



Media Release

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Deutsche Bank reports profit before tax of € 554 million in the third quarter of 2021

Profit before tax rises 15% year on year despite significant rise in transformation charges¹

- Adjusted profit before tax¹ rises 39% to € 1.2 billion
- Transformation charges¹ of € 583 million versus € 104 million in prior year quarter
- Core Bank profit before tax of € 898 million, in line with prior year quarter
- Capital Release Unit improves result: loss before taxes down 19% to € 344 million
- Group net income rises 6% to € 329 million

Net revenues rise 2% to € 6.0 billion as business growth offsets normalising markets

- Loan growth of € 11 billion in the quarter
- Private Bank: business growth of € 9 billion lifts year to date total to € 38 billion
- Asset Management: net inflows of € 12 billion drive assets under management to a record € 880 billion

Adjusted costs reduced while transformation charges impact noninterest expenses

- Noninterest expenses rise 4% year on year to € 5.4 billion
- Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹ down 3% year on year to € 4.7 billion
- 90% of total expected transformation-related effects¹ now recognised

Capital, risk and balance sheet discipline maintained

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 13.0%, in line with guidance
- Provision for credit losses down 57% year on year to € 117 million
- Capital Release Unit further reduces RWAs to € 30 billion, ahead of end-2022 target

Full-year 2021 sustainability targets exceeded after nine months

- Third quarter ESG financing and investment volumes of € 27 billion
- Cumulative volumes since beginning of 2020 rise to € 125 billion, above year-end 2021 target of € 100 billion

First nine months of 2021: significant year on year profit growth

- Net income of € 2.2 billion, up more than fivefold
- Group profit before tax rises nearly fourfold to € 3.3 billion, reflecting:
 - 5% growth in net revenues to € 19.5 billion
 - 4% reduction in adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹ to € 14.6 billion
 - 83% reduction in provision for credit losses to € 261 million
- Core Bank profit before tax up 64% to € 4.3 billion
 - Post-tax RoTE¹ rises from 4.3% to 7.5% with cost/income ratio of 76%

¹ For a description of this and other non-GAAP financial measures, see 'Use of non-GAAP financial measures' on pp 17-25 of the third quarter 2021 Financial Data Supplement

Christian Sewing, Chief Executive Officer, said: "In the third quarter, we again demonstrated the operating strength of our business: our revenues have proven to be resilient, we have increased our pre-tax profit despite additional transformation charges, and we have already exceeded our full year 2021 sustainability target. We are focused on driving efficiencies while maintaining strong controls, and we are confident of achieving Deutsche Bank's 2022 targets."

Deutsche Bank (XETRA: DBKGn.DB / NYSE: DB) today reported a 15% year on year rise in pre-tax profit to € 554 million in the third quarter of 2021 after recognising a further € 583 million in transformation charges. **Adjusted profit before tax¹**, which excludes transformation-related effects and specific revenue items, rose 39% year on year to € 1.2 billion and net income in the quarter rose 6% year on year to € 329 million.

Transformation charges recognised in the quarter consisted predominantly of technology-related items, including approximately € 450 million relating to a contract settlement and software impairments, principally triggered by the bank's migration to the cloud.

90% of the total transformation-related effects anticipated through year-end 2022 are now fully recognised. Deutsche Bank reaffirmed its intention to recognise most of the remaining transformation-related effects by year-end 2021.

Third quarter profit before tax and adjusted profit before tax¹ include an impact of € 98 million, predominantly in foregone revenues, from the ruling in April 2021 by the German Federal Court of Justice ('BGH ruling') requiring active customer consent for pricing changes on current accounts. This impact is expected to be considerably lower from the fourth quarter of 2021 onwards, as approximately two-thirds of the accounts affected now have the necessary consent agreements in place. These will become effective in the fourth quarter.

For the first nine months of 2021, profit before tax was € 3.3 billion, despite € 798 million in transformation charges and € 324 million relating to the BGH ruling. The year-to-date impact of the BGH ruling comprised € 192 million in foregone revenues and € 131 million in litigation provisions. In the first nine months of 2020, profit before tax was € 846 million after € 283 million in transformation charges. Adjusted profit before tax¹, which excludes transformation-related effects and specific revenue items but includes the impact of the BGH ruling, was € 4.3 billion, up from € 1.5 billion in the prior year period.

Net income was € 2.2 billion in the first nine months, up more than five-fold from € 435 million in the prior year period. Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity was 4.3%, up from 0.1% in the same period of 2020, while post-tax return on average tangible equity (RoTE)¹ was 4.8%, up from 0.2% in the prior year period. Adjusted post-tax RoTE¹ was 6.6%

The four core businesses contributed to growth in nine-month post-tax RoTE as follows:

- Corporate Bank: 7.0%, up from 3.2% year on year;
- Investment Bank: 13.5%, up from 10.6%;
- Private Bank: 2.7%, up from negative 1.8%;
- Asset Management: 28.3%, up from 20.3%.

Group cost/income ratio was 82%, down from 87% in the first nine months of 2020.

Core Bank: profit up 64% in the first nine months of 2021

In the Core Bank, which excludes the Capital Release Unit, profit before tax was € 898 million in the third quarter, in line with € 909 million in the third quarter of 2020, despite € 570 million in transformation charges, up from € 66 million in the prior year quarter. Adjusted profit before tax¹ was up 23% year on year to € 1.5 billion. Post-tax RoTE¹ was 3.9% in the quarter, while adjusted post-tax RoTE¹ was 7.3%.

