22,496	0
Amounts owed to clients	663	1	439	1
Subordinated liabilities	1,400	0	1,400	0
Other liabilities	218	0	183	0

15 – Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities consist of:

in € m.	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
		of which: to Deutsche Bank companies		of which: to Deutsche Bank companies
Guarantees and other direct substitutes for credit	8,156	7,845	8,645	8,263
Other contingent Liabilities	18	0	18	0
Total	8,174	7,845	8,663	8,263

16 – Commitments

Commitments consist of:

in € m.	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
		of which: to Deutsche Bank companies		of which: to Deutsche Bank companies
Commitments not utilised	50,216	128	48,974	221
Total	50,216	128	48,974	221

Gross payments due by the Bank in connection with its remaining commitments under a lease agreement related to its business premises amounted to €5.5m at 31 December 2025 (2024: €10.6m). Future fixed rental payment obligation due by the Bank in connection with a lease agreement related to the Bank's future business premises at Findel airport amounted to €30.7m as of 31 December 2025.

C. Notes to the Profit and Loss Account

1 – Administration and Agency Services

The Bank provided the following principal services for third parties in the past financial year: safe custody account administration, asset management, paying agent services, agency function and commercial representation.

2 – Commissions Receivable

This item comprises the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Lending fees and commissions	89,213	86,602
Wealth Management fees	22,439	27,994
Fiduciary deposit fee	6,257	3,897
Custody fees	4,582	4,127
Other fees and commissions	2,725	955
Total	125,216	123,575

3 – Commissions Payable

This item comprises the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Transfer pricing including payments for credit protection on participation in CLOs	161,807	156,928
Other commissions payable	3,123	3,393
Total	164,930	160,321

4 – Net Result from Financial Operations

The net result from financial operations primarily comprises premiums paid/received and valuation changes in respect of credit default swaps (hedging loans to customers carried at amortised cost) and the net foreign exchange result for the year. The net result for 2025 is a gain of €0.2m (2024: loss of €23.4m). The improvement of €23.6m relative to the previous year is driven by a net improvement in the net foreign exchange result of €15.1m, a decrease in costs incurred in respect of premiums paid/received and valuation changes in respect of credit default swaps of €4.4m and a profit on participation in other instruments of €4.3m.

5 – Other Operating Income

This item comprises the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Transfer pricing compensation associated with relationship lending	203,681	236,602
Income from Inter-Company Services	21,587	10,678
Release of provisions	8,504	5,876
Rental income	2,161	2,117
Sundry income	1,369	222
Total	237,302	255,495

6 – Other Operating Charges

Other operating charges comprises of various provisions, accruals and contributions to the FGDL.

7 – Depreciation of and Value Adjustments in Respect of Loans and Advances and Provisions for Contingent Liabilities and for Commitments

This item comprises the following:

in € k.	2025	2024
Specific credit risk provisions	62,657	221,459
Recoveries associated with participations in CLOs	-11,379	-109,251
Release of specific credit provisions	-26,261	-27,548
Increase in lump-sum provision	80,000	35,000
Total	105,017	119,660

8 – Value Adjustments in Respect of Securities Held as Financial Fixed Assets, Participating Interests, and Equities in Affiliated Undertakings

Value adjustments in respect of participating interests and equities in affiliated undertakings amounted to nil for financial year 2025 (2024: €105k).

9 – Taxes on Profit on Ordinary Activities

The Global Minimum Taxation Rules or Pillar 2 rules became applicable to the Bank starting in 2024, with Deutsche Bank AG as the ultimate parent. Deutsche Bank is required to determine the global minimum tax or Pillar 2 liability for Group entities in close to 60 jurisdictions every year. Temporary relief from detailed Pillar 2 calculations, which is determined on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, may be available under transitional safe harbour provisions. The application of these safe harbour provisions, which are applicable in tax years 2024-2026, is based on Deutsche Bank's country-by-country reports filed annually with the German tax authorities and certain other financial data. Uncertainties remain regarding the application of the Pillar 2 rules, further legislative developments and interpretative guidance in many countries are expected over time, and implementation efforts are ongoing.

The Bank has estimated the potential impact on its financial position for 2025 on a best effort basis together with Deutsche Bank Group and has not recognised any Pillar 2 related current tax expenses for 2025 (2024: nil).

The assessment considered a number of qualitative and quantitative factors applicable to 2025 including the following: (1) the Statutory tax rate that applies to the Bank in Luxembourg for 2025 is 23.87% (2024: 24.94%), which is significantly higher than the minimum tax rate of 15%; and (2) based on an analysis of the most recently available country-by-country data, Deutsche Bank is expected to qualify for relief under the transitional safe harbour provisions in the Luxembourg jurisdiction.

