



DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC.
(An Indirect Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of
Deutsche Bank AG)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2018

Unaudited

DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC.
 (An Indirect Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of
 Deutsche Bank AG)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2018

(In millions, except share data)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents (includes cash equivalents at fair value of \$13)	\$ 1,054
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	360
Collateralized agreements and financings:	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes securities at fair value of \$6,268)	29,732
Securities borrowed (includes securities at fair value of \$16,038)	26,388
	<u>56,120</u>
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$14,661 of securities pledged as collateral)	20,282
Receivables:	
Customers	2,817
Noncustomers	771
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	3,048
	<u>6,636</u>
Premises and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$596)	491
Other assets	1,458
Total assets	<u>\$ 86,401</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Collateralized agreements and financings:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (includes securities at fair value of \$9,926)	\$ 35,783
Securities loaned (includes securities at fair value of \$130)	7,834
	<u>43,617</u>
Payables:	
Customers	6,737
Noncustomers	573
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,560
Loans	3,394
	<u>12,264</u>
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	11,287
Other liabilities	2,041
Total liabilities	<u>69,209</u>
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Notes 12 and 13)	
Subordinated liabilities	6,723
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share (2,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding)	-
Additional paid-in capital	15,246
Accumulated deficit	(4,777)
Total stockholder's equity	<u>10,469</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 86,401</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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(1) Organization

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (the Corporation) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation (the Parent), a wholly-owned subsidiary of DB USA Corporation (DBUSA), which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG (the Bank), a German corporation. DBUSA is designated as the intermediate holding company (IHC) established to comply with certain requirements mandated, supervised and regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB).

The Corporation is registered as a securities broker-dealer and investment advisor with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and futures commission merchant (FCM) with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The Corporation is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), the National Futures Association (NFA) and other self-regulatory organizations. As an indirect subsidiary of DBUSA, the Corporation is indirectly subject to the regulatory oversight of the FRB.

In its capacity as a broker-dealer and FCM, the Corporation clears securities and derivatives products for its customers, affiliates or itself on various exchanges of which the Corporation is a member. The Corporation provides trade execution services for a broad range of domestic and international clients and provides securities brokerage and investment advisory services to private clients and institutions. The Corporation provides a variety of capital raising, market making and brokerage services for its government, financial institution and corporate clients, including fixed income and equity sales and trading, emerging markets activities, equity market research and investment banking. The Corporation is also a primary dealer in U.S. government securities.

The Corporation, like other securities firms, is directly affected by general economic and market conditions, including fluctuations in volume and price levels of securities, changes in interest rates, and demand for investment banking, securities brokerage, and other services, all of which have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition as well as its liquidity.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition has been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP), which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition. The most important of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements and the provision for potential losses that may arise from litigation, regulatory proceedings and tax audits. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be different from these estimates.

The consolidated statement of financial condition of the Corporation includes all entities in which the Corporation has a controlling financial interest. The Corporation consolidates entities in which it has a majority voting interest when the voting interest entity is controlled through substantive voting equity interests and the equity investors bear the residual economic risks of the entity. The Corporation also consolidates variable interest entities (VIEs) for which the Corporation is deemed to be the primary

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beneficiary in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 810, “*Consolidation*”. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. In the normal course of business, the Corporation’s operations may include significant transactions conducted with affiliated entities. Such transactions are governed by contractual agreements between the Corporation and its affiliates.

The equity method of accounting is applied to investments when the Corporation does not have a controlling financial interest, but has the ability to significantly influence the operating and financial policies of the investee. Generally, this is when the Corporation has an investment greater than 20% but less than 50% in the voting stock or in substance in common stock of a corporation or 3% or more of limited partnership or limited liability corporation interests. Other factors that are considered in determining whether the Corporation has significant influence include representation on the entity’s board of directors and material intercompany transactions. The existence of these factors could require the application of the equity method of accounting for a particular investment even though the investment is less than 20% of the voting stock.

The consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2018 reflects \$207 million of assets attributable to the Corporation’s subsidiaries as well as certain eliminations and adjustments which are not reflected in the Corporation’s unaudited statement of financial condition contained in Part II of SEC Form X-17A-5 which is prepared on an unconsolidated basis.

As of June 30, 2018, substantially all of the Corporation’s assets and liabilities were carried at fair value or at amounts which approximate such values. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value include cash equivalents, financial instruments owned, financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased and certain collateralized agreements and financings. Assets and liabilities recorded at contractual amounts that approximate fair value include certain collateralized agreements and financings, other receivables and payables and subordinated liabilities. The fair values of such items are not materially sensitive to shifts in market interest rates because of the limited term to maturity of many of these instruments and/or their variable interest rates.

(b) *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

The Corporation defines cash equivalents as highly liquid securities and interest-earning deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, the carrying value approximates fair value.

(c) *Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations*

In accordance with SEC’s Customer Protection Rule 15c3-3 (SEC Rule 15c3-3), the Corporation, as a broker dealer carrying client accounts, is subject to maintain cash held in separate accounts in accordance with Section 4d(2) and Regulation 30.7 of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA). In addition, the Corporation segregates securities under federal and other regulations related to client activity. See notes (2)(d), (5)(b), (7) for further information about segregated securities.

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(d) *Financial Instruments*

Proprietary financial instruments including securities, options, futures and other derivative transactions, are reported on the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value on a trade-date basis. The Corporation segregated \$75 million of securities included in financial instruments owned, at fair value under federal and other regulations as of June 30, 2018.

Amounts receivable and payable relating to proprietary transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement are reflected net on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

(e) *Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value*

In addition to financial instruments owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value, the Corporation has elected to account for certain of its other financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 825-10 “*Fair Value Option*”. The primary reasons for electing the fair value option are to reflect economic events in earnings on a timely basis, to mitigate volatility in earnings from using different measurement attributes and to address simplification and cost-benefit considerations. Such financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value include certain collateralized agreements and financings.

(f) *Fair Value Measurements*

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Generally, financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. See note 3 for further information about fair value measurements.

(g) *Collateralized Agreements and Financings*

Collateralized agreements and financings consist of the following:

Reverse Repurchase and Repurchase Agreements – securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are recorded at their contractual amounts. The Corporation’s policy is to obtain possession or control of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under reverse repurchase agreements. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is valued daily, and the Corporation may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Substantially all repurchase and reverse repurchase activities are transacted under master netting agreements that give the Corporation the right, in the event of default, to liquidate collateral held and offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty.

As noted above, certain reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value under the fair value option. Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are generally valued based on inputs with reasonable levels of price transparency and are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is derived

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from valuation techniques by discounting future cash flows using the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. The credit risk-adjusted discount rate includes the consideration of the collateral received or pledged in the transaction. Where the risk-adjusted discount rate is not observable or readily available (primarily for long-dated repurchase agreements), a proxy discount rate may be used in the valuation.

Securities Borrowed and Loaned – cash securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Non-cash securities loaned transactions are recorded at the fair value of collateral received within other assets and other liabilities on the statement of financial condition. Collateral received or pledged for non-cash securities borrowed transactions are not recorded on the statement of financial condition. On a daily basis, the Corporation monitors the market value of securities borrowed or loaned against the collateral value and the Corporation may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

As these arrangements generally can be terminated on demand, they exhibit little, if any, sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Certain securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at fair value under the fair value option. These securities borrowed and loaned transactions are generally valued based on inputs with reasonable levels of price transparency and are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is derived from valuation techniques by discounting future cash flows using the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. The credit risk-adjusted discount rate includes the consideration of the collateral received or pledged in the transaction. Where the risk-adjusted discount rate is not observable or readily available, a proxy discount rate may be used in the valuation.

(h) *Receivables and Payables – Customers*

Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions, are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition. However, in the event of fails to deliver securities to or receive securities from the customer, the Corporation records corresponding receivables from customers or payables to customers, respectively, on a settlement-date basis on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

As of June 30, 2018, margin receivables and margin payables with the same customer, where the Corporation has determined the right of offset exists, are netted on the consolidated statement of financial condition in the amount of \$1.0 billion.

(i) *Receivables and Payables – Noncustomers*

Receivables from and payables to noncustomers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions of banks and broker dealers trading for their own account through the Corporation. Margin receivables and margin payables with the same noncustomer, where the Corporation has determined the right of offset exists, are netted on the consolidated statement of financial condition. As of June 30, 2018, no netting was applied to non-customer balances. These amounts represent transactions made predominantly with affiliates. Securities owned by noncustomers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions, are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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(j) Payables – Loans

Loans payable are presented on the consolidated statement of financial condition at their outstanding unpaid principal balances. These loans are predominantly transacted with affiliates.

(k) Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies are translated into U.S. dollar equivalents using period-end spot foreign exchange rates.

(l) Share-Based Compensation

The Bank has a share ownership program granting certain employees of the Corporation special stock awards and incentives as part of their total compensation. The cost of employee services received in exchange for a share-based award is generally measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award in accordance with ASC 718 “*Share Based Payments*”.

(m) Exchange Memberships

The Corporation holds memberships/seats in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Intercontinental Exchange (ICE). As part of the membership/seat arrangement, it also holds shares or other interests (e.g., restricted shares) of these exchanges/clearing organizations.

CME

The CME membership interests are required by a broker dealer to trade on CME group exchanges. The CME membership interests represent only the right to conduct business on the CME. Accordingly, the membership interests are accounted for as intangible assets, initially valued at cost, and subsequently measured in accordance with ASC 350 “*Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*”.

The restricted shares are separate and distinct from the membership interests. The shares do not give DBSI a right to trade but are equity ownership interests. These shares do not have to be held by a clearing member and DB could sell these shares and economically continue trading on the CME through ownership of seats. As such, the shares are treated as equity investments reported at fair value.

ICE

The ICE membership shares represent an equity interest that is required to be held to trade on ICE and the equity component cannot be separated from the right to trade component. As it is an exchange membership that represents an ownership interest, which must be held by DBSI to conduct business on ICE, the shares are recorded as equity investments held at cost.

