



**EIGHTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 6 MAY 2016
TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 25 JUNE 2015
AS SUPPLEMENTED BY
THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT DATED 7 AUGUST 2015
THE SECOND SUPPLEMENT DATED 2 OCTOBER 2015
THE THIRD SUPPLEMENT DATED 13 OCTOBER 2015
THE FOURTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 11 NOVEMBER 2015
THE FIFTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 10 DECEMBER 2015
THE SIXTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 4 FEBRUARY 2016 AND
THE SEVENTH SUPPLEMENT DATED 21 MARCH 2016**

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

(Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Euro 80,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme

This document constitutes a supplement (the “**Supplement**”) to the base prospectus dated 25 June 2015 (the “**Prospectus**”) for the purpose of article 13 of Chapter 1 of Part II of the Luxembourg Law dated 10 July 2005 on prospectuses for securities, as amended (the “**Law**”), and is prepared in connection with the EUR 80,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme (the “**Programme**”) established by Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft (the “**Issuer**”). Terms defined in the Prospectus have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus, as supplemented by the first supplement dated 7 August 2015, the second supplement dated 2 October 2015, the third supplement dated 13 October 2015, the fourth supplement dated 11 November 2015, the fifth supplement dated 10 December 2015, the sixth supplement dated 4 February 2016, and the seventh supplement dated 21 March 2016.

The purpose of this Supplement is to incorporate by reference into the Prospectus the figures of the interim report as of 31 March 2016 as published on 28 April 2016 (the “**Q1 Interim Report**”) and to amend other disclosure on the Issuer.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Supplement will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and on the website of the Issuer (www.db.com/ir).

In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Law, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the Securities before this Supplement is published have the right, exercisable within a time limit of two working days, which is 10 May 2016, after the publication of this Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances.

The Issuer has requested the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the “**CSSF**”) to provide the competent authorities in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a certificate of approval (a “**Notification**”) attesting that this Supplement has been drawn up in accordance with the Law. The Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional Member States within the European Economic Area with a Notification.

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A. Interim Report as of 31 March 2016

On 28 April 2016, the Issuer published its Q1 Interim Report.

Accordingly, the Prospectus shall be amended as follows:

I. SUMMARY

1. The section on “Selected historical key financial information” on pages 10 and 11 of the Prospectus in Element B.12 of the Summary shall be replaced by the following:

“The following table shows an overview from the balance sheet of Deutsche Bank AG which has been extracted from the respective audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as of 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 as well as from the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements as of 31 March 2015 and of 31 March 2016.

	31 December 2014 (IFRS, audited)	31 March 2015 (IFRS, unaudited)	31 December 2015 (IFRS, audited)	31 March 2016 (IFRS, unaudited)
Share capital (in EUR)	3,530,939,215.36	3,530,939,215.36	3,530,939,215.36	3,530,939,215.36*
Number of ordinary shares	1,379,273,131	1,379,273,131	1,379,273,131	1,379,273,131*
Total assets (in million Euro)	1,708,703	1,955,465	1,629,130	1,740,569
Total liabilities (in million Euro)	1,635,481	1,877,533	1,561,506	1,674,023
Total equity (in million Euro)	73,223	77,932	67,624	66,546
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	15.2%	13.8%	13.2%	12.0% ²
Tier 1 capital ratio ¹	16.1%	14.6%	14.7%	13.9% ³

* Source: Issuer's website under <https://www.db.com/ir/en/share-information.htm>; date: 6 May 2016.

¹ Capital ratios for are based upon transitional rules of the CRR/CRD 4 capital framework.

² The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 March 2016 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 10.7% (in line with the Management Board's decision not to propose any dividend on common stock for the fiscal year 2016; subject to no objection by the ECB Governing Council).

³ The Tier 1 capital ratio as of 31 March 2016 on the basis of CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded was 11.8%.

2. The section on “Significant changes in the financial or trading position” on page 11 of the Prospectus in Element B.12 of the Summary shall be replaced by the following:

“Not applicable. There has been no significant change in the financial position or trading position of Deutsche Bank since 31 March 2016.”

3. The section on “Recent events material to the Issuer’s solvency” on page 11 of the Prospectus in Element B.13 of the Summary shall be replaced by the following:

“Not applicable. There are no recent events (since 31 March 2016) particular to the Issuer which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer’s solvency.”

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

1. At the end of the section “Financial Information concerning Deutsche Bank’s Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses – Interim Financial Information” on page 86 of the Prospectus, the following text shall be added:

“The unaudited interim report as of 31 March 2016 of the Deutsche Bank Group is incorporated by reference in, and forms part of, this Prospectus (see section “Documents incorporated by reference”).”

2. The text of the section “Financial Information concerning Deutsche Bank’s Assets and Liabilities, Financial Position and Profits and Losses – Significant Change in Deutsche Bank Group’s Financial Position” on page 98 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

“There has been no significant change in the financial position of Deutsche Bank Group since 31 March 2016.”

III. DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. The following text shall be added on page 899 of the Prospectus in the section “Documents Incorporated by Reference” after “(f) the Financial Report of the Issuer as of 31 December 2015”:

“(g) the Q1 Interim Report of the Issuer for the three months ended 31 March 2016”

2. The following text shall be added on page 899 of the Prospectus after the fourth paragraph of the section “Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference”:

“Page 86 – Description of the Issuer – Interim Financial Information: reference is made to the Q1 Interim Report of the Issuer for the three months ended 31 March 2016.”

3. The following text and the following table shall be added on page 900 of the Prospectus after table (6) of the section “Cross-Reference List of Documents Incorporated by Reference”:

“(7) *The following information is set forth in the Q1 Interim Report of the Issuer for the three months ended 31 March 2016:*

	Page(s)
Review Report (unaudited)	58
Consolidated Statement of Income (unaudited)	59

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)	60
Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)	61
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)	62-63
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)	64-65
Basis of Preparation (unaudited)	66
Information on the Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)	73-75
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”

B. Rating changes

As of the publication date of this Supplement, after a change of the credit ratings regarding the Issuer by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (“**Moody's**”) and DBRS, Inc. (“**DBRS**”), the senior debt ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies to debt securities and money market papers of Deutsche Bank were as follows:

Moody's:	long-term rating:	Baa1	(outlook: under review for downgrade)
	short-term rating:	P-1	(outlook: under review for downgrade)
S&P:	long-term rating:	BBB+	(outlook: stable)
	short-term rating:	A-2	(outlook: stable)
Fitch:	long-term rating:	A-	(outlook: stable)
	short-term rating:	F1	(outlook: stable)
DBRS:	long-term rating:	A	(outlook: under review with negative implications)
	short-term rating:	R-1 (low)	(outlook: stable)

Accordingly, the Prospectus shall be amended as follows:

I. SUMMARY

The content of Element B.17 on “Credit ratings to the Issuer and the Securities” on page 12 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

“Deutsche Bank is rated by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“**Moody’s**”), Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Europe Limited (“**S&P**”), Fitch Ratings Limited (“**Fitch**”) and DBRS, Inc. (“**DBRS**”, together with Fitch, S&P and Moody’s, the “**Rating Agencies**”).

S&P and Fitch are established in the European Union and have been registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009, as amended, on credit rating agencies (“**CRA Regulation**”). With respect to Moody’s, the credit ratings are endorsed by Moody’s office in the UK (Moody’s Investors Service Ltd.) in accordance with Article 4(3) of the CRA Regulation. With respect to DBRS, the credit ratings are endorsed by DBRS Ratings Ltd. in the UK in accordance with Article 4(3) of the CRA Regulation.

As of the date of the Prospectus, the following senior debt ratings were assigned to Deutsche Bank:

<i>Rating Agency</i>	<i>Long-term rating</i>	<i>Short-term rating</i>
Moody’s	Baa1 (outlook: under review for downgrade)	P-1 (outlook: under review for downgrade)
S&P	BBB+ (outlook: stable)	A-2 (outlook: stable)
Fitch	A- (outlook: stable)	F1 (outlook: stable)
DBRS	A (outlook: under review with negative implications)	R-1 (low) (outlook: stable)

Securities Rating

[Moody’s] [,] [and] [S&P] [and] [Fitch] [and] [DBRS] [insert other Rating Agency] [[is] [are] expected to assign] [[has] [have] assigned] the following rating[s] to the Securities: ●.] [The Securities are not rated.]“

II. RISK FACTORS

1. The information on senior debt ratings in the section “Risk Factors in respect of the Issuer” on pages 35 to 39 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

“An investment in debt securities issued by Deutsche Bank bears the risk that Deutsche Bank is not able to fulfil its obligations created by the issuance of the Securities on the relevant due date. Thus investors may lose all or part of their investment.

In order to assess the risk, prospective investors should consider all information provided in this Prospectus and consult with their own professional advisers if they consider it necessary.

The risk related to an issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations created by the issuance of debt securities is described by reference to the credit ratings assigned by independent rating agencies. A credit rating is an assessment of the solvency or credit-worthiness of borrowers and/or bond-issuers according to established credit review procedures. These ratings and associated research help investors to analyse the credit risks associated with fixed-income securities by providing detailed information on the ability of issuers to meet their obligations. The lower the assigned rating is on the respective scale, the higher the respective rating agency assesses the risk that obligations will not, not fully and/or not timely be met. A rating is not a recom-

mentation to buy, sell or hold any notes issued and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal of any rating assigned may adversely affect the market price of the notes issued.

Deutsche Bank is rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("**Moody's**"), Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("**S&P**"), Fitch Ratings Limited ("**Fitch**"), and DBRS, Inc. ("**DBRS**", together with Fitch, S&P and Moody's, the "**Rating Agencies**").

S&P and Fitch are established in the European Union and have been registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009, as amended, on credit rating agencies ("**CRA Regulation**"). With respect to Moody's, the credit ratings are endorsed by Moody's office in the UK (Moody's Investors Service Ltd.) in accordance with Article 4(3) of the CRA Regulation. With respect to DBRS, the credit ratings are endorsed by DBRS Ratings Ltd. in the UK in accordance with Article 4(3) of the CRA Regulation.

As of the Publication Date of this Prospectus, the long-term and short-term senior debt ratings assigned by the Rating Agencies to debt securities and money market papers of Deutsche Bank were as follows:

by Moody's:	long-term rating:	Baa1 (outlook: under review for downgrade)
	short-term rating:	P-1 (outlook: under review for downgrade)

Moody's defines:

Baa1: Obligations rated "Baa" are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Moody's long-term obligation ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "Aaa", reflecting the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk, over categories "Aa", "A", "Baa", "Ba", "B", "Caa", "Ca" to category "C", reflecting the lowest rated obligations which are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa". The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

P-1: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Moody's short-term ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "P-1", reflecting a superior ability of an issuer to repay short-term debt obligations, over categories "P-2" and "P-3" to category "NP", reflecting that an issuer does not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

under review for downgrade: A rating outlook is an opinion regarding the likely rating direction over the medium term. Rating outlooks fall into four categories: Positive (POS), Negative (NEG), Stable (STA), and Developing (DEV). A designation of RUR (Rating(s) Under Review) indicates that an issuer has one or more ratings under review, which overrides the outlook designation.