For the first nine months, Core Bank profit before tax rose 64% year on year to € 4.3 billion and adjusted profit before tax¹ was € 5.2 billion, also up 64%. Post-tax RoTE was 7.5%, up from 4.3% in the prior year period, compared to the Core Bank's 2022 reported post-tax RoTE target of above 9%. Adjusted post-tax RoTE was 9.4%.

Capital Release Unit: continued bottom line improvement and portfolio reduction

The Capital Release Unit reported a loss before tax of € 344 million in the quarter, a loss reduction of 19% versus the third quarter of 2020. This improvement was driven primarily by a 19% reduction in noninterest expenses to € 312 million.

The Capital Release Unit maintained progress on portfolio reduction during the third quarter. Leverage exposure was reduced from € 71 billion to € 61 billion, primarily driven by continued portfolio reduction actions and transfers of Prime Finance client relationships. Deutsche Bank aims to meet or exceed its year-end 2022 leverage exposure reduction target of € 51 billion by year-end 2021. RWAs were further reduced to € 30 billion, already ahead of the year-end 2022 target of € 32 billion.

In the first nine months, the Capital Release Unit reported a loss before tax of € 1.0 billion, a loss reduction of 43% versus the € 1.8 billion loss in the first nine months of 2020. This improvement was driven largely by a 32% reduction in noninterest expenses to € 1.1 billion, and a 37% year on year reduction in adjusted costs ex-transformation charges to € 901 million, down from € 1.4 billion the first nine months of 2020.

Since the third quarter of 2020, the Unit has reduced leverage exposure by 32% from € 90 billion to € 61 billion, and RWAs by 23% from € 39 billion to € 30 billion.

Revenues: resilience in core businesses

Group net revenues were € 6.0 billion in the third quarter, up 2% year on year despite continued normalising markets, low interest rates and € 96 million in foregone revenues from the BGH ruling. Core Bank net revenues were € 6.1 billion, up 2%.

For the first nine months, Group net revenues were € 19.5 billion, up 5%, and Core Bank net revenues were also € 19.5 billion, up 4%.

Third quarter revenue development in Deutsche Bank's core businesses was as follows:

- **Corporate Bank net revenues** were € 1.3 billion, stable year on year. Business growth and deposit re-pricing offset interest rate headwinds and a year on year decline of € 59 million in items episodic in nature which comprise portfolio rebalancing actions, recoveries related to credit protection and other one-time effects. Excluding episodic

items, revenues were up slightly, and no specific items affected revenues in the period. By quarter end, accounts with deposits of € 94 billion were covered by charging agreements, up from € 88 billion in the second quarter, and contributing € 96 million in quarterly net revenues. Loan growth was € 3 billion in the quarter.

Nine-month net revenues were € 3.8 billion, down 3% year on year and essentially flat excluding items episodic in nature and currency translation effects.

- **Investment Bank net revenues** were € 2.2 billion, down 6% year on year. Revenues in Fixed Income & Currencies (FIC) were down 12% at € 1.6 billion. Significantly higher revenues in Financing were offset by declines in Credit, Rates and Foreign Exchange revenues as solid levels of client activity were more than offset by normalising market conditions and lower volatility. Emerging Market revenues were higher, driven by performance across regions. Origination & Advisory revenues were up 22% year on year at € 648 million, reflecting growth across Debt Origination, Equity Origination and Advisory. **Nine-month net revenues** were € 7.7 billion, up 4% year on year. For the first nine months, Deutsche Bank ranked No. 1 in Origination & Advisory in Germany with a share of 8.7% (source: *Dealogic*). Deutsche Bank was named *Best Investment Bank in Western Europe* by *The Banker* magazine in its 2021 Investment Banking Awards.
- **Private Bank net revenues** were € 2.0 billion, down 2% year on year. Revenues were stable excluding specific items and € 94 million in foregone revenues arising from the BGH ruling. Revenues in the Private Bank Germany were down 6%, and up 1% if adjusted for the impact of the BGH ruling, while revenues in the International Private Bank were up 6%, and up 1% excluding specific items. New business volumes were € 9 billion, including € 5 billion in net inflows of investment products and € 3 billion in net new client loans. **Nine-month net revenues** were € 6.2 billion, up 1% year on year, despite a € 188 million impact from the BGH ruling. Year to date new business volumes were € 38 billion, above the Private Bank's full-year 2021 target of € 30 billion, including net inflows of investment products of € 22 billion and net new client loans of € 11 billion.
- **Asset Management net revenues** were € 656 million, up 17% year on year and the highest for seven quarters, driven primarily by a rise in management fees to the highest level for over six years. This was driven by six consecutive quarters of net inflows and market performance in a supportive market environment. Net inflows were € 12 billion, reflecting contributions across all asset pillars, and included € 5 billion in environmental, social and governance (ESG) assets, the highest quarterly ESG inflows of 2021 to date. Net inflows, together with a positive impact from currency movements, drove assets under management up by € 21 billion to a record € 880 billion. Since the third quarter of 2020, assets under management have grown by € 121 billion including net inflows of € 46 billion. **For the first nine months**, net revenues were up 18% to € 1.9 billion while net inflows were € 33 billion, including ESG net inflows of € 13 billion.

Further progress toward completing recognition of transformation charges

Noninterest expenses rose 4% to € 5.4 billion in the quarter, including € 583 million in transformation charges. These were driven primarily by a contract settlement and software impairments, principally triggered by Deutsche Bank's migration to the

cloud. Both of these are expected to reduce run-rate costs in future quarters. Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges were down 3% to € 4.7 billion in the quarter.

