



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

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

June 30, 2025

Unaudited

DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES INC.
 (An Indirect Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG)
 Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
 June 30, 2025
 (In millions, except share data)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 118
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	398
Collateralized agreements and financings:	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (includes fair value of \$6,725)	31,750
Securities borrowed (includes fair value of \$14,759)	14,760
	<u>46,510</u>
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (includes \$17,413 of securities pledged as collateral)	19,541
Receivables:	
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	4,515
Customers	171
Noncustomers	11
	<u>4,697</u>
Other assets	1,261
Total assets	<u>\$ 72,525</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Collateralized agreements and financings:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (includes fair value of \$36,100)	\$ 48,412
Securities loaned (includes fair value of \$454)	455
	<u>48,867</u>
Payables:	
Brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,184
Customers	3,774
Noncustomers	1,289
Loans	2,132
	<u>8,379</u>
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	6,764
Other liabilities	2,157
Total liabilities	<u>66,167</u>
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (Notes 12 and 13)	
Subordinated liabilities	500
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock, par value \$1 per share (2,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding)	—
Additional paid-in capital	8,102
Accumulated deficit	(2,244)
Total stockholder's equity	<u>5,858</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 72,525</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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1) **Organization**

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

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

In its capacity as a broker-dealer and FCM, the Corporation clears securities, listed derivatives and cleared over-the-counter (OTC) products for its customers, affiliates, or itself on various exchanges of which the Corporation is a member. The Corporation provides trade execution services for a broad range of domestic and international clients and provides securities brokerage services and investment advisory services to private clients and institutions. The Corporation provides a variety of investment banking, market making, brokerage and equity research services for its government, financial institutions and corporate clients. The Corporation is also a primary dealer in U.S. government securities.

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

2) **Significant Accounting Policies**

a) Basis of Presentation

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

The consolidated statement of financial condition of the Corporation includes all entities in which the Corporation has a controlling financial interest. The Corporation consolidates entities in which it has a majority voting interest when the voting interest entity is controlled through substantive voting equity interests and the equity investors bear the residual economic risks of the entity. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

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In the normal course of business, the Corporation may enter into various transactions involving variable interest entities (VIEs). The Corporation reviews its involvement with VIEs on a periodic basis and upon occurrence of certain triggering events, in order to determine whether the Corporation is deemed to be the primary beneficiary in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation was not determined to be the primary beneficiary and, therefore, did not consolidate any VIEs. See note 6 for additional information.

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

b) *Foreign Currency Translation*

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

c) *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

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

d) *Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations*

The Corporation segregates cash to satisfy rules regarding the protection of assets of customers as required by the CFTC. See note 18 for additional information.

e) *Collateralized Agreements and Financings*

Collateralized agreements and financings consist of the following:

Reverse Repurchase and Repurchase Agreements – securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are generally recorded at their contractual amounts, except for certain reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements for which the Corporation has elected the fair value option. See note 3 for additional information. The Corporation's policy is to obtain possession or control of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under reverse repurchase agreements. On a daily basis, the Corporation monitors the market value of the underlying collateral and may require counterparties and the Corporation to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements with the same counterparty and maturity date that are also subject to a master netting agreement are presented net on the consolidated statement of financial condition when the requirements of ASC 210-20, Offsetting, are met. Substantially all repurchase and reverse repurchase activities are transacted under master netting agreements.

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Securities Borrowed and Loaned – securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received, except for securities borrowed and loaned transactions for which the Corporation has elected the fair value option. See note 3 for additional information. Collateral received for non-cash securities borrowed transactions is not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial condition. On a daily basis, the Corporation monitors the market value of securities borrowed or loaned against the collateral value and may require counterparties and the Corporation to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Additionally, the Corporation may receive securities as collateral in securities-for-securities transactions. If the Corporation is the lender in these transactions, the Corporation reports the fair value of the securities received as collateral and the related obligation to return securities received as collateral in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial condition. See note 5 for additional information related to the Corporation's collateralized agreements and financings.

f) *Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, at Fair Value*

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, are comprised of securities purchased, securities sold short, and derivative arrangements and are recognized on a trade date basis in the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement.