A review indicates that a rating is under consideration for a change in the near term. A rating can be placed on review for upgrade (UPG), downgrade (DNG), or more rarely with direction uncertain (UNC). A review may end with a rating being upgraded, downgraded, or confirmed without a change to the rating. Ratings on review are said to be on Moody's

“Watchlist” or “On Watch”.

by S&P: long-term rating: BBB+ (outlook: stable)
short-term rating: A-2 (outlook: stable)

S&P defines:

BBB+: An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

Long-term issuer credit ratings by S&P are divided into several categories ranging from "AAA", reflecting the strongest creditworthiness, over categories "AA", "A", "BBB", "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", "R" to category "SD" and "D", reflecting that an obligor is in (selective) default. The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus ("+") or minus ("-") sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

A-2: An obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

Short-term ratings by S&P are divided into several categories ranging from "A-1", reflecting the strongest creditworthiness, over categories "A-2", "A-3", "B", "C", "R" to category "SD" and "D", reflecting that an obligor is in (selective) payment default.

stable: An S&P rating outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). In determining a rating outlook, consideration is given to any changes in the economic and/or fundamental business conditions. An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change or future CreditWatch action. Rating outlooks fall into five categories: positive, negative, stable, developing and n.m. (not meaningful).

CreditWatch highlights S&P's opinion regarding the potential direction of a short-term or long-term rating. It focuses on identifiable events and short-term trends that cause ratings to be placed under special surveillance by S&P's analytical staff. A CreditWatch listing, however, does not mean a rating change is inevitable, and when appropriate, a range of potential alternative ratings will be shown. CreditWatch is not intended to include all ratings under review, and rating changes may occur without the ratings having first appeared on CreditWatch. The "positive" designation means that a rating may be raised; "negative" means a rating may be lowered; and "developing" means that a rating may be raised, lowered, or affirmed.

by Fitch: long-term rating: A- (outlook: stable)
short-term rating: F1 (outlook: stable)

Fitch defines

A-: A rating of "A" denotes expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Fitch's long-term ratings are divided into several major categories ranging from "AAA",

reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories "AA", "A", "BBB", "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", "C" to categories "RD", "D", reflecting that an obligor has defaulted on some or all of its obligations and has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or has otherwise ceased business, respectively. A plus ("+") or minus ("-") sign may be appended to a rating to denote the relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the "AAA" category or to categories below "B".

F1: A rating of "F1" indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. It may have an added plus ("+") sign to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

Fitch's short-term ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "F1", reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories "F2", "F3", "B", "C", "RD" to category "D" which indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

stable: Rating Outlooks indicate the direction a rating is likely to move over a one- to two-year period. They reflect financial or other trends that have not yet reached the level that would trigger a rating action, but which may do so if such trends continue. Positive or Negative rating Outlooks do not imply that a rating change is inevitable and, similarly, ratings with Stable Outlooks can be raised or lowered without a prior revision to the Outlook, if circumstances warrant such an action. Occasionally, where the fundamental trend has strong, conflicting elements of both positive and negative, the Rating Outlook may be described as Evolving.

Rating Watches indicate that there is a heightened probability of a rating change and the likely direction of such a change. These are designated as "Positive", indicating a potential upgrade, "Negative", for a potential downgrade, or "Evolving", if ratings may be raised, lowered or affirmed. However, ratings that are not on Rating Watch can be raised or lowered without being placed on Rating Watch first, if circumstances warrant such an action.

by DBRS: long-term rating: A (outlook: under review with negative implications)

short-term rating: R-1 (low) (outlook: stable)

DBRS defines:

A: Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser quality than "AA". May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

Long-term ratings by DBRS are divided into several categories ranging from "AAA", reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories "AA", "A", "BBB", "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", "C" to category "D", reflecting when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. All rating categories other than "AAA" and "D" also contain sub-categories "(high)" and "(low)". The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

R-1 (low): Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favourable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

DBRSs short-term ratings are divided into several categories ranging from "R-1", reflecting the highest credit quality, over categories "R-2", "R-3", "R-4", "R-5", to category "D" reflecting when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. The "R-1" and "R-2" rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories "(high)", "(middle)", and "(low)".

under review with negative implications/stable: Rating trends provide guidance in respect of DBRSs opinion regarding the outlook for the rating in question, with rating trends falling into one of three categories – "positive", "stable" or "negative". The rating trend indicates the direction in which DBRS considers the rating is headed should present tendencies continue, or in some cases, unless challenges are addressed.

DBRS assigns a rating trend for each security of an issuing entity as opposed to specifying one rating trend for the issuing entity and all rated security lines. Given that the duration and ranking of securities can influence the weighting of the strengths, weaknesses and challenges that affect the entity, it is not unusual for securities of the same entity to have different trends.

DBRS places ratings "Under Review" in situations where a significant event occurs that directly impacts the credit quality of the issuer or where, in the opinion of DBRS, the current rating may no longer be appropriate and additional time is required for further analysis. Furthermore, DBRS may also place a rating "Under Review" if DBRS has announced that one or more of its methodologies that apply to such a rating is being revised and the announcement indicates that the outcome of the ratings affected by the revision is uncertain. Using "Under Review Positive" or "Under Review Negative" is a more significant action than changing a rating trend to positive or negative as rating changes are considered more likely with the former than the latter."

C. Amendment of other disclosure on the Issuer

I. RISK FACTORS IN RESPECT OF THE ISSUER

In the subsection "Factors that may adversely affect Deutsche Bank's financial strength" on pages 39 to 42 of the Prospectus the sixth indent shall be replaced by the following:

"- Legislation regarding the recovery and resolution of banks and investment firms could, if competent authorities impose resolution measures upon Deutsche Bank, significantly affect Deutsche Bank's business operations, and lead to losses for its shareholders and creditors."

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

1. The section "Trend Information" is amended as following:

a. At the end of the subsection "Recent Development" on page 80 of the Prospectus the following text shall be added:

"On 15 April 2016, Deutsche Bank announced that it has reached an agreement with Macquarie Infrastructure Partners III ("MIP III"), a fund managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets ("MIRA"), to sell Maher Terminals USA, LLC, a 454-acre multi-user container terminal in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey. Under the transaction, MIP III has agreed to acquire 100% of Maher Terminals USA, LLC. This is subject to Port Authority and other regulatory approvals. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed, but are not

expected to have a material impact on Deutsche Bank's financials. Maher Terminals in New Jersey currently moves more than 2 million twenty-foot-equivalent containers per year and provides a vital transport link between land and water for the global marketplace. Since acquiring the asset in 2007, Deutsche Bank has managed this vital transport link through the financial crisis and recovery. This is a legacy asset held within the Bank's Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU). In 2015, Deutsche Bank sold Maher Terminals' Canadian operations Fairview Container Terminal in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to DP World."

b. The text of the subsection "Outlook" on pages 80 to 83 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

"In order to highlight the financial objectives of Strategy 2020, financial targets were announced by the Deutsche Bank Group. The most important financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Group are detailed in the table below.

Group Key Performance Indicators	March 31, 2016	Target for 2018	Target for 2020
CRR/CRD 4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (fully loaded) ¹	10.7 % ⁶	At least 12.5 %	At least 12.5 %
CRR/CRD 4 leverage ratio (fully loaded)	3.4 %	At least 4.5 %	At least 5.0 %
Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity ²	1.6 %	Greater than 10.0 %	Greater than 10.0 %
Adjusted costs ³	EUR 6.7 bn	Less than EUR 22 bn per annum	Less than EUR 22 bn per annum
Cost-income ratio ⁴	89.0 %	~ 70.0 %	~ 65.0 %
Risk-weighted assets ⁵	EUR 401 bn	EUR 320 bn	EUR 310 bn

Note: Comparison of the KPIs with prior year plan/forecast not meaningful, as in 2015 a new strategy was formulated.

¹ The CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio represents Deutsche Bank's calculation of its Common Equity Tier 1 ratio without taking into account the transitional provisions of CRR/CRD 4.

² Based on Net Income attributable to Deutsche Bank shareholders. Calculation is based on an effective tax rate of 59 % for three months ended March 31, 2016.

³ Total noninterest expense excluding restructuring & severance, litigation, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and policyholder benefits and claims.

⁴ Total noninterest expenses as a percentage of total net interest income before provision for credit losses plus noninterest income.

⁵ Excluding expected regulatory inflation.

⁶ In line with the Management Board's decision not to propose any dividend on common stock for the fiscal year 2016; subject to no-objection by the ECB Governing Council.

Within its strategic plan, Deutsche Bank used underlying foreign exchange rates of EUR/USD at 1.07 and EUR/GBP at 0.72 in setting the financial targets for 2018 and 2020.

For 2016, Deutsche Bank expects revenues to be impacted by the low interest rate environment and challenging trading conditions. In addition, the impact of restructuring activities across country, client and product portfolio reductions are likely to impact the Bank's revenue generation capacity. However, at the same time the Bank will be investing into growth areas of Transaction Banking, Asset Management, Wealth Management and Equities. The Bank expects the majority of its restructuring costs to be incurred by the end of 2016 with restructuring activities to be mostly completed in 2017. The Bank's total costs will continue to be burdened by litigation and restructuring charges in 2016.

Capital management remains focused on keeping the CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET 1 ratio) on track to reach the Strategy 2020 target level of minimum 12.5 % by 2018. In 2016, Deutsche Bank expects the fully loaded CET 1 ratio to remain broadly flat so that the Bank would remain

capitalized above regulatory minimum and SREP requirements. The Bank expects CET 1 capital to be impacted by restructuring cost, litigation, and NCOU de-risking.

Over 2016, risk-weighted assets are expected to decrease driven by the planned acceleration of the Bank's NCOU de-risking program, offset by the increase of Operational Risk related risk-weighted assets.

In order to support the Bank's overall capitalization, the Management Board proposed to the Supervisory Board to recommend no common share dividend for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016. In its Strategy 2020 announcement, Deutsche Bank articulated that it aspires to pay a competitive common share dividend payout ratio in the medium term.

The Bank stays committed to reaching a fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio of at least 4.5 % in 2018 and at least 5 % in 2020 per Strategy 2020. In 2016, the Bank will continue its active CRD 4 exposure management. The CRR/CRD 4 Leverage Ratio is expected to remain broadly flat in 2016.

2016 will be a year of focused Strategy 2020 implementation. Deutsche Bank expects restructuring and severance expenses of approximately EUR 1 billion, a continued burden from litigation, continued pressure from regulatory induced costs, bank levy charges and challenging market conditions. The Bank is committed to work towards its target of 10 % Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity, when Strategy 2020 is to be fully implemented. The measures planned for implementation in 2016, whilst a burden in this year, are key elements to progress towards that target. Overall the Bank expects a partial improvement of its Post-tax Return on Average Tangible Equity in 2016.

Achieving a structurally affordable cost base is one of Deutsche Bank's top priorities. The Bank remains committed to its "Strategy 2020" target of an adjusted cost base of less than EUR 22 billion and a cost-income ratio of approximately 70 % by 2018. However, 2016 will remain a difficult year for the Bank as it will take some time for its restructuring program to become visible in the cost base. The Bank intends to continue to further identify cost savings and efficiencies, but at the same time it will invest in technology and regulatory compliance programs, and it will face higher costs from software amortization. The Bank therefore expects its adjusted costs to be broadly flat in 2016 compared to 2015 on a constant FX basis. In addition, the Bank's total costs will continue to be burdened by litigation and restructuring charges in 2016. As a result the Bank expects its cost-income ratio to improve, but remain at an elevated level in 2016 as the Bank also expects challenges on the revenue side driven by the low interest rate environment, market driven uncertainties and strategic decisions like KYC enhancements and high risk country exits.