Deutsche Bank's workforce was 84,512 full-time equivalents (FTEs) at the end of the quarter, up by 715 versus the second quarter. Selective hiring to support business growth and internalisation of contract staff were largely offset by workforce reduction measures and other departures, while the quarter-on-quarter FTE increase predominantly reflected the annual arrival of new graduate hires during the quarter. Since the end of the prior year period, the workforce has been reduced by just under 2,500 full-time equivalents despite selective hiring, internalisations and graduate hires.

For the first nine months, noninterest expenses were € 15.9 billion, down 2% despite a near-three-fold year on year increase in transformation charges to € 798 million. Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges were € 14.6 billion, down 4% year on year.

Credit provisions remain significantly below prior year

Provision for credit losses was € 117 million in the quarter, down 57% year on year, reflecting a supportive credit environment, high quality loan book and strict risk discipline. Provision for non-performing loans (stage 3) was € 199 million, down 51% year on year. This was partly offset by net releases of € 82 million of provision for performing loans (stage 1 and 2) driven by a more stable macro-economic outlook.

For the first nine months, provision for credit losses was down 83% year on year to € 261 million, or 8 basis points of average loans on an annualised basis, down from 47 basis points in the first nine months of 2020.

Conservative capital and balance sheet management

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 13.0% at the end of the quarter, in line with previous guidance, down from 13.2% at the end of the second quarter. This development mainly reflects higher RWAs due to methodology changes driven by regulation, as expected, together with RWA increases related to client-related activity. The latter were largely offset by a reduction in Operational Risk RWAs arising from improvements in the bank's risk profile. As at the end of the third quarter, CET1 capital reflected deductions for common share dividends of € 641 million.

The Leverage Ratio (fully-loaded) remained stable at 4.8% in the quarter, reflecting continued progress on leverage exposure reduction in the Capital Release Unit offset by currency translation effects. On a phase-in basis, the leverage ratio was 4.9%.

Liquidity reserves were € 249 billion in the quarter, versus € 254 billion at the end of the previous quarter, including High Quality Liquid Assets of € 217 billion. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 137%, above the bank's target of 130%, and preliminary Net Stable Funding Ratio was 123% in the quarter, above the bank's target range of 115-120% and with a surplus of € 109 billion above required levels.

Sustainable Finance: full year 2021 target exceeded after € 27 billion in third quarter volumes

Cumulative environmental, social and governance (ESG)-related financing and investment volumes reached € 125 billion excluding DWS since the beginning of 2020. This exceeds Deutsche Bank's target of at least € 100 billion by year-end 2021, on a path to the bank's target of at least € 200 billion by year-end 2023.

Third-quarter ESG-related financing and investment volumes were € 27 billion excluding DWS, in line with the record levels of the previous quarter. The bank's businesses contributed as follows:

- **Corporate Bank:** € 3 billion in sustainable financing, raising the Corporate Bank's cumulative total to € 18 billion;
- **Investment Bank:** € 17 billion in sustainable financing and capital market issuance, bringing the Investment Bank's cumulative total to € 73 billion. In 2021 to date, Deutsche Bank ranked top-five globally in ESG-related debt and sustainability-linked bond issuance as measured by fees, up from 8th in the full year 2020 (*Source: Dealogic*);
- **Private Bank:** € 5 billion growth in ESG assets under management and a further € 1 billion in new client lending, raising the business's cumulative total to € 34 billion.

Progress in the businesses during the quarter included:

- Acting as bookrunner on four of the six largest ESG bond issues of the quarter as measured by face value (source: *Dealogic*);
- Leading three inaugural **sovereign green bonds**, notably a £ 10 billion issue for the UK Debt Management Office, a € 5 billion inaugural green bond for the Kingdom of Spain;
- Executing the bank's first **green repurchase agreement**, raising £ 20 million;
- Raising \$ 200 million through the bank's first **green Formosa Bond**, which will help fund renewable energy projects and energy efficiency improvements;
- The Corporate Bank further expanded its offering for the **German *Mittelstand*** and built out its capability to structure **sustainability-linked loans** in this segment.
- The Private Bank Germany introduced **Blue Economy funds** to build resilience in regions most vulnerable to ocean risk.

Deutsche Bank underwent a "Sustainable Procurement Maturity Review" for the first time by EcoVadis, and was rated "proactive". The bank also defined a path to 100% renewable electricity usage for its own operations by 2024 via the use of Energy Attribute Certificates.

Cumulative ESG volumes include sustainable financing (flow) and investments (stock) in the Corporate Bank, Investment Bank and Private Bank from January 1 2020 to date, as set forth in Deutsche Bank's Sustainability Deep Dive of May 20, 2021. Products in scope include capital market issuance (bookrunner share only), sustainable financing and period-end assets under management. Cumulative volumes and targets do not include ESG assets under management within DWS, which are reported separately by DWS.