10 – Auditor's Fees

Fees that were recognised as Other administrative expenses for services provided during the financial year to the Bank by Ernst & Young S.A. as Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé (approved statutory auditor) and as cabinet de révision agréé were as follows:

in € k. (excluding VAT):	2025	2024
Audit fees	841	762
Audit-related fees	26	46
Tax advisory fees	0	0
Other fees	0	0

11 – Return on Assets

in € k.	2025	2024
Profit for the financial year	240,390	277,451
Total assets	34,811,630	34,355,497
Return on assets	0.69%	0.81%

D. Risk Report

General Information

In terms of its organisational structure, processes and IT landscape, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. is integrated into the risk and capital management organisation and the finance structures of Deutsche Bank Group and its systems. The following statements describe the Group's standard definitions and principles in connection with risks. The importance of a strong focus on risk management and the ongoing need to refine risk management practice became particularly evident during the financial market crisis. In the 2025 financial year, the organisation of operational risks was further refined to ensure the Bank's operational effectiveness in view of the continued impact of multiple geopolitical conflicts and associated sanctions and the continued global inflationary pressures due to higher energy prices and supply chain disruptions, and protection against cyberattacks. While risk and capital management in the Group is continuously evolving and improving, there is no guarantee that all market developments can be fully anticipated at all times. This applies in particular to developments of an extreme nature, such as multiple sources of elevated geopolitical risk, fiscal concerns, conflicts and associated risks to growth and interest rates. Geopolitical risks, including policy uncertainty such as tariffs and pressure by the US Administration on the integrity of US institutions / international norms, fiscal concerns (debt sustainability), and protracted military conflicts (e.g., Russia/Ukraine and Iran/Middle East), continue to shape the risk outlook through to 2026. Unpredictable policy making may continue to present challenges to the risk environment on topics relating to trade, ESG issues, immigration, military conflicts and international relations.

Risk Management Principles

The Bank takes calculated risks in connection with its business activities and the following principles therefore underpin its risk management:

- Organizational structures must follow the Three Lines of Defense (“3LoD”) model with a clear definition of roles and responsibilities for all risk types
- Every employee must act as a risk manager in a way that is consistent with the Bank's risk appetite, risk management standards and values
- The Management Board approved risk appetite must be cascaded and adhered to across all dimensions, with appropriate consequences in the event of a breach
- Risks must be identified and assessed
- Risks must be actively managed with appropriate risk mitigation and effective internal control systems
- Risks must be measured and reported with the aid of accurate, complete and timely data and using approved models
- Regular stress tests must be performed against adverse scenarios and appropriate crisis response planning must be established
- A strong risk management culture helps to reinforce Deutsche Bank's operating resilience.

Risk Management Framework

Against the background of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.'s broadly diversified business activities, it is essential to identify, measure, aggregate and manage risks. The various risks must be backed with an adequate amount of equity capital. Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. manages risks with the aid of an overriding set of risk principles, organisational structures and processes to measure and monitor risk. These are closely aligned with the activities of the Group divisions:

- The Group's Management Board provides overall risk and capital management supervision.
- The risk management model is based on the ‘three lines of defence’ approach, whereby business management, risk management oversight and assurance roles are carried out by functions independent of one another.
- Risk strategy and risk appetite are defined based on the Group's strategic plans in order to align risk, capital, and performance targets.
- Reviews are conducted across the Group to verify that sound risk management practices and a holistic approach to all defined risks exist throughout the organisation and to help each business manage the balance between their risk appetite and reward.

- Credit risks, market risks, treasury risks, operational risks, enterprise risks, environmental, social and governance risks, reputational risks and risk concentrations as well as capital requirements are managed in a coordinated process at all levels of the Bank.
- Where applicable, modelling and measurement approaches for quantifying risk and the associated capital demand are implemented across the major risk categories.
- Effective systems, processes and policies constitute critical components of the Bank's risk management approach.

Risk and capital management activities are supported by Treasury, Finance and Internal Audit. The role of both Treasury and Finance is to help quantify the risks assumed and to ensure the quality and integrity of the risk-related data they provide. Internal Audit performs risk-oriented reviews of the design and operational effectiveness of the system of internal controls.

Credit Risk Management (CRM) and Risk Management support the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) at Management Board level to aggregate the types of risk arising from the business model of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. into an overall risk profile, to regularly monitor whether risks are within the defined risk appetite parameters and to report to both the Management and the Supervisory Boards.

Types of Risk

The most important risks to which Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.'s business model is exposed are specific banking risks, risks arising from its general business activities and reputational risks.

