DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC.

(An Indirect Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2019

Unaudited

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(In millions, except share data)

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (includes cash equivalents at fair value of $4)	$	1,466
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		283
Collateralized agreements and financings:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes fair value of $11,455)		37,492
Securities borrowed (includes fair value of $15,353)		23,862
		61,354
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes $16,049 of securities pledged as collateral)		22,949
Receivables:		
Customers		676
Non-customers		10
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		2,210
		2,896
Premises and equipment		56
Other assets		1,841
Total assets	$	90,845
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Collateralized agreements and financings:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (includes fair value of $27,989)	$	45,548
Securities loaned (includes fair value of $48)		5,478
		51,026
Payables:		
Customers		2,130
Non-customers		1,607
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations		894
Loans		1,328
		5,959
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		12,907
Other liabilities		2,512
Total liabilities		72,404
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Notes 14 and 15)		
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		15,751
Accumulated deficit		(4,033)
Total stockholder's equity		11,718
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$	90,845

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

1) Organization

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (the Corporation) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DB U.S. Financial Markets Holding Corporation (the Parent), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of DB USA Corporation (DBUSA), which is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG (DBAG), 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 as a 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 may have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition as well as its liquidity.

Impact of DBAG's Transformation

On July 7, 2019 DBAG announced a fundamental transformation intended to enable DBAG to become more profitable, improve stockholder returns and drive long-term growth (Restructure). See note 3 and note 20 for additional information related to the impact of the Restructure on the Corporation.

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 significant of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements, income taxes 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, because of the inherent uncertainties in assumptions utilized by management, 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 beneficiary in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, *Consolidation*. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

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.

As of June 30, 2019, 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) Prior Period Adjustments

During 2019, the Corporation identified immaterial adjustments to its prior periods consolidated financial statements based on guidance received from the SEC with regard to its tax sharing agreement (TSA). Pursuant to the TSA, the Corporation was previously reimbursed by an affiliate of Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch (DBNY) for deferred tax assets (DTAs) associated with temporary differences, tax credits, and net operating losses (NOLs) generated from any federal, New York State (NYS), and New York City (NYC) tax losses. Based on guidance received from the SEC, the Corporation amended the TSA to exclude reimbursements related to temporary differences in order to align with the accounting interpretation that DTAs related to temporary differences should be recorded on the books and records of the member where the DTA originates or reverses.

Accordingly, the Corporation corrected this error by adjusting certain opening balances on the consolidated statement of financial condition to re-establish DTAs related to temporary differences which it had previously been reimbursed for as follows (in millions):

		As reported	Adjustment	As adjusted
Other assets [(1)]	$	1,522	470	1,992
Other liabilities [(2)]		2,042	52	2,094
Additional paid-in capital		15,288	418	15,706

[(1)] Adjustment relates to the Corporation's deferred tax assets.
[(2)] Adjustment relates to the Corporation's current income tax liability.

See note 2(m) and note 17 for additional information related to the TSA.

c) 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.

d) Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

The Corporation segregates cash to satisfy rules regarding the protection of assets of customers as required by the SEC and the CFTC, the Corporation's primary regulators. See note 19 for further information.

e) Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, at Fair Value

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*.

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 4 for further information about fair value measurements.

Derivative contracts are financial 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. All freestanding contracts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes are carried at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Derivative contracts may be privately negotiated contracts, which are often referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, or they 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 to clear 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.

In active markets, fair value of derivatives is based on observable market prices or parameters, or derived from such prices or parameters. Where observable prices or inputs are not available, valuation techniques are applied. Valuation techniques include the use of valuation models, which are dependent on parameters including, but not limited to, current market prices of the underlying instruments, time value, yield curve, volatility, and correlation factors underlying the positions. The valuation process to determine fair value may result in adjustments to the valuation model outputs for factors such as liquidity, and counterparty credit risk.

Derivative assets and liabilities arising from contracts with the same counterparty that are covered by qualifying and legally enforceable master netting agreements are reported on a net basis.

f) 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 generally 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. Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements with the same counterparty and maturity date that are also subject to a master netting agreement are presented net on the consolidated statement of financial condition when the requirements of ASC 210-20, *Offsetting*, are met. Substantially all repurchase and reverse repurchase activities are transacted under master netting agreements.

Certain reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value under the fair value option. Such 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 using valuation techniques whereby future cash flows are discounted at the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. The 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 – securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Non-cash securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the fair value of collateral received or pledged within other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Collateral received for non-cash securities borrowed transactions is not recorded on the consolidated 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 determined by valuation techniques by discounting future cash flows using the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. The 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.

g) Receivables and Payables – Customers, Noncustomers and Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and payables to customers and noncustomers include amounts related to cash and margin transactions, with noncustomer transactions primarily related to affiliates trading for their own account through the Corporation. Securities owned by customers and noncustomers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions, are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition. However, the Corporation records corresponding receivables or payables on a settlement-date basis in the event of fails to deliver securities to or receive securities from the aforementioned counterparties.

The Corporation also has receivables and payables for financial instruments sold to and purchased from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, which include amounts due as a result of unsettled transactions, fails to deliver or receive securities, and deposits to satisfy collateral and margin requirements. See note 8 for additional information.

h) Payables – Loans

Loans payable are presented on the consolidated statement of financial condition at their outstanding unpaid principal balances. Loans payable are comprised of short-term loan obligations which are predominantly transacted with affiliates.

i) 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.

j) Share-Based Compensation

DBAG has a share ownership program granting certain employees of the Corporation stock awards and incentives as part of their total compensation. The cost of employee services received in exchange for a share-based award is initially measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*.

k) 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. The CME 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 CME restricted shares are treated as equity investments reported at fair value. The ICE membership shares are recorded as equity investments held at cost. Amounts related to exchange memberships are included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

l) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is generally computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of estimated useful lives is 25 to 50 years for premises owned, 7 to 10 years for furniture and equipment, and 3 to 10 years for software. Leased premises are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement, subject to an upper limit of 10 years.