Group results at a glance

	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues:								
Of which:								
Corporate Bank (CB)	1,255	1,255	1	0	3,798	3,920	(122)	(3)
Investment Bank (IB)	2,227	2,364	(137)	(6)	7,718	7,394	324	4
Private Bank (PB)	1,999	2,036	(37)	(2)	6,195	6,162	32	1
Asset Management (AM)	656	563	93	17	1,919	1,631	288	18
Capital Release Unit (CRU)	(36)	(36)	0	(1)	21	(159)	181	N/M
Corporate & Other (C&O)	(61)	(243)	182	(75)	(140)	(373)	232	(62)
Total net revenues	6,040	5,938	102	2	19,510	18,575	935	5
Provision for credit losses	117	273	(156)	(57)	261	1,540	(1,279)	(83)
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	2,520	2,663	(142)	(5)	7,703	7,997	(294)	(4)
General and administrative expenses	2,840	2,336	504	22	8,128	7,810	318	4
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	3	0	3	N/M	3	0	3	N/M
Restructuring activities	5	185	(179)	(97)	107	382	(274)	(72)
Total noninterest expenses	5,369	5,183	186	4	15,941	16,189	(248)	(2)
Profit (loss) before tax	554	482	72	15	3,308	846	2,462	N/M
Income tax expense (benefit)	225	173	52	30	1,114	411	703	171
Profit (loss)	329	309	20	6	2,194	435	1,759	N/M
Profit (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	23	31	(8)	(26)	92	87	5	6
Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders and additional equity components	306	278	28	10	2,102	348	1,754	N/M
Profit (loss) attributable to additional equity components	112	96	16	16	308	286	21	8
Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders	194	182	12	7	1,794	62	1,732	N/M
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.0 %	13.3 %	(0.3)ppt	N/M	13.0 %	13.3 %	(0.3)ppt	N/M
Leverage ratio (fully loaded)	4.8 %	4.4 %	0.3 ppt	N/M	4.8 %	4.4 %	0.3 ppt	N/M
Total assets (in € bn)¹	1,326	1,388	(62)	(4)	1,326	1,388	(62)	(4)
Loans (gross of allowance for loan losses, in € bn)¹	456	433	24	5	456	433	24	5
Deposits (in € bn)¹	586	575	11	2	586	575	11	2
Employees (full-time equivalent)¹	84,512	86,984	(2,472)	(3)	84,512	86,984	(2,472)	(3)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Core Bank results at a glance

	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues:								
Corporate Bank (CB)	1,255	1,255	1	0	3,798	3,920	(122)	(3)
Investment Bank (IB)	2,227	2,364	(137)	(6)	7,718	7,394	324	4
Private Bank (PB)	1,999	2,036	(37)	(2)	6,195	6,162	32	1
Asset Management (AM)	656	563	93	17	1,919	1,631	288	18
Corporate & Other (C&O)	(61)	(243)	182	(75)	(140)	(373)	232	(62)
Total net revenues	6,076	5,974	101	2	19,489	18,735	754	4
Provision for credit losses	121	266	(145)	(55)	297	1,490	(1,194)	(80)
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	2,498	2,620	(122)	(5)	7,606	7,856	(251)	(3)
General and administrative expenses	2,549	1,997	552	28	7,155	6,379	777	12
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	3	0	3	N/M	3	0	3	N/M
Restructuring activities	8	183	(175)	(96)	109	379	(270)	(71)
Total noninterest expenses	5,057	4,799	258	5	14,873	14,615	259	2
Noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	(0)	N/M
Profit (loss) before tax	898	909	(12)	(1)	4,319	2,630	1,690	64
Total assets (in € bn)¹	1,173	1,150	23	2	1,173	1,150	23	2
Loans (gross of allowance for loan losses, in € bn) ¹	454	429	24	6	454	429	24	6
Employees (full-time equivalent) ¹	84,123	86,486	(2,363)	(3)	84,123	86,486	(2,363)	(3)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Segment results in detail

Corporate Bank

Profit before tax grew 57% year on year to € 292 million in the third quarter, the Corporate Bank's highest quarterly profit before tax since the launch of Deutsche Bank's transformation programme in 2019. Adjusted profit before tax¹ rose by 33% to € 317 million. Post-tax RoTE¹ was 7.8%, up from 5.1% in the prior year quarter.

Net revenues were € 1.3 billion in the quarter, stable year on year, but slightly higher excluding items episodic in nature, which were € 59 million lower year on year due to materially lower portfolio rebalancing actions and recoveries related to credit protection. No specific items impacted revenues in the quarter. The Corporate Bank more than offset interest rate headwinds with business initiatives and further progress on charging agreements, which covered accounts with a value of € 94 billion by the end of the quarter, up from € 88 billion at the end of the previous quarter. Deposit re-pricing contributed net revenues of € 96 million during the quarter.

Corporate Treasury Services net revenues were € 755 million, up 1% year on year, as charging agreements and other business initiatives more than offset interest rate headwinds, lower portfolio rebalancing items and lower recoveries related to credit protection.

Institutional Client Services net revenues were € 326 million, up 2% year on year, driven by underlying business performance. **Business Banking** net revenues were € 174 million, down 6% year on year, as interest rate headwinds more than offset business growth and progress on charging agreements.

Noninterest expenses were € 973 million, 5% lower year on year, mainly driven by lower restructuring and severance and litigation charges. **Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹** were € 947 million, down 1% year on year.

Provision for credit losses was a € 10 million release in the quarter, compared to a provision of € 41 million in the prior year quarter, driven by continued low impairments and releases of stage 1 and stage 2 provisions.

For the first nine months, profit before tax doubled to € 772 million. Adjusted profit before tax¹ rose by 76% year on year to € 862 million. This increase was primarily driven by lower credit loss provisions and lower litigation charges, partly offset by a slight decline in revenues. These were lower due to a year on year decline of € 86 million in items episodic in nature including portfolio rebalancing actions, recoveries related to credit protection and other one-time effects, together with currency translation effects. No specific items affected revenues in the period. Post-tax RoTE¹ rose to 7.0%, up from 3.2% in the first nine months of 2020.