(n) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment and amortization of computer software are computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of three to seven years. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated remaining useful lives of 24 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

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(o) *Income Taxes*

The results of the Corporation are included on the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return, and certain combined and unitary state tax returns of Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch (DBNY). In addition, the Corporation files tax returns in certain states on a stand-alone basis. Pursuant to a tax sharing agreement, income taxes are computed on a modified separate company basis and the Corporation is reimbursed on a current basis by an affiliate of DBNY for the benefit generated from any federal, New York State (NYS) and New York City (NYC) tax losses and temporary differences of the Corporation. The Corporation will be reimbursed by the affiliate for any subsequent adjustment which results in an increase of such tax benefit (e.g., by means of an amended return, claim for refund or following the conclusion of an audit by a taxing authority). In the event of any subsequent adjustment which results in a permanent reduction of the tax benefit that was previously reimbursed by the affiliate (e.g., as a result of a disallowance by a tax authority of the tax benefits supporting the deferred tax asset (DTA) or a reduction in tax rates), the Corporation is not obligated to repay the affiliate. Rather, the permanent reduction in tax benefit will be treated as a deemed contribution to capital.

The Corporation provides for income taxes on all transactions that have been recognized on the consolidated statement of financial condition in accordance with ASC 740, “*Income Taxes*”. Accordingly, deferred taxes are adjusted to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of tax rate changes on future deferred tax liabilities (DTL) and DTAs, as well as other changes in income tax laws, are recognized in the period during which such changes are enacted. DTAs are recognized subject to management’s judgment that realization is more likely than not. DTAs and DTLs are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

ASC 740 provides guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure, and transition.

(p) *Variable Interest Entities*

VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that provides the enterprise with (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest in a VIE, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE.

(q) *Related Party Transactions*

The Corporation has related party transactions with certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates. These transactions include collateralized financing transactions, prime brokerage services, derivatives clearing, trading management services, advisory services, charges for operational support and the

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borrowing and lending of funds. These transactions are primarily short-term in nature and are entered into in the ordinary course of business.

(r) ***Recent Accounting Developments***

Leases (ASC 842). In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “*Leases*”. The ASU requires that, at lease inception, a lessee recognize on the statement of financial condition a right-of-use asset for leases with a lease term of greater than twelve months, representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability, representing the liability to make lease payments. The classification criteria for distinguishing between finance leases and operating leases under ASU 2016-02 are substantially similar to the criteria used to distinguish capital leases and operating leases under ASC 840; however, the standard does eliminate the “bright line” tests available under previous guidance. For finance leases, the ASU requires a lessee to recognize interest expense on the lease liability, separately from the amortization of the right-of-use asset on the statement of operations, while for operating leases, such amounts should be recognized as a combined expense, on a straight-line basis. The guidance also eliminates real estate specific provisions for lessees and lessors and requires expanded disclosures about the nature and terms of lease agreements. ASU 2016-02, as amended by ASU 2018-01, 2018-10 and 2018-11, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those reporting periods under a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements, regulatory capital, and related disclosures.

Restricted Cash (ASC 230). In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), “*Restricted Cash*”. ASU 2016-18 requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts of the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this Update are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Corporation adopted this ASU as of January 1, 2018 with no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Codification Improvements. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-09, “*Codification Improvements*”. These amendments include changes to clarify, correct errors in, or make minor improvements to the Codification, eliminating inconsistencies and providing clarifications in current guidance. This ASU affects a variety of Topics including, among others, Debt Modifications and Extinguishments (Topic 470-50), Derivatives and Hedging – Overall (Topic 815-10), Fair Value Measurement – Overall (Topic 820-10), and Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers – Liabilities (Topic 940-405). While some of the amendments in this Update are effective immediately upon issuance, most are effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of this ASU on the consolidated financial statements.

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(3) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 (Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures) defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard also prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value based on whether such inputs are observable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Basis of Fair Value Measurement

Level 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3 Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Thus, an item may be classified as Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that are readily observable.

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Corporation considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuation where possible.

Credit risk is an essential component of fair value. Cash products (e.g., bonds) and derivative instruments (particularly those with significant future projected cash flows) trade in the market at levels which reflect credit considerations. The Corporation manages its exposure to credit risk as it does other market risks and will price, economically hedge and facilitate trades which involve credit risk.

When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

Financial instruments are generally classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Instruments classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are required to be carried at quoted market prices, even in situations where the Corporation holds a large position and a sale could possibly impact the quoted price. Certain financial instruments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and therefore have little or no price transparency. Level 3 valuations are generally based on pending transactions, subsequent financing of issuer or comparable issuer and/or pricing models that generally include at least one significant unobservable input involving management assumptions such as property type differences, cash flows, performance, and other input.

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The transaction price is typically used as the initial best estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so that the model value at inception is calibrated to the transaction price. This valuation is adjusted when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows. For positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on market evidence where available. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

Management judgment is required to value financial instruments classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. In particular, management's judgment is required to determine the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate for financial instruments with little or no price transparency as a result of decreased volumes and lower levels of trading activity. In such situations, the Corporation's valuation is adjusted to approximate rates which market participants would likely consider appropriate for relevant credit and liquidity risks. Due to the level of management judgment and estimate used in the valuation of financial instruments included within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, it is possible that other market participants could determine a materially different estimate of fair value for such instruments.

The following are the different types of the Corporation's financial instruments and their related classification in the fair value hierarchy:

U.S. Treasury securities

U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. Treasury strips are generally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as they are typically valued based on pricing sources with a reasonable level of price transparency or derived from a treasury curve.

U.S. Government agency obligations

U.S. Government agency obligations comprise three main categories consisting of agency-issued debt, agency mortgage pass-through securities, and agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). Actively traded and quoted U.S. government agency obligations are generally categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy while less actively traded US government agency obligations, whereby the fair values are based upon model-derived prices, quoted market prices, and trade data for identical or comparable securities, are generally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. While agency-issued debt can be either Level 1 or Level 2 depending upon how they are valued (i.e., quoted prices versus model derived), agency mortgage pass through securities and agency CMOs, are valued based on broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency and are generally categorized as Level 2.

Other mortgage-backed securities (MBS)

Private label MBS are valued based on price or spread data obtained from observed transactions. When position-specific external price data are not observable, the fair value determination may require benchmarking to similar instruments and/or analyzing expected credit losses, default, and recovery rates. In

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evaluating the fair value of each security, the Corporation considers security collateral-specific attributes including payment priority, credit enhancement levels, type of collateral, delinquency rates, and loss severity. Market standard models may be deployed to perform the valuation.

Private label MBS are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. If external prices or significant spread inputs are unobservable, then valuation techniques such as cash flow analysis are used. If the comparability assessment involves significant subjectivity related to property type differences, cash flows, performance, and other inputs, then the securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Asset-backed securities (ABS)

ABS include, but are not limited to, securities backed by auto loans, student loans, and credit card receivables and are generally categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Valuations were determined using the Corporation's own trading activities for identical or similar instruments. If external prices or significant spread inputs are unobservable, then valuation techniques such as cash flow analysis are used. If the comparability assessment involves significant subjectivity related to property type differences, cash flows, performance, and other inputs, then the securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other debt securities

Other debt securities consist mainly of corporate bonds (including high yield bonds). Corporate bonds that are measured primarily based on pricing data from observed market transactions of comparable size adjusted for bond or credit default swap spreads are generally classified as Level 2. If pricing or spread data is not available, valuation techniques (i.e., cash flow models) with unobservable inputs are used and the securities are classified as Level 3.

Equities

Exchange-traded equity securities are generally valued based on quoted active market prices from the exchange and are categorized as Level 1. The Corporation defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily trading volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. Exchange-traded funds are classified as Level 1 if valuation is based upon prices from exchanges.

Non-exchange traded equity securities (i.e., private equity) are measured primarily using prices observed through market comparables such as volatility and price and are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Money market funds

Money market funds are generally valued based on quoted market prices. Those prices obtained from active markets would be classified as Level 1. Remaining positions that are quoted in less active markets or are model based with observable market inputs are generally classified as Level 2. These instruments are reported as cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

State and municipal bond obligations

State and municipal bonds are generally valued based on independent prices obtained from third-party evaluated services. State and municipal bonds are generally valued based on observable market prices of

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recently executed transactions for similar securities of comparable size, resulting in a Level 2 classification within the fair value hierarchy. If independent prices cannot be obtained from third-party evaluated services, then the bonds are classified as Level 3.

Derivatives

Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or over-the-counter (OTC). Exchange-traded derivatives typically fall within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are deemed to be actively traded or not. The Corporation generally values exchange-traded derivatives using models which calibrate to market-clearing levels and eliminate timing differences between the closing price of the exchange-traded derivatives and their underlying instruments. In such cases, exchange-traded derivatives are generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Corporation defines an active market based on liquidity of the product. Level 1 is comprised of listed options within equity contracts that are within a range of 80% to 120% of the strike price coupled with an expiration date of less than six months.

OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Corporation generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. OTC derivatives are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence of observability. However, forward settling contracts such as To Be Announced securities are categorized within Level 1 as these contracts are observable through significant daily trading volumes.

Certain OTC derivatives trade in less liquid markets with limited pricing information, and the determination of fair value for these derivatives is inherently more difficult. Such instruments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Where the Corporation does not have corroborating market evidence of observability to support significant model inputs and cannot verify the model to market transactions, the transaction price is initially used as the best estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so that the model value at inception is based on the transaction price. The valuations of these less liquid OTC derivatives are typically based on Level 1 and/or Level 2 inputs that can be observed in the market, as well as unobservable Level 3 inputs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Corporation updates the Level 1 and Level 2 inputs to reflect observable market changes, with resulting gains and losses reflected within Level 3. Level 3 inputs are only changed when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, third-party pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations, or other empirical market data. In circumstances where the Corporation cannot verify the model value to market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value.

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(a) Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and under the fair value option as of June 30, 2018 (in millions). Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Gross amount	Counterparty netting	Total
Assets:						
Cash equivalents	\$ 13	-	-	13	-	13
Collateralized agreements and financings	-	39,026	-	39,026	(16,720)	22,306
Financial instruments owned:						
Cash instruments:						
U.S. Treasury securities	8,359	2,611	-	10,970	-	10,970
U.S. Government agency obligations	-	1,121	-	1,121	-	1,121
Other mortgage-backed securities	-	883	25	908	-	908
Asset-backed securities	-	964	84	1,048	-	1,048
Other debt securities	-	2,970	84	3,054	-	3,054
Equities	2,571	51	56	2,678	-	2,678
State and municipal bond obligations	-	300	21	321	-	321
Total cash instruments	<u>10,930</u>	<u>8,900</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>20,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,100</u>
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	-	67	-	67	-	-
Credit contracts	-	39	-	39	-	-
Equity contracts	754	845	-	1,599	-	-
Other contracts	-	8	-	8	-	-
Total derivatives	<u>754</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,713</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>182</u>
Total financial instruments owned	<u>11,684</u>	<u>9,859</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>21,813</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>20,282</u>
Total recurring fair value measurements	<u>\$ 11,697</u>	<u>48,885</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>60,852</u>	<u>(18,251)</u>	<u>42,601</u>
Liabilities:						
Collateralized agreements and financings	\$ -	26,621	155	26,776	(16,720)	10,056
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:						
Cash instruments:						
U.S. Treasury Securities	6,288	121	-	6,409	-	6,409
U.S. Government agency obligations	-	78	-	78	-	78
Other debt securities	-	1,723	-	1,723	-	1,723
Equities	<u>3,060</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,062</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,062</u>
Total cash instruments	<u>9,348</u>	<u>1,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,272</u>
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	-	1	-	1	-	-
Credit contracts	-	4	-	4	-	-
Equity contracts	602	930	-	1,532	-	-
Other contracts	-	9	-	9	-	-
Total derivatives	<u>602</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,546</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>15</u>
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	<u>9,950</u>	<u>2,868</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,818</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>11,287</u>
Total recurring fair value measurements	<u>\$ 9,950</u>	<u>29,489</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>39,594</u>	<u>(18,251)</u>	<u>21,343</u>

There were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period ended June 30, 2018.