The Corporation leases real estate and equipment for use in its operations under operating leases that do not contain material variable lease payments or residual value guarantees. The Corporation assesses whether an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease at inception of the arrangement. For arrangements considered leases, the Corporation records a right-of-use (ROU) asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date, which is the date that the underlying asset becomes available for use.

ROU assets, which represent the Corporation's right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and the related lease liabilities, which represent the present value of the Corporation's obligations to make payments arising over the lease term, are reported in premises and equipment and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The present value of the lease payments is calculated using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date, which reflects the fixed rate the Corporation would have to pay to borrow an amount equal to the future minimum lease payments over a similar term.

The Corporation has elected to account for lease components and non-lease components associated with its leases (e.g., common area maintenance costs) as a single lease component for its real estate and equipment leases, as permitted by ASC 842, *Leases*.

m) 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 DBNY. In addition, the Corporation files tax returns in certain states on a stand-alone basis. The Corporation utilizes a modified separate company method for its separate 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 records valuation allowances (VA) to reduce DTAs to the amounts the Corporation concludes are more likely than not to be realized.

Pursuant to a TSA, the Corporation is reimbursed by an affiliate of DBNY for the DTAs associated with tax credits and net operating losses (NOLs) generated from any federal, NYS, and NYC tax losses. Once the Corporation is reimbursed for these tax credits and NOLs, they are no longer recorded in the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition. The Corporation will also 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 DTA or a reduction in tax rates), the Corporation is not obligated to repay the affiliate. Rather, the permanent reduction in tax benefit is treated as a deemed contribution to capital.

ASC 740, *Income Taxes,* 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. It also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure, and transition. Accordingly, deferred taxes are adjusted to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of any tax rate changes on DTAs and deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) are recognized in the period during which such changes are enacted. DTAs and DTLs are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

n) 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. See note 7 for further information.

o) Recent Accounting Developments

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* (ASC 470-50), *Derivatives and Hedging – Overall* (ASC 815-10), *Fair Value Measurement – Overall* (ASC 820-10), and *Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers – Liabilities* (ASC 940-405). While some of the amendments in this ASU are effective immediately upon issuance, most are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Measurement (ASC 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements to Fair Value Measurement. In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 to amend fair value measurement disclosure requirements. This ASU removes the requirement for an entity to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the entity's policy for the timing of transfers between levels, or the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. New disclosure requirements include the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs and how the weighted average was calculated for recurring and nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements. For all entities, amendments are effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for removed or modified disclosures, with delayed adoption allowed for additional disclosures required under this guidance. The Corporation elected to early adopt the removed and modified disclosure provisions as of December 31, 2018. Additional disclosures required under this guidance will be adopted for interim reporting in 2020.

Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (ASC 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This ASU introduces a new credit loss methodology, which replaces the incurred credit loss model with the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) model. Under CECL, lifetime expected credit losses are estimated for financial instruments measured at amortized cost based on relevant factors, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. This ASU also modifies the accounting for expected credit losses related to certain purchased financial assets with deterioration in credit quality since origination and available-for-sale debt securities. ASU 2016-13, as amended by ASU 2018-19 and ASU 2019-05, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within that reporting period, and early adoption permitted for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period.

The Corporation expects to adopt this ASU as of January 1, 2020. The impact of adoption on the Corporation's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will depend on, among other things, the economic environment and the type of financial assets held by the Corporation on the date of adoption. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

The following changes in accounting principle occurred during the period ended June 30, 2019 due to the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements by the FASB:

Leases (ASC 842). Effective January 1, 2019, the Corporation adopted ASC 842, *Leases*, using the modified retrospective approach with a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings recorded at the beginning of the period of adoption. As a result of the adoption, the Corporation recorded an increase of $527 million, net of tax, to opening retained earnings on January 1, 2019 related to the recognition of a previously deferred gain on the sale-leaseback of a building which failed sale recognition under ASC 840 in 2007, but qualifies as a sale after reassessment under ASC 842. Additionally, the Corporation recognized ROU assets and liabilities of $39 million and $42 million, respectively. Net of tax-related effects, the Corporation's assets and liabilities decreased as of the date of initial application by $426 million and $953 million, respectively.

In addition to the increase to the operating lease liabilities and ROU assets and the derecognition of deferred failed sale leaseback gains through opening retained earnings, ASC 842 also resulted in the reclassification of prepaid and deferred rent to operating lease ROU assets. The operating lease ROU assets amount also includes the balance of any prepaid lease payments, unamortized initial direct costs, and lease incentives.

The Corporation elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard. Accordingly, the Corporation adopted these practical expedients and did not reassess: (1) whether an expired or existing contract is a lease or contains an embedded lease; (2) lease classification of an expired or existing lease; (3) capitalization of initial direct costs for an expired or existing lease. In addition, the Corporation elected the hindsight practical expedient by considering the actual outcome or expectations of lease renewals, termination options and purchase options in determining the lease term for existing leases.

See note 2(l) and note 10 for additional information related to the Corporation's lease arrangements.

3) Impact of DBAG's Transformation

On July 7, 2019, DBAG announced a fundamental transformation intended to enable DBAG to become more profitable, improve stockholder returns and drive long-term growth. To execute the Restructure, DBAG will refocus its operations through a significant downsizing of the investment bank including the exit of substantially all the Equities Sales & Trading business, and the creation of a new Capital Release Unit (CRU) designed to accelerate the wind-down or disposal of non-strategic assets. The immediate impact of the Restructure is discussed below, with refinement of these initial estimates expected during the second half of 2019.

Impairment of Software

DBAG reviewed current platform software and software under construction used by businesses subject to the Restructure. Accordingly, the reassessment of the respective recoverable amounts led to an impairment of self-developed software of €328 million. During the second quarter of 2019, the Corporation was allocated $118 million of the impairment charge pursuant to the corresponding transfer pricing methodologies.