By the nature of its business, Deutsche Bank is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, especially in the U.S. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. While the Bank has resolved a number of important legal matters and made progress on others, it expects the litigation and enforcement environment to continue to be challenging, and could impact the achievement of the above described expectations regarding its performance.

The Business Segments

The following paragraphs contain the outlook of Deutsche Bank's business segments in the new organizational set-up.

For Global Markets (GM), the Bank expects the business environment to remain challenging, albeit with some improvement in the second half of the year 2016. In Debt Sales & Trading, it expects industry revenues to decline in 2016 versus 2015 levels, driven by an uncertain market environment leading to lower client activity. Equity Sales & Trading revenues for the industry are also expected to be lower for the year versus a very strong 2015. Ongoing risks and uncertainties include exposure of global macroeconomic growth to event risks, evolution of central bank policies, the impact of low oil prices on the energy sector and ongoing regulatory developments. Additionally, financial market turbulence, lower client activity, ongoing regulatory pressure, continued pressure on resources, Strategy 2020 execution, e.g. EM Debt hubbing and exiting high risk weight securitized trading, KYC enhancements and litigation charges continue to pose headwinds.

However, despite challenging market conditions, Deutsche Bank believes that continued implementation of Strategy 2020 will position it favorably to face potential challenges and capitalize on future opportunities.

For Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB), the business environment is expected to remain challenging with negative rates in key markets, volatile market conditions, the impact of low oil prices on the energy sector, ongoing regulatory pressures and the potential impact of geopolitical events putting downward pressure on the Bank's business. The Bank expects continued global economic growth in 2016 albeit at the lowest rates since the financial crisis in 2008. Differences in regional growth rates are expected to result in increasing divergence in monetary policy.

In 2016, CIB is focused on continuing to enhance and refine Deutsche Bank's client franchise while improving the soundness and stability of its business model. The Bank's client relationships remain a key priority, with the target of being a top three bank for its key corporate clients. This comprises shifting resources to higher returning products and relationships while rationalizing lower return and higher risk clients. The Bank will continue to strengthen its processes and IT platforms, while maintaining strict risk, cost and capital discipline to further enhance the resilience and soundness of its business model. Finally for 2016, CIB will continue to focus on regulatory compliance, KYC and Client on-boarding process enhancements, control and conduct along with system stability in order to provide a strong foundation for future growth of CIB.

Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients (PW&CC) pursues a strategy of creating a leading, digitally enabled advisory bank with a strong focus on growth in Private Banking, Commercial Banking and Wealth Management. The Bank's objectives include the provision of seamless client coverage with a distinct Private Banking and Wealth Management approach in Germany, a strengthened European presence, expansion of services to Ultra High Net Worth clients in Asia, the Americas and the Middle East, and a focus on entrepreneurs in Germany and across Europe. Furthermore, the Bank expects to realize synergies to improve efficiency in product offering, digital investment, operations, overhead and support functions. Additionally, the Bank seeks to improve capital efficiency by further strengthening advisory capabilities and putting less emphasis on capital intensive products. In line with the changing behavior of its clients, Deutsche Bank aims to sharpen its distribution model by strengthening its omni-channel capabilities with additional investments into its digital offerings and by closing around 200 branches in Germany. The completion of the Hua Xia sales transaction, which is anticipated in the mid-year, is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals, including that of the China Banking Regulatory Commission.

For the remainder of 2016, Deutsche Bank expects revenues from deposit products to continue to suffer from the low interest rate environment while revenues from credit products are expected to slightly grow, reflecting continued customer demand as well as the Bank's strategy to selectively expand its loan book. The Bank will also continue its focus on investment and insurance products but revenue dynamics in this business continue to be highly dependent on the impact of the current challenging macroeconomic environment on customer confidence. Loan loss provisions were on very low levels and benefited in the first quarter 2016 from portfolio sales, so that the Bank expects an increased level in the remaining quarters of 2016. Both the revenues and noninterest expenses of the Bank could be impacted by further regulatory requirements. In addition, noninterest expenses in 2016 will continue to include charges and investment spend related to the execution of the above-mentioned transformation measures.

In Deutsche Asset Management (Deutsche AM), Deutsche Bank anticipates continuing volatility in markets following the turbulent investment environment of the first quarter of 2016. A broad return in asset prices to year end levels combined with more accommodative signals from central banks have brought some reassurance to investors, but confidence in global market stability remains fragile. These challenging conditions underline the importance of the Bank's role as a trusted partner and solutions provider to its clients.

First quarter of 2016 market impact on asset prices, combined with net outflows, will negatively impact full year 2016 revenues as a result of lower recurring management fees. The Bank expects a continued shift in investor preference for beta (passive) product and alternative investments and is well positioned as one of the largest providers of investment capability in these areas. The Bank also intends to grow its investment capability in the traditional investment space to focus on multi-asset and a solutions oriented approach, another growing trend in the industry. However, market conditions have further heightened existing pressure on

industry economics, already challenged by margin compression and competition and could present challenges for further growth in revenue and profitability. The Bank will seek to reduce its cost base from existing efficiency measures, as well as taking additional steps to simplify its geographic and operational footprint. Throughout this period, the Bank continues working to enhance its platform and control environment.

For Postbank (PB), Deutsche Bank expects total net revenues generated by its business to increase in 2016 compared to 2015 figures, primarily driven by an improvement in Postbank's NCOU. Due to the continued low interest rate environment Deutsche Bank expects a decrease in net revenues in Savings and Current Accounts, while its strong growth in new lending business should lead to an increase in Loans net revenues. Deutsche Bank expects a marked improvement in Postbank's NCOU net revenues, driven by the reduction in negative net revenues from maturing high-interest liabilities and lack of negative one-off effects compared to the previous year quarter. Investment & Insurance Products as well as Other should show smaller increases in net revenues while Deutsche Bank expects a flat development for Postal.

Deutsche Bank's main efforts include improving its efficiency, strengthening and broadening its lending profile and investing in digitalization. The Bank will in addition initiate strategic measures to further foster a positive operational performance. Despite these efforts the low interest rate levels as well as increasing regulatory requirements may continue to adversely impact the Bank's profitability.

In terms of investments Deutsche Bank plans to modify the focus in 2016. The Bank expects the majority of investments related to the preparation of the separation of Postbank from Deutsche Bank in 2016. While Deutsche Bank will continue to invest in measures to adapt to and comply with regulatory requirements, it also plans to shift its overall investment focus to heighten its competitiveness.

The Non-Core Operations Unit (NCOU) will focus on reducing leverage and risk-weighted assets with an ambition to materially unwind the remaining positions by the end of 2016, such that residual risk-weighted assets are less than EUR 10 billion in aggregate. Challenges in the overall market environment may impact the execution of NCOU's strategy, specifically in terms of the associated timeline and financial impact. This uncertainty covers a number of factors that can impact the de-risking activity, however the Bank expects this accelerated wind down to be accretive to the Group's capital ratios. In addition, the Bank expects the litigation and enforcement environment to remain challenging for the foreseeable future."

2. The subsection on "Administrative, Management, and Supervisory Bodies" on pages 83 to 86 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

"In accordance with German law, Deutsche Bank has both a **Management Board** (*Vorstand*) and a **Supervisory Board** (*Aufsichtsrat*). These Boards are separate; no individual may be a member of both. The Supervisory Board appoints the members of the Management Board and supervises the activities of this Board. The Management Board represents Deutsche Bank and is responsible for the management of its affairs.

The **Management Board** consists of:

John Cryan*	Co-Chairman; Corporate Strategy; Incident and Investigation Management; Non-Core Operations Unit; Chief Operating Officer**
Jürgen Fitschen***	Co-Chairman; Regional Management Global (excl. Germany and UK)
Stuart Wilson Lewis	Chief Risk Officer
Sylvie Matherat	Chief Regulatory Officer: Regulation, Compliance and Anti-Financial Crime
Quintin Price	Head of Deutsche Asset Management
Garth Ritchie	Head of Global Markets; Regional Management UK
Karl von Rohr	Chief Administrative Officer: Global Corporate Governance, Human Resources and Legal
Dr. Marcus Schenck	Chief Financial Officer

Christian Sewing	Head of Private, Wealth & Commercial Clients; Regional Management Germany
Jeffrey Urwin	Head of Corporate & Investment Banking

* John Cryan will become sole Chairman on 19 May 2016.

** John Cryan has the interim responsibility for the oversight of the Group Chief Operating Officer (role performed by Kim Hammonds), as long as this position is not directly represented at the Management Board.

*** Jürgen Fitschen will step down from his role on 19 May 2016.

The **Supervisory Board** consists of the following members:

Dr. Paul Achleitner	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt
Alfred Herling*	Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank AG; Chairman of the Combined Staff Council Wupper- tal/Sauerland of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Wolfgang Böhr*	Chairman of the Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Düs- seldorf Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank, Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Frank Bsirske*	Chairman of the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleis- tungsgewerkschaft), Berlin
Dina Dublon	Member of various supervisory boards/other director- ships
Katherine Garrett-Cox	Chief Executive Officer of Alliance Trust PLC, Dundee
Timo Heider*	Chairman of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Post- bank AG; Chairman of the General Staff Council of BHW Kreditservice GmbH; Chairman of the Staff Council of BHW Bausparkasse AG, BHW Kreditservice GmbH, Postbank Finanzberatung AG and BHW Holding AG; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Sabine Irrgang*	Head of Human Resources Management (Württemberg), Deutsche Bank AG

Prof. Dr. Henning Kagermann	President of acatech – German Academy of Science and Engineering, Munich
Martina Klee*	Chairperson of the Staff Council Group COO Eschborn/Frankfurt of Deutsche Bank
Peter Löscher	Member of various supervisory boards/other directorships
Henriette Mark*	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Munich and Southern Bavaria of Deutsche Bank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the Group Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Richard Meddings**	Non-Executive Director in Her Majesty’s Treasury and Non-Executive Director of Legal & General Group Plc
Louise M. Parent	Of Counsel, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York
Gabriele Platscher*	Chairperson of the Combined Staff Council Braunschweig/Hildesheim of Deutsche Bank
Bernd Rose*	Chairman of the Joint General Staff Council of Postbank Filialvertrieb AG and Postbank Filial GmbH; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Postbank; Member of the General Staff Council of Deutsche Bank; Member of the European Staff Council of Deutsche Bank
Rudolf Stockem*	Secretary to the trade union ver.di (Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft), Berlin and freelance Organisation and Communication Advisor
Dr. Johannes Teysen	Chairman of the Management Board of E.ON SE, Dusseldorf
Georg F. Thoma	Of Counsel, Shearman & Sterling LLP, Frankfurt
Professor Dr. Klaus Rüdiger Trützscher	Member of various supervisory boards/other directorships

* Elected by the employees in Germany.

** Appointed by court until conclusion of ordinary Annual General Meeting in 2016.

The members of the Management Board accept membership on the Supervisory Boards of other corporations within the limits prescribed by law.

The business address of each member of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Bank is Taunusanlage 12, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

There are no conflicts of interest between any duties to Deutsche Bank and the private interests or other duties of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board.

Deutsche Bank has issued and made available to its shareholders the declaration prescribed by § 161 AktG.”

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER – FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCHE BANK’S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES

The subsection on “Legal and Arbitration Proceedings” on pages 86 to 98 of the Prospectus shall be replaced by the following:

“Deutsche Bank Group operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to significant litigation risks. As a result, Deutsche Bank Group is involved in litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings and investigations in Germany and in a number of jurisdictions outside Germany, including the United States, arising in the ordinary course of business.