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(b) Level 3 Financial Assets/Financial Liabilities

The following table presents the (1) valuation techniques and the nature of significant inputs generally used to determine the fair values of each type of level 3 financial asset/financial liability (in millions) and (2) the ranges of significant unobservable inputs used to value the Corporation's Level 3 financial assets/financial liabilities. The range of values shown below represents the highest and lowest inputs used to value the significant exposures within Level 3.

	Level 3 at June 30, 2018		Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Range	
	Assets	Liabilities				
Collateralized agreements and financings	\$ -	155	Discounted cash flow	Repurchase Agreement Rate (bps)	232	261
Financial instruments owned:						
Cash instruments						
Other mortgage backed securities	25	-	Price based	Price (\$)	-	105
Asset backed securities	84	-	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread (bps)	576	1460
			Discounted cash flow	Constant Default Rate (%)	1%	3%
			Discounted cash flow	Constant Prepayment Rate (%)	24%	24%
			Discounted cash flow	Recovery Rate (%)	60%	60%
			Price based	Price (\$)	-	100
Other debt securities	84	-	Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread (bps)	130	130
			Price based	Price (\$)	-	126
Equities	56	-	Price based	Price (\$)	-	188
State and municipal bond obligations	21	-	Price based	Price (\$)	-	100
Total cash instruments	<u>270</u>	<u>-</u>				
	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>155</u>				

⁽¹⁾ The unobservable price inputs for equity instruments and debt instruments are price per share, price as a percentage of par, and price relative to the movement from par, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Basis points abbreviated as bps.

The Repurchase Agreement Rate is the annualized rate derived from transactions where two parties agree to buy or sell at pre-determined present and future prices.

The Price input is a significant unobservable input for certain fixed income instruments. For these instruments, the Price input is based on a par value of 100 and the fair value is determined using pricing data for comparable instruments. Securities that have embedded features and/or high coupons may be priced higher than par. The Price input is also a significant unobservable input for certain equity securities with the range of inputs varying depending upon the type, number of shares, and other factors.

The Credit Spread is the primary reflection of creditworthiness of an entity, and represents the premium or yield return above the benchmark reference instrument (typically LIBOR, or relevant treasury instrument, depending upon the asset being assessed), that a bond holder would allow for the credit quality difference between that entity and the reference benchmark.

Constant Default Rate (CDR) and Constant Prepayment Rate allow more complex loan and debt assets to be assessed, as these parameters estimate the ongoing defaults arising on scheduled repayments and coupons, or whether the borrower is making additional (usually voluntary) prepayments. These parameters are particularly relevant when forming a fair value opinion for mortgage or other types of

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lending, where repayments are delivered by the borrower through time, or where the borrower may pre-pay the loan (seen for example in some residential mortgages). Higher CDR will lead to lower valuation of a given loan or mortgage as the lender will ultimately receive less cash.

The Recovery Rate represents an estimate of the amount a lender would receive in the case of a default of a loan, or a bond holder would receive in the case of default of the bond. Higher recovery rates will give a higher valuation for a given bond position, if other parameters are held constant.

(c) *Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value*

Certain of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities, such as various collateralized agreements and financings, are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but nevertheless are recorded at amounts that approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature.

The fair value represents management's best estimate of fair value based on a number of assumptions. The carrying value of short-term financial instruments not accounted for at fair value, as well as receivables and payables arising in the ordinary course of business, approximates fair value because of the relatively short period of time between their origination and expected realization. For longer term interest-bearing payables such as subordinated liabilities, the Corporation uses carrying value as a best estimate of fair value given that the interest rates on such debt resets to market rates at regular and frequent intervals.

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The following table provides the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments which are not carried at fair value (in millions). The table excludes all non-financial instruments such as premises and equipment, tax assets and liabilities, and estimated accruals and provisions.

	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total estimated fair value
Assets:					
Cash	\$ 1,041	1,041	-	-	1,041
Cash and securities segregated for benefit of customers	360	360	-	-	360
Securities purchased under agreements to resell ⁽¹⁾	23,464	-	23,464	-	23,464
Securities borrowed	10,350	-	10,350	-	10,350
Receivables:					
Customers	2,817	-	2,817	-	2,817
Noncustomers	771	-	771	-	771
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	3,048	-	3,048	-	3,048
Other assets	1,078	-	1,070	8	1,078
Liabilities:					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25,857	-	25,857	-	25,857
Securities loaned	7,704	-	7,704	-	7,704
Payables:					
Customers	6,737	-	6,737	-	6,737
Noncustomers	573	-	573	-	573
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,560	-	1,560	-	1,560
Loans	3,394	-	2,239	1,155	3,394
Other liabilities	960	-	960	-	960
Subordinated liabilities	6,723	-	6,723	-	6,723

⁽¹⁾ Includes counterparty netting under ASC 210-20 of \$8.3 billion

(d) Fair Value Option

The Corporation elected the fair value option for certain portfolios of collateralized agreements and financings. The election was made as the particular portfolios are risk-managed and reported for internal purposes on a mark-to-market basis. The portfolios are priced to related market interest rates according to the collateral type and duration of the contract. The net present value is calculated daily and is based on changes in certain market curves and spreads.

(4) Derivative Activities

(a) Fair Value, Notional and Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

Derivative contracts are instruments, such as futures, forwards, swaps or option contracts that derive their value from underlying assets, indices, reference rates, or a combination of these factors. Derivative contracts may be privately negotiated contracts, which are often referred to as OTC derivatives, or they

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may be listed and traded on an exchange. All exchange-traded derivatives are cleared through central counterparties (CCPs), though the Corporation also uses CCP services for certain OTC derivative contracts. Derivatives may involve future commitments to purchase or sell financial instruments, or to exchange currency or interest payment streams. The amounts exchanged are based on the specific terms of the contract with reference to specified rates, securities, currencies, or indices.

Substantially all of the Corporation's derivative transactions are entered into for trading purposes, to facilitate customer transactions, or as a means of risk management of firm inventory positions. Risk exposures are managed through diversification, by controlling position sizes and by establishing hedges in related securities or derivatives. The Corporation does not apply hedge accounting under ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", to any of its derivative contracts.

The following table sets forth the fair value and notional amount of the Corporation's derivative contracts by major product type as of June 30, 2018 (in millions):

Derivative contract type	Fair value		Notional amount		
	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Exchange-traded	OTC	Total
Interest rate contracts	\$ 67	1	4,763	559	5,322
Credit contracts	39	4	-	9,809	9,809
Equity contracts	1,599	1,532	134,875	-	134,875
Other contracts	8	9	-	1,641	1,641
Total gross fair value/notional amount of derivatives	1,713	1,546	139,638	12,009	151,647
Less: Counterparty netting ⁽¹⁾	(1,531)	(1,531)			
Subtotal	182	15			
Less: Cash collateral received/pledged	(8)	-			
Net derivative assets/liabilities	\$ 174	15			

⁽¹⁾ Includes amounts related to master netting agreements and collateral agreements which have been determined by the Corporation to be legally enforceable in the event of default and where certain other criteria are met in accordance with applicable offsetting accounting guidance.

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Corporation's derivative activity, the notional amount is not exchanged but rather used as a reference to calculate payments for most derivative transactions.

The Corporation generally enters into International Swaps and Derivative Association, Inc. master netting agreements or their equivalent with each of its counterparties, whenever possible. These master netting agreements provide protection in bankruptcy in certain circumstances and to further reduce default risk, the Corporation requires collateral, generally cash or securities in connection with its derivative transactions. Total net derivative assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements and have been reduced by the cash collateral received or paid.

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The net derivative assets reflected above are subject to credit risk which arises from the failure of a counterparty to perform according to the terms of the contract.

(b) Credit Derivatives

The Corporation enters into credit derivatives primarily to facilitate client transactions and to manage credit risk exposures. The Corporation enters into credit derivatives, principally through credit default swaps (CDS) and total return swaps (TRS) with affiliate banks.

As it relates to the sold positions, the Corporation enters into the following types of credit derivatives:

Multi-name credit default swaps – A CDS protects the buyer against the loss of principal on a bond or loan in case of a default by the issuer. The protection buyer pays a periodic premium (typically quarterly) over the life of the contract and is protected for the period. The Corporation, in turn, will have to perform under a credit default swap if a credit event as defined under the contract occurs. Typical credit events include bankruptcy, dissolution, or insolvency of the referenced entity; failure to pay; the obligations of the referenced entity and restructuring of the obligations of the referenced entity. The ratings of the credit derivatives portfolio are based on the assigned external ratings of the referenced asset utilizing the lower of Moody’s and S&P’s published ratings as of June 30, 2018. Investment-grade ratings are considered to be ‘Baa/BBB’ and above, while anything below is considered non-investment grade.

Total return swaps – A TRS transfers the risks relating to economic performance of a reference obligation from the protection buyer to the protection seller. Typically the protection buyer receives from the protection seller a floating rate of interest and protection against any reduction in fair value of the reference obligation, and in return the protection seller receives the cash flows associated with the reference obligation, plus any increase in the fair value of the reference obligation.

The following table summarizes the notional value and maximum potential payout for protection sold through credit derivative contracts as of June 30, 2018 (in millions):

Credit ratings of the reference obligation	Years to maturity			Total	Fair value asset/(liability) ⁽¹⁾
	<1 Year	1 to 5 Years	>5 Years		
Multi-name credit default swaps					
Investment grade	\$ -	20	-	20	-
Total return swaps					
Investment grade	127	-	-	127	2
Total protection sold	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>2</u>

⁽¹⁾ Fair value amounts are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting.