Deferred tax asset valuation adjustments

Each quarter, the Corporation re-evaluates its estimate related to the realizability of DTAs, including its assumptions about future profitability. With consideration for DBAG's strategic plan in connection with the Restructure, the Corporation adjusted the value of certain DTAs and recorded a valuation adjustment of $108 million. Refer to note 17 for additional information.

4) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and requires certain 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.

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. US government agency obligations that are less actively traded, whereby the fair values are based upon model-derived prices and quoted market prices 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 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 are 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 collateral 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. Equities that are less actively traded, whereby the fair values are based upon model-derived prices and quoted market prices for identical or comparable securities, are generally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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 based on independent prices obtained from third-party valuation services. State and municipal bonds are based on observable market prices of recently executed transactions for similar securities of comparable size, resulting in a Level 2 classification within the fair value hierarchy. If independent prices are not available, these are categorized as Level 3.

Derivatives

Derivative contracts can be exchange-traded or OTC. Exchange-traded derivatives typically fall within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on whether they are 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 may be categorized within Level 1 when the 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.

a) *Recurring Fair Value Measurements*

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral, financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value and other financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and under the fair value option as of June 30, 2019 (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.

Assets:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Gross amount	Counterparty netting	Total
Cash equivalents	$ 4	-	-	4	-	4
Collateralized agreements and financings	-	49,163	-	49,163	(22,355)	26,808
Financial instruments owned:						
Cash instruments:						
US Treasury securities	12,046	2,981	-	15,027	-	15,027
US Government agency obligations	-	1,714	-	1,714	-	1,714
Other mortgage-backed securities	-	441	17	458	-	458
Asset-backed securities	-	722	84	806	-	806
Other debt securities	-	2,551	38	2,589	-	2,589
Equities	1,760	207	32	1,999	-	1,999
State and municipal bond obligations	-	232	6	238	-	238
Total cash instruments	13,806	8,848	177	22,831	-	22,831
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	-	63	-	63		
Credit contracts	-	7	-	7		
Equity contracts	761	435	-	1,196		
Other contracts	1	2	-	3		
Total derivatives	762	507	-	1,269	(1,151)	118
Total financial instruments owned	14,568	9,355	177	24,100	(1,151)	22,949
Total recurring fair value measurements	$ 14,572	58,518	177	73,267	(23,506)	49,761
Liabilities:						
Collateralized agreements and financings	$ -	50,192	200	50,392	(22,355)	28,037
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:						
Cash instruments:						
US Treasury securities	7,933	258	-	8,191	-	8,191
US Government agency obligations	-	65	-	65	-	65
Other debt securities	-	1,983	-	1,983	-	1,983
Equities	2,609	48	1	2,658	-	2,658
Total cash instruments	10,542	2,354	1	12,897	-	12,897
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	-	1	-	1		
Credit contracts	-	6	-	6		
Equity contracts	720	431	-	1,151		
Other contracts	1	2	-	3		
Total derivatives	721	440	-	1,161	(1,151)	10
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	11,263	2,794	1	14,058	(1,151)	12,907
Total recurring fair value measurements	$ 11,263	52,986	201	64,450	(23,506)	40,944

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 in the following table represents the highest and lowest inputs used to value the significant exposures within Level 3, as of June 30, 2019.

	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3) [1][2]	Range	
Collateralized agreements and financings	$ -	200	Discounted cash flow	Repurchase agreement rate (bps)	217	247
Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased:						
Cash instruments						
Other mortgage-backed securities	17	-	Price based	Price ($)	2	105
Asset-backed securities	84	-	Discounted cash flow	Constant default rate (%)	1	1
			Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate (%)	24	24
			Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	1,018	1,794
			Discounted cash flow	Recovery rate (%)	60	60
			Price based	Price ($)	58	85
Other debt securities	38	-	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread (bps)	196	196
			Price based	Price ($)	0	126
Equities	32	1	Price based	Price ($)	5	29
State and municipal bond obligations	6	-	Price based	Price ($)	102	105
Total cash instruments	177	1				
	$ 177	201				

[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.

Constant Default Rate (CDR) and Constant Prepayment Rate (CPR) 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 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 Credit Spread is the primary reflection of creditworthiness of an entity, and represents the premium or yield return above the benchmark reference instrument (typically London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), or relevant treasury instrument, depending upon the asset being assessed), that a bond holder would require for the credit quality difference between that entity and the reference benchmark.

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 lead to a higher valuation for a given bond position, if other parameters are held constant.

c) Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

A majority of the Corporation’s assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or at amounts which approximate such values. Assets and liabilities recorded at contractual amounts that approximate fair value include certain collateralized agreements and financings, other receivables and payables and subordinated liabilities. For long-term interest-bearing payables such as subordinated liabilities, the Corporation uses carrying value as the best estimate of fair value given that the interest rates on such debt instruments reset to market rates at regular and frequent intervals.

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.

5) Derivative Activities

a) Fair Value, Notional and Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

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 following table sets forth the fair value and notional amount of the Corporation's derivative contracts by major product type as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

		Fair value		Notional amount		
Contract type:		Assets	Liabilities	Exchange-traded	OTC	Total
Interest rate contracts	$	63	1	7,621	604	8,225
Credit contracts		7	6	-	1,113	1,113
Equity contracts		1,196	1,151	125,803	-	125,803
Other contracts		3	3	-	2,306	2,306
Total gross derivatives		1,269	1,161	133,424	4,023	137,447
Less: Counterparty netting[(1)]		(1,151)	(1,151)			
Net amounts presented in consolidated statement of financial condition		118	10			
Less: Cash collateral received/posted		(9)	-			
Net derivatives	$	109	10			

[(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.

While the notional amounts disclosed in the preceding table 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.

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

b) Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from the credit risk associated with the debt of an issuer (the reference entity) and which allow one party (the protection purchaser) to transfer that risk to another party (the protection seller). The Corporation is both a purchaser and seller of protection and enters into credit derivatives primarily to facilitate client transactions and manage credit risk exposures principally through credit default swaps (CDS).