Corporate Bank results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues:								
Corporate Treasury Services	755	750	5	1	2,301	2,387	(86)	(4)
Institutional Client Services	326	320	7	2	952	969	(18)	(2)
Business Banking	174	185	(10)	(6)	545	564	(18)	(3)
Total net revenues	1,255	1,255	1	0	3,798	3,920	(122)	(3)
Provision for credit losses	(10)	41	(51)	N/M	(50)	291	(341)	N/M
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	352	353	(1)	(0)	1,067	1,055	12	1
General and administrative expenses	614	651	(37)	(6)	1,985	2,158	(173)	(8)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	3	0	3	N/M	3	0	3	N/M
Restructuring activities	4	25	(20)	(82)	21	30	(9)	(29)
Total noninterest expenses	973	1,028	(55)	(5)	3,076	3,243	(166)	(5)
Noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	N/M
Profit (loss) before tax	292	185	106	57	772	387	386	100
Total assets (in € bn)¹	251	246	5	2	251	246	5	2
Loans (gross of allowance for loan losses, in € bn) ¹	119	115	5	4	119	115	5	4
Employees (full-time equivalent) ¹	13,577	13,544	33	0	13,577	13,544	33	0

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Investment Bank

Profit before tax was € 861 million in the quarter and Post-Tax RoTE was 9.7%, both lower year on year. This was driven by a decline in revenues compared to the very strong levels of the prior year quarter, which more than offset year on year reductions in noninterest expenses and provision for credit losses.

Third quarter net revenues were € 2.2 billion, down 6% year on year. This reflected continued normalization of market conditions in trading businesses, partly offset by revenue growth in Financing and Origination & Advisory.

Fixed Income & Currency (FIC) Sales & Trading net revenues were € 1.6 billion, down 12% year on year. Strong growth in Financing revenues was more than offset by year on year declines in Rates, Foreign Exchange and Credit Trading revenues, reflecting further normalisation of trading market conditions and lower levels of volatility, despite solid client activity. Emerging Markets revenues were higher year on year, driven by improved performance across regions.

Origination & Advisory net revenues were € 648 million, up 22% year on year. Debt Origination revenues were higher, as strong market activity drove significant growth in Leveraged Debt Capital Market revenues which more than offset normalised Investment Grade Debt issuance. Equity Origination revenues were higher, driven by deSPAC activity and share gains in Initial Public Offerings. Advisory revenues were also significantly higher, reflecting continued growth in M&A activity.

Noninterest expenses were € 1.3 billion for the quarter, down 1% year on year, while adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹ were down 3%.

Provision for credit losses was € 37 million in the quarter, or 19 bps of average loans on an annualised basis, down from € 53 million in the third quarter of 2020. Low levels of provisioning benefited from recoveries of COVID 19-related impairments.

For the first nine months, profit before tax rose 32% to € 3.4 billion, while adjusted profit before tax¹ grew by 35% to € 3.5 billion. Profit growth was driven by a 4% rise in nine-month net revenues to € 7.7 billion and a 94% reduction in provision for credit losses to € 39 million. These more than offset a 3% rise in nine-month noninterest expenses to € 4.3 billion which largely reflected a rise in bank levy allocations versus the prior year period. Post-tax RoTE was 13.5%, up from 10.6% in the prior year period.

Investment Bank results at a glance

	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues:								
Fixed Income, Currency (FIC) Sales & Trading	1,585	1,805	(220)	(12)	5,865	5,686	179	3
Debt Origination	416	372	44	12	1,200	1,185	14	1
Equity Origination	114	95	19	20	427	230	197	86
Advisory	118	65	53	82	299	169	130	77
Origination & Advisory	648	531	117	22	1,926	1,585	342	22
Other	(5)	29	(34)	N/M	(73)	124	(197)	N/M
Total net revenues	2,227	2,364	(137)	(6)	7,718	7,394	324	4
Provision for credit losses	37	53	(17)	(31)	39	660	(621)	(94)
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	521	562	(41)	(7)	1,587	1,609	(22)	(1)
General and administrative expenses	821	791	30	4	2,697	2,535	163	6
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	N/M
Restructuring activities	(0)	4	(4)	N/M	12	19	(7)	(38)
Total noninterest expenses	1,342	1,357	(15)	(1)	4,296	4,162	134	3
Noncontrolling interests	(12)	(0)	(12)	N/M	(13)	5	(18)	N/M
Profit (loss) before tax	861	954	(93)	(10)	3,396	2,567	829	32
Total assets (in € bn)¹	596	592	4	1	596	592	4	1
Loans (gross of allowance for loan losses, in € bn) ¹	80	73	7	10	80	73	7	10
Employees (full-time equivalent) ¹	7,359	7,448	(89)	(1)	7,359	7,448	(89)	(1)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Private Bank

The **Private Bank** reported a profit before tax of € 158 million and an adjusted profit before tax¹ of € 181 million in the third quarter of 2021.

Net revenues were € 2.0 billion, down 2%, reflecting the aforementioned € 94 million of foregone revenues due to the BGH ruling, partly offset by € 34 million higher revenues related to Sal. Oppenheim workout activities. Revenues excluding the BGH impact and specific items remained stable compared to the prior year quarter. Ongoing headwinds from low interest rates were offset by continued business growth: net new business volumes were € 9 billion in the quarter, including net inflows into investment products of € 5 billion and net new client loans of € 3 billion.

The **Private Bank Germany** generated net revenues of € 1.2 billion, down 6%, and up 1% versus the prior year quarter excluding the impact of the BGH ruling. Continued headwinds from deposit margin compression were compensated by growth in loan revenues and in fee income from investment products.

In the **International Private Bank**, net revenues were € 803 million, up 6% year on year, or up 1% if adjusted for Sal. Oppenheim workout activities. Sustained new business growth in investment products and loans, supported by hires of relationship managers in previous periods, more than offset continued headwinds from lower interest rates.

Assets under Management increased by € 6 billion in the quarter to € 541 billion, driven by net inflows of € 6 billion, mainly in investment products.