Specific Banking Risks

Within the Bank's risk management processes, a distinction is made between four kinds of specific banking risk: credit risk, market risk, liquidity & funding risk and operational risk.

- Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent, or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower, obligor or issuer (referred to collectively as 'counterparties') exist, including those claims that the Bank plans to distribute. It captures the risk of loss due to a deterioration in a counterparty's creditworthiness or the failure of a counterparty to meet the terms of any contract with the Bank or otherwise perform as agreed. Credit risk is subdivided into four types:
 - Default and migration risk is the risk that a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations or experiences material credit quality deterioration, increasing the likelihood of a default.
 - Transaction/settlement risk (exposure risk) is the risk that arises from any existing, contingent or potential future positive exposure.
 - Mitigation risk is the risk of higher losses due to risk mitigation measures not performing as anticipated.
 - Concentration risk is the risk that an adverse development in a specific single counterparty, country, industry or product leading to a disproportionate deterioration in the risk profile of Deutsche Bank's credit exposures to that counterparty, country, industry or product.
- Market risk arises from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity prices, exchange rates and commodities prices) as well as in the correlations among them and their levels of volatility.
- Liquidity & funding risk is the risk of being unable to meet payment obligations when they fall due, or only being able to do so at an excessive cost.
- Operational risk is the potential for incurring losses in connection with staff, contractual specifications and their documentation, technology, infrastructure failure or collapse, projects, external influences, and client relationships. This definition includes legal and regulatory risks but not general business risk or reputational risk.

Treasury Risk

Deutsche Bank introduced treasury risk as a standalone level 1 risk type in 2025, and defined it as the structural balance sheet risk inherent in its banking activities, including interrelated risks such as liquidity & funding risk, and capital risk.

Enterprise Risk

Deutsche Bank introduced enterprise risk as a standalone level 1 risk type in 2021 and changed its definition in 2025 as the risk of potential losses or adverse consequences from strategic risk or from becoming unduly exposed to portfolio concentrations at enterprise level.

The Bank considers enterprise risk an amalgamation of several distinct types of risk, typically of a cross-risk nature, some of which represent newly emerging areas of risk management for which policies and frameworks as well as regulatory requirements are yet to be developed and specified. A distinction is made between the following risk types:

- Strategic risk is the risk of a shortfall in planned earnings (excluding other material risks) due to incorrect business plans, ineffective plan execution and/or the inability to effectively respond to material deviations.
- Portfolio concentration risk arises from cross-risk exposure concentrations including on a country, industry, or asset class basis.

Reputational Risk

As regards the Bank's risk management processes, reputational risk is defined as the risk of possible harm to Deutsche Bank's brand and reputation, and the associated risk to earnings, capital or liquidity arising from any association, action or inaction that could be perceived by stakeholders to be inappropriate, unethical or inconsistent with Deutsche Bank's values and beliefs.

Concentration Risk

Concentration risks refer to a bank's loss potential through unbalanced distribution of dependencies on specific risk drivers. Risk concentrations are not an isolated risk type; rather, they are integrated into the management of credit risk, market risk, liquidity & funding risk and operational risk. Risk concentrations are encountered within and across counterparties, regions/countries, industries and products, impacting the above-mentioned risks. Risk concentrations are managed, for instance, by entering into offsetting or risk-reducing transactions. Management of risk concentration across risk types involves expert panels, qualitative assessments, quantitative instruments (such as economic capital and stress testing) and comprehensive reporting.

Environmental, Social & Governance Risk

Deutsche Bank Group aims to make Deutsche Bank a champion of sustainable finance in the financial services sector by integrating environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria into business or investment decisions for the lasting benefit of both clients and society. Deutsche Bank has set the focus on the "E" as the other components on the "S & G" are currently not treated as material due to controls in the client due diligence process.

In recent years, Deutsche Bank has made further progress in integrating climate-related and environmental (C&E) risks into its overall risk management framework at Group level and has also updated its materiality assessment of C&E risks and developed stress modelling capabilities at Group level. In line with ECB guidelines, institutions are expected to assess the impact of material C&E risks on their ICAAP.

Deutsche Bank integrates C&E risks into its ICAAP based on the following components:

- Regular identification of material C&E risk drivers for existing risk types over different time horizons
- Coverage of material C&E risk drivers in baseline capital demand
- Evaluation of stress resilience and stress buffers in risk appetite through climate-related scenarios and stress tests

Climate and environmental risk drivers can be broadly separated into four categories: transition risk, physical risk, nature risk and liability risk. Each category can act as a risk driver for multiple risk types.

Transition risk drivers are defined as climate-related mitigation policies that could lead to reductions in financial valuations, downgrades in ratings for companies affected by such policies, increased competitiveness, shifts in public sentiment and demands, and foregone revenues.