Other than set out herein, Deutsche Bank is not involved (whether as defendant or otherwise) in, nor does it have knowledge of, any pending or threatened legal, arbitration, administrative or other proceedings that may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank or Deutsche Bank Group. Furthermore, other than as set out herein, there have been no legal, arbitration, administrative or other proceedings within the last twelve months and no such proceedings have been concluded during such period which may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank or Deutsche Bank Group.

Charter/BMY Matter

On 8 December 2014, the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) filed a civil complaint against, among others, Deutsche Bank, alleging that the bank owes more than U.S.\$ 190 million in taxes, penalties, and interest relating to two transactions that occurred between March and May 2000. The DOJ’s complaint arises out of Deutsche Bank’s March 2000 acquisition of Charter Corp. (“Charter”) and its subsequent sale in May 2000 of Charter to an unrelated entity, BMY Statutory Trust (the “Trust”). Charter’s primary asset, both at the time of purchase by Deutsche Bank and sale to the Trust, was appreciated Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (“BMY”) stock. When the BMY stock was sold by the Trust, the Trust offset its gain with a loss from an unrelated transaction. The Internal Revenue Service subsequently disallowed the loss on audit exposing the BMY gain to taxation. The IRS assessed additional tax, penalties and interest against the Trust, which have not been paid. Relying on certain theories, including fraudulent conveyance, the DOJ is now seeking to recoup from Deutsche Bank the taxes, plus penalties and interest, owed by the Trust. On 24 September 2015, the court denied Deutsche Bank’s motion to dismiss.

Corporate Securities Matters

Deutsche Bank and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (“DBSI”) regularly act in the capacity of underwriter and sales agent for debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and are from time to time named as defendants in litigation commenced by investors relating to those securities.

Deutsche Bank and DBSI, along with numerous other financial institutions, was sued in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in various actions in their capacity as underwriters and sales agents for debt and equity securities issued by American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) between 2006 and 2008. The complaint alleged, among other things, that the offering documents failed to reveal that AIG had substantial exposure to losses due to credit default swaps, that AIG’s real estate assets were overvalued, and that AIG’s financial statements did not conform to GAAP. On 20 March 2015, the court approved a settlement, funded by AIG, and releasing Deutsche Bank and DBSI from all claims.

DBSI, along with numerous other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to alleged misstatements and omissions in the registration statement of General Motors Company (“GM”) in connection with GM’s 18 November 2010 initial public offering (“IPO”). DBSI acted as an underwriter for the offering. On 4 September 2014, the court dismissed all of the plaintiffs’ claims with prejudice. The court also denied plaintiffs’ request for leave to further amend the complaint. On 28 May 2015, the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal, and on 9 July 2015 the Second Circuit denied en banc review of plaintiffs’ appeal. The time allowed for plaintiffs to further appeal has expired. The underwriters, including DBSI, received a customary indemnification agreement from GM as issuer in connection with the offering.

CO2 Emission Rights

The Frankfurt am Main Office of Public Prosecution (the “OPP”) is investigating alleged value-added tax (VAT) fraud in connection with the trading of CO2 emission rights by certain trading firms, some of which also engaged in trading activity with Deutsche Bank. The OPP alleges that certain employees of Deutsche Bank knew that their counterparties were part of a fraudulent scheme to avoid VAT on transactions in CO2 emission rights, and it searched Deutsche Bank’s head office and London branch in April 2010 and issued various requests for documents. In December 2012, the OPP widened the scope of its investigation and again searched Deutsche Bank’s head office. It alleges that certain employees deleted e-mails of suspects shortly before the 2010 search and failed to issue a suspicious activity report under the Anti-Money Laundering Act which, according to the OPP, was required. It also alleges that Deutsche Bank filed an incorrect VAT return for 2009, which was signed by two members of the Management Board, and incorrect monthly returns for September 2009 to February 2010. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with the OPP. On 15 February 2016, a criminal trial began in the Frankfurt regional court of seven current and former Deutsche Bank employees who are accused of VAT evasion or of aiding and abetting VAT evasion due to their involvement in CO2 emissions trading. The trial is ongoing and hearing dates are currently scheduled until the end of May 2016.

Credit Correlation

On 26 May 2015, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a cease and desist order in a settled administrative proceeding against Deutsche Bank AG. The matter related to the manner in which Deutsche Bank valued “gap risk” associated with certain Leveraged Super Senior (LSS) synthetic CDO positions during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, which was the height of the financial crisis. Gap risk is the risk that the present value of a trade could exceed the value of posted collateral. During the two quarters at issue, Deutsche Bank did not adjust its value of the LSS trades to account for gap risk, essentially assigning a zero value for gap risk. The SEC found that although there was no standard industry model to value gap risk and the valuation of these instruments was complex, Deutsche Bank did not reasonably adjust the value of the LSS trades for gap risk during these periods, resulting in misstatements of its financial statements for the two quarters at issue. The SEC also found that Deutsche Bank failed to maintain adequate systems and controls over the valuation process. The SEC found violations of Sections 13(a) (requirement to file accurate periodic reports with the SEC), 13(b)(2)(A) (requirement to maintain accurate books and records), and 13(b)(2)(B) (requirement to maintain reasonable internal accounting controls) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Deutsche Bank paid a U.S.\$ 55 million penalty, for which it had previously recorded a provision, and neither admitted nor denied the findings.

Credit Default Swap Antitrust Investigations and Litigation

As previously disclosed, on 1 July 2013, the European Commission (EC) issued a Statement of Objections (the “SO”) against Deutsche Bank, Markit Group Limited (Markit), the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA), and twelve other banks alleging anti-competitive conduct under Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 53 of the European Economic Area Agreement (the “EEA Agreement”). The SO alleged that attempts by certain entities to engage in exchange trading of unfunded credit derivatives were foreclosed by improper collective action in the period from 2006 through 2009, which constituted a single and continuous infringement of Article 101 of the TFEU and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement. Deutsche Bank contested the EC’s preliminary conclusions during 2014 and on 4 December 2015, the EC announced the closure without action of its investigation of Deutsche Bank and the twelve other banks (but not Markit or ISDA).

A multi-district civil class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Deutsche Bank and numerous other credit default swap (CDS) dealer banks, as well as Markit and ISDA. Plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended class action complaint on 11 April 2014 alleging that the banks conspired

with Markit and ISDA to prevent the establishment of exchange-traded CDS, with the effect of raising prices for over-the-counter CDS transactions. Plaintiffs represent a class of individuals and entities located in the United States or abroad who, during a period from 1 January 2008 through 31 December 2013, directly purchased CDS from or directly sold CDS to the dealer defendants in the United States. The second amended class action complaint did not specify the damages sought. Defendants moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaint on 23 May 2014. On 4 September 2014, the court granted in part and denied in part the motion to dismiss. On 30 September 2015, Deutsche Bank executed a settlement agreement to resolve the matter for U.S.\$ 120 million, which the court approved on 15 April 2016.

Dole Food Company

DBSI and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch (“DBNY”) were named as co-defendants in a class action pending in Delaware Court of Chancery that was brought by former stockholders of Dole Food Company, Inc. (“Dole”). Plaintiffs alleged that defendant David H. Murdock and certain members of Dole’s board and management (who are also named as defendants) breached their fiduciary duties, and that DBSI and DBNY aided and abetted in those breaches, in connection with Mr. Murdock’s privatization of Dole, which closed on 1 November 2013 (the “Transaction”). Trial in this matter concluded on 9 March 2015. On 27 August 2015, the court issued its post-trial decision, which found that (i) DBSI and DBNY were not liable for aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duties, and (ii) Mr. Murdock and Dole’s former President, Michael Carter, breached their fiduciary duties to Dole’s stockholders, holding them responsible for damages of approximately U.S.\$ 148 million, prior to the application of interest.

On 7 December 2015, Mr. Murdock and the plaintiffs filed with the court a stipulation of settlement, pursuant to which, among other things, (i) Mr. Murdock agreed to make a payment of damages to Dole’s stockholders consistent with the court’s decision and (ii) the defendants in the litigation will receive a release from liability with respect to the Transaction, including DBSI and DBNY. In filings dated 25 and 27 January 2016, three purported Dole stockholders objected to the settlement, although two of the three subsequently withdrew their objections. The remaining objector asserted that stockholders who sold their Dole shares after the announcement of the Transaction on 10 June 2013 but prior to the closing of the Transaction on 1 November 2013 should be considered part of the class for purposes of distributing the settlement proceeds. A fairness hearing took place on 10 February 2016 to determine whether the court would approve the stipulation of settlement. At the hearing on 10 February 2016, the court approved the settlement and entered a final order terminating the litigation.

Esch Funds Litigation

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. AG & Co. KGaA (“Sal. Oppenheim”) was prior to its acquisition by Deutsche Bank in 2010 involved in the marketing and financing of participations in closed end real estate funds. These funds were structured as Civil Law Partnerships under German law. Usually, Josef Esch Fonds-Projekt GmbH performed the planning and project development. Sal. Oppenheim held an indirect interest in this company via a joint-venture. In relation to this business a number of civil claims have been filed against Sal. Oppenheim. Some but not all of these claims are also directed against former managing partners of Sal. Oppenheim and other individuals. The claims brought against Sal. Oppenheim relate to investments of originally approximately € 1.1 billion. After certain claims have either been dismissed in court or were settled to the effect that no further action will be taken, claims relating to investments of originally approximately € 500 million are still pending. Currently, the aggregate amounts claimed in the pending proceedings are approximately € 640 million. The investors are seeking to unwind their fund participation and to be indemnified against potential losses and debt related to the investment. The claims are based in part on an alleged failure of Sal. Oppenheim to provide adequate information on related risks and other material aspects important for the investors’ decision. Based on the facts of the individual cases, some courts have decided in favor and some against Sal. Oppenheim. Appeals are pending. The Group has recorded provisions and contingent liabilities with respect to these cases but has not disclosed the amounts thereof because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

EVAF Matter

RREEF European Value Added Fund I, L.P. (the “Fund”) is a fund managed by Deutsche Bank’s subsidiary, Deutsche Alternative Asset Management (UK) Limited (the “Manager”). On 4 September 2015, the Fund (acting through a committee of independent advisers of the General Partner of the Fund, which is also a Deutsche Bank subsidiary) filed (in the English High Court) a claim against the Manager claiming that the Manager’s decision to make a German real estate investment had been grossly negligent and had caused the Fund losses of at least € 158.9 million (plus interest), for which the Manager was liable in damages. A trial in relation to this matter has been scheduled to commence in June 2017.