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

Derivative contracts are financial instruments, such as futures, forwards, swaps or option contracts that derive their value from underlying assets, indices, reference rates, or a combination of these factors. All freestanding contracts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes are carried at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Derivative contracts may be privately negotiated contracts, which are often referred to as OTC derivatives, or they may be listed and traded on an exchange. All exchange-traded derivatives are cleared through central counterparties (CCPs), though the Corporation also uses CCP services to clear certain OTC derivative contracts. Derivatives may involve future commitments to purchase or sell financial instruments, or to exchange currency or interest payment streams. The amounts exchanged are based on the specific terms of the contract with reference to specified rates, securities, currencies, or indices.

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

Derivative assets and liabilities arising from contracts with the same counterparty that are covered by qualifying and legally enforceable master netting agreements are reported on a net basis under ASC 210-20, Offsetting. See note 4 for additional information.

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

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

The Corporation also has net receivables and payables for financial instruments sold to and purchased from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, which include amounts due as a result of net unsettled transactions, fails to deliver or receive securities, and deposits to satisfy collateral and margin requirements. See note 7 for additional information.

Receivables from customers and brokers, dealers and clearing organizations are subject to the assessment for expected credit losses. Margin loans within receivables from customers represent credit extended to customers to finance their purchases of securities by borrowing against securities they own and are fully collateralized by these securities in customer accounts. Collateral is maintained at specified minimum levels at all times. The borrowers of a margin loan are contractually required to continually adjust the amount of the collateral as its fair value changes. The Corporation applies a practical expedient based on collateral maintenance provisions in estimating an allowance for credit losses for margin loans, i.e., allowance for credit losses is considered zero if the fair value of the collateral is equal to or exceeds the amortized cost basis of the margin loan. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation had no instances of credit loss arising from the inability of a counterparty to deliver required collateral on margin loan balances.

Receivables from noncustomers are not subject to the assessment of expected credit losses, as they relate to transactions between the Corporation and the entities under DBAG's common control.

h) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and reported in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of estimated useful lives is 25 to 50 years for premises owned and 7 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement, subject to an upper limit of 25 years. See note 9(a) for additional information.

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

ROU assets, which represent the Corporation's right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and the related lease liabilities, which represent the present value of the Corporation's obligations to

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make payments arising over the lease term, are reported in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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

The Corporation has elected to account for lease components and non-lease components associated with its leases (e.g., common area maintenance costs, obligations to return the underlying asset to its original condition, or costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset at the end of the lease term) as a single lease component for its real estate and equipment leases, as permitted by ASC 842, Leases.

Under ASC 360-10, Property, Plant, and Equipment, long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. An impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. See note 9(a) for additional information.

i) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents an excess of the purchase price and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets at the acquisition date in accordance with ASC 805-30, Goodwill or Gain from Bargain Purchase, Including Consideration Transferred. Other intangible assets include amounts expended for software developed or obtained for internal use and exchange memberships, which are reported in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Amortization of other intangible assets with definite lives is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are subject to impairment testing at least annually or if an event or a change in circumstances indicates the asset's carrying amount may be impaired. Under ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, a qualitative assessment is permitted for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles to determine whether it is more likely than not that fair value is less than carrying amount. If determined to be necessary, a quantitative impairment test is used to identify impairment and measure the impairment loss to be recognized. Goodwill impairment is based on the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. Similarly, impairment of indefinite-lived assets is based on the extent to which the carrying value exceeds fair value. Definite-lived intangible assets are reviewed and tested for impairment in accordance with ASC 360-10, which is discussed in the previous accounting policy for premises and equipment. See note 9(b) for additional information.