The maximum potential amounts of future payments under credit derivatives contracts are based on the notional value of credit derivatives. The Corporation believes that the maximum potential amount of future payments for credit protection sold does not represent the actual loss exposure based on historical

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experience. In addition, the maximum amount of future payments for credit protection sold has not been reduced for any cash collateral paid to counterparties. Payments under credit derivative contracts would be calculated after netting all derivative exposures with that counterparty in accordance with a related master netting agreement. Due to such netting processes, determining the amount of collateral that relates to credit exposures only is not practical.

The Corporation manages its exposure to these derivative contracts through a variety of risk mitigation strategies. For example, in certain instances, the Corporation may purchase credit protection derivatives with identical underlying referenced names to offset its exposure. The notional amount of credit protection sold for which the Corporation purchased credit protection with identical underlying referenced positions was \$101 million as of June 30, 2018. The purchase of credit protection does not represent the sole manner in which the Corporation risk manages its exposure to credit derivatives. Aggregate market risk limits have been established for credit derivatives, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Corporation may also recover amounts on the underlying reference obligation delivered to the Corporation under credit default swaps where credit protection was sold. The Corporation's OTC credit derivative contracts are with related parties and there are no credit risk related contingent features in these contracts with provisions that require the Corporation to either settle immediately, or post additional collateral if its credit rating, or the credit rating of its affiliates, is downgraded.

(5) Securities Pledged as Collateral and Obligations to Return Collateral

The Corporation enters into reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions to, among other things, acquire securities to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations, to accommodate customers' needs and to finance its inventory positions.

(a) *Trading Assets Pledged*

The Corporation pledges firm-owned assets to collateralize repurchase agreements and other secured financings. Pledged securities that can be sold or re-pledged by the secured party are parenthetically disclosed in financial instruments owned, at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

(b) *Collateral Received*

As of June 30, 2018, the total fair value received as collateral where the Corporation is permitted to sell or re-pledge was \$50.3 billion and \$29.7 billion under agreements to resell and securities borrowed, respectively, of which \$41.5 billion and \$26.0 billion, respectively, has been sold or re-pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions, securities lending transactions, to meet margin requirements at clearing organizations and to facilitate short sales of customers, noncustomers and the Corporation. Collateral permitted to sell or re-pledge under agreements to resell excludes \$2.8 billion that were segregated under federal and other regulations.

In transactions where the Corporation acts as a lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be re-pledged or sold as collateral, it recognizes an asset on the consolidated statement of financial condition, representing the securities received, and a liability for the same amount, representing the obligation to return those securities. As of June 30, 2018, there was no balance

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resulting from these transactions. Collateral received under non-cash securities borrowed transactions includes collateral of \$770 million that is not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

(c) Other

The Corporation also engages in margin lending to clients that allows the client to borrow against the value of qualifying securities and is included within customer and noncustomer receivables on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Client receivables generated from margin lending activities are collateralized by client-owned securities held by the Corporation including U.S. government and agency securities, other sovereign government obligations, corporate and other debt, and equities. The Corporation monitors required margin levels and established credit limits daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requires clients to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation was in possession of collateral in the amount of \$40.9 billion and \$26.4 billion from customers and noncustomers, respectively, of which \$3.1 billion and \$18.9 billion, respectively, has been sold or re-pledged.

(d) Offsetting

Reverse repurchase and repurchase balances with the same counterparties are reported net by counterparty, when applicable, pursuant to the provisions of ASC 210-20, "Offsetting", with the respective interest receivables and payables also being reported net by counterparty. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation's reverse repurchase and repurchase balances reflected approximately \$24.5 billion of netting pursuant to ASC 210-20.

Securities borrowed and securities loaned balances with the same counterparties are reported net by counterparty, pursuant to the provisions of ASC 210-20. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation's securities borrowed and securities loaned balances reflected approximately \$544 million of netting pursuant to ASC 210-20.

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The following table presents information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts (in millions).

	Gross amounts	Amounts offset on the statement of financial condition ⁽¹⁾	Net amounts presented on the statement of financial condition	Collateral received or pledged ⁽²⁾	Net amount ⁽³⁾
Assets:					
Collateralized agreements and financings:					
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 54,184	(24,452)	29,732	(29,732)	-
Securities borrowed	26,932	(544)	26,388	(25,475)	913
Total	<u>\$ 81,116</u>	<u>(24,996)</u>	<u>56,120</u>	<u>(55,207)</u>	<u>913</u>
Liabilities:					
Collateralized agreements and financings:					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 60,235	(24,452)	35,783	(35,783)	-
Securities loaned	8,378	(544)	7,834	(7,733)	101
Total	<u>\$ 68,613</u>	<u>(24,996)</u>	<u>43,617</u>	<u>(43,516)</u>	<u>101</u>

⁽¹⁾ Amounts relate to master netting agreements and collateral agreements which have been determined by the Corporation to be legally enforceable in the event of default and where certain other criteria are met in accordance with applicable offsetting accounting guidance. There are no amounts which were eligible for netting pursuant to ASC 210-20 that the Corporation did not net.

⁽²⁾ Securities collateral is reflected at its fair value, but has been limited to the net exposure on the consolidated statement of financial condition in order to exclude any over-collateralization. These amounts do not reflect any cash collateral.

⁽³⁾ Includes amounts subject to enforceable master netting agreements that have not met the requirements for offsetting in accordance with applicable accounting guidance but are eligible for offsetting to the extent an event of default has occurred.

The net amount presented in the preceding table is not intended to represent the Corporation's actual exposure to credit risk as a variety of credit risk strategies are employed in addition to offsetting and collateral arrangements.

In accordance with ASC 860-30, "*Secured Borrowing and Collateral*", \$30.9 billion of predominantly U.S. government securities are pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements which the counterparty is permitted to sell or re-pledge. Additionally, \$30.2 billion of predominantly U.S. government securities have been pledged as collateral under agreements to repurchase for which the counterparty does not have the right to sell or re-pledge.

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In accordance with ASC 860-10, “*Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures*”, the following table sets forth a disaggregation of the gross obligation of collateralized financings by type of collateral with the remaining contractual maturities of such financings (in millions).

	<u>Overnight and continuous</u>	<u>Up to 30 days</u>	<u>30-90 days</u>	<u>Greater 90 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:					
US Treasury and agency securities	\$ 38,480	6,502	685	2,191	47,858
State and municipal securities	185	-	-	308	493
Asset-backed securities	508	-	216	2	726
Other debt securities	1,322	88	666	-	2,076
Equity securities	-	437	2,139	-	2,576
Other mortgage-backed securities	5,901	-	100	463	6,464
Other	42	-	-	-	42
Total	<u>46,438</u>	<u>7,027</u>	<u>3,806</u>	<u>2,964</u>	<u>60,235</u>
Securities loaned:					
US Treasury and agency securities	1,011	-	-	-	1,011
Other debt securities	754	-	-	-	754
Equity securities	6,541	-	-	-	6,541
Other	72	-	-	-	72
Total	<u>8,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,378</u>
Total collateralized financings	<u>\$ 54,816</u>	<u>7,027</u>	<u>3,806</u>	<u>2,964</u>	<u>68,613</u>

(6) Variable Interest Entities

In connection with its underwriting and market making activities, the Corporation purchases and sells variable interests in VIEs that comprise primarily MBS and ABS issued by third party-sponsored VIEs. In addition, the Corporation may also underwrite and hold securities issued by VIEs that are created by an affiliate of the Corporation in connection with the affiliate’s securitization activities.

(a) VIE Consolidation Analysis

The Corporation consolidates VIEs for which it is the primary beneficiary. The Corporation determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE by performing an analysis that principally considers: (i) the VIE’s purpose and design, including the risks the VIE was designed to create and pass through to its variable interest holders, (ii) the VIE’s capital structure, (iii) the terms between the VIE and its variable interest holders and other parties involved with the VIE, (iv) which variable interest holders have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, (v) which variable interest holders have the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE and (vi) related-party relationships. The Corporation continuously reassesses its initial evaluation of an entity as a VIE to determine whether the preliminary conclusion has changed. The Corporation reassesses its determination of whether the Corporation is the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon changes in facts and circumstances that could potentially alter the Corporation’s assessment.

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(b) Consolidated VIEs

As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation did not consolidate any VIEs as the Corporation was not the primary beneficiary of any VIE.

(c) Nonconsolidated VIEs

As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation held an equity interest in a VIE, DB Municipal Holdings LLC (DB Muni). The Corporation has not consolidated DB Muni as the Corporation was not the primary beneficiary. DB Muni, which is accounted for under the equity method, purchases tax-exempt municipal bonds financed by affiliates in order to receive interest income. As of June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of the equity interest was \$12 million and is included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Corporation's maximum exposure to loss is limited to the carrying value of its investment.

The Corporation's variable interests in VIEs also include debt securities and other financial instruments issued by third party-sponsored VIEs of which the Corporation determined it is not the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Corporation is not required to consolidate these VIEs. The Corporation's exposure to loss as a result of its involvement is generally limited to its interests in these VIEs. The following table sets forth (in millions) the carrying amounts of variable interests held in nonconsolidated VIEs and the Corporation's maximum exposure to loss.

	Fair value of variable interests held	Maximum exposure of debt interests
Asset-backed securities	\$ 1,048	1,048
Other mortgage-backed securities	909	909
Other debt securities	15	15
	\$ 1,972	1,972

The carrying values of variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs in the preceding table are included in financial instruments owned, at fair value, on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Corporation's maximum exposure to loss does not reflect the effect of economic hedges that are held to mitigate the risks associated with these variable interests. In addition, the Corporation has not provided any other support to the VIEs during the year that was not previously contractually required.

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(7) Receivable from and Payable to Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations as of June 30, 2018 consisted of the following (in millions):

	Receivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive	\$ 483	351
Receivable from/payable to clearing organizations	686	1,043
Securities segregated under federal and other regulations	1,707	-
Other	172	166
	\$ 3,048	1,560

Receivable from clearing organizations includes cash deposits to satisfy various collateral and margin requirements. Payable to clearing organizations includes unsettled transactions on a net basis.

Other includes cash collateral paid or received from initial and variation margin related to uncleared OTC derivative transactions where the Corporation acts on a principal basis.

(8) Payables – Loans

The Corporation has access to funding wherein it may borrow cash at rates equivalent to comparable market prices directly from the Bank and indirectly through DBUSA.