FX Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory and law enforcement agencies globally who are investigating trading in, and various other aspects of, the foreign exchange market. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank is conducting its own internal global review of foreign exchange trading and other aspects of its foreign exchange business.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in multiple putative class actions brought in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging antitrust and U.S. Commodity Exchange Act claims relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates. The complaints in the class actions do not specify the damages sought. On 28 January 2015, the federal court overseeing the class actions granted the motion to dismiss with prejudice in two actions involving non-U.S. plaintiffs while denying the motion to dismiss in one action involving U.S. plaintiffs then pending. Additional actions have been filed since the court's 28 January 2015 order. There are now three actions pending. The pending consolidated action is brought on behalf of a putative class of over-the-counter traders and a putative class of central-exchange traders, who are domiciled in or traded in the United States or its territories, and alleges illegal agreements to restrain competition with respect to and to manipulate both benchmark rates and spot rates, particularly the spreads quoted on those spot rates; the complaint further alleges that those supposed conspiracies, in turn, resulted in artificial prices on centralized exchanges for foreign exchange futures and options. A second action tracks the allegations in the consolidated action and asserts that such purported conduct gave rise to, and resulted in a breach of, defendants' fiduciary duties under the U.S. Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The third putative class action was filed in the same court on 21 December 2015, by Axiom Investment Advisors, LLC alleging that Deutsche Bank rejected FX orders placed over electronic trading platforms through the application of a function referred to as "Last Look" and that these orders were later filled at prices less favorable to putative class members. Plaintiff has asserted claims for breach of contract, quasi-contractual claims, and claims under New York statutory law. Deutsche Bank has moved to dismiss the consolidated and Last Look actions and intends to move to dismiss the ERISA action in its entirety. The motion to dismiss in the ERISA action is due 19 May 2016. Discovery has commenced in all three actions.

Deutsche Bank also has been named as a defendant in two Canadian class proceedings brought in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Filed on 10 September 2015, these class actions assert factual allegations similar to those made in the consolidated action in the United States and seek damages pursuant to the Canadian Competition Act as well as other causes of action.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

High Frequency Trading/Dark Pool Trading

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities related to high frequency trading and the operation of Deutsche Bank's alternative trading system ("ATS" or "Dark Pool"), SuperX. The Bank is cooperating with these requests. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to this matter. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of this matter.

Deutsche Bank was initially named as a defendant in putative class action complaints alleging violations of U.S. securities laws related to high frequency trading, but in their consolidated amended complaint filed 2 September 2014, the plaintiffs did not include Deutsche Bank as a defendant.

Interbank Offered Rates Matters

Regulatory Enforcement Matters. Deutsche Bank has received subpoenas and requests for information from various regulatory and law enforcement agencies in Europe, North America and Asia/Pacific, including various U.S. state attorneys general, in connection with industry-wide investigations concerning the setting of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate (TIBOR) and other interbank offered rates. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these investigations.

As previously reported, Deutsche Bank reached a settlement with the European Commission on 4 December 2013 as part of a collective settlement to resolve the European Commission's investigations in relation to anticompetitive conduct in the trading of Euro interest rate derivatives and Yen interest rate derivatives. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay € 725 million in total. This fine has been paid in full and does not form part of the Bank's provisions.

Also as previously reported, on 23 April 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into separate settlements with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) to resolve investigations into misconduct concerning the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. Under the terms of these agreements, Deutsche Bank agreed to pay penalties of U.S.\$ 2.175 billion to the DOJ, CFTC and NYSDFS and GBP 226.8 million to the FCA. These fines have been paid in full and do not form part of the Bank's provisions, save for U.S. \$150 million that is payable to the DOJ following the sentencing of DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. as described below. The agreements also contained provisions requiring various undertakings with respect to Deutsche Bank's benchmark rate submissions in the future, as well as provisions requiring the appointment of independent corporate monitors. Deutsche Bank was also required to take further disciplinary action against certain employees who were working at the Bank at the time of the agreements.

As part of the resolution with the DOJ, Deutsche Bank entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with a three-year term pursuant to which it agreed (among other things) to the filing of a two-count criminal Information in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut charging Deutsche Bank with one count of wire fraud and one count of price-fixing, in violation of the Sherman Act. As part of the agreement, DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. (an indirectly held, wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank) entered into a Plea Agreement with the DOJ, pursuant to which the company pled guilty to a one-count criminal Information filed in the same court and charging the company with wire fraud. Deutsche Bank has made provision for a U.S.\$ 150 million fine, which (subject to court approval) is expected to be paid by Deutsche Bank pursuant to the Plea Agreement within ten business days of when DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. is sentenced. (The U.S.\$ 150 million fine is included in the U.S.\$ 2.175 billion in total penalties referenced in the immediately preceding paragraph.) DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. currently has a sentencing date of 7 October 2016.

As reported above, Deutsche Bank is subject to an inquiry by a working group of U.S. state attorneys general in relation to the setting of LIBOR, EURIBOR, and TIBOR. The Bank continues to cooperate with the U.S. state attorneys generals' inquiry.

Other regulatory investigations of Deutsche Bank concerning the setting of various interbank offered rates remain ongoing, and Deutsche Bank remains exposed to further regulatory action. The Group has recorded provisions with respect to certain of the regulatory investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of such provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these regulatory investigations.

Overview of Civil Litigations. Deutsche Bank is party to 46 civil actions concerning alleged manipulation relating to the setting of various Interbank Offered Rates which are described in the following paragraphs. Most of the civil actions, including putative class actions, are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY), against Deutsche Bank and numerous other defendants. All but five of the civil actions were filed on behalf of parties who allege losses as a result of manipulation relating to the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR. The five civil actions pending against Deutsche Bank that do not relate to U.S. dollar LIBOR are also pending in the SDNY, and include two actions concerning Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR, one action concerning EURIBOR, one consolidated action concerning Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR and one action concerning Swiss franc (CHF) LIBOR.

With one exception, all of the civil actions pending in the SDNY concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR are being coordinated as part of a multidistrict litigation (the "U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL"). There is one non-MDL class action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR that was dismissed and for which an appeal is pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Claims for damages for all 46 of the civil actions discussed have been asserted under various legal theories, including violations of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), federal and state antitrust laws, the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and other federal and state laws. In all but five cases, the amount of damages has not been formally articulated by the plaintiffs. The five cases that allege a specific amount of damages are individual actions consolidated in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL and seek a minimum of more than U.S.\$ 1.25 billion in damages in the aggregate from all defendants including Deutsche Bank. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

U.S. dollar LIBOR. In a series of decisions between March 2013 and November 2015, the court in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL granted in part and denied in part motions to dismiss addressed to various groups of putative class actions and direct actions. Generally, the court has permitted certain CEA claims and state law fraud, contract, unjust enrichment, and other tort claims to proceed, while dismissing certain CEA claims as time-barred and dismissing all of plaintiffs' federal and state law antitrust claims, securities claims, and claims asserted under RICO. The court also has issued decisions dismissing certain plaintiffs' claims for lack of personal jurisdiction and on statute of limitations grounds. Owing to the complexity of the MDL, the court has requested, and the parties have provided, various additional submissions to assist the court in determining precisely which claims have been dis-

missed in accordance with the general principles articulated in the court's August and November 2015 opinions. A further decision is pending.

Certain plaintiffs whose antitrust claims have been dismissed (or who were granted partial final judgment dismissing their antitrust claims) have pursued an appeal of the court's antitrust rulings to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. That appeal is fully briefed and argued, and a decision is pending. Certain actions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL have been stayed pending the outcome of the appeal (and other actions have separately been stayed as well). In addition, plaintiffs in a direct action entirely dismissed pursuant to the court's August 2015 opinion have filed a notice of appeal to the Second Circuit.

Discovery is currently proceeding with respect to three putative class actions in the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL, brought respectively by plaintiffs who allegedly (1) transacted in exchange-traded Eurodollar futures and options, (2) traded over-the-counter U.S. dollar LIBOR-referencing financial instruments, and (3) originated or purchased loans with interest rates tied to U.S. dollar LIBOR. (The plaintiffs in the third action are currently disputing whether their claims against Deutsche Bank have been dismissed under the court's prior rulings.) A schedule for briefing motions for class certification in these actions has been set, with briefing presently scheduled to conclude in August 2017.

The court in an additional action concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR that was independently pending in the SDNY, outside of the U.S. dollar LIBOR MDL, has granted defendants' motions to dismiss. The plaintiff has filed a motion to amend its complaint, which is pending.

Deutsche Bank also was named as a defendant in a civil action in the Central District of California concerning U.S. dollar LIBOR. The court granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss. The plaintiff is currently pursuing an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. There are two separate actions pending in the SDNY concerning the alleged manipulation of Yen LIBOR and Euroyen TIBOR. In the first (Laydon), the court denied in part and granted in part a motion by the plaintiff to amend his complaint on 31 March 2015. The court denied plaintiff's requests to assert RICO claims against Deutsche Bank and to add two new named plaintiffs. On 29 February 2016, plaintiff filed a third amended complaint, including additional factual allegations and expanding the alleged class period. Discovery is ongoing. The second putative class action (Sonterra) was filed in the SDNY on 24 July 2015, and names Deutsche Bank and DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. as defendants, along with other banks and inter-dealer brokers. On 18 December 2015, plaintiffs served an amended complaint. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss, which is pending.

EURIBOR. Deutsche Bank and DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. are also named as defendants in a putative class action concerning the alleged manipulation of EURIBOR, pending in the SDNY. A motion to dismiss plaintiffs' further amended complaint is pending.

Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR. Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in two separate class actions concerning alleged manipulation of Pound Sterling (GBP) LIBOR. On 11 February 2016, the court consolidated these two actions into a single action, and an amended consolidated complaint was filed by plaintiffs on 24 February 2016. Motions to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint were filed and are in the process of being briefed.

Swiss Franc (CHF) LIBOR. On 19 June 2015, Deutsche Bank and DB Group Services (UK) Ltd. were named as defendants in a putative class action in the SDNY concerning the alleged manipulation of Swiss Franc (CHF) LIBOR. Motions to dismiss were filed and are pending.

ISDAFIX

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain regulatory authorities concerning the setting of ISDAFIX benchmarks, which provide average mid-market rates for fixed interest rate swaps. The Bank is cooperating with these requests. In addition, the Bank has been named as a defendant in five putative class actions that were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting antitrust, fraud, and other claims relating to an alleged conspiracy to manipulate the U.S. dollar ISDAFIX benchmark. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on 12 February 2015. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, which is pending.

Kaupthing CLN Claims

In June 2012, Kaupthing hf, an Icelandic stock corporation, acting through its winding-up committee, issued Icelandic law clawback claims for approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest calculated on a damages rate basis and a late payment rate basis) against Deutsche Bank in both Iceland and England. The claims relate to

leveraged credit linked notes (“CLNs”), referencing Kaupthing, issued by Deutsche Bank to two British Virgin Island special purpose vehicles (“SPVs”) in 2008. The SPVs were ultimately owned by high net worth individuals. Kaupthing claims to have funded the SPVs and alleges that Deutsche Bank was or should have been aware that Kaupthing itself was economically exposed in the transactions. Kaupthing claims that the transactions are voidable by Kaupthing on a number of alternative grounds, including the ground that the transactions were improper because one of the alleged purposes of the transactions was to allow Kaupthing to influence the market in its own CDS (credit default swap) spreads and thereby its listed bonds. Additionally, in November 2012, an English law claim (with allegations similar to those featured in the Icelandic law claims) was commenced by Kaupthing against Deutsche Bank in London. Deutsche Bank filed a defense in the Icelandic proceedings in late February 2013 and continues to defend the claims. In February 2014, proceedings in England were stayed pending final determination of the Icelandic proceedings. Additionally, in December 2014, the SPVs and their joint liquidators served Deutsche Bank with substantively similar claims arising out of the CLN transactions against Deutsche Bank and other defendants in England. The SPVs are also claiming approximately € 509 million (plus costs, as well as interest), although the amount of that interest claim is less than in Iceland. Deutsche Bank has filed a defense in these proceedings and continues to defend them. The SPVs’ claims are not expected to increase Deutsche Bank’s overall potential liability in respect of the CLN transactions beyond the amount already claimed by Kaupthing. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Kirch

The public prosecutor’s office in Munich (Staatsanwaltschaft München I) has conducted and is currently conducting criminal investigations in connection with the Kirch case with regard to former Management Board members as well as the current Management Board member Jürgen Fitschen. The Kirch case involved several civil proceedings between Deutsche Bank AG and Dr. Leo Kirch as well as media companies controlled by him. The key issue was whether an interview given by Dr. Rolf Breuer, then Spokesman of Deutsche Bank’s Management Board, in 2002 with Bloomberg television, during which Dr. Breuer commented on Dr. Kirch’s (and his companies’) inability to obtain financing, caused the insolvency of the Kirch companies. In February 2014, Deutsche Bank and the Kirch heirs reached a comprehensive settlement, which has ended all legal disputes between them.