j) Exchange Memberships

The Corporation holds memberships/seats in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Intercontinental Exchange (ICE). As part of the membership/seat arrangement, it also holds shares or other interests (e.g., restricted shares) of these exchanges/clearing organizations. The CME membership interests are accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets within other assets, initially valued at cost, and subsequently subject to impairment testing at least annually in accordance with ASC 350. The CME restricted shares are treated as equity investments recorded at fair value and reported within financial instruments owned on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The

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ICE membership shares are recorded as equity investments held at cost, net of any impairment losses (if applicable), and reported in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

k) Payables – Loans

Loans payable are presented on the consolidated statement of financial condition at their outstanding unpaid principal balances. Loans payable with an original maturity of one year or less are classified as short-term, whereas loans payable with an original maturity greater than one year are classified as long-term. As of June 30, 2025, both short-term and long-term loans payable are exclusively transacted with affiliates. See note 8 for additional information.

l) Income Taxes

The results of the Corporation are included on the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and certain combined and unitary state tax returns of Deutsche Bank New York Branch (DBNY). In addition, the Corporation files tax returns in certain states on a stand-alone basis.

Deferred tax assets (DTAs) and deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) are recognized for the future tax benefit or expense created by temporary differences between the financial statement and tax reporting basis of assets and liabilities. These temporary differences are measured using the applicable enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. The Corporation utilizes a modified separate company method for its separate income tax computation. As such, the taxable income of the consolidated tax group of which the Corporation is a member is considered in evaluating whether DTAs are expected to be realized. A valuation allowance (VA) is established to reduce DTAs to the amounts management concludes are more likely than not to be realized.

Pursuant to a tax sharing agreement (TSA), the Corporation reimburses DBNY for its current tax liability in the event of operating profits or is reimbursed by DBNY for the tax benefits of its Federal, New York State (NYS) and New York City (NYC) operating losses. Since the TSA arrangement requires DBNY to pay the Corporation for the tax benefits of these operating losses, the associated net operating loss (NOL) DTAs are not recorded on the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition. In the event of a subsequent adjustment which results in a reduction of the tax benefit of previously reimbursed operating losses (e.g., as a result of impairment of DTAs or a reduction in tax rates), the Corporation is not obligated to repay DBNY. Accordingly, any such reduction in DTAs is treated as a deemed capital contribution. In the event of a subsequent adjustment which results in a permanent reduction of a specific tax benefit that was previously reimbursed (e.g., as a result of a disallowance by a tax authority of the tax benefits), the Corporation is obligated to repay DBNY.

ASC 740, Income Taxes, provides guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. It also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure, and transition. Accordingly, deferred taxes are adjusted to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. The effects of any tax rate changes on DTAs and DTLs are recognized in the period during which such changes are enacted. DTAs and DTLs are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition. See note 15 for additional information.

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m) Variable Interest Entities

VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity, as defined in ASC 810. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that provides the enterprise with (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest in a VIE, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE. See note 6 for additional information.

n) Share-Based Compensation

DBAG has a share ownership program granting certain employees of the Corporation stock awards and incentives as part of their total compensation. The cost of employee services received in exchange for a share-based award is initially measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation. . See note 14(c) for additional information.

o) Recent Accounting Developments

Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures - In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 to enhance the information presented on the income tax disclosure. These amendments require an entity on an annual basis to disclose certain specific differences between its effective tax rate and the statutory rate. The Corporation will adopt this ASU as of January 1, 2025, for annual reporting, with no material impact on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

3) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The standard also prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value based on whether such inputs are observable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's market assumptions.

Basis of Fair Value Measurements

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. An active market requires transactions to occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis (i.e., the Level 1 liquidity test).
- Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is

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significant to the fair value measurement. Thus, an item may be classified as Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that are readily observable.

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Corporation considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuation where possible. For Level 1 classification, the Corporation performs a liquidity test which looks at frequency of trades in a given period.