As of June 30, 2018, \$2.2 billion of the Corporation's total borrowings of \$3.4 billion, which are included in payables-loans on the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition, are with affiliates, overnight or short-term, and unsecured. As of June 30, 2018, the weighted average interest rate on these borrowings is 3.27%.

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(9) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The significant components of the Corporation's other assets and other liabilities as of June 30, 2018, are as follows (in millions):

Other Assets:	
Receivables from affiliates	\$ 478
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	387
Syndicate receivables	156
Current income tax receivable	89
Deferred tax assets, net	31
Other	317
	<u>\$ 1,458</u>
Other Liabilities:	
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 616
Payables to affiliates	560
Accrued operating expenses	323
Accrued interest and dividends payable	301
Other	241
	<u>\$ 2,041</u>

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(10) Related-Party Transactions

The Corporation is involved in financing and other transactions, and has significant related-party balances with certain of its affiliates. Related party financing transactions are also discussed in notes 8 and 16.

Related-Party Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets forth assets and liabilities with related parties as of June 30, 2018 (in millions):

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 893
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	52
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	23,461
Securities borrowed	3,605
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	245
Receivable from customers	141
Receivable from noncustomers	771
Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	781
Other assets	558
Total assets	<u>\$ 30,507</u>
Liabilities:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 18,116
Securities loaned	7,474
Payable to customers	835
Payable to noncustomers	566
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	196
Payables – loans	2,239
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	36
Other liabilities	675
Subordinated liabilities	6,723
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 36,860</u>

(11) Risk Factors

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential loss the Corporation may incur as a result of changes in the market value of a particular instrument. All financial instruments are subject to market risk arising from changes in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices. The Corporation's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition and diversification of positions held; absolute and relative market rates; as well as volatilities and liquidity. For instruments such as options and warrants, the time period during which the options or warrants may be exercised and the relationship between the current market price of the underlying instrument and the option's or warrant's contractual exercise price also affects the level of market risk. The Corporation manages market risk through a market risk management framework,

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policies, limits as well as management information systems and reporting. A significant factor influencing the overall level of market risk to which the Corporation is exposed is its use of hedging techniques to mitigate such risk. As an independent risk function, Market Risk Management (MRM) implements the framework to systemically identify, assess, monitor and report the Corporation's market risk and to support effective management and mitigation. In this capacity, MRM works closely with risk takers in the business units and other control and support groups to ensure that the business units optimize the risk/reward relationship and do not expose the Corporation to unacceptable losses outside of the Corporation's risk appetite.

(b) Credit Risk

The Corporation acts as a futures commission merchant and a dealer of securities in the global capital markets, and consequently, incurs counterparty credit risk. Credit risk is measured by the loss the Corporation would record if its counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations and the value of collateral held, if any, was not adequate to cover such losses. Specifically, the Corporation's potential credit loss exposure for contractual commitments is equal to the market or fair value of contractual commitments that are in a net asset position less the effect of master netting agreements. The Corporation has established controls to monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties, as well as the quality of pledged collateral, and uses master netting agreements whenever possible to mitigate the Corporation's exposure to counterparty credit risk. The Corporation may require counterparties to submit additional collateral when deemed necessary. The Corporation also enters into collateralized financing agreements in which it extends short-term credit, primarily to major financial institutions. The Corporation controls the collateral pledged by the counterparties, which consists largely of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.

For derivative products, credit risk exposure is measured based on mark-to-market values instead of the notional amounts which are not representative of the associated credit risk. The credit risk associated with exchange-traded futures & options (F&O) contracts and cleared OTC positions is largely mitigated as they are cleared by a central clearing counterparty (CCP). Exchange traded F&O require the daily settlement of changes in mark-to-market values, while the changes in mark-to-market values of cleared OTC positions are met with variation margin on a daily basis. For both exchange traded F&O and cleared OTC exposures, initial margin posted to the CCP is a potential source of credit risk. Uncleared or bilaterally settled derivative transactions are negotiated contractual commitments possessing greater exposure to counterparty credit risk unless they are subject to regulation-mandated margin requirements for non-centrally cleared derivatives that require the posting of initial margin by the client in addition to any variation margin.

Concentrations of credit risk from financial instruments, including contractual commitments, exist when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics or are engaged in like activities that would cause their ability to meet their contractual obligations to be adversely affected, in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. As a financial intermediary, the Corporation regularly transacts business with, and owns securities issued by, a broad range of governments, corporations, international organizations, central banks, and other financial institutions, which are economically and geographically diverse. The Corporation monitors credit risk on both an

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individual and group counterparty basis. The Corporation minimizes this risk through credit reviews, approvals, limits, as well as monitoring reports and procedures.

(c) *Non-financial Risk*

The Corporation is exposed to non-financial risk arising from errors, inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted. In addition, on a daily basis, the Corporation is highly dependent on its ability to process a larger number of transactions, some increasingly complex, across numerous and diverse markets and currencies. Management relies heavily on financial, accounting, and other data processing systems, some of which include manual processing components. If any of these processes or systems do not operate properly, are disabled, or are compromised due to intentional or inadvertent human error, the Corporation could be subjected to financial loss, disruption to the Corporation's businesses or clients, regulatory action, or reputational damage.

The Corporation is also dependent on its employees to conduct the Corporation's business in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and generally accepted business standards. Employee misconduct, which includes but is not limited to selling products that are not suitable for a particular customer, fraud and unauthorized trading, could result in a material impact to the Corporation in the form of regulatory action, reputational damage, or client attrition impacting the Corporation's financial position.

The Corporation operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. Failure to properly manage litigation or regulatory matters or properly interpret and apply applicable law, regulation, or rules may substantially and adversely affect the Corporation's planned results of operations, financial condition, and reputation.

The Corporation faces non-financial risk related to a substantial dependence on information technology (IT) and infrastructure. Operational instability, malfunction or outage of the Corporation's IT systems or IT infrastructure could materially impact the Corporation's ability to perform core business functions and secure information assets, resulting in financial losses, additional costs for repairing systems, reputational damage, customer dissatisfaction or potential regulatory and litigation exposure. The Corporation's operational systems are subject to risk of cyber-attacks and other internet crime, which could result in material losses of client or customer information, damage the Corporation's reputation and lead to regulatory penalties and financial losses.

While contingency plans are in place, the Corporation's ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports its businesses and the communities in which they are located. This may include a disruption due to terrorist activities, disease pandemics, as well as disruptions involving electrical, communications, transportation or other services used by the Corporation or counterparts with whom the Corporation conducts business.

The relatively large size of the Corporation's clearing operations exposes the Corporation, its customers and third parties to losses should such operations fail to function properly. This could harm the Corporation's reputation and cause customers to take their business elsewhere, which could materially harm the Corporation's revenues and profits.

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(12) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Commitments

Underwriting commitments – in the normal course of business, the Corporation enters into securities underwriting transactions. There were no commitments relating to such underwritings open as of June 30, 2018.

Letters of credit – the Corporation has an available letter of credit facility for an uncommitted and undisclosed amount issued by a third-party bank, which the Corporation provides to counterparties in lieu of securities or cash to satisfy various collateral and margin deposit requirements. As of June 30, 2018, \$1 million of this facility was utilized.

Forward secured financings – the Corporation had commitments to enter into forward secured financing transactions, including certain reverse repurchase agreements of \$5.2 billion and repurchase agreements of \$6.1 billion as of June 30, 2018.

Customer margin financing – the Corporation’s prime brokerage business enters into term margin agreements with selected customers covering the Corporation’s collateralized margin lending activities. Term margin agreements are formal conditional commitments between the Corporation and the customer whereby the Corporation agrees not to change the terms of its agreement without providing a specific notice period. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation did not have an obligation to its customers to fund incremental debit balances of their accounts above the current debit balance amounts.

Operating Leases – the Corporation has entered into various non-cancelable lease agreements for premises and equipment that expire through 2025. Certain agreements are subject to periodic escalation provisions for increases in real estate taxes and other charges. Future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable leases with initial or remaining terms exceeding one year as of June 30, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

Period ended:		
2019	\$	8.5
2020		8.2
2021		7.5
2022		6.6
2023		5.2
2024 and thereafter		<u>6.4</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>42.4</u></u>

The minimum rental commitments shown above have not been reduced by approximately \$6 million in sublease rental income to be received under non-cancelable subleases.

Other commitments – guaranteed employee bonuses totaled \$56 million as of June 30, 2018.

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(b) Contingencies

The Corporation operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant legal risks. As a result, the Corporation is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of business that claim substantial damages.

In accordance with ASC 450, “*Loss Contingencies*”, the Corporation will accrue a liability when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many lawsuits, regulatory proceedings and arbitrations, it is not possible to determine whether a liability has been incurred or to estimate the ultimate or minimum amount of that liability until the matter is close to resolution, in which event no accrual is made until that time. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly in cases in which claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages, the Corporation cannot determine the probability or estimate what the eventual loss or range of loss related to such matters will be. Subject to the foregoing, the Corporation continues to assess such matters and believes, based on information available to it, that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Corporation.

For the Corporation’s significant matters where an estimate can be made, the Corporation currently estimates that, as of June 30, 2018, the aggregate future loss, which is considered to be reasonably possible, is approximately \$249 million.

This figure includes contingent liabilities on matters where the Corporation’s potential liability is joint and several and where the Corporation expects any such liability to be paid by a third party.

This estimated possible loss, as well as any provisions taken, is based upon currently available information and is subject to significant judgment and a variety of assumptions, variables and known and unknown uncertainties. These uncertainties may include inaccuracies in or incompleteness of the information available to the Corporation, particularly at the preliminary stages of matters, and assumptions by the Corporation as to future rulings of courts or other tribunals or the likely actions or positions taken by regulators or adversaries may prove incorrect. Moreover, estimates of possible loss for these matters are often not amenable to the use of statistical or other quantitative analytical tools frequently used in making judgments and estimates, and are subject to even greater degrees of uncertainty than in many other areas where the Corporation must exercise judgment and make estimates.

The matters for which the Corporation determines that the possibility of a future loss is more than remote will change from time to time, as will the matters as to which an estimate can be made and the estimated possible loss for such matters. Actual results may prove to be significantly higher or lower than the estimate of possible loss in those matters where such an estimate was made. In addition, loss may be incurred in matters with respect to which the Corporation believed the likelihood of loss was remote. In particular, the estimated aggregate possible loss does not represent the Corporation’s potential maximum loss exposure for those matters.