Physical risk drivers are weather-related events such as storms, floods, fires, and heatwaves with the potential to damage production facilities and disrupt value chains. They also include longer-term changes in the climate, such as temperature changes, rising sea levels, reduced water availability, and others.

Nature related risk drivers are defined as nature-related transition/physical impacts that could result from waste, water depletion, biodiversity & habitat loss, and marine degradation.

Liability risk drivers are linked to potential climate- or nature-related legal action against the Bank. Legal action could relate to greenwashing, a perceived lack of action to combat climate change or the degradation of nature for example.

Credit Risk

The measurement and management of credit risk are based on the following overarching principles at Deutsche Bank Group:

- Credit risk is only accepted:
 - For adopted clients or after completed proper due diligence involving the Business as first line of defence
 - For explicitly approved businesses, products and locations; new products and changes to existing products have to be assessed as per the Product Lifecycle Policy of Deutsche Bank Group
 - If a Rating has been assigned in line with agreed and approved processes
 - If all credit relevant exposures are correctly reflected in the relevant risk systems
 - If plans for an orderly termination of the risk positions have been considered
- Credit risk is assumed within the applicable risk appetite.
- P&L responsibility for credit exposures is kept and remains with the sponsoring corporate division.
- Risk taken needs to be adequately compensated.
- Risk needs to be continuously monitored and managed across the first and second lines of defence.
- Credit standards are applied consistently across all units in order to maintain a favourable risk profile in line with the risk appetite.
- Collateral or other risk mitigating, hedging or rating transfer instruments (see 6.3) which can be an alternative source of repayment do not substitute for underwriting standards and a thorough assessment of the debt service ability of the counterparty has to be performed during the credit process.
- DB Group takes a conservative approach to outright Cash Risk and longer tenor exposures and strives to adequately secure, guarantee and/ or hedge this risk. Exceptions are lower risk short-term transactions and facilities supporting specific trade finance requests as well as low risk businesses where the margin allows for adequate loss coverage.
- Deutsche Bank measures and globally consolidates all exposure and facilities to the same obligor.
- Deutsche Bank has, where appropriate, established specialist teams within Credit Risk Management for deriving internal client ratings, analysing and approving transactions or covering workout clients. For transaction approval purposes, structured credit risk management teams are aligned to the respective products or specific risks to ascertain adequate product expertise. DB Group strives to adequately secure, guarantee or hedge outright Cash Risk and longer tenor exposures with acceptable remuneration. This approach does usually not include lower-risk short-term transactions and facilities supporting specific trade finance or other lower risk products where the margin allows for adequate loss coverage.
- Deutsche Bank has established processes to manage credit exposures at a legal entity or regional level

Stress test scenarios for Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.'s credit portfolio are simulated and evaluated for the Bank at the level of Deutsche Bank Group and have been and will be further enhanced in order to even better incorporate climate-related and environmental risks and geopolitical risks. The subject of the analysis is primarily the existence of a suitable economic capital base relative to the existing credit risks. To this end, the Bank performed the analysis using two adverse heatmap scenarios, namely an 'Europe led hard landing' scenario and a "severe Europe led global recession" scenario. In addition, an analysis of the effects of rating migrations (using a rating migrations matrix) on risk-weighted assets is performed based on the local regulatory capital requirements for credit risk. The stress test is conducted on a quarterly basis. The results of the above-mentioned analyses are acknowledged by the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCo) and approved by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) reporting.

Credit Risk Ratings

Credit ratings are an essential part of the Bank's credit process and build the basis for maximum credit limit determination on a Borrower level and adequate pricing of the transaction and credit decision.

The Bank performs an appropriate risk assessment of all Borrowers and the associated exposure on at least an annual basis. This risk assessment usually requires financial disclosure of the Borrowers and timely analysis. The extent of the information required is mainly dependent on the underlying risk.

Regulatory guidance requires a conservative treatment for all outdated Ratings, which includes both Ratings that have the “next Rating review date” in the past or Ratings based on outdated information⁶ (i.e. financials older than 24 months).