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

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

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

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

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

Collateralized agreements and financings

The Corporation elected the fair value option for certain portfolios of collateralized agreements and financings. The election was made as the portfolios are risk-managed and reported for internal purposes on a mark-to-market basis. Such collateralized agreements and financing are generally valued based on

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inputs with reasonable levels of price transparency and are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is derived using valuation techniques whereby future cash flows are discounted at the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. The risk-adjusted discount rate includes the consideration of the collateral received or pledged in the transaction. Where the risk-adjusted discount rate is not observable or readily available (primarily for long-dated repurchase agreements), a proxy discount rate may be used in the valuation.

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

U.S. Treasury securities

U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. U.S. Treasury strips are subject to the Level 1 liquidity test. If a position is determined to be actively traded under the Level 1 liquidity test and quoted prices for identical instruments are available, it is categorized as Level 1 otherwise they are categorized as Level 2. U.S. Treasury strips are generally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as they are typically valued based on pricing sources with a reasonable level of price transparency or derived from a treasury curve.

U.S. Government agency obligations

U.S. Government agency obligations comprise three main categories consisting of agency-issued debt, agency mortgage pass-through securities, and agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). U.S. Government agency obligations that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are categorized as Level 1, otherwise they are categorized as Level 2. While agency-issued debt can be either Level 1 or Level 2 depending upon how they are valued (i.e., quoted prices in an active market versus model derived), agency mortgage pass-through securities and agency CMOs, are valued based on broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency and are generally categorized as Level 2. If independent prices are not available, these are categorized as Level 3.

Other mortgage-backed securities (MBS)

Private label MBS are valued based on price or spread data obtained from observed transactions. When position-specific external price data are not observable, the fair value determination may require benchmarking to similar instruments and/or analyzing expected credit losses, default, and recovery rates. In evaluating the fair value of each security, the Corporation considers security collateral-specific attributes including payment priority, credit enhancement levels, type of collateral, delinquency rates, and loss severity. Market standard models may be deployed to perform the valuation.

Private label MBS that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are categorized as Level 1, otherwise they are categorized as Level 2. If external prices or significant spread inputs are unobservable, then valuation techniques such as cash flow analysis are used. If the comparability assessment involves significant subjectivity related to property type differences, cash flows, performance, and other inputs, then the securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Asset-backed securities (ABS)

ABS include, but are not limited to, securities backed by aircrafts, auto loans, student loans, and credit card receivables. ABS that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are categorized as Level 1, otherwise they are categorized as Level 2. Valuations are determined using the Corporation's own trading activities for identical or similar instruments. If external prices or significant spread inputs are unobservable, then

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valuation techniques such as cash flow analysis are used. If the comparability assessment involves significant subjectivity related to collateral type differences, cash flows, performance, and other inputs, then the securities are categorized in Level 3.

Other debt securities

Other debt securities consist mainly of corporate bonds, including high yield bonds. Corporate bonds that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are classified as Level 1, otherwise they are classified as Level 2. If pricing or spread data is not available, valuation techniques (i.e., cash flow models) with unobservable inputs are used and the securities are classified as Level 3.

Equities

Exchange-traded equity securities are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange. Exchange-traded equity securities that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are categorized as Level 1. The Corporation defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily trading volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. Equities that are less actively traded, whereby the fair values are based upon model-derived prices and quoted market prices for identical or comparable securities, are generally categorized as Level 2.

Non-exchange traded equity securities (i.e., private equity) are typically categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 based on an analysis of recently executed trades and credible range stress assessments. Non-exchange traded equity securities are primarily valued utilizing comparable valuations and multiples on data points observed in the market or recent transactions in the underlying by the Corporation or other market participants. If external prices or significant inputs are unobservable, then valuation techniques such as cash flow analysis are used and are categorized as Level 3.

State and municipal bond obligations

State and municipal bond values are based on observable market prices of recently executed transactions for similar securities of comparable size. State and municipal bonds that pass the Level 1 liquidity test are classified as Level 1, otherwise they are classified as Level 2. If independent prices are not available, these are categorized as Level 3.

Derivatives

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

OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Where models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Corporation generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can

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generally be verified and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. OTC derivatives are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when all of the significant inputs can be corroborated to market evidence of observability. However, forward settling derivatives (classified as Other contracts) such as To Be Announced (TBA) securities may be categorized within Level 1 when the contracts are observable through significant daily trading volumes.