CDS – A CDS contract may reference the credit of either a single reference (single-name CDS) entity or a broad-based index (CDS index). The Corporation purchases and sells protection only on CDS indices. A CDS index is used to manage the credit risk associated with the broader credit markets or credit market segments by reference to a broad-based index. Similar to other market indices, a CDS index consists of a portfolio of CDS across many reference entities. New series of CDS indices are periodically established with a new underlying portfolio of reference entities to reflect changes in the credit markets. If one of the reference entities in the index experiences a credit event, then the reference entity that defaulted is removed from the index. 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 Investors Service and Standard & Poor's published ratings as of June 30, 2019. Investment-grade ratings are considered to be 'Baa/BBB' and above, while anything below is considered non-investment grade.

The following table summarizes the notional value and maximum potential payout for protection sold through credit derivative contracts as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

	Years to maturity				
Credit ratings of the reference obligation	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Greater than 5 years**	**Total**	**Fair value asset/(liability)[1]**
CDS index:					
Investment grade	$ -	-	542	542	3
Total protection sold	$ -	-	542	542	3

[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 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 $571 million as of June 30, 2019. The purchase of credit protection does not represent the sole manner in which the Corporation manages its risk 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.

6) Collateralized Agreements and Financings

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, 2019, the total fair value of collateral received where the Corporation was permitted to sell or re-pledge, excluding the impact of allowable netting, was $73.8 billion and $29.2 billion under agreements to resell and securities borrowed, respectively, of which $63.6 billion and $27.2 billion, respectively, had been sold or re-pledged as collateral to meet margin requirements at clearing organizations and to facilitate short sales of customers, noncustomers and the Corporation.

Collateral received under non-cash securities borrowed transactions includes collateral of $387 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 corporate 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, 2019, the Corporation was in possession of collateral in the amount of $20.8 billion and $21.8 billion from customers and noncustomers, respectively, of which $477 million and $15.9 billion, respectively, has been sold or re-pledged.

d) Offsetting

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements balances as well as securities borrowed and securities loaned 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 being reported gross.

(Continued)

The following table presents information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts (in millions). See note 5 for information related to offsetting of derivatives.

		Gross amounts	Amounts offset in 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	$	73,853	(36,361)	37,492	(37,492)	-
Securities borrowed		26,031	(2,169)	23,862	(23,333)	529
Total	$	99,884	(38,530)	61,354	(60,825)	529
Liabilities:						
Collateralized agreements and financings:						
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$	81,909	(36,361)	45,548	(45,548)	-
Securities loaned		7,647	(2,169)	5,478	(5,363)	115
Total	$	89,556	(38,530)	51,026	(50,911)	115

(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) Represents the amount of exposure that is not collateralized/covered by pledged collateral.

In accordance with ASC 860-30, *Secured Borrowing and Collateral*, of the $82.9 billion of predominantly U.S. government securities the Corporation has pledged, the counterparty is permitted to sell or re-pledge $42.9 billion.

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).

		Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:						
US Treasury securities	$	62,261	7,757	3,432	936	74,386
US Government agency obligations		2,971	318	39	199	3,527
Other debt securities		857	355	553	-	1,765
Equity securities		297	940	147	-	1,384
Asset-backed securities		370	-	-	-	370
State and municipal securities		258	-	-	-	258
Other mortgage-backed securities		177	-	-	-	177
Other		42	-	-	-	42
Total		67,233	9,370	4,171	1,135	81,909
Securities loaned:						
Equity securities		4,363	-	-	-	4,363
US Treasury and agency securities		2,309	-	-	-	2,309
Other debt securities		933	-	-	-	933
Other		42	-	-	-	42
Total		7,647	-	-	-	7,647
Total collateralized financings	$	74,880	9,370	4,171	1,135	89,556

7) 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.

b) Consolidated VIEs

As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation did not consolidate any VIEs as the Corporation was not the primary beneficiary of any VIE.

c) Nonconsolidated VIEs

The Corporation's variable interests in VIEs 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	$	806	806
Other mortgage-backed securities		458	458
	$	1,264	1,264

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 contractually required.

8) Receivable from and Payable to Customers and Brokers, Dealers, Clearing Organizations

The following table summarizes amounts receivable from and payable to customers as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

		Receivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive	$	653	561
Margin balances		20	1,501
Other		3	68
	$	676	2,130

The following table summarizes amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

		Receivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive	$	680	571
Receivable from/payable to clearing organizations(1)		1,124	92
Receivable from/payable to broker-dealers(2)		394	-
Other		22	231
	$	2,220	894

(1) Includes cash deposits to satisfy various collateral and margin requirements and unsettled transactions, presented on a net basis.
(2) Includes cash collateral paid or received from initial and variable margin related to uncleared OTC derivative transactions where the Corporation acts on a principal basis.

9) Payables – Loans

The Corporation has access to funding wherein it may borrow cash directly from DBAG and indirectly through DBUSA.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's short-term loan obligations as of June 30, 2019 (in millions):

		Related party	Third party	Total	Weighted average interest rate
Payables - loans	$	1,327	1	1,328	1.81 %

10) Premises and Equipment

The following table summarizes the composition of premises and equipment as of June 30, 2019 (in millions):

		Owned	Leased	Total
Furniture and equipment	$	55	-	55
Leasehold improvements		42	-	42
Buildings		-	39	39
Software		2	-	2
Other		1	-	1
Total		100	39	139
Less: accumulated depreciation		79	4	83
Carrying value	$	21	35	56

a) Leases

The Corporation leases real estate for use in its operations under operating leases. The Corporation's leases have remaining lease terms ranging from 1 year to 10 years, some of which include options to extend or to terminate the leases. For the majority of leases entered into during the current period, the Corporation has concluded it is not reasonably certain that it would exercise the options to extend the lease or terminate the lease. Therefore, as of the lease commencement date, the lease terms generally do not include these options. The Corporation includes options to extend the lease when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise those options.