The Corporation may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings or investigations prior to a final judgment or determination of liability. It may do so for a number of reasons, including to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing

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to contest liability, even when the Corporation believes it has valid defenses to liability. It may also do so when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, the Corporation may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where it does not believe that it is legally compelled to do so.

The actions against the Corporation as of June 30, 2018 include, but are not limited to, the following (listed in alphabetical order):

Corporate Securities Matters

The Corporation regularly acts in the capacity of underwriter and sales agent for debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and is from time to time named as a defendant in litigation commenced by investors relating to those securities.

The Corporation, along with numerous other financial institutions, has been named as a defendant in a putative consolidated class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey (the U.S. District Court proceeding). The Consolidated Complaint asserts claims against the Corporation under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act for alleged misstatements and omissions in the offering documents issued by Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc. (Valeant) in connection with Valeant's issuance of senior notes in January 2015 and March 2015 (the Note Offerings), as well as Valeant's secondary offering of common stock in March 2015 (the Stock Offering). The Corporation acted as one of several initial purchasers of the Note Offerings and as one of several underwriters of the Stock Offering. Jointly with the other bank defendants, the Corporation filed a motion to dismiss the Consolidated Complaint on September 13, 2016. On April 28, 2017, the court partially granted and partially denied the motion to dismiss the US action; the claims relating to the Note Offering were dismissed, but the claims relating to the Stock Offering were allowed to proceed. On November 29, 2017, the matter was stayed until conclusion of a related criminal trial of two individuals (one of whom was employed by Valeant). That trial concluded on May 22, 2018; as a result, the stay has been lifted and the case is proceeding to discovery. The Corporation, along with the other financial institutions, has also been named as a defendant in a class action lawsuit pending in the Superior Court of Quebec asserting a statutory claim against the Corporation for misrepresentations in primary market disclosures. On August 29, 2017, the Quebec Court authorized the plaintiffs to pursue their claims by way of a class action. On November 30, 2017, the Quebec Court of Appeal dismissed defendants' motions for leave to appeal the lower court's ruling that certified the matter as a class action. Accordingly, the matter is proceeding to discovery as a class action. The Corporation filed its statement of defense in the matter on August 3, 2018. On January 2, 2018, several pension funds filed an additional suit in the District of New Jersey against Valeant Pharmaceuticals and other defendants, including the Corporation. The complaint asserts negligent misrepresentation claims against the Corporation and another financial institution stemming from their involvement as initial purchasers of the March 2015 Valeant Note Offering. On February 23, 2018, the Corporation, jointly with the other defendants in the action, filed a motion to dismiss the Complaint. On January 4, 2018, a hedge fund and related entities filed a suit in the Southern District of New York against Valeant Pharmaceuticals and other defendants, including the Corporation. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 against the Corporation and other financial institutions stemming from their involvement as underwriters of the March 2015 Valeant Stock Offering. On April 24, 2018, the

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Southern District of New York granted defendants' motion to transfer the action to the District of New Jersey. On May 22, 2018, the Corporation, jointly with the other defendants in the action, filed a motion to dismiss certain claims in the Complaint. In connection with its role as an initial purchaser in the Note Offerings and an underwriter in the Stock Offering, the Corporation received a customary indemnification agreement from Valeant as issuer.

The Corporation, along with numerous other underwriters of various securities offerings by SunEdison, Inc. and its majority-owned affiliate TerraForm Global, Inc., is named in nine putative securities class and individual actions filed beginning in October 2015 in state and federal courts. The complaints all allege violations of the federal securities laws, and several of the individual actions also variously assert claims under state securities laws and for common law negligent misrepresentation with respect to various offerings by SunEdison or TerraForm. The actions have been transferred for pre-trial proceedings to a multi-district litigation (MDL) pending in the Southern District of New York. Defendants filed motions to dismiss in the two class actions, based respectively on SunEdison's August 2015 offering of preferred stock and TerraForm's July 2015 initial public offering of common stock. Following the filing of the motion to dismiss the class action based on TerraForm's IPO, the issuer and plaintiffs entered into an agreement to resolve the action as to all defendants without contribution from the underwriters. The parties submitted the settlement and received preliminary approval in December 2017, and a final approval hearing was scheduled for April 2018 but adjourned without a date because certain larger institutional class members have opted out of the settlement, prompting TerraForm to exercise its termination right. The direct cases and causes of actions arising exclusively out of Terraform offerings were dismissed with prejudice in late December 2017 and early January 2018. On March 6, 2018, defendants' motion to dismiss the class action based on the SunEdison offering was granted as to certain alleged misstatements and omissions and denied as to others. On May 18, 2018, defendants answered the class complaint and discovery has commenced. Further proceedings on the individual cases based on the SunEdison preferred stock offering were being held in abeyance until the court decided the motion to dismiss in the class case and have remained stayed in all respects except that plaintiffs in those actions filed amended complaints in April 2018 asserting claims under the Securities Act and, in certain actions, California's securities laws against directors and officers of SunEdison and certain underwriters, including the Corporation. The underwriters, including the Corporation, received customary indemnification from SunEdison and Terraform in connection with the offerings, but the availability of indemnification from SunEdison was adversely impacted when SunEdison filed for bankruptcy protection on April 21, 2016 in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

The Corporation, along with numerous other financial institutions, has been named as a defendant in a putative consolidated class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas regarding the initial public offering of Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc. The Consolidated Complaint asserts claims against the Corporation under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act for alleged misstatements and omissions in the offering documents issued by Santander Consumer in connection with Santander Consumer's August 26, 2014 initial public offering. The Corporation acted as one of the underwriters on that initial public offering with other bank defendants. Jointly with the other bank defendants, the Corporation filed a motion to dismiss the Consolidated Complaint on December 18, 2015. On June 13, 2016, the court denied the issuer and underwriters'

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motions to dismiss. Plaintiffs' motion for class certification is currently pending before the court. This matter is currently stayed while a different case is pending, as the different case concerns unresolved issues of law relevant to the Santander Consumer litigation.

Interbank and Dealer Offered Rates

The Corporation is, along with various other financial institutions, a defendant in multiple actions alleging that it conspired to manipulate U.S. Dollar LIBOR that have been coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (the U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL) in the Southern District of New York. On December 20, 2016, the district court in the U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL issued a ruling dismissing certain antitrust claims while allowing others to proceed. The district court's ruling indicated that antitrust claims brought against the Corporation by plaintiff Salix Capital US Inc., on its own behalf and as assignee of the FrontPoint Funds, could proceed, and that claims brought against the Corporation by plaintiffs Principal Funds, Inc. and related companies remained dismissed. On February 2, 2017, the court entered an order holding that claims against affiliates of LIBOR panel banks should be dismissed, and directed that the parties meet and confer to identify the particular entities to be dismissed as a result of this holding. Plaintiffs have appealed the district court's December 20, 2016 ruling. On June 15, 2018, plaintiffs Principal Funds, Inc., Principal Financial Group, Inc., and related companies filed motions for leave to amend their complaints, which defendants, including the Corporation, opposed.

Also coordinated as part of the U.S. Dollar LIBOR MDL is a putative class action brought by plaintiffs who allegedly traded exchange-listed Eurodollar futures and options (the exchange-based plaintiffs) and claim that defendants coordinated to make artificial USD LIBOR submissions. As is relevant to the Corporation, on April 15, 2016, the court denied the exchange-based plaintiffs leave to add the Corporation as a defendant, on the basis that their proposed claims were untimely. On July 13, 2017, the Bank, the Corporation, and DB Group Services (UK) Limited entered into an agreement with plaintiffs to settle this action. The court held a conference regarding the settlement on November 1, 2017; the settlement agreement is subject to further review and approval by the court.

On January 12, 2018, the Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado filed a putative class action lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to the Canadian Dealer Offered Rate (CDOR), a Canadian dollar-denominated interest rate benchmark, against numerous financial institutions including the Corporation, the Bank, and affiliate Deutsche Bank Securities Limited. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on March 20, 2018. The amended complaint alleges that the defendants, members of the panel of banks that provided CDOR submissions and their affiliates, suppressed their CDOR submissions in order to benefit their positions in CDOR-referencing financial instruments, and asserts claims under the Sherman Act, Commodity Exchange Act, and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, as well as state common law contract and unjust enrichment claims. On July 13, 2018, defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint.

The Bank has previously entered into settlements with U.S. and foreign government entities to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of certain interbank offered rates. The Corporation is not a named party to these settlements; however, the settlements may have an impact on the Corporation's ability to defend against the litigations.

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Interest Rate Swaps (IR Swaps) Market

On October 5, 2016, the CFTC issued a subpoena to the Bank and its affiliates, including the Corporation, seeking documents and information concerning the trading and clearing of IR Swaps. The Bank is cooperating fully in response to the subpoena and requests for information.

The Bank and the Corporation are defendants, along with numerous other IR Swaps dealer banks, in a multi-district civil class action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The class action plaintiffs are consumers of IR Swaps. Competitor trading platforms TeraExchange, Javelin and TrueEx have also filed individual lawsuits. All of the cases have been consolidated for pretrial purposes. Plaintiffs filed second consolidated amended complaints on December 9, 2016 alleging that the banks conspired with TradeWeb and ICAP to prevent the establishment of exchange-traded IR Swaps. On July 28, 2017, defendants' motions to dismiss the second consolidated amended complaints were granted in part and denied in part. On February 21, 2018, class plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to file a Third Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. On May 23, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a Third Consolidated Amended Complaint. The Third Amended complaint was filed on May 30, 2018. On August 7, 2018, TrueEx filed an amended complaint which defendants moved to dismiss on August 28, 2018. Discovery is ongoing.

Mortgage-Related and Asset Backed Securities Matters and Investigation

Regulatory and Governmental Matters. The Corporation, along with certain affiliates (collectively referred to in these paragraphs as Deutsche Bank), have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain law enforcement, regulators and government entities, including members of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group of the U.S. Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, concerning its activities regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, sale, valuation and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information. On January 17, 2017, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to resolve potential claims related to its RMBS business conducted from 2005 to 2007. Under the settlement, Deutsche Bank paid a civil monetary penalty of \$3.1 billion and is obligated to provide \$4.1 billion in consumer relief.

In September 2016, Deutsche Bank received administrative subpoenas from the Maryland Attorney General (Maryland AG) seeking information concerning Deutsche Bank's RMBS and CDO businesses from 2002-2009. On June 1, 2017, Deutsche Bank and the Maryland AG executed a settlement to resolve the matter for \$15 million in cash and \$80 million in consumer relief to be allocated from the overall \$4.1 billion consumer relief obligation agreed to as part of Deutsche Bank's settlement with the DOJ.