Deutsche Bank’s rating system uses a granular, transparent 21-grade rating scale. The Credit Ratings determine for any given credit exposure (incl. country risk) inter alia:

- The level of required approval authority
- The calculation of Expected Loss, Economic Capital and Regulatory Capital Requirements under CRR
- The calculation of the Bank’s Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS9 requirements
- The maximum acceptable exposure size (for counterparty types where divisions have defined maximum exposure guidelines)

The accuracy and consistency of ratings are ensured through various management levels (typically on DB Group level):

- Regular training and consistent application of ratings methodology and risk scoring sheets as documented in the divisional “Credit Process Guides” and/ or standardised systems generated ratings. If applicable, internal ratings are regularly compared to external indicators – considering e.g. information from international rating agencies, bond spreads/ CDS spreads, equity price development, and other available external sources
- Portfolio Reviews: Regular industry portfolio reviews, regional senior management portfolio reviews
- Independent validation of Credit Risk Models by Deutsche Bank Group’s Model Risk Management

Lending

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. operates on a large scale as a centre of excellence and lending institution, working in concert with other European offices of Deutsche Bank Group. The Strategic Corporate Lending (SCL) business segment, as part of the Corporate Bank division in Luxembourg, is one of Deutsche Bank Group’s three significant central risk hubs, mandated directly by the Group Management Board to centralise and manage credit risk from selected lending activities. The Bank has both a direct and an indirect role (via the execution of internal risk transfer agreements effected through the issuance of guarantees or CDSs to fellow DB lending institutions) in the relationship lending activities of Deutsche Bank Group. In both cases, the risks are first assessed by the respective branches in accordance with Group standards and guidelines. Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. extends these loans after a further review on the basis of its own credit guidelines, as agreed within the Group and assumes the risk. Own and assumed credit risk (guarantees and CDSs issued) is thus aggregated in the Bank and then hedged within defined risk appetite parameters through (primarily) the execution of credit default swaps or participation in collateralised loan obligation structures with fellow Deutsche Bank entities.

The Bank additionally performs a number of administrative functions relating to the Group’s SCL risk centralisation structure that seeks to remunerate loan-booking entities within the Group (including Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.) for below-market rate relationship lending activities on behalf of fellow Deutsche Bank Group entities who benefit from such relationship lending. Legal entity loan income shortfalls are topped up to equal a market return on their gross credit risk through the execution of a ‘spread swap’ agreement concluded between the booking and benefiting entities.

Moreover, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. regularly reviews creditworthiness in respect of its credit risks on the basis of up-to-date information largely obtained from Deutsche Bank Group’s Credit Risk Management. At regular meetings, the Management Board and, if necessary, the Risk Management function inform the Supervisory Board about current developments regarding specific risks and the credit portfolio risk, also with reference to specific industry and/or country risks.

Of the total SCL loan portfolio, 87% (2024: 88%) as at the balance sheet date was attributable to investment-grade borrowers (rating iBBB- and above).

Distribution of Credit Risk

The following tables provide an overview of credit exposure under the respective balance sheet item or off-balance sheet item by counterparty industry (based on an economic sector code of counterparties as reported to the BCL and the CSSF) as well as by issuer and rating category. The amount of loan exposures was calculated without consideration of collateral and is presented gross of lump-sum provision allocation and net of related specific credit risk provisions.

Structure of Credit Profile by Rating Category as at 31 December 2025

in € m.	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to clients	Securities/ participating interests/ affiliated undertakings	Contingent liabilities	Commitments	Total
AAA/AA	6,096	1,165	0	1,075	8,580	16,916
A	10,797	2,825	0	3,013	13,926	30,561
BBB	17	7,233	0	2,891	23,700	33,841
BB	39	4,609	0	1,173	3,369	9,190
B	0	657	0	0	536	1,193
CCC	0	19	0	0	21	40
Default	0	945	0	0	82	1,027
NR*	0	5	4	23	2	34
Total	16,949	17,458	4	8,175	50,216	92,802

* not rated = unrated clients

Structure of Credit Profile by Industry as at 31 December 2025

in € m.	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to clients	Securities/ participating interests/ affiliated undertakings	Contingent liabilities	Commitments	Total
Banks and insurance companies	16,949	0	0	94	228	17,271
Other financial companies	0	7,422	0	1,904	9,649	18,975
Corporate services	0	3,001	0	1,891	10,667	15,559
Manufacturing	0	1,753	0	2,050	13,232	17,035
Commercial real estate	0	2,257	0	75	1,772	4,104
Transport and telecommunications	0	937	0	869	3,671	5,477
Automotive industry	0	80	0	164	2,880	3,124
Wholesale and retail trade	0	630	0	691	1,361	2,682
Mining	0	104	0	18	2,674	2,796
Power and water utilities	0	56	0	186	1,916	2,158
Power generation (in particular solar power)	0	306	0	173	694	1,173
Households	0	638	0	5	113	756
Construction	0	100	0	36	504	640
Hotel/restaurant trade, leisure industry, gaming, and gambling industry	0	64	0	0	142	206
Public sector	0	4	0	0	675	679
Other	0	106	4	19	38	167
Total	16,949	17,458	4	8,175	50,216	92,802

Risk Provisioning

Adequate provision has been made for individual risks. Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. also uses the possibility of setting up a lump-sum provision in accordance with Luxembourg regulations. During the current financial year, the Bank elected to increase the lump-sum provision by an amount of €80m to further strengthen the Bank's reserves reflecting the prudent assessment of continued economic uncertainties and the impact of geopolitical escalations into 2026 and beyond. The continued impact of geopolitical conflicts, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and related sanctions, the conflict in the Middle East, policy uncertainty due to tariff escalation, and continued global inflationary pressures due to higher energy prices and supply chain disruptions did not have a specific material impact on the credit provision.