As far as Mr. Fitschen and former Management Board member Dr. Stephan Leithner are concerned, the allegations of the public prosecutor are that Mr. Fitschen and Mr. Leithner failed to correct in a timely manner factual statements made by Deutsche Bank’s litigation counsel in submissions filed in one of the civil cases between Kirch and Deutsche Bank AG before the Munich Higher Regional Court and the Federal Court of Justice, after allegedly having become aware that such statements were not correct.

The main investigation involving Mr. Fitschen and four former Management Board members has been concluded and an indictment against all accused was filed on 6 August 2014. The court ordered the secondary participation of Deutsche Bank AG, which could have resulted in the imposition of a monetary fine on the Bank. On 25 April 2016 the Munich District Court acquitted Mr. Fitschen and the four former Management Board members. Further, the court acquitted the Bank. The public prosecutor filed an appeal on 25 April 2016. An appeal is limited to a review of legal errors rather than facts.

The investigation involving former Management Board member Dr. Stephan Leithner is ongoing. Deutsche Bank is fully cooperating with the Munich public prosecutor’s office.

The Group does not expect these proceedings to have significant economic consequences for it and has not recorded a provision or contingent liability with respect thereto.

KOSPI Index Unwind Matters

Following the decline of the Korea Composite Stock Price Index 200 (the “KOSPI 200”) in the closing auction on 11 November 2010 by approximately 2.7 %, the Korean Financial Supervisory Service (“FSS”) commenced an investigation and expressed concerns that the fall in the KOSPI 200 was attributable to a sale by Deutsche Bank of a basket of stocks, worth approximately € 1.6 billion, that was held as part of an index arbitrage position on the KOSPI 200. On 23 February 2011, the Korean Financial Services Commission, which oversees the work of the FSS, reviewed the FSS’ findings and recommendations and resolved to take the following actions: (i) to file a criminal complaint to the Korean Prosecutor’s Office for alleged market manipulation against five employees of the Deutsche Bank group and Deutsche Bank’s subsidiary Deutsche Securities Korea Co. (DSK) for vicarious corporate criminal liability; and (ii) to impose a suspension of six months, commencing 1 April 2011 and ending 30 September 2011, of DSK’s business for proprietary trading of cash equities and listed derivatives and DMA (direct market access) cash equities trading, and the requirement that DSK suspend the employment of one named em-

ployee for six months. There was an exemption to the business suspension which permitted DSK to continue acting as liquidity provider for existing derivatives linked securities. On 19 August 2011, the Korean Prosecutor's Office announced its decision to indict DSK and four employees of the Deutsche Bank group on charges of spot/futures linked market manipulation. The criminal trial commenced in January 2012. On 25 January 2016, the Seoul Central District Court rendered a guilty verdict against a DSK trader and a guilty verdict against DSK. A criminal fine of KRW 1.5 billion (less than € 2.0 million) was imposed on DSK. The Court also ordered forfeiture of the profits generated on the underlying trading activity. The Group disgorged the profits on the underlying trading activity in 2011. The criminal trial verdict has been appealed by both the prosecutor and the defendants.

In addition, a number of civil actions have been filed in Korean courts against Deutsche Bank and DSK by certain parties who allege they incurred losses as a consequence of the fall in the KOSPI 200 on 11 November 2010. First instance court decisions were rendered against the Bank and DSK in some of these cases starting in the fourth quarter of 2015. The outstanding known claims have an aggregate claim amount of less than € 80 million (at present exchange rates). The Group has recorded a provision with respect to these outstanding civil matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these matters.

Monte Dei Paschi

In February 2013 Banca Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena ("MPS") issued civil proceedings in Italy against Deutsche Bank alleging that Deutsche Bank assisted former MPS senior management in an accounting fraud on MPS, by undertaking repo transactions with MPS and "Santorini", a wholly owned SPV of MPS, which helped MPS defer losses on a previous transaction undertaken with Deutsche Bank. Subsequently, in July 2013, the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi, MPS' largest shareholder, also issued civil proceedings in Italy for damages based on substantially the same facts. In December 2013, Deutsche Bank reached an agreement with MPS on the grounds of which the civil proceedings were settled and the transactions were unwound at a discount for MPS. The civil proceedings by the Fondazione Monte Dei Paschi, in which damages of between € 120 million and € 307 million are claimed, remain pending.

A criminal investigation was launched by the Siena Public Prosecutor into the transactions and certain unrelated transactions entered into by a number of other international banks with MPS. Such investigation was moved in September 2014 from Siena to the Milan Public Prosecutors as a result of a change in the alleged charges being investigated. On 16 February 2016, the Milan Public Prosecutors issued a request of committal to trial against Deutsche Bank AG and six current and former employees. The committal process is ongoing and a further hearing is scheduled to take place in April 2016. Separately, Deutsche Bank has also received requests for information from certain regulators relating to the transactions, including with respect to Deutsche Bank's accounting for the transactions and alleged failures by Deutsche Bank's management adequately to supervise the individuals involved in the matter. Deutsche Bank is cooperating with these regulators.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Matters and Investigation

Regulatory and Governmental Matters. Deutsche Bank, along with certain affiliates (collectively referred in these paragraphs to as "Deutsche Bank"), have 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 and/or trading of mortgage loans, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations, other asset-backed securities and credit derivatives. Deutsche Bank is cooperating fully in response to those subpoenas and requests for information. The Group has recorded provisions with respect to some of the regulatory investigations but not others. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these regulatory investigations.

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, include putative class action suits, actions by individual purchasers of securities and actions by trustees on behalf of RMBS trusts. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, these cases generally allege that the RMBS 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. The Group has recorded provisions with respect to several of these civil cases, but has not recorded provisions with respect to all of these matters. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provi-

sions because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these matters.

Deutsche Bank was a defendant in putative class action relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by IndyMac MBS, Inc. On 8 September 2014, Deutsche Bank, certain other financial institution defendants and lead plaintiffs executed a stipulation to settle the action. On 30 September 2014, the court issued an order certifying the class for settlement and approving notice to the class. On 23 February 2015, the court issued an order approving the settlement and dismissing the action. Under the settlement, all settling defendants paid a total of U.S.\$ 340 million. Deutsche Bank's portion of the settlement is not material to it. On 25 March 2015, Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) filed a notice of appeal of the court's 23 February 2015 order, but withdrew the appeal on 11 June 2015.

Deutsche Bank is a defendant in a putative class action relating to its role, along with other financial institutions, as underwriter of RMBS issued by Novastar Mortgage Corporation. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. On 5 February 2015, the court issued an order vacating its prior decision that had dismissed five of six RMBS offerings from the case. The court ordered the plaintiffs to amend the operative complaint to include the previously dismissed offerings. On 9 March 2015, the lead plaintiff filed its third amended complaint pursuant to the court's 5 February 2015 order. Discovery in the action is ongoing.

Deutsche Bank currently is a defendant in various non-class action lawsuits by alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, RMBS, and their affiliates, including: (1) Aozora Bank, Ltd. (alleging U.S.\$ 61 million in damages attributable to Deutsche Bank); (2) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as receiver for: (a) Colonial Bank (in one of two separate actions, alleging no less than U.S.\$ 189 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants), (b) Franklin Bank S.S.B., (c) Guaranty Bank (alleging no less than U.S.\$ 901 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants), and (d) Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (in one of two separate actions, alleging no less than U.S.\$ 66 million in damages in the aggregate against all defendants); (3) the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco; (4) Phoenix Light SF Limited (as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by former WestLB AG); and (5) Royal Park Investments (as purported assignee of claims of a special-purpose vehicle created to acquire certain assets of Fortis Bank). Unless otherwise indicated, the complaints in these matters did not specify the damages sought.

On 14 January 2015, the court granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the action brought against it by Aozora Bank, Ltd., relating to a collateralized debt obligation identified as Blue Edge ABS CDO, Ltd. On 30 March 2016, the Appellate Division affirmed the lower court's dismissal. Deutsche Bank also is a defendant, along with UBS AG and affiliates, in an action brought by Aozora Bank, Ltd. Defendants have appealed the court's order and have moved to stay the action pending the appeal.

In 2012, the FDIC, as receiver for Colonial Bank, Franklin Bank S.S.B., Guaranty Bank, Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank, commenced several actions in different federal courts asserting claims under Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as well as Article 581-33 of the Texas Securities Act, against several underwriters, including Deutsche Bank. Each of these actions has been dismissed as time-barred. The FDIC has appealed these rulings to the Second, Fifth and Ninth Circuits Courts of Appeal. The appeals in the Second and Ninth Circuits Courts of Appeal are pending. On 10 August 2015, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court's dismissal of the FDIC's claims as time-barred. On 24 August 2015, Deutsche Bank and the other defendants filed a petition for rehearing en banc in that action. On 11 September 2015, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied that petition. On 10 December 2015, Deutsche Bank and other defendants filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court challenging the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit's reversal of the district court's dismissal of the case. On 28 March 2016, the United States Supreme Court denied the petition. Discovery is ongoing.

On 22 January 2015, pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement with Deutsche Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco dismissed with prejudice claims that it had filed against Deutsche Bank relating to seven RMBS offerings. On 26 January 2015, pursuant to a confidential agreement between the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco and Countrywide, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco entered an order dismissing with prejudice claims brought against Deutsche Bank by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco relating to 15 offerings issued by entities affiliated with Countrywide. Deutsche Bank's understanding is that the dismissal with respect to these 15 offerings was pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement to which Deutsche Bank was not a party. Deutsche Bank remains a defendant in the case with respect to one RMBS offering and two offerings described as resecuritizations of RMBS certificates. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. The case is in expert discovery. Deutsche Bank's trial is scheduled for 6 December 2016.

Residential Funding Company has brought a repurchase action against Deutsche Bank for breaches of represen-

tations and warranties on loans sold to Residential Funding Company and for indemnification for losses incurred as a result of RMBS-related claims and actions asserted against Residential Funding Company. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On 8 June 2015, the court denied Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss certain of the claims. Also on June 8, 2015, Deutsche Bank moved to dismiss other claims. On 29 September 2015, the court denied Deutsche Bank's second motion to dismiss. Discovery is ongoing.

Deutsche Bank and Monarch Alternative Capital LP and certain of its advisory clients and managed investments vehicles (Monarch) reached an agreement on 18 December 2014 to propose a settlement agreement to HSBC Bank USA, National Association (HSBC) to resolve litigation relating to three RMBS trusts. After receiving approval from a majority of certificate holders, on 13 July 2015, HSBC executed the settlement agreements, and on 27 July 2015, the actions were dismissed. A substantial portion of the settlement funds were paid by a non-party to the litigation. The net economic impact of the settlements was not material to Deutsche Bank. On 17 June 2015, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the RMBS-related claims brought by Commerzbank AG against Deutsche Bank and several other financial institutions. Commerzbank AG filed a notice to appeal on 24 July 2015, but withdrew that appeal on 17 August 2015.