Noninterest expenses were € 1.7 billion, down 6% versus the prior year quarter, partly reflecting a reduction in transformation-related effects to € 64 million, down from € 191 million in the prior year period. **Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹** were € 1.7 billion, essentially flat as continued savings from transformation initiatives including workforce reductions were offset by higher technology spend, higher internal service cost allocations and increased costs relating to deposit protection schemes.

Provision for credit losses was € 92 million, 15 basis points of average loans and down 47% year on year, benefiting from a release of a management overlay related to moratoria, tight risk discipline and a high quality loan book.

For the **first nine months**, profit before tax was € 417 million, versus a loss before tax of € 114 million in the prior year period which was impacted by COVID-19 and higher charges related to the execution of strategic objectives. **Adjusted profit before tax¹** was € 561 million in the first nine months of 2021, up 90% year on year, despite the negative impacts of more than € 300 million from the BGH ruling, driven by lower provision for credit losses and continued cost savings.

New business growth for the first nine months was € 38 billion, well ahead of the Private Bank's full-year target of over € 30 billion, and included € 22 billion in net inflows of investment products and € 11 billion in net new client loans.

Private Bank results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues:								
Private Bank Germany	1,196	1,276	(81)	(6)	3,741	3,818	(77)	(2)
International Private Bank	803	759	43	6	2,454	2,344	110	5
IPB Personal Banking ¹	224	228	(5)	(2)	681	650	31	5
IPB Private Banking and Wealth Management ²	579	531	48	9	1,773	1,694	79	5
Total net revenues	1,999	2,036	(37)	(2)	6,195	6,162	32	1
Of which:								
Net interest income	1,149	1,186	(38)	(3)	3,468	3,505	(37)	(1)
Commissions and fee income	735	741	(5)	(1)	2,361	2,265	96	4
Remaining income	114	109	6	5	365	392	(26)	(7)
Provision for credit losses	92	174	(82)	(47)	307	538	(231)	(43)
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	692	728	(35)	(5)	2,093	2,194	(101)	(5)
General and administrative expenses	1,053	982	72	7	3,303	3,226	76	2
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	N/M
Restructuring activities	3	151	(148)	(98)	74	318	(243)	(77)
Total noninterest expenses	1,749	1,861	(112)	(6)	5,470	5,738	(268)	(5)
Noncontrolling interests	0	0	(0)	(93)	0	0	0	32
Profit (loss) before tax	158	0	157	N/M	417	(114)	531	N/M
Total assets (in € bn)³	308	283	25	9	308	283	25	9
Loans (gross of allowance for loan losses, in € bn) ³	250	234	16	7	250	234	16	7
Assets under Management (in € bn) ³	541	477	65	14	541	477	65	14
Net flows (in € bn)	6	5	1	28	27	11	15	136
Employees (full-time equivalent) ³	28,927	30,684	(1,757)	(6)	28,927	30,684	(1,757)	(6)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ Including small businesses in Italy, Spain and India. ² Including small & mid caps in Italy, Spain and India ³As of quarter end.

Asset Management

Profit before tax was € 193 million in the third quarter, up 18% year on year, and post-tax RoTE was 26.6%. Adjusted profit before tax¹ increased 16% to € 198 million.

Net revenues were € 656 million, a 17% increase over the prior year period, mainly reflecting growth in management fees driven by positive market developments and six consecutive quarters of net inflows.

Noninterest expenses were € 412 million in the third quarter, up 16% year on year. **Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges¹** were € 406 million, up 17%. This increase mainly reflected higher variable compensation costs, higher asset servicing service costs driven by growth in Assets under Management and investments in growth initiatives. The cost/income ratio was 63% in the quarter, in line with the prior year period.

Net inflows were € 12 billion in the third quarter, reflecting significant inflows across all three product pillars, Active, Passive and Alternatives, and all regions.

Assets under Management grew by € 21 billion during the quarter to a record € 880 billion, reflecting strong net inflows and supportive exchange rate movements, together with a slight positive impact from market developments.

For the **first nine months of 2021**, Asset Management reported a profit before tax of € 556 million, up 44% versus € 387 million for the same period in 2020. The increase is mainly attributable to significant growth in revenues from management fees driven by favourable market developments and net inflows, as well as other revenues, due to a favourable year on year development in the fair value of guarantees and other mark-to-market valuations together with an increased contribution from DWS's stake in the Chinese asset management company, Harvest Fund Management. Net inflows reached a record level of € 33 billion in the first nine months of 2021 and Assets under Management grew by € 87 billion during this period.

Asset Management results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %	Nine months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020			Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020		
Net revenues:								
Management Fees	609	524	85	16	1,740	1,585	155	10
Performance and transaction fees	27	20	7	37	85	57	28	50
Other	20	18	1	6	93	(12)	104	N/M
Total net revenues	656	563	93	17	1,919	1,631	288	18
Provision for credit losses	(0)	2	(2)	N/M	1	2	(1)	(38)
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	193	182	11	6	611	558	53	10
General and administrative expenses	219	173	46	27	599	559	40	7
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	(0)	N/M
Restructuring activities	(0)	(1)	0	(90)	2	10	(8)	(82)
Total noninterest expenses	412	354	58	16	1,212	1,127	85	8
Noncontrolling interests	51	44	7	16	149	114	34	30
Profit (loss) before tax	193	163	30	18	556	387	169	44
Total assets (in € bn)¹	10	10	0	4	10	10	0	4
Assets under Management (in € bn)¹	880	759	121	16	880	759	121	16
Net flows (in € bn)	12	11	1	N/M	33	17	16	N/M
Employees (full-time equivalent)¹	4,041	3,882	159	4	4,041	3,882	159	4

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Corporate & Other

Corporate & Other reported a loss before tax of € 605 million in the third quarter of 2021, compared to a loss before tax of € 393 million in the prior year quarter.