There were only minor country risks as at the balance sheet date. The Bank does not hold any bonds issued or guaranteed by Russia or Ukraine.

The synthetic risk assumed from the SCL credit risk portfolio (via the guarantees issued and credit default swaps) was quantified at €7.85bn as at 31 December 2025 (2024: €8.26bn). The risk management of the underlying or hedging transactions entered into by the Bank in the course of these business activities is, in respect of the material value-determining risk factors, conducted uniformly at a central office of Deutsche Bank Group, considering certain risk tolerance, and hedging parameters defined by Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. in cooperation with Deutsche Bank AG's global Credit Risk Management unit.

Market Risk

Owing to its business orientation, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. has the regulatory status of a non-trading book institution in Luxembourg.

The market risks resulting from asset/liability management, in the form of interest rate, currency, and liquidity risks, are managed by the Treasury/Pool Management division. Other types of material market risk (for example, commodity price risks) do not exist except the credit spread risk mainly driven by the hedging activities via CDS related to the SCL loan portfolio. Treasury and the back-office units operate on the basis of local, internal guidelines in conformity with the applicable Deutsche Bank Group Standards, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. is integrated into Deutsche Bank Group's global limit system. Risks are calculated and monitored on an ongoing basis through neutral risk controlling using the Group's risk measurement programmes and hence its risk models.

Financial Transactions

The Bank's derivative financial transactions consist exclusively of contracts forming part of the non-trading portfolio and are concluded within Deutsche Bank Group. The following tables disclose the notional volume by remaining maturity, and the market values of derivative transactions. At the end of the year, there were no exchange-traded financial transactions. In principle, the SCL credit risk portfolio agreements permit netting. Where the Bank could assume that legally enforceable netting agreements were in place, corresponding effects were considered in the analysis of financial transactions below. Apart from this, there are no further netting agreements in derivative financial transactions.

Analysis of Derivative Financial Transactions as at 31 December 2025

in € m. Classes of financial transaction	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Positive market value	Negative market value	Net value
Interest rate transactions	286	8,042	0	8,328	2	1	1
Interest rate swaps	286	8,042	0	8,328	2	1	1
Foreign exchange/gold transactions	2,526	0	0	2,526	12	11	1
Futures contracts with clients	630	0	0	630	2	2	0
Futures contracts with banks	631	0	0	631	2	1	1
Options	1,265	0	0	1,265	8	8	0
Equity Options	1,909	11	0	1,920	60	60	0
Credit derivatives*	1,198	1,684	0	2,882	1	57	-56
Total	5,919	9,737	0	15,656	75	129	-54

* includes total return swaps.

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

Analysis of Derivative Financial Transactions as at 31 December 2024

in € m. Classes of financial transaction	Up to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Positive market value	Negative market value	Net value
Interest rate transactions	1,427	366	0	1,793	1	0	1
Interest rate swaps	1,427	366	0	1,793	1	0	1
Foreign exchange/gold transactions	1,043	0	0	1,043	5	5	0
Futures contracts with clients	170	0	0	170	1	2	-1
Futures contracts with banks	169	0	0	169	2	1	1
Options	704	0	0	704	2	2	0
Equity Options	925	12	0	937	21	21	0
Credit derivatives*	1,111	2,097	0	3,208	5	64	-59
Total	4,506	2,475	0	6,981	32	90	-58

* includes total return swaps.

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

Value-at-Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

To measure and manage market risks, the Bank uses the value-at-risk model, developed and maintained by the Group and approved by the German banking authority. The value-at-risk approach is used to derive a quantitative measure for market risks in the trading book under normal market conditions. For a given portfolio, value-at-risk measures the possible future loss (in terms of market value) that, under normal market conditions, will not be exceeded with a defined probability in a certain period. Value-at-risk (VaR) enables a constant and uniform risk measure to be applied to all trading/financial transactions and products. It also allows market risk assessments over time to be compared with the actual daily results from the above-mentioned transactions.