In March 2012, RMBS Recovery Holdings 4, LLC and VP Structured Products, LLC brought an action in New York state court against Deutsche Bank alleging breaches of representations and warranties made by Deutsche Bank concerning the mortgage loans in the ACE Securities Corp. 2006-SL2 RMBS offering. The complaint did not specify the amount of damages sought. On 13 May 2013, the court denied Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the action as time-barred. On 19 December 2013, the appellate court reversed the lower court's decision and dismissed the case. On 11 June 2015, the New York Court of Appeals affirmed the appellate court's dismissal of the case. The court found that plaintiff's cause of action accrued more than six years before the filing of the complaint and was therefore barred by the statute of limitations. On 29 March 2016, the court dismissed a substantially similar action commenced by HSBC as trustee, which may be appealed.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Sealink Funding Ltd., an entity established as part of the bailout of Sachsen Landesbank to function as purported assignee of claims of special purpose vehicles created and/or managed by Sachsen Landesbank and its subsidiaries. In the third and fourth quarters of 2015, Sealink Funding Ltd. unsuccessfully appealed an order dismissing its claims against Morgan Stanley in another similar action for lack of standing. In denying Sealink Funding Ltd.'s appeal, the appellate court found that the sales and purchase agreements through which Sealink Funding Ltd. acquired the at-issue securities did not validly transfer tort claims. The appellate court's decision was dispositive of Sealink Funding Ltd.'s claims against Deutsche Bank, as Sealink Funding Ltd. acquired the at-issue securities in the Deutsche Bank action through the same sales and purchase agreements involved in the Morgan Stanley case. On 21 December 2015, Sealink Funding Ltd. voluntarily dismissed its claims with prejudice.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a civil action brought by the Charles Schwab Corporation seeking rescission of its purchase of a single Countrywide-issued RMBS certificate. In the fourth quarter of 2015, Bank of America, which indemnified Deutsche Bank in the case, reached an agreement to settle the action with respect to the single certificate at issue for Deutsche Bank. On 25 January 2016, the Charles Schwab Corporation filed a request for dismissal with prejudice as to Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. On 16 March 2016, the court finalized the dismissal of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. as a defendant.

Deutsche Bank was named as a defendant in a FINRA arbitration brought by the Knights of Columbus ("Knights") alleging fraud, negligence, violation of state securities law, and violations of industry rules and practice in connection with six third-party offerings underwritten by Deutsche Bank. On 22 February 2016, Deutsche Bank and Knights executed an agreement to settle the matter, and on 26 March 2016, the arbitration was dismissed with prejudice. The financial terms of the settlement are not material to Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank and Amherst Advisory & Management LLC (Amherst) reached an agreement on 12 February 2016 to propose settlement agreements to HSBC Bank USA, National Association (HSBC) to resolve breach of contract actions relating to five RMBS trusts. Pursuant to the agreements with Amherst, on 17 February 2016 Amherst requested that HSBC conduct a vote of certificate holders for each of the trusts concerning the approval or rejection of the proposed settlements. On 18 February 2016, Deutsche Bank and Amherst executed a settlement agreement. During the week of 22 February 2016, HSBC published a notice to certificate holders of its receipt of the settlement agreement and advised the certificate holders that the settlement expires on 12 May 2016, however this deadline may be extended. A substantial portion of the settlement funds that would be paid by Deutsche Bank with respect to one of the five trusts, if the proposed settlement is consummated as to that trust, would be reimbursed by a non-party to that litigation. The net economic impact of the settlements was already reflected in prior periods.

On 3 February 2016, Lehman Brothers Holding, Inc. instituted an adversary proceeding in United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against, among others, MortgageIT, Inc. (MIT) and Deutsche Bank AG, as alleged successor to MIT, asserting breaches of representations and warranties set forth in certain 2003 and 2004 loan purchase agreements concerning 63 mortgage loans that MIT sold to Lehman, which Lehman in turn sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). The complaint seeks indemnification for losses incurred by Lehman in connection with settlements entered into with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as part of the Lehman bankruptcy proceedings to resolve claims concerning those loans. No specific damages are alleged in the complaint. The time to respond to the complaint has not yet expired.

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.

Deutsche Bank has entered into agreements with certain entities that have threatened to assert claims against Deutsche Bank in connection with various RMBS offerings and other related products to toll the relevant statutes of limitations. It is possible that these potential claims may have a material impact on Deutsche Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has entered into settlement agreements with some of these entities, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank.

Trustee Civil Litigation. Deutsche Bank National Trust Company ("DBNTC") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas ("DBTCA") have been sued by investors in civil litigation concerning their role as trustees of certain RMBS trusts.

On 18 June 2014, a group of investors, including funds managed by BlackRock Advisors, LLC, PIMCO-Advisors, L.P., and others, filed a derivative action against DBNTC and DBTCA in New York State Supreme Court purportedly on behalf of and for the benefit of 544 private-label RMBS trusts asserting claims for alleged violations of the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (TIA), breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and negligence based on DBNTC and DBTCA's alleged failure to perform their duties as trustees for the trusts. Plaintiffs subsequently dismissed their state court complaint and filed a derivative and class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on behalf of and for the benefit of 564 private-label RMBS trusts, which substantially overlapped with the trusts at issue in the state court action. The complaint alleges that the trusts at issue have suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.\$ 89.4 billion, but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. DBNTC and DBTCA filed a motion to dismiss, and on 19 January 2016, the court partially granted the motion on procedural grounds: as to the 500 trusts that are governed by Pooling and Servicing Agreements, the court declined to exercise jurisdiction. The court did not rule on substantive defenses asserted in the motion to dismiss. On 22 March 2016, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in federal court. In the amended complaint, plaintiffs assert claims in connection with 62 trusts governed by Indenture Agreements. The amended complaint alleges that the trusts at issue have suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S. \$9.8 billion, but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. DBNTC and DBTCA will have an opportunity to file new defensive motions with respect to the amended complaint. Discovery is ongoing.

On 25 March 2016, the BlackRock plaintiffs filed a state court action in the Superior Court of California, Orange County that involves 513 trusts governed by Pooling and Servicing Agreements, alleging three causes of action: breach of contract; breach of fiduciary duty; and breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest. Plaintiffs purport to bring the action on behalf of themselves and all other current owners of certificates in the 513 trusts. The complaint currently names only DBTCA as a defendant, even though DBNTC is the trustee for 512 of the 513 trusts. The complaint alleges that the trusts at issue have suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.\$ 85.1 billion, but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. DBTCA has not yet been served with the complaint. Discovery has not yet commenced.

On 18 June 2014, Royal Park Investments SA/NV filed a class and derivative action complaint on behalf of investors in ten RMBS trusts against DBNTC in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting claims for alleged violations of the TIA, breach of contract and breach of trust based on DBNTC's alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. Royal Park's complaint alleges that the total realized losses of the ten trusts amount to over U.S.\$ 3.1 billion, but does not allege damages in a sum certain. On 3 February 2016, the court granted in part and dismissed in part plaintiffs' claims: the court dismissed plaintiff's TIA claim and its derivative theory and denied DBNTC's motion to dismiss the breach of contract and breach of trust claims. Discovery is ongoing.

On 7 November 2014, the National Credit Union Administration Board ("NCUA"), as an investor in 121 RMBS trusts, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against DBNTC as trustee of those trusts, alleging violations of the TIA and the New York Streit Act for DBNTC's alleged failure to perform certain purported statutory and contractual duties. On 5 March 2015, NCUA amended its complaint to assert claims as an investor in 97 of the 121 RMBS trusts that were the subject of its first complaint. The amended com-

plaint alleges violations of the TIA and Streit Act, as well as breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, gross negligence, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of the covenant of good faith. NCUA's complaint alleges that the trusts at issue have suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.\$ 17.2 billion, but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. DBNTC filed a motion to dismiss that is fully briefed but not yet decided. Discovery is stayed.

On 23 December 2014, certain CDOs (collectively, "Phoenix Light SF Limited") that hold RMBS certificates issued by 21 RMBS trusts filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against DBNTC as trustee of the trusts, asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, gross negligence, and negligent misrepresentation, based on DBNTC's alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. On 10 April 2015, the CDOs filed an amended complaint relating to an additional 34 trusts (for a total of 55 trusts), and they amended their complaint for a second time on 15 July 2015 to include additional allegations. The CDOs allege that DBNTC is liable for over U.S. \$ 527 million of damages. Discovery is stayed. On 2 February 2016, the court entered a stipulation signed by the parties to dismiss with prejudice claims relating to four of the 55 trusts. DBNTC filed a motion to dismiss. On 29 March 2016, the court granted in part and denied in part DBNTC's motion to dismiss. The court allowed the majority of plaintiffs' breach of contract claims to proceed. The court denied DBNTC's motion to dismiss breach of fiduciary duty claims. The court granted the motion to dismiss to the extent that negligence claims were duplicative of breach of contract claims but denied the motion to dismiss to the extent plaintiffs alleged DBNTC violated extra-contractual duties. In addition, the court dismissed breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claims. The court also denied the motion to dismiss claims for alleged violations of Sections 315(b) and 315(c) of the TIA, but dismissed claims under Section 316(b). Finally, the court dismissed the plaintiffs' Streit Act claim. DBNTC's answer to the amended complaint is currently due on 13 May 2016. Discovery is ongoing.

On 24 March 2015, the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company and five related entities (collectively "Western & Southern"), as investors in 18 RMBS trusts, filed a complaint in the Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio, against DBNTC as trustee for 12 of those trusts, asserting claims for violation of the TIA and the Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, gross negligence, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, based on DBNTC's alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. Western & Southern alleges that it purchased certificates of the trusts with a face value of more than U.S.\$ 220 million and that the trusts at issue have suffered total realized collateral losses of U.S.\$ 1 billion, but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. DBNTC filed a motion to dismiss based upon lack of personal jurisdiction and forum non conveniens; a motion to stay the case pending the resolution of similar actions in New York against DBNTC; and a motion to sever the claims against DBNTC from those against its co-defendant. On 5 November 2015, the court denied DBNTC's motion to dismiss and motion to stay the case but granted DBNTC's motion to sever. After DBNTC's first motion to dismiss was decided, DBNTC filed another motion to dismiss, this time for failure to state a claim. That motion to dismiss is fully briefed but not yet decided. Discovery is ongoing.

On 23 December 2015, Commerzbank AG ("Commerzbank"), as an investor in 50 RMBS trusts, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against DBNTC as trustee of the trusts, asserting claims for violations of the TIA and New York's Streit Act, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, and breach of the covenant of good faith, based on DBNTC's alleged failure to perform its duties as trustee for the trusts. Commerzbank alleges that DBNTC caused it to suffer "hundreds of millions of dollars in losses," but the complaint does not include a demand for money damages in a sum certain. This case and the Phoenix Light case were assigned to the same judge. The judge stayed this case until after he adjudicates DBNTC's motion to dismiss in the Phoenix Light action, at which time Commerzbank will be given an opportunity to amend its complaint. On 29 March 2016, the judge issued a decision on DBNTC's motion to dismiss in the Phoenix Light action, but the judge has not lifted the stay in the Commerzbank case. Discovery has not yet commenced.