Net revenues were negative € 61 million compared to negative € 243 million in the third quarter 2020. This was principally driven by a positive contribution of € 65 million in valuation and timing differences, mainly from cross currency funding structures and interest rate basis effects, compared to a negative contribution of € 177 million in the prior year period. Net revenues relating to funding and liquidity were negative € 47 million, versus negative € 24 million in the prior year quarter.

Noninterest expenses were € 581 million in the quarter, compared to € 199 million in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily driven by € 495 million of transformation related expenses booked in Corporate & Other in the quarter, partly related to a contract settlement and software impairments, principally triggered by the bank's migration to the cloud. Expenses associated with shareholder activities as defined in the OECD Transfer Pricing guidelines not allocated to the business divisions were € 94 million, versus € 107 million in the prior year quarter.

Noncontrolling interests are reversed in Corporate & Other after deduction from the divisional profit before taxes. These amounted to € 39 million in the quarter, compared to € 44 million in the prior year period, mainly related to DWS.

In the first nine months of 2021, C&O's loss before tax was € 822 million, compared to a loss before tax of € 597 million in the prior year period. The increase in the loss before tax was principally driven by the higher transformation-related expenses. Contribution from valuation and timing differences was positive in the first nine months of 2021, compared to a negative contribution in the prior year period.

Corporate & Other results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended				Nine months ended			
	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020	Absolute Change	Change in %
Net revenues	(61)	(243)	182	(75)	(140)	(373)	232	(62)
Provision for credit losses	2	(5)	7	N/M	(1)	(1)	(0)	28
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	741	795	(54)	(7)	2,248	2,442	(195)	(8)
General and administrative expenses	(160)	(599)	440	(73)	(1,429)	(2,101)	672	(32)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	N/M
Restructuring activities	(0)	3	(3)	N/M	(0)	3	(3)	N/M
Total noninterest expenses	581	199	382	193	818	344	474	138
Noncontrolling interests	(39)	(44)	5	(12)	(135)	(119)	(16)	14
Profit (loss) before tax	(605)	(393)	(212)	54	(822)	(597)	(226)	38
Employees (full-time equivalent) ¹	30,219	30,928	(709)	(2)	30,219	30,928	(709)	(2)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end.

Capital Release Unit

The Capital Release Unit reported a **loss before tax** of € 344 million in the quarter, significantly lower than the loss before tax of € 427 million in the prior year quarter. This improvement was driven primarily by lower non-interest expenses.

Noninterest expenses were € 312 million, a reduction of 19% versus the prior year quarter, including lower service cost allocations and lower compensation and non-compensation costs. Adjusted costs ex-transformation charges declined by 27% to € 244 million in the quarter.

Net revenues were € 36 million negative in the quarter, flat year on year, reflecting funding, risk management and the impacts of portfolio reduction, partly offset by positive revenues from Prime Finance cost recovery.

The Unit reduced **leverage exposure** by € 10 billion to € 61 billion in the quarter, due to continued progress in portfolio reduction together with Prime Finance reductions.

RWAs were reduced to € 30 billion at the end of the quarter, ahead of the Unit's year-end 2022 target of € 32 billion, and comprising € 22 billion of Operational Risk RWAs and € 8 billion of Credit and Market Risk RWAs.

Since its inception after the second quarter of 2019, the Capital Release Unit has reduced leverage exposure by 76% or € 188 billion and RWAs by 53% or € 34 billion.

For the **first nine months**, the Capital Release Unit reported a loss before tax of € 1.0 billion, a reduction of 43% versus the € 1.8 billion loss before tax in the first nine months of 2020. This improvement was driven largely by a 32% year on year reduction in noninterest expenses to € 1.1 billion, while adjusted costs ex-transformation charges were reduced by 37% to € 901 million. Net revenues were € 21 million for the first nine months, an improvement of € 181 million versus the first nine months of 2020.

Capital Release Unit results at a glance

in € m (unless stated otherwise)	Three months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %	Nine months ended		Absolute Change	Change in %
	Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020			Sep 30, 2021	Sep 30, 2020		
Net revenues	(36)	(36)	0	(1)	21	(159)	181	N/M
Provision for credit losses	(3)	7	(11)	N/M	(35)	50	(85)	N/M
Noninterest expenses:								
Compensation and benefits	23	43	(21)	(48)	97	140	(43)	(31)
General and administrative expenses	292	339	(47)	(14)	972	1,431	(459)	(32)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0	0	N/M	0	0	0	N/M
Restructuring activities	(3)	2	(5)	N/M	(2)	3	(4)	N/M
Total noninterest expenses	312	384	(72)	(19)	1,068	1,574	(506)	(32)
Noncontrolling interests	0	0	0	N/M	0	(0)	0	N/M
Profit (loss) before tax	(344)	(427)	83	(19)	(1,011)	(1,784)	772	(43)
Total assets (in € bn) ¹	153	238	(85)	(36)	153	238	(85)	(36)
Employees (full-time equivalent) ¹	389	498	(109)	(22)	389	498	(109)	(22)

N/M – Not meaningful

Prior year segmental information presented in the current structure.

¹ As of quarter end

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Analyst call

An **analyst call** to discuss third quarter 2021 financial results will take place at 13:00 CEST today. An Earnings Report, Financial Data Supplement (FDS), presentation and audio webcast for the analyst conference call are available at: www.db.com/quarterly-results

A **fixed income investor call** will take place on, October 29, 2021, at 14:00 CEST. This conference call will be transmitted via internet: www.db.com/quarterly-results

About Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Bank provides retail and private banking, corporate and transaction banking, lending, asset and wealth management products and services as well as focused investment banking to private individuals, small and medium-sized companies, corporations, governments and institutional investors. Deutsche Bank is the leading bank in Germany with strong European roots and a global network.