The following table presents supplemental balance sheet information as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

Operating lease right-of-use assets (1)	$	35
Operating lease liabilities (2)		39
Weighted average remaining lease term - operating leases		5.6 years
Weighted average discount rate - operating leases		3.79%

(1) Included within premises and equipment on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

(2) Included within other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The maturities of lease liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2019 are presented in the following table (in millions):

2019 (remainder)	$	4
2020		9
2021		8
2022		7
2023		5
2024		5
Thereafter		5
Total lease payments		43
Less: imputed interest		4
Present value of lease liabilities	$	39

11) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The significant components of the Corporation's other assets and other liabilities as of June 30, 2019, are as follows (in millions):

Other Assets:		
Accounts receivable and accrued interest and dividends	$	1,235
Deferred tax assets		318
Other investments		46
Other intangible assets		40
Prepaid expenses		9
Other		193
	$	1,841
Other Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued interest and dividends	$	1,353
Accrued compensation and benefits		432
Other accrued expenses		293
Current income tax liability		186
Lease liabilities		39
Other		209
	$	2,512

12) Related-Party Transactions

The Corporation participates in 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 services, and the borrowing and lending of funds. These transactions are primarily short-term in nature and are entered into in the ordinary course of business. Related party financing transactions are also discussed in notes 9 and 18.

a) Related-Party Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets forth assets and liabilities with related parties as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	$	227
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		8
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		26,032
Securities borrowed		3,854
Financial instruments owned, at fair value		145
Receivable from customers (2)		72
Receivable from noncustomers		9
Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations (3)		721
Other assets		556
Total assets	$	31,624
Liabilities:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$	18,448
Securities loaned		5,321
Payable to customers (2)		332
Payable to noncustomers		1,603
Payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations (3)		189
Payables – loans		1,327
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		69
Other liabilities		1,204
Subordinated liabilities		6,723
Total liabilities	$	35,216

(1) Cash and cash equivalents relates to cash accounts and deposits held at affiliates.

(2) Receivable from and payable to customers relate to transactions between the Corporation and DBAG affiliates on behalf of affiliates' customers.

(3) Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations relate to margin balances held at affiate brokers for trades executed on foreign exchanges where the Corporation is not a member.

13) 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 or 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, 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 systematically identify, assess, monitor and report the Corporation's market risk and to support its 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 an FCM 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 and options (F&O) contracts and cleared OTC positions is largely mitigated as they are cleared by CCPs. 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 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, whether inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted for. In addition, on a daily basis, the Corporation is highly dependent on its ability to process a large 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, 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

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Corporation's reputation and result in client attrition, which could materially affect the Corporation's results of operations.

d) Brexit Risk

The United Kingdom (UK) voted on June 23, 2016 in a non-binding national referendum to withdraw from the European Union (Brexit). Following an act of UK Parliament adopted in early 2017, on March 29, 2017, the UK formally gave notice of its withdrawal from the European Union (EU) to the European Council. Pursuant to the Treaty of the European Union, withdrawal would be effective on the date of entry into force of a withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the withdrawal notification – that is, March 29, 2019 unless the European Council and UK agree to extend the two-year period. In January 2019, the UK Parliament rejected a proposed withdrawal agreement, leaving open the possibility that withdrawal without an agreement, a so-called "no deal" or "hard" Brexit would take place on the withdrawal effective date, which has been extended from March 29, 2019 to October 31, 2019.

Given this and other uncertainties in connection with the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, it is difficult to determine the exact impact on DBAG's UK operations over the long term. However, the UK's economy and those of the eurozone countries are very tightly linked as a result of EU integration projects other than the euro, and the scale of DBAG's businesses in the UK especially those dependent on activity levels in the City of London, to which we are exposed and which may deteriorate as a result of Brexit means that even modest effects in percentage terms can have a substantial adverse effect on DBAG. Brexit could lead to a disruption of the provision of cross-border financial services. A withdrawal of the UK from the EU without a withdrawal agreement may lead to additional costs to reorganize part of DBAG's business and restrict the ability to provide financial services to and from the UK. The currently unsettled future relationship between the EU and the UK will lead to further uncertainty in relation to the regulation of cross-border business.

As a result of the foregoing, the business, results of operations or strategic plans of DBAG and the Corporation could be adversely affected.

e) Restructure Risk

With DBAG's announcement on July 7, 2019 of a series of measures to restructure operations, including creation of the new CRU, the Corporation is exposed to risks associated with the disposal and wind down of assets as well as the delivery of the cost reduction program aimed at improving long-term profitability and returns.

Restructure risk is dependent on numerous internal and external factors including, but not limited to, market, regulatory, economic and political uncertainties, as well as delivery of the strategic operating model including associated enhancements to DBAG's internal control framework. As a result of the foregoing, any of these factors could adversely impact the Corporation's ability to deliver against the Restructure's anticipated benefits or the financial targets of the business, which could result in client attrition and adversely affect the Corporation's results of operations.

14) 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, 2019.

Forward secured financings – The Corporation had commitments to enter into forward secured financing transactions, including certain reverse repurchase agreements of $17.8 billion and repurchase agreements of $21.6 billion as of June 30, 2019.

Membership commitments – As a member of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC), the Corporation has a commitment to provide additional liquidity resources under the Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility (CCLF) by entering into resale agreements in the event of default of a significant netting member of the FICC. Membership commitments under the CCLF are determined bi-annually based on an allocation of potential cash settlement obligations arising from general trade volume on the exchange (Regular Amount) as well as additional liquidity needs incurred by a member in excess of the Regular Amount during a six-month look-back period. As of June 30, 2019, the maximum amount of the Corporation's commitment to FICC under the CCLF was $1.3 billion while the carrying amount of the Corporation's contingent obligations was zero.