Deutsche Bank has recorded provisions with respect to some of the outstanding regulatory investigations, a portion of which relate to the consumer relief being provided under the DOJ settlement.

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Issuer and Underwriter Civil Litigation. Deutsche Bank has been named as defendant in numerous civil litigations brought by private parties in connection with its various roles, including issuer or underwriter, in offerings of RMBS and other asset-backed securities. These cases, described below, allege that the offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action relating to its role as underwriter of six RMBS issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. On March 8, 2017, the parties executed a settlement agreement to resolve this matter. On May 9, 2017, the court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement. On August 30, 2017, The Federal Housing Finance Agency and The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation objected to the settlement. Final court approval is not expected until appellate proceedings related to FHFA/Freddie Mac's objection are resolved.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in three actions related to RMBS offerings brought by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as receiver for: (a) Colonial Bank (alleging no less than \$189 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants), (b) Guaranty Bank (alleging no less than \$901 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants), and (c) Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging no less than \$66 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants). In each of these actions, the appellate courts have reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds. In the case concerning Colonial Bank, petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied, and on June 21, 2017, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on September 7, 2017. On March 2, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss. Discovery is ongoing. In the case concerning Guaranty Bank, petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied and fact discovery is complete and expert work is ongoing. Also, on September 14, 2017, the court granted in part Deutsche Bank's motion for summary judgment regarding the proper method of calculating pre-judgment interest. On August 28, 2018, the case was transferred to a different judge and the March 2019 trial date has been vacated. In the case concerning Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank, petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied, and on July 31, 2017, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on September 14, 2017.

Deutsche Bank reached a settlement to resolve claims brought by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco on two resecuritizations of RMBS certificates for an amount not material to the Bank. Following this settlement and two other previous partial settlements of claims, the Corporation remained a defendant with respect to one RMBS offering, for which the Corporation, as an underwriter, was provided contractual indemnification. On January 23, 2017, a settlement agreement was executed to resolve the claims relating to that RMBS offering. On March 27, 2017, plaintiff filed a notice of dismissal of its remaining claims.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in an action brought by Royal Park Investments (Royal Park) (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis

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Bank) alleging common law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. On April 12, 2017, the court dismissed Royal Park's claim. On February 13, 2018, Royal Park filed its appeal.

In the actions against Deutsche Bank solely as an underwriter of other issuers' RMBS offerings, Deutsche Bank has contractual rights to indemnification from the issuers, but those indemnity rights may in whole or in part prove effectively unenforceable where the issuers are now, or may in the future be, in bankruptcy or otherwise defunct.

Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations

The Bank received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to investigations of precious metals trading and related conduct. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations, and engaging with relevant authorities, as appropriate. On January 29, 2018, the Bank entered into a \$30 million settlement with the CFTC to resolve the CFTC's investigation concerning spoofing, manipulation and attempted manipulation in precious metals futures, as well as the manipulation and attempted manipulation of stop loss orders. The Order requires that the Bank, among other things, maintain systems and controls reasonably designed to detect spoofing, and maintain training regarding spoofing, manipulation and attempted manipulation. The Order also requires the Bank to continue to cooperate with the CFTC.

The Bank is a defendant in two consolidated class action lawsuits pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The suits allege violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and related state law arising out of the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes, but do not specify the damages sought. The Bank has reached agreements to settle the Gold action for \$60 million and the Silver action for \$38 million. The agreements remain subject to final court approval.

In addition, the Bank is a defendant in Canadian class action proceedings in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec concerning gold and silver. Each of the proceedings seeks damages for alleged violations of the Canadian Competition Act and other causes of action.

Pre-Release ADR Investigation

The Corporation and certain affiliates (collectively referred to in this section as Deutsche Bank) have received inquiries from certain regulatory authorities, including requests for documents and information, with respect to "pre-release" American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these inquiries. On July 20, 2018, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced that it had reached civil settlements with Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation Americas (DBTCA) and the Corporation in this matter. The settlements resolved claims by the SEC that DBTCA was negligent in issuing pre-release ADRs under certain circumstances, and that the Corporation failed reasonably to supervise certain employees who were negligent in borrowing and lending pre-release ADRs. The agreements required DBTCA and the Corporation to pay a combined amount of approximately \$75 million, and the SEC ordered DBTCA to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any similar future violations of the Securities Act.

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Record Retention Investigation

The Corporation has received inquiries from a regulatory authority, including requests for information and documents, with respect to the Corporation's retention of electronic data and the Corporation's compliance with and policies and procedures related to the recordkeeping requirements for broker-dealers. The Corporation is cooperating with this investigation.

Sovereign, Supranational and Agency Bonds (SSA) Investigations and Litigations

The Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to SSA bond trading. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

The Bank is a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and common law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for SSA bonds. The Bank has reached an agreement to settle the actions for the amount of \$49 million. The settlement remains subject to court approval. The Bank is also a defendant in putative class actions filed on November 7, 2017 and January 16, 2018 in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and Federal Court of Canada, respectively, alleging violations of antitrust law and the common law. The complaints rely on allegations similar to those in the U.S. class actions, and seek compensatory and punitive damages. The cases are in their early stages. The Bank was also named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York beginning on March 30, 2018 alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law and claims for unjust enrichment relating to Mexican government bond trading. The cases are in their early stages.

Tax-Related Litigation

The Bank, along with certain affiliates, including the Corporation, and current and/or former employees (collectively referred to in this section as Deutsche Bank), have collectively been named as defendants in a number of legal proceedings brought by customers in various tax-oriented transactions that the Bank participated in between 1999 and 2002 and that are generally the subject of a non-prosecution agreement the Bank entered into with the DOJ in 2010. Deutsche Bank provided financial products and services to these customers, who were advised by various accounting, legal and financial advisory professionals. The customers claimed tax benefits as a result of these transactions, and the IRS has rejected those claims. In these legal proceedings, the customers allege that the professional advisors, together with Deutsche Bank, improperly misled the customers into believing that the claimed tax benefits would be upheld by the IRS. The legal proceedings are pending in state and federal courts, and claims against Deutsche Bank are alleged under both U.S. state and federal law. All but one of these legal proceedings have been resolved and dismissed with prejudice with respect to Deutsche Bank. The remaining proceeding, pending in state court in Illinois, is currently in the pre-trial discovery stage. Deutsche Bank has received and resolved a number of unfiled claims as well.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Bank and certain of its affiliates and former officers, including the Corporation, are the subject of a consolidated putative class action, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District

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of New York, asserting claims under the federal securities laws on behalf of persons who purchased certain trust preferred securities issued by the Bank and its affiliates between October 2006 and May 2008. The court has dismissed all claims related to four of the six offerings, and narrowed claims as to the November 2007 and February 2008 Offerings. Plaintiffs moved for class action certification. The court stayed all proceedings pending a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in *California Public Employees' Retirement System v. ANZ Securities* in which the Supreme Court had granted a petition for writ of certiorari from *In re Lehman Brothers Securities and ERISA Litigation*, 655 Fed. Appx. 13 (2d Cir. July 8, 2016), to consider whether the filing of a putative class action serves to toll the three-year period of repose in Section 13 of the Securities Act with respect to the claims of putative class members. This related to claims relating to the February 2008 Offering. On June 26, 2017, the Supreme Court issued its opinion, holding that the three year provision in Section 13 is a statute of repose and is not subject to equitable tolling. On October 16, 2017, the court struck plaintiffs' motion for class action certification, holding that claims by the additional individual proposed as a class representative were barred by the statute of repose. The court also found that the original plaintiffs had standing to prosecute claims on both the November 2007 and February 2008 offerings. The court also found that the original plaintiffs had standing to prosecute claims on both the November 2007 and February 2008 offerings. Following the completion of discovery relating to class action certification issues, the Bank moved the court for an order denying class action certification, and requesting dismissal of all claims relating to the February 2008 Offering. Plaintiffs opposed that motion and filed a motion to certify a plaintiff class relating to both the November 2007 and the February 2008 Offerings. Both motions are fully briefed and remaining pending before the court. Merits discovery is ongoing.

US Treasury Securities Investigations and Litigations

The Bank has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to U.S. Treasuries auctions, trading, and related market activity. The Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

The Corporation was a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases have been consolidated in the Southern District of New York. On November 15, 2017, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, which did not name the Corporation as a defendant. On December 11, 2017, the court dismissed the Corporation from the class action without prejudice. As a result, the Corporation is not currently a defendant in the consolidated class action.

(13) Obligations under Guarantees

The Corporation has obligations under certain guarantee arrangements, including contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying measure (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a covered party. Also included as guarantees are contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement, as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

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The Corporation enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under ASC 460 “*Guarantees*”. Such derivative contracts include certain written options, contingent forward contracts and credit default swaps. Although the Corporation’s derivative arrangements do not specifically identify whether the derivative counterparty retains the underlying asset, liability or equity security, the Corporation has disclosed information regarding all derivative contracts that could meet the accounting definition of a guarantee. In order to provide information regarding the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Corporation could be required to make under certain derivative contracts, the notional amount of the contracts has been disclosed.

The Corporation records all derivative contracts at fair value. Aggregate market risk limits have been established, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Corporation also manages its exposure to these derivative contracts through a variety of risk mitigation strategies, including, but not limited to, entering into offsetting economic hedge positions. The Corporation believes that the notional amounts of the derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure.

The Corporation also provides guarantees to securities and derivatives clearing houses and exchanges. Under the standard membership agreement, members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. Under the agreements, if another member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse, other members would be required to meet shortfalls. The Corporation’s liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash and securities it has posted as collateral. However, the potential for the Corporation to be required to make payments under these arrangements is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition for these transactions.

In connection with its prime brokerage business, the Corporation provides to counterparties guarantees of the performance of its prime brokerage clients. Under these arrangements, the Corporation stands ready to meet the obligations of its customers with respect to securities transactions. If the customer fails to fulfill its obligation, the Corporation must fulfill the customer’s obligation with the counterparty. The Corporation is secured by assets in the customer’s account as well as any proceeds received from the securities transaction entered into by the Corporation on behalf of the customer. No contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition as the Corporation believes that potential for loss under these arrangements is remote.