Forward-looking statements contain risks

This release contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they include statements about our beliefs and expectations and the assumptions underlying them. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as they are currently available to the management of Deutsche Bank. Forward-looking statements therefore speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could therefore cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include the conditions in the financial markets in Germany, in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere from which we derive a substantial portion of our net revenues and in which we hold a substantial portion of our assets, the development of asset prices and market volatility, potential defaults of borrowers or

trading counterparties, the implementation of our strategic initiatives, the reliability of our risk management policies, procedures and methods, and other risks referenced in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors are described in detail in our SEC Form 20-F of March 12, 2021 under the heading “Risk Factors” and in the “Risks and Opportunities” section of our Annual Report. Copies of these documents are readily available upon request or can be downloaded from www.db.com/ir.

Basis of Accounting

Results are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and endorsed by the European Union (“EU”), including, from 2020, application of portfolio fair value hedge accounting for non-maturing deposits and fixed rate mortgages with pre-payment options (the “EU carve-out”). Fair value hedge accounting under the EU carve-out is employed to minimize the accounting exposure to both positive and negative moves in interest rates in each tenor bucket thereby reducing the volatility of reported revenue from Treasury activities.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2021, application of the EU carve out had a positive impact of € 45 million on profit before taxes and of € 28 million on profit. For the same time period in 2020 the application of the EU carve out had a negative impact of € 12 million on profit before taxes and of € 9 million on profit. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, application of the EU carve out had a negative impact of € 276 million on profit before taxes and of € 187 million on profit. For the same time period in 2020 the application of the EU carve out had a positive impact of € 65 million on profit before taxes and of € 38 million on profit.

The Group’s regulatory capital and ratios thereof are also reported on the basis of the EU carve out version of IAS 39. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, application of the EU carve out had a negative impact on the CET1 capital ratio of about 5 basis points and a positive impact of about 1 basis point for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2020. In any given period, the net effect of the EU carve-out can be positive or negative, depending on the fair market value changes in the positions being hedged and the hedging instruments.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This report and other documents we have published or may publish contain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures are measures of our historical or future performance, financial position or cash flows that contain adjustments that exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as the case may be, from the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS in our financial statements. Examples of our non-GAAP financial measures, and the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures, are as follows:

Non-GAAP Financial Measure	Most Directly Comparable IFRS Financial Measure
Adjusted Profit (loss) before tax, Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders, Profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon	Profit (loss) before tax
Revenues excluding specific items, Revenues on a currency-adjusted basis, Revenues adjusted for foregone revenues due to the BGH ruling	Net revenues
Adjusted costs, Adjusted costs excluding transformation charges, Adjusted costs excluding transformation charges and expenses eligible for reimbursement related to Prime Finance	Noninterest expenses
Net assets (adjusted)	Total assets

Tangible shareholders' equity, Average tangible shareholders' equity, Tangible book value, Average tangible book value

Total shareholders' equity (book value)

Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity (based on profit (loss) attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders after AT1 coupon), adjusted post-tax return on equity measures

Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity

Post-tax return on average tangible shareholders' equity

Post-tax return on average shareholders' equity

Tangible book value per basic share outstanding, Book value per basic share outstanding

Book value per share outstanding

Adjusted profit (loss) before tax is calculated by adjusting the profit (loss) before tax under IFRS for specific revenue items, transformation charges, impairments of goodwill and other intangibles, as well as restructuring and severance expenses.

Specific revenue items generally fall outside the usual nature or scope of the business and are likely to distort an accurate assessment of the divisional operating performance.

Revenues on a currency-adjusted basis are calculated by translating prior period revenues that were generated in non-euro currencies into euros at the foreign exchange rates that prevailed during the current period. These adjusted figures, and period-to-period percentage changes based thereon, are intended to provide information on the development of underlying business volumes.

Adjusted costs are calculated by deducting (i) impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, (ii) litigation charges, net and (iii) restructuring and severance from noninterest expenses under IFRS.

Transformation charges are costs included in adjusted costs that are directly related to Deutsche Bank's transformation as a result of the new strategy announced on July 7, 2019, and certain costs related to incremental or accelerated decisions driven by the changes in our expected operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Such charges include the transformation-related impairment of software and real estate, the accelerated software amortisation and other transformation charges like onerous contract provisions or legal and consulting fees related to the strategy execution.

Transformation-related effects are financial impacts resulting from the strategy announced on July 7, 2019. These include transformation charges, goodwill impairments in the second quarter 2019, as well as restructuring and severance expenses from the third quarter 2019 onwards. In addition to the aforementioned pre-tax items, transformation-related effects on a post-tax basis include pro-forma tax effects on the aforementioned items and deferred tax asset valuation adjustments in connection with the transformation of the Group.

Expenses eligible for reimbursement related to Prime Finance: BNP Paribas and Deutsche Bank have signed a master transaction agreement to provide continuity of service to Deutsche Bank's Prime Finance and Electronic Equities clients. Under the agreement Deutsche Bank will continue to operate the platform until clients can be migrated to BNP Paribas, and expenses of the transferred business are eligible for reimbursement by BNP Paribas.

For descriptions of non-GAAP financial measures and the adjustments made to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures to obtain them, please refer to pages 17-25 of the financial data supplement which is available at: www.db.com/quarterly-results