b) Legal 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, 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, 2019, the aggregate future loss, which is considered to be reasonably possible, is approximately $216 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 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, 2019 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, is a defendant in a consolidated putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserts claims against the Corporation under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act for alleged misstatements and omissions in the offering documents attendant to Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc.'s (Valeant) 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. On April 28, 2017, the court partially granted and partially denied a motion to dismiss filed by the Corporation and other bank defendants; the claims relating to the Note Offerings were dismissed, but the claims relating to the Stock Offering were allowed to proceed. The matter is currently in discovery. The Corporation and other financial institutions are also defendants in a class action lawsuit pending in the Superior Court of Quebec asserting statutory and civil claims against the Corporation for misrepresentations in primary market disclosures. The matter is currently in discovery. On January 2, 2018, several pension funds filed an additional suit in the District of New Jersey against Valeant and others, including the Corporation, asserting a negligent misrepresentation claim against the Corporation and another financial institution in connection with the March 2015 Note Offering. On September 26, 2018, the court dismissed the sole claim against the Corporation, subject to plaintiff's appellate rights. On January 4, 2018, a hedge fund and related entities filed suit in the Southern District of New York against Valeant and others, including the Corporation. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the March 2015 Stock Offering. The action was later transferred to the District of New Jersey, and on September 14, 2018, the court denied the underwriter group's partial motion to dismiss the complaint. The matter is currently in discovery. 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 were transferred for pre-trial proceedings to a multi-district litigation (MDL) pending in the Southern District of New York. The issuer and plaintiffs entered into an agreement to resolve the class action based on TerraForm's initial public offering 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 that was scheduled for April 2018 was adjourned without a date because certain larger institutional class members 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 March 1, 2019, four of the individual cases were dismissed with prejudice. Following the ruling on the motion to dismiss in the class action, the parties stipulated to have the court's motion to dismiss decision in the class action apply to certain individual plaintiffs' amended complaints and incorporate these plaintiffs into discovery. On July 11, 2019, the parties in the class action executed a settlement agreement, which was preliminarily approved by the Court on July 16, 2019. On August 6, 2019, these individuals plaintiffs requested leave to file amended complaints. 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 was also named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco arising out of its role as an arranger of a term B/second lien loan to SunEdison, Inc. The complaint asserts state common law claims based on allegations that the Corporation misrepresented or failed to disclose to the second lien lenders certain facts about SunEdison's financial condition, including that SunEdison did not have sufficient liquidity. The Corporation removed the case to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, and sought transfer to a multi-district litigation (MDL) related to SunEdison pending in the Southern District of New York. On April 3, 2019, the case was transferred to the MDL over plaintiff's objection. On April 18, 2019, the MDL Court referred the case to the Bankruptcy Court for consideration with SunEdison's chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. On April 24, 2019, plaintiff filed a motion to remand. The Bankruptcy Court remanded the case to California state court on June 3, 2019, and the case was returned to California state court. The Corporation filed a demurrer and motion to stay the action pending the resolution of DBSI's appeal of the remand order on July 15, 2019, which plaintiff opposes. Meanwhile, the Corporation filed an appeal of the remand order, and its opening brief was filed on August 16, 2019.

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' motions to dismiss. The plaintiffs' motion for class certification is currently pending before the court. In connection with its role as an underwriter of the initial public offering, the Corporation received a customary indemnification agreement from Santander Consumer as issuer.

Employment Litigation

The Corporation has been named as respondent in an arbitration proceeding brought by two former Managing Directors for breach of contract, unjust enrichment and violation of New York Labor Law for the failure to pay alleged formulaic bonuses based on an alleged oral promise. The Corporation answered the statement of claim on January 17, 2019. The hearing is scheduled to be held December 3 through December 13, 2019.

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. Certain plaintiffs have appealed the district court's December 20, 2016 ruling; briefing of the appeal is complete and oral argument was heard on May 24, 2019. On July 8, 2019, plaintiffs Principal Funds, Inc., Principal Financial Group, Inc., and related companies filed revised amended complaints.

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, DBAG, the Corporation, and DB Group Services (UK) Limited entered into an agreement with plaintiffs to settle this action. The settlement agreement is subject to further review and approval by the court.

On January 12, 2018, a putative class action lawsuit was filed 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. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on March 20, 2018, which alleged 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. On March 14, 2019, the court granted defendants' motions to dismiss the amended complaint, dismissing all claims against the Corporation. The plaintiff filed a notice of appeal; however, on July 25, 2019, the plaintiff and defendants filed a stipulation withdrawing the appeal with prejudice.

In January and March 2019, plaintiffs filed three putative class action complaints in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against numerous financial institutions, including DBAG and the Corporation. The complaints allege that the defendants, members of the panel of banks that provided U.S. Dollar LIBOR submissions, the organization that administers LIBOR, and their affiliates, conspired to suppress USD LIBOR submissions from February 1, 2014 through the present. These actions have been consolidated, and on July 1, 2019, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint. On August 30, 2019, the defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint.

DBAG 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.

Interest Rate Swaps (IR Swaps) Market

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

DBAG and the Corporation are defendants, along with numerous other IR Swaps dealer banks, in a multi-district antitrust civil class action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York involving class and competitor claims. 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. The 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. Class plaintiffs filed the Third Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint on May 30, 2018. On August 7, 2018, TrueEx filed an amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on August 28, 2018. On November 20, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part defendant's motion to dismiss the amended TrueEx complaint. Class plaintiffs filed the Fourth Consolidated Amended Class Action complaint on March 22, 2019. Fact discovery in all cases closed on April 10, 2019 and the parties are currently briefing class certification issues. The class plaintiffs served a motion to certify a class on February 20, 2019. The defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs' motion for class certification on June 18, 2019, and the motion is scheduled to be fully briefed on October 1, 2019.

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), received subpoenas and requests for information from certain 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 cooperated fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information. On January 17, 2017, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement with the 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 agreed 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.

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. The lawsuit was brought by plaintiffs representing a class of investors who purchased certificates in those offerings. The parties reached a settlement agreement to resolve the matter for a total of $165 million, a portion of which was paid by Deutsche Bank. On August 30, 2017, The Federal Housing Finance Agency and The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (together, "FHFA") filed an objection to the settlement and shortly thereafter appealed the district court's denial of their request to stay settlement approval proceedings, which appeal was ultimately resolved against FHFA. The court overruled FHFA's objection and approved the settlement following a hearing on March 7, 2019. FHFA filed an appeal on June 28, 2019.