Both for internal and external reporting purposes, value-at-risk is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) with a confidence level of 99%. For internal reporting purposes, a holding period of one trading day is used. For regulatory reporting purposes, the holding period is ten days.

As at the end of 2025, the value-at-risk from interest rate and currency risks in the non-trading book was €1.31m. The average value for 2025 was €1.52m.

The Bank has an interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) framework in place that focuses on the Bank's capital and earning stability under stressed market scenarios. The IRRBB framework, with a focus on monitoring delta economic value of equity (Δ EVE) and delta net interest income (Δ NII), was embedded into the bank's risk limit framework and the risk appetite statement of the Bank. The Bank continues to monitor VaR, but it has been decoupled from the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement. In 2025, the PV01 with focus on Treasury Pool and Asset & Liabilities Monitoring (ALM) activities for Wealth Management has been introduced in the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement.

As at the end of 2025, the Δ EVE was €-14m and thus below the allocated limit of €-100m; the Δ NII was €-125m and thus below the allocated threshold of €-170m. The Δ NII+ mark-to-market (MTM) was €-90m as at the end of 2025. PV01 (Treasury Pool) was €59k and thus below the allocated threshold of €200k and the PV01 (PB-ALM) was €-45k and thus below the allocated threshold of €-100k.

The CS01 metric for measuring the credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB) was €0.4m as at the end of 2025. In 2025, the Bank has further enhanced the monitoring of the CSRBB with implementation of the delta Economic Value of Equity (Δ EVE) for CSRBB. As at the end of 2025, the Δ EVE (CSRBB) was €-14.2m in the tightening scenario.

In the foreign exchange business, only relatively small positions in foreign currency arise from fractional amounts in futures contracts and from balances arising out of the Bank's net interest and commission income in foreign currencies. These positions are closed regularly.

Liquidity Risk

The principal objective of liquidity management is to guarantee the Bank's solvency at all times. The Treasury function manages this task in Luxembourg and is involved in Group-wide liquidity management. Treasury and the Risk Management Function receive relevant data on a daily basis and report to the Bank's Management Board at least on a monthly basis.

All local data relevant to the Group is made available to the Group's global Risk Management Function for overall objectives.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The LCR is a key limit that is intended to promote 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 that could be used to raise liquidity in a stress scenario, measured against the total volume of net cash outflows arising from both contractual and prescribed modelled exposures over a 30-day time horizon on a consolidated basis.

By maintaining a ratio in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements, the LCR seeks to ensure that the Bank holds adequate liquidity resources to mitigate short-term liquidity stress.

During the year as well as at the balance sheet date, the Bank's LCR ratio was well above the minimum requirement of 100%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The net stable funding ratio is a regulatory metric for assessing a bank's structural funding profile. The NSFR is intended to reduce medium to long-term funding risks by requiring banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to their on- and off-balance sheet activities. The ratio is defined as the amount of available stable funding (the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be a stable source of funding), relative to the amount of Required Stable Funding (a function of the liquidity characteristics of various assets held).

The Bank's NSFR ratio was well above the minimum requirement of 100% throughout the year as well as at the balance sheet date.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is managed based on a Group-wide framework that makes it possible to determine the operational risk profile in comparison to risk appetite and systematically identify operational risk themes and concentrations in order to define risk-mitigating measures and priorities. The business divisions and infrastructure functions have primary responsibility for the management of operational risk.

Instruments are in place for the self-assessment of operational risk and for recording and monitoring qualitative and quantitative risk indicators.

Losses and gains due to operational risks are captured through the Group-wide Event Management Application (EMApp), which is monitored at the Bank by the Risk Management function. Besides losses actually incurred due to defective processing,

the system also covers reported provisions for operational risks. Reports from the database provide insight into the success of risk management and the quality of the selected risk indicators.

Regulatory Risk Position

As a non-trading book institution, the Bank continues to apply standardised approaches when determining its regulatory risk position.

In the context of the regulations on calculating and limiting large exposures, Luxembourg's financial regulator, the CSSF (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier), consented to the Bank's request to exempt companies belonging to Deutsche Bank Group from the requirement to take such risks into account. This approval was granted in accordance with CSSF Circular 06/273, Part XVI, No. 24 (revised version).

At all times during the financial year, the Bank ensured compliance with both its internal and external key regulatory risk requirements as required under the CRR/CRD (please refer to the Management Report for further comments on the impact of the implementing CRR 3 on our regulatory capital).

E. Other Information

Deposit Guarantee Scheme

On 18 December 2015, Luxembourg adopted the law on resolution, recovery and liquidation measures of credit institutions and investment firms, on deposit guarantee schemes and on investor compensation schemes ('the Law'), which transposes into Luxembourg law EU Directive 2014/59/EU, establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, and EU Directive 2014/49/EU on deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes.