On 30 December 2015, IKB International, S.A. in Liquidation and IKB Deutsche Industriebank A.G. (collectively, "IKB"), as an investor in 37 RMBS trusts, filed a summons with notice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, against DBNTC and DBTCA as trustees of the trusts. It appears that IKB may assert claims for violation of the TIA, violation of New York's Streit Act, breach of contract, fraud, fraudulent and negligent misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, and unjust enrichment. IKB appears to allege that DBNTC and DBTCA are liable for over U.S.\$ 274 million of damages. DBNTC and DBTCA have not yet been served with the summons with notice. Discovery has not yet commenced.

The Group believes a contingent liability exists with respect to these eight cases, but at present the amount of the contingent liability is not reliably estimable.

Parmalat Litigation

Following the bankruptcy of the Italian company Parmalat, prosecutors in Parma conducted a criminal investigation against various bank employees, including employees of Deutsche Bank, and brought charges of fraudulent bankruptcy against a number of Deutsche Bank employees and others. The trial commenced in September 2009 and is ongoing, although it is in its final stages and is anticipated will conclude in the course of 2016, possibly in the next few months.

Certain retail bondholders and shareholders have alleged civil liability against Deutsche Bank in connection with the above-mentioned criminal proceedings. Deutsche Bank has made a formal settlement offer to those retail investors who have asserted claims against Deutsche Bank. This offer has been accepted by some of the retail investors. The outstanding claims will be heard during the criminal trial process.

Pas-de-Calais Habitat

On 31 May 2012, Pas-de-Calais Habitat ("PDCH"), a public housing office, initiated proceedings before the Paris Commercial Court against Deutsche Bank in relation to four swap contracts entered into in 2006, restructured on 19 March 2007 and 18 January 2008 and subsequently restructured in 2009 and on 15 June 2010. PDCH asks the Court to declare the 19 March 2007 and 18 January 2008 swap contracts null and void, or terminated, or to grant damages to PDCH in an amount of approximately € 170 million on the grounds, inter alia, that Deutsche Bank committed fraudulent and deceitful acts, manipulated the LIBOR and EURIBOR rates which are used as a basis for calculating the sums due by PDCH under the swap contracts and has breached its obligations to warn, advise and inform PDCH. A decision on the merits is not expected until the fourth quarter of 2016 at the earliest.

Postbank Voluntary Public Takeover Offer

On 12 September 2010, Deutsche Bank announced the decision to make a takeover offer for the acquisition of all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG. On 7 October 2010, the Bank published the official offer document. In its takeover offer, Deutsche Bank offered to Postbank shareholders a consideration of € 25 for each Postbank share.

In November 2010, a former shareholder of Postbank, Effecten-Spiegel AG, which had accepted the takeover offer, brought a claim against Deutsche Bank alleging that the offer price was too low and was not determined in accordance with the applicable law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The plaintiff alleges that Deutsche Bank had been obliged to make a mandatory takeover offer for all shares in Deutsche Postbank AG in 2009 already. The plaintiff avers that, in 2009, the voting rights of Deutsche Post AG in Deutsche Postbank AG had to be attributed to Deutsche Bank AG pursuant to Section 30 of the German Takeover Act.

The Cologne regional court dismissed the claim in 2011 and the Cologne appellate court dismissed the appeal in 2012. The Federal Court set aside the Cologne appellate court's judgment and referred the case back to the appellate court. In its judgment, the Federal Court stated that the appellate court had not sufficiently considered the plaintiff's allegation of an "acting in concert" between Deutsche Bank AG and Deutsche Post AG in 2009. The Cologne appellate court heard the chairman of Deutsche Post's management board as a witness on February 24, 2016. The appellate court will grant the parties the opportunity to comment on the testimony in writing. Thereafter, there will be an additional hearing.

Starting in 2014, additional former shareholders of Deutsche Postbank AG, who accepted the 2010 tender offer, brought similar claims as Effecten-Spiegel AG against Deutsche Bank. The Bank is of the opinion that all these actions, including the action by Effecten-Spiegel AG, are without merit and is defending itself against the claims.

Precious Metals Investigations and Litigations

Deutsche Bank has 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, and engaging with relevant authorities, as appropriate. Relatedly, Deutsche Bank has been conducting its own internal review of Deutsche Bank's historic participation in the precious metals benchmarks and other aspects of its precious metals trading and precious metals business.

Deutsche Bank is also named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints, which have been consolidated in two lawsuits pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The U.S. suits allege violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, and related state law arising out of the alleged manipulation of gold and silver prices through participation in the Gold and Silver Fixes, but do not specify the damages sought. Oral arguments on motions to dismiss the U.S. complaints were heard on 18 April 2016 in

the silver case, and 20 April 2016 in the gold case. Deutsche Bank has reached agreements in principle to settle both actions, the financial terms of which are not material to Deutsche Bank. The terms of the agreements are confidential, and the agreements remain subject to court approval.

In addition, Deutsche Bank has been named as a defendant in a Canadian class action proceeding in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice concerning gold. The Ontario statement of claim was issued on 15 January 2016, and plaintiffs seek damages for alleged violations of the Canadian Competition Act as well as other causes of action. Deutsche Bank has also been named as a defendant in Canadian class action proceedings commenced in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec concerning silver. Each of the Ontario and Quebec silver proceedings seeks damages for alleged violations of the Canadian Competition Act and other causes of action.

The Group has recorded provisions with respect to certain of these matters, including provisions sufficient to satisfy Deutsche Bank's obligations under the agreements in principle to settle both of the U.S. class actions. The Group has not disclosed the amount of these provisions, nor has it disclosed whether it has established provisions with respect to other matters referred above or any contingent liability with respect to any of those matters, because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Referral Hiring Practices Investigations

Certain regulators are investigating, among other things, Deutsche Bank's compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws with respect to the Bank's hiring practices related to candidates referred by clients, potential clients and government officials, and its engagement of consultants in the Asia/Pacific region. Deutsche Bank is responding to and continuing to cooperate with these investigations. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to certain of these regulatory investigations. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of these regulatory investigations.

Russia/UK Equities Trading Investigation

Deutsche Bank is investigating the circumstances around equity trades entered into by certain clients with Deutsche Bank in Moscow and London that offset one another. The total volume of the transactions under review is significant. Deutsche Bank's internal investigation of potential violations of law, regulation and policy and into the related internal control environment remains ongoing; to date it has identified certain violations of Deutsche Bank's policies and deficiencies in Deutsche Bank's control environment. Deutsche Bank has advised regulators and law enforcement authorities in several jurisdictions (including Germany, Russia, the U.K. and U.S.) of this investigation. Deutsche Bank has taken disciplinary measures with regards to certain individuals in this matter and will continue to do so with respect to others as warranted. The Group has recorded a provision with respect to this matter. The Group has not disclosed the amount of this provision because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously the outcome of this matter.

Sebastian Holdings Litigation.

Litigation with Sebastian Holdings Inc. ("SHI") in respect of claims arising from FX trading activities concluded in the UK Commercial Court in November 2013 when the court awarded Deutsche Bank approximately U.S.\$ 236 million plus interest and dismissed all of SHI's claims. On 27 January 2016, the New York court dismissed substantially similar claims by SHI against Deutsche Bank when it granted Deutsche Bank's motion for summary judgment based on the UK Commercial Court's judgment. The New York court also denied SHI's motion for leave to file an amended complaint.

In June 2014, Mr. Alexander Vik (SHI's sole shareholder and director) was ordered by the UK Commercial Court personally to pay GBP 34 million by way of an interim award in respect of Deutsche Bank's costs in the UK litigation, plus a further GBP 2 million in accrued interest. Such sums were paid by Mr. Vik who has since sought to appeal this decision in the UK Court of Appeal, which dismissed his application and refused him permission to appeal. Mr. Vik has now sought permission from the UK Supreme Court.

Sovereign, Supranational and Agency Bonds (SSA) Investigation

Deutsche Bank 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. The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to

these matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.

Trust Preferred Securities Litigation

Deutsche Bank and certain of its affiliates and officers 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 Deutsche Bank and its affiliates between October 2006 and May 2008. The district court dismissed the plaintiffs' second amended complaint with prejudice, which dismissal was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On 30 July 2014, the plaintiffs filed a petition for rehearing and rehearing en banc with the Second Circuit. On 16 October 2014, the Second Circuit denied the petition. In February 2015, the plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review by the United States Supreme Court. On 8 June 2015, the Supreme Court granted plaintiffs' petition, vacated judgment, and remanded the case to the Second Circuit for further consideration in light of its recent decision in *Omnicare, Inc. v. Laborers District Council Construction Industry Pension Fund*. On 16 June 2015, Deutsche Bank filed a motion with the Second Circuit requesting leave to submit briefing on the question of whether the Second Circuit's prior decision in this case is consistent with the Supreme Court's *Omnicare* decision. On 21 July 2015, the Court of Appeals remanded the action to the district court for further consideration in light of the *Omnicare* decision, and denied Deutsche Bank's motion as moot. Deutsche Bank renewed its motion in the district court. The district court denied Deutsche Bank's motion as premature and granted plaintiffs leave to file a third consolidated amended complaint by 15 October 2015, with no further extensions. On 15 October 2015, plaintiffs filed their third consolidated amended complaint, wherein plaintiffs allege unquantified but substantial losses in connection with alleged class-member purchases of trust preferred securities. On 14 December 2015, defendants moved to dismiss the third consolidated amended complaint. The motion remains pending.

U.S. Embargoes-Related Matters

Deutsche Bank has received requests for information from certain U.S. regulatory and law enforcement agencies concerning its historical processing of U.S. dollar payment orders through U.S. financial institutions for parties from countries subject to U.S. embargo laws. These agencies are investigating whether such processing complied with U.S. federal and state laws. In 2006, Deutsche Bank voluntarily decided that it would not engage in new U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Iran, Sudan, North Korea and Cuba and with certain Syrian banks, and to exit existing U.S. dollar business with such counterparties to the extent legally possible. In 2007, Deutsche Bank decided that it would not engage in any new business, in any currency, with counterparties in Iran, Syria, Sudan and North Korea and to exit existing business, in any currency, with such counterparties to the extent legally possible; it also decided to limit its non-U.S. dollar business with counterparties in Cuba. On 3 November 2015, Deutsche Bank entered into agreements with the New York State Department of Financial Services and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to resolve their investigations of Deutsche Bank. Deutsche Bank paid the two agencies U.S.\$ 200 million and U.S.\$ 58 million, respectively, and agreed to terminate certain employees, not rehire certain former employees and install an independent monitor for one year. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ordered certain remedial measures, specifically, the requirement to ensure an effective OFAC compliance program and an annual review of such program by an independent party until the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is satisfied as to its effectiveness. The investigations of the U.S. law enforcement agencies remain ongoing.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to this matter because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously its outcome.

U.S. Treasury Securities Investigations and Litigations

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

Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. has been named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern District of New York, the Northern District of Illinois, the Southern District of Alabama, and the District of the Virgin Islands 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 are in their early stages. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation has centralized these cases in the Southern District of New York.

The Group has not disclosed whether it has established a provision or contingent liability with respect to these

matters because it has concluded that such disclosure can be expected to prejudice seriously their outcome.”

TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE IS ANY INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN (A) ANY STATEMENT IN THIS SUPPLEMENT AND (B) ANY STATEMENT IN, OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN, THE PROSPECTUS, THE STATEMENTS IN (A) ABOVE SHALL PREVAIL.