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 $213 million in damages against all defendants), (b) Guaranty Bank (alleging no less than $901 million in damages against all defendants), and (c) Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging an unspecified amount in damages against all defendants). In each of these actions, the appellate courts have reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds and petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied. In the case concerning Colonial Bank, a settlement was fully executed on July 2, 2019. Deutsche Bank was fully indemnified and did not make a monetary contribution to the settlement. In the case concerning Guaranty Bank, 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. The parties engaged in mediation on November 27, 2018 and June 3, 2019. No settlement was reached during the mediation. Trial is scheduled to begin on October 28, 2019. In the case concerning Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank, on July 31, 2017, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on September 14, 2017. The case is stayed pending resolution of defendants' motion to dismiss.

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 Bank) alleging common law claims related to the purchase of RMBS. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On April 17, 2017, the court dismissed the complaint, and on

February 13, 2018, it's the plaintiff filed its appeal. On October 9, 2018, the dismissal was affirmed by the appellate court. Plaintiff filed a motion for leave to appeal to the New York Court of Appeals on November 8, 2018. Defendants filed an opposition on November 21, 2018, which completed the briefing. On January 15, 2019, the New York Court of Appeals denied the motion.

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

Deutsche 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. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations. On January 29, 2018, Deutsche Bank entered into a $30 million settlement with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) concerning spoofing, and manipulation and attempted manipulation in precious metals futures and of stop loss orders.

Deutsche 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. Deutsche Bank reached agreements to settle the Gold action for $60 million and the Silver action for $38 million, which remain subject to final court approval.

Deutsche 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. Deutsche Bank has reached agreements to settle these actions which were approved by the Ontario court on May 29, 2019 and the Quebec court on June 17, 2019. The amounts are not material to the Bank.

Recordkeeping Investigation

The Corporation has received inquiries from a regulatory authority, including requests for information and documents, with respect to the Corporation's archiving of records 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

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

DBAG 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 antitrust law. On May 8, 2016, direct market participants filed class actions relating to SSA bond trading; DBAG has reached an agreement to settle the actions by direct market participants in SSA bonds for the amount of $48.5 million, which is pending court approval. In February 2019, alleged indirect market participants filed a class action relating to SSA bond trading, which is in its early stages. In March 2018, alleged market participants filed a class action relating to Mexican government bond trading, which is in early stages and for which a motion to dismiss is pending with the court. In February 2019, alleged market participants filed class actions relating to US Agency bond trading, which were consolidated under a single case heading in April 2019; the Bank has reached a preliminary agreement to settle the action, which is subject to agreement on all other settlement terms, and the settlement agreement is subject to further documentation and approval of the court.

DBAG is also a defendant in actions filed in Canada on November 7, 2017 and December 5, 2017, which relate to SSA bond trading and which are in early stages.

Tax-Related Litigation

DBAG, along with certain affiliates, including DBTCA and 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 DBAG participated in between 1999 and 2002 and that are generally the subject of a non-prosecution agreement DBAG entered into with the U.S. Department of Justice 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 U.S. Internal Revenue Service (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

DBAG 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 of New York, asserting claims under the federal securities laws on behalf of persons who purchased certain trust preferred securities issued by DBAG 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. The district court limited claims relating to the two offerings remaining in the case to alleged failures (i) to disclose “any known trends or uncertainties that have had or that the registrant reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations” and (ii) to disclose “the most significant factors that make the offering speculative or risky” pursuant to Items 303 and 503 of Regulation S-K. Defendants served Answers denying all wrongdoing. On October 2, 2018, the district court certified a plaintiff class as to both offerings. All discovery is completed. The parties are proceeding on a court-ordered schedule for the presentation of defendants’ motion for summary judgment. Defendants’ briefs were filed on July 31, 2019.

US Treasury Securities Investigations and Litigations

DBAG 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. DBAG 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.

15) 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 guaranteed 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.

The following table summarizes certain information regarding the Corporation's credit derivative contracts and financial guarantees issued as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

	Maximum potential payout/notional years to maturity				Carrying
Type of guarantee	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Greater than 5 years**	**Total**	**amount of asset/(liability)**
Credit derivative contracts	$ -	-	542	542	3
Other financial guarantees	328	-	-	328	-

a) *Credit Derivative Contracts*

The Corporation enters into certain derivative contracts, such as credit default swaps, that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under ASC 460, *Guarantees*. 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.

b) Other Financial Guarantees

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 potential for loss under these arrangements is remote as 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. Further, as part of its strategic transformation, the Corporation will exit this business. Therefore, no contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition for these transactions.

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 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.

16) 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 (CAPP), Postretirement Medical Plan (PRM) and Non-Qualified Pension Plan (NQPP).

The CAPP is a 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. The policy for DBAH satisfies the minimum funding requirements under the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974.

The PRM consists of qualified retiree medical plan for participants not eligible for Medicare and a health reimbursement arrangement for Medicare eligible participants. Generally, employees become eligible at age 55 with at least 10 years of employment service (age 50, for DB Severance Plan recipients).

The NQPP consists of legacy non-qualified pension arrangements for multiple plans from prior acquisitions and other employment agreements for senior executives.

b) Defined Contribution Plan – Matched Savings Plan

The Corporation participates, together with other affiliates of DBAH in a tax-qualified 401(k) plan that covers substantially all U.S. employees. Employees who have completed six months of service are entitled to matching contributions.

c) Share-Based Compensation

The Corporation participates in the Deutsche Bank Equity Plan and the Global Share Purchase Plan, where DBAG grants employees of the Corporation deferred share awards which provide the right to receive common shares of DBAG at specified future dates. The required service period of the awards is generally from none to four and a half years.

To the extent that the settlement price is less or greater than the price at grant date the Corporation is allocated a gain or loss based on the difference. For the period ended June 30, 2019, the Corporation was allocated a gain of approximately $49 million related to its portion of the overall net gain realized by DBAG 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 additional paid-in capital.

d) Cash Retention Plan

The Corporation participates in the DB Restricted Incentive Plan, a cash retention plan of DBAG, under which restricted incentive awards (RIA) are granted as deferred cash compensation. The RIA consists of three or four tranches each amounting to one-third or one-fourth of the grant volume and are expensed ratably over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures. 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.