In connection with its securities clearing business, the Corporation performs securities execution, clearance and settlement services on behalf of other broker-dealer clients for whom it commits to settle, with the applicable clearinghouse, trades submitted for or by such clients; trades are submitted either individually, in groups or series or, if specific arrangements are made with a particular clearinghouse and client, all transactions with such clearing entity by such client. The Corporation’s liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed any cash deposit made by a client. However, the potential for the Corporation to be required to make unreimbursed payments under these arrangements is remote due to the contractual requirements associated with clients’ activity and the regular review of clients’ capital. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition for these transactions.

The Corporation utilizes Pershing LLC (Pershing), an unaffiliated broker-dealer, as its clearing agent for general securities brokerage transactions. Pershing carries the cash and margin accounts for the Corporation’s

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retail brokerage customers, within its Private Client businesses, on a fully disclosed basis. The Corporation is responsible for the initial and any subsequent margin requirement for any transaction in the event a customer of the Corporation were to fail to fulfill its obligation to Pershing. The Corporation is secured by assets in the customer's account. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition for these transactions.

The following table summarizes certain information regarding the Corporation's credit derivative contracts and financial guarantees issued as of June 30, 2018 (in millions):

Type of guarantee	Maximum potential payout/ notional years to maturity				Carrying Amount of asset/ (liability)
	<1 Year	1 to 5 Years	>5 Years	Total	
Credit derivative contracts	\$ 127	20	-	147	2
Financial guarantees issued	379	-	-	379	-

(14) Employee Benefit and Compensation Plans

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Along with other affiliates of Deutsche Bank Americas Holding Corp. (DBAH), the Corporation participates in the DBAH Cash Account Pension Plan. The plan is a tax qualified, noncontributory defined benefit cash account pension plan that covers substantially all employees who have completed one full year of service and were hired on or before December 31, 2004. An employee's pension account is credited each year with 6.5% of base salary plus bonus amounts up to 75% of base salary up to limits established by the IRS. Accounts are also credited each year with an interest credit equivalent to the annual rate of interest of 30 year U.S. Treasury securities. The funding policy has been to contribute at least the amount required to satisfy the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 minimum funding requirements.

The plan was closed to new participants effective December 31, 2004.

(b) Defined Contribution Plan – Matched Savings Plan

The Corporation participates, together with other affiliates of DBAH in a tax qualified 401(k) plan. Employees are allowed to contribute up to 40% of their eligible compensation on a before-tax and/or after-tax basis, up to IRS limits. For employees hired before January 1, 2005, after a participant has completed six months of service the Corporation matches dollar for dollar up to 5% of eligible compensation, up to a maximum of \$4,000 per year.

Effective January 1, 2005, the plan was amended for employees hired on or after January 1, 2005. Participants who have completed six months of service receive a Corporation matching contribution of up to 4% of eligible compensation, up to the IRS annual compensation maximum. In addition, participants employed less than 10 years receive a Corporation fixed contribution equal to 4% of the first \$100,000 of eligible compensation. Participants employed 10 or more years receive a Corporation fixed contribution equal to 6% of the first \$100,000 of eligible compensation.

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(c) *Share-Based Compensation*

The Corporation participates in the Deutsche Bank Equity Plan and the Global Share Purchase Plan, where the Bank grants employees of the Corporation deferred share awards which provide the right to receive common shares of the Bank at specified future dates. The vesting period of the awards is generally from six months to four and a half years.

The Bank adopted guidance in accordance with ASC 718 effective January 1, 2006. For transition purposes, the Bank elected the modified prospective application method. Under this application method, ASC 718 applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or canceled after the required effective date.

The Bank enters into call options, indexed to its common shares in order to hedge the overall cost associated with employee share-based compensation awards. For the period ended June 30, 2018, the Corporation was allocated a gain of approximately \$150 million related to its portion of the overall net gain realized by the Bank that was attributable to share-based awards granted to the Corporation's employees. These amounts have been reflected as an adjustment to the Corporation's paid-in capital in excess of par value.

(d) *Cash Retention Plan*

The Corporation participates in the DB Restricted Incentive Plan, a cash retention plan of the Bank, under which Restrictive Incentive Awards (RIA) are granted as deferred cash compensation. The RIA consists of four tranches each amounting to one quarter of the grant volume. It is subject to a four-year pro-rata vesting period during which time specific forfeiture conditions apply. In line with regulatory requirements this plan includes performance-indexed clawback rules. Thus, there is the possibility that parts of the awards will be subject to forfeiture in the event of non-achievement of defined targets, breach of policy or financial impairment.

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(15) Income Taxes

Significant components of the Corporation's DTAs and DTLs as of June 30, 2018, were as follows (in millions):

Deferred tax assets:	
Deferred book gain	\$ 301
Deferred compensation	128
Depreciation	76
Litigation and other reserves	59
Nondeductible interest expense	46
State and local tax net operating losses	14
Investment in securities	9
Pension and post retirement benefits	6
Charitable contribution carryforward	1
Other	5
Gross deferred tax assets	645
Valuation allowance	(7)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	638
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Accrued rental expense	(189)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(189)
Net deferred tax assets before settlement	449
Excess of cash settlement over current carrying amount of DTA upon remeasurement	237
Cumulative tax settlement (cash received in exchange for DTAs)	(641)
Reclass of federal, NYS, and NYC DTAs to current tax receivable	(14)
Net deferred tax assets after settlement	\$ 31

The Corporation participates in a tax sharing agreement (TSA) whereby it is reimbursed by an affiliate of DBNY (Affiliate) for the DTAs associated with its temporary differences, tax credits, and net operating losses (NOLs). Under the same agreement, the Corporation would also pay the Affiliate for the reversals of previously reimbursed temporary differences. As of December 31, 2017, the cumulative reimbursement for DTAs was \$666 million. During 2018, the Corporation reduced its deferred tax settlement account by \$25 million as a result of previously reimbursed DTAs that reversed in 2018. As such, the cumulative reimbursement for DTAs as of June 30, 2018 is \$641 million.

During 2018, the Corporation generated \$14 million of federal, NYS and NYC DTAs. In anticipation of the tax settlement with the Affiliate that is expected to occur within the next 12 months, the Corporation has reclassified this amount to current tax receivable.

At June 30, 2018 the Corporation had generated approximately \$2.3 billion federal net operating losses that will begin to expire in 2028. The state and local tax NOLs generated by the Corporation are primarily related to NYS and New Jersey (NJ). At June 30, 2018 the Corporation had generated NYS and NJ NOL carryforwards of \$116 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively. The NOL carryforwards will expire in 2033 for

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NYS and 2032 for NJ. The DTAs related to the state and local NOLs (net of federal impact) in these jurisdictions are \$7 million and \$3 million, respectively.

The Corporation utilizes a modified separate company method for its separate company income tax computation. As such, the taxable income of the consolidated tax group of which the Corporation is a member is considered in evaluating whether DTAs are expected to be realized. The Corporation believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations, taking into account the impact of the Corporation's various strategic initiatives, will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the net DTAs.

The Corporation applies ASC 740 as it applies to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 23
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(21)
Settlements	<u>-</u>
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ <u><u>2</u></u>

The effect of the unrecognized tax benefits of \$1.6 million, net of federal tax benefit, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate of the Corporation.

As of June 30, 2018, the consolidated group of which the Corporation is a member, is under examination by the IRS for 2012 through 2014. NYC is under examination for tax years 2015 through 2016. NYS is under examination for years 2013 through 2014.

Tax refunds receivable due from NYS at June 30, 2018 is \$24 million. Tax refunds receivable due from NYC at June 30, 2018 is \$41 million. Tax refunds receivable due from other state tax authorities at June 30, 2018 is \$5 million. Tax receivable due from DBNY affiliates at June 30, 2018 is \$19 million. This amount is comprised of federal receivable of \$18 million, NYS payable of \$0.2 million, NYC payable of \$0.2 million and other states receivable of \$2 million.

(16) Subordinated Liabilities

The Corporation has a subordinated loan agreement with its Parent under which it borrowed \$6.7 billion. This subordination agreement, which has a maturity date of September 25, 2019, has been approved by FINRA and qualifies as regulatory capital for the purpose of computing net capital under SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (SEC Rule 15c3-1). The Corporation must obtain the approval of FINRA prior to any additional subordinated borrowings or repayments. To the extent that the outstanding subordinated liability is required for the Corporation's continued compliance with its net capital requirements, the subordinated liability may not be repaid.

The subordinated loan agreement requires the payment of interest at floating rates based on the London Interbank Offered Rate plus 85 basis points. As of June 30, 2018, the interest rate on this loan was 3.19%.

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(17) Regulatory Requirements

SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule

The Corporation is subject to the SEC's Rule 15c3-1, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital.

The Corporation has elected to use the alternative standard, permitted by the Rule, which requires that it maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1.5 million or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer securities transactions, as defined, or the CFTC minimum net capital requirement, as defined. Additionally, equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if resulting net capital would be less than 5% of aggregate debits. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation had net capital of \$12.4 billion, which was 227% of aggregate debit balances, and \$12.1 billion in excess of required minimum net capital.

SEC Customer Protection Rule

The Corporation is also subject to the SEC Rule 15c3-3 which requires cash or qualified securities to be deposited into a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers. As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation had \$1 million of cash and \$2.8 billion of U.S. Government securities segregated in the special reserve bank account.

As a clearing and carrying broker/dealer and in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3, the Corporation computed a reserve requirement for the proprietary accounts of broker dealers (PAB). As of June 30, 2018, the Corporation had \$1 million of U.S. Government securities segregated in a special reserve bank account for such requirement.

Commodity Exchange Act - Regulated Commodities and Cleared OTC Derivatives

The Corporation, in accordance with the CEA, is required to segregate and hold in separate accounts all monies, securities, and property received to margin and to guaranty or secure the trades or contracts of customers in regulated commodities and cleared OTC derivatives. As of June 30, 2018, for customers trading on U.S. commodity exchanges, pursuant to Section 4d(2) of the CEA, the Corporation held funds in segregated accounts that exceeded such requirement by \$200 million.

As of June 30, 2018, for customers trading on commodity exchanges located outside of the U.S., pursuant to Regulation 30.7 of the CEA, the Corporation held funds in separate accounts that exceeded such requirement by \$126 million.

As of June 30, 2018, the amounts required to be segregated and the amounts in segregation for customers' dealer options contracts pursuant to Regulation 32.6 of the CEA were both zero.

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(18) Subsequent Events

The Corporation has evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after June 30, 2018 that would require recognition or disclosure on the consolidated statement of financial condition through September 13, 2018, which is the date the consolidated statement of financial condition was available to be issued. With the exception of the matters disclosed in note 12, no such events or transactions required recognition or disclosure in the consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2018.