Luxembourg has a contribution-based system of deposit guarantee and investor compensation in which the Bank participates. The system protects a client's deposits up to an amount of €100k and investments up to an amount of €20k. The Law also provides for the protection of deposits in excess of €100k for a 12-month period where these deposits result from certain transactions or serve certain social or other purposes.

In accordance with Article 107(1) of the Law, the target amount to be held in the Luxembourg Resolution Fund ('Fonds de résolution Luxembourg' (FRL)) was intended to reach at least 1% of the guaranteed deposits of all credit institutions in all participating Member States by 31 December 2024. This amount was collected from the credit institutions through annual contributions in the financial years from 2015 to 2023 and has been achieved. A further assessment was made in February 2025 to confirm that no further contributions should be collected in 2025.

The target amount to be held in the Luxembourg Deposit Guarantee Fund ('Fonds de garantie des dépôts Luxembourg' (FGDL)) is 0.8% of the covered deposits, as defined in Article 163(8) of the Law of the relevant credit institutions, to have been reached by the end of 2018. Contributions were paid annually from 2016 to 2018. After achieving the initial 0.8%, Luxembourg credit institutions are required to make further contributions over the following eight years in order to build up an additional safety buffer of 0.8% of covered deposits, as defined in Article 163(8) of the Law.

Contributions of €7k were made to the FGDL in 2025.

Staff

Number of Staff

	31 Dec. 2025	Average in 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Management Board	4	4	3
Executives	29	28	26
Employees	308	297	295
Total	341	329	324

In 2025, the total remuneration of the Management Board and senior executives (Managing Director, Directors) was €9,430k (2024: €8,105k). The allocation to pension provisions for members of the Management Board and senior executives was €435k (2024: €458k). The members of the Supervisory Board received a total remuneration of €0 (2024: €33k) from the Bank.

The expense for pension obligations for former members of the Management Board amounted to €29k.

As at 31 December 2025, loans, advances and other commitments to members of the Supervisory Board, Management Board and senior executives totalled €0 (2024: €0).

Luxembourg, 24 March 2026

The Management Board

4

Attestation

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management Board of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the profit and loss account for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are also independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Value adjustments on loans granted to customers and provisions for commitments

Description

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank reports loans and advances to customers of EUR 17,270 million. This caption mainly includes loans to corporate customers and institutional clients, structured loans to private clients and lombard loans. Related commitments amount to EUR 50,216 million as of 31 December 2025.

The identification of an impairment event and the determination of specific valuation allowances involve significant estimation uncertainty and discretion in respect of the borrower's financial position and performance, as well as from the valuation of collateral and the amount and timing of expected future cashflows.

For this reason, we identified the determination of impairment on loans to corporate customers and institutional clients and the related provisions for commitments as a key audit matter.

Refer to the description of the accounting policies in the notes to the annual financial statements concerning "Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments" and the notes to the income statement (Note C7) as well as the explanations in the risk report and management report.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

During our audit we obtained an understanding of the processes implemented by the Bank over the credit cycle, with a focus on the identification and quantification of value adjustments.

Our audit procedures relating to the Bank's internal control system focused on key controls within the framework of the credit approval and credit monitoring process, as well as the identification of doubtful and irrecoverable debts and the determination of the necessary value adjustment requirements, which were tested for their design and implementation as well as their operating effectiveness. This included processes and controls outsourced to other entities of Deutsche Bank group.

In addition, we adopted a risk-based sampling approach to determine a sample of loans and commitments. To determine this sample, we focused on the exposure amount, internal credit rating and whether exposures were included on the Bank's watchlist. For this sample, we verified whether impairment events were recognised in a timely and appropriate manner.

For value adjustments determined by the Bank, we verified as to whether the estimates regarding the amount and timing of future cashflows from the borrower and the collateral were appropriate.

Other information

The Management Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the "Letter from the Chief Executive Officer", the "Report of the Supervisory Board", the "Report of the Management Board" and the "Management Report" but does not include the financial statements and our report of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management Board and of those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management Board is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Board either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with the ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Board.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have been appointed as "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" by the General Meeting of the Shareholders on 15 April 2025 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is six years.

The management report is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that the prohibited non-audit services referred to in EU Regulation No 537/2014 were not provided and that we remained independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

Ernst & Young
Société anonyme
Cabinet de révision agréé

Dorian Rigaud

Alexander Kastendeuch

Luxembourg, 24 March 2026

Registered Office



Architect: Professor Gottfried Böhm, Pritzker Prize winner

Photo: Professor Dieter Leistner

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