17) Income Taxes

a) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

As of June 30, 2019, significant components of the Corporation’s DTAs and DTLs, included in other assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition, were as follows (in millions).

Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued, but unpaid foreign related party expense	$	147
Deferred compensation		83
Litigation and other reserves		49
Depreciation		18
Investment in securities		16
State and local tax net operating losses		16
Other		5
Gross deferred tax assets		334
Valuation allowance		(16)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$	318

The Corporation participates in a TSA whereby it was previously reimbursed by an affiliate of DBNY for DTAs associated with its temporary differences, NOLs, and tax credits. Based on guidance received from the SEC during 2019, the Corporation amended the TSA to exclude reimbursements related to temporary differences (e.g. adjustments from tax rate changes, valuation allowances, and other impairments or reversals). Accordingly, the Corporation re-established all DTAs related to these temporary differences for which it had previously been reimbursed with an offset to additional paid-in-capital in the amount of $418 million. As of June 30, 2019, the cumulative reimbursement for DTAs associated with NOLs and tax credits was less than $1 million.

The state and local tax NOLs generated by the Corporation primarily related to NYS, California, Pennsylvania, California, and Maryland. The following table summarizes the DTAs, related valuation allowances, and NOL carryforwards as of June 30, 2019 (in millions).

State and local tax NOLs:		Gross Deferred Tax Asset	Valuation Allowance	Net Deferred Tax Asset	Carryforwards	Begin to Expire
New York	$	7	(7)	-	106	2034
California		5	(5)	-	58	2028
Pennsylvania		3	(3)	-	37	2028
Maryland		1	(1)	-	628	2035
Total	$	16	(16)	-		

The Corporation has also generated $447 million in federal NOLs that begin to expire in 2033. In accordance with the TSA, the Corporation was reimbursed for the tax benefit of $94 million associated with the federal NOLs of $447 million and $14 million associated with NYS and NYC NOLs. As discussed in note 3, DBAG booked a VA to reduce the value of DTAs in jurisdictions affected by the Restructure. The Corporation recorded a VA on the full $108 million of previously reimbursed NOL DTAs. This amount will likely vary over the remainder of 2019 as the contribution of each separate company to the overall tax position of the US tax group is further assessed. As a result, the Corporation recorded the VA with an offset to current income tax payable. Consistent with the terms of the TSA, adjustments for previously reimbursed DTAs follow in the year in which adjustments are finalized. Once finalized, the amount related to the VA will be reclassified from current income tax payable to additional paid-in capital on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

b) Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Corporation accounts for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

Balance as of December 31, 2018	$	2
Reductions for tax positions of prior years		-
Balance as of June 30, 2019	$	2

The effect of the unrecognized tax benefits of $2 million, net of federal tax benefit, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate of the Corporation.

c) Tax Examinations

The following table summarizes the status of examinations by major jurisdiction for the Corporation and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2019.

	Years Under Examination[1]
United States	2014
New York State	2013 - 2014
New York City	2014

[1] All tax years subsequent to the years shown remain subject to examination.

As of June 30, 2019, the total amount of income tax-related interest and penalties recognized on the consolidated statement of financial condition was less than $1 million.

18) Subordinated Liabilities

The Corporation has a subordinated loan agreement with its Parent under which it borrowed $6.7 billion as of June 30, 2019. This subordinated loan agreement, which has a maturity date of September 25, 2020, was 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, 2019, the interest rate on this loan was 3.27%.

19) Regulatory Requirements

a) 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 method, permitted by the SEC's Rule 15c3-1, 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 nor cash dividends paid if resulting net capital would be less than 5% of aggregate debits. As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had net capital of $13.8 billion, which was 1808% of aggregate debit balances, and $13.6 billion in excess of required minimum net capital.

b) SEC Customer Protection Rule

The Corporation is also subject to the SEC Rule 15c3-3 which requires, under certain circumstances, that cash or securities be deposited into a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers. As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had $1.5 billion of qualified securities segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers. The qualified securities were received from securities purchased under resale agreements on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

As a clearing and carrying broker-dealer and in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3, the Corporation computes a reserve requirement for the proprietary accounts of broker-dealers (PAB). As of June 30, 2019, the Corporation had $2 million of U.S. Government securities segregated in a special reserve bank account for such requirement.

c) Commodity Exchange Act - Regulated Commodities and Cleared OTC Derivatives

As required under 4d(2) of the CEA and Commission regulation 30.7, the Corporation as a FCM must maintain in segregation amounts due to its customers. Assets segregated under these regulations as of June 30, 2019 totaled $2.3 billion and $725 million, respectively, which exceeded requirements by $205 million and $126 million, respectively. The assets included $283 million of cash, $513 million of financial instruments owned, and $659 million of receivables – brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations. The assets also included $1.6 billion of customer owned assets which are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

As of June 30, 2019, the amounts required to be segregated and the amounts in segregation for dealer options contracts pursuant to Regulation 32.6 of the CEA were both zero.

20) Subsequent Events

The Corporation has evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after June 30, 2019 that would require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated statement of financial condition through September 13, 2019 which is the date the consolidated statement of financial condition was available to be issued. With the exception of the matters disclosed below and in note 14(b), no such events or transactions required recognition or disclosure in the consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2019.

Impact of DBAG's Transformation

On July 7, 2019, DBAG announced a significant strategic transformation and restructuring plans including the decision to exit the Equities Sales and Trading business, while retaining a focused equity capital markets operation. In addition, DBAG announced plans to resize its Fixed Income operations, in particular its Rates business, and accelerate the wind-down of its existing non-strategic portfolio. In this context, DBAG has entered into a preliminary agreement with BNP Paribas to provide continuity of service to prime finance and electronic equities clients, with a view to transferring technology and staff to BNP Paribas in due course. This agreement remains subject to various conditions and approvals.