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

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a) Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral, financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value and other financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and under the fair value option as of June 30, 2025 (in millions). Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets:	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Gross amount</u>	<u>Counterparty netting</u>	<u>Total</u>
Collateralized agreements and financings	\$ —	59,467	—	59,467	(37,983)	21,484
Financial instruments owned:						
Cash instruments:						
US Treasury securities	11,849	1,569	—	13,418	—	13,418
Other debt securities	1,960	1,102	7	3,069	—	3,069
Asset-backed securities	3	552	102	657	—	657
State and municipal bond obligations	127	821	172	1,120	—	1,120
Equities	161	101	98	360	—	360
US Government agency obligations	—	207	30	237	—	237
Other mortgage-backed securities	—	534	31	565	—	565
Total cash instruments	<u>14,100</u>	<u>4,886</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>19,426</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,426</u>
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	—	52	—	52		
Equity contracts	3	—	—	3		
Other contracts	—	60	—	60		
Total derivatives	<u>3</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>115</u>
Total financial instruments owned	<u>14,103</u>	<u>4,998</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>19,541</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,541</u>
Total recurring fair value measurements	<u>\$ 14,103</u>	<u>64,465</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>79,008</u>	<u>(37,983)</u>	<u>41,025</u>
Liabilities:						
Collateralized agreements and financings	\$ —	74,487	50	74,537	(37,983)	36,554
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:						
Cash instruments:						
US Treasury securities	4,148	268	—	4,416	—	4,416
Other debt securities	1,597	366	—	1,963	—	1,963
Equities	275	—	5	280	—	280
US Government agency obligations	—	28	—	28	—	28
Total cash instruments	<u>6,020</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6,687</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,687</u>
Derivatives:						
Interest rate contracts	—	17	—	17		
Other contracts	—	60	—	60		
Total derivatives	<u>—</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>77</u>
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	<u>6,020</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6,764</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,764</u>
Total recurring fair value measurements	<u>\$ 6,020</u>	<u>75,226</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>81,301</u>	<u>(37,983)</u>	<u>43,318</u>

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b) Level 3 Financial Assets/Financial Liabilities

The following table presents the valuation techniques, nature, ranges, and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs generally used to determine the fair values (in millions) of each type of Level 3 financial asset/financial liability.

	Assets	Liabilities	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable input(s) (Level 3)^{(1) (2)}	Range	Weighted Average
Collateralized agreements and financings	\$ —	50	Market approach	Repo basis rate (bps)	81 86	85
Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased:						
Cash instruments:						
Other debt securities	7	—	Price based	Price (\$)	91 91	91
Asset-backed securities	102	—	Discounted cash flow	Constant Default Rate (%)	1 20	5
			Discounted cash flow	Constant Prepayment Rate (%)	1 18	14
			Discounted cash flow	Credit Spread (bps)	127 1,989	1,002
			Discounted cash flow	Recovery Rate %	33 60	60
			Price per Net Asset Value	Base Value (\$)	11 11	11
State and municipal securities	172		Price based	Price (\$)	75 130	100
Equities	98	5	Price based	Price (\$)	78 78	78
US Government agency obligations	30		Price based	Price (\$)	54 100	60
Other mortgage-backed securities	31		Price based	Price (\$)	81 86	85
Total cash instruments	<u>440</u>	<u>5</u>				
	<u>\$ 440</u>	<u>55</u>				

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

⁽²⁾ Basis points abbreviated as bps.

The ranges represent the highest and lowest inputs used to value each type of instrument and the weighted averages are calculated by weighting each input by the relative fair value of the instruments. The ranges and weighted averages of these inputs vary across instrument and instrument type, therefore they are not a representation of the appropriateness of inputs to use when calculating the fair value of a particular instrument. In addition, the input range and weighted average values will vary from period-to-period and parameter-to-parameter based on the characteristics of instruments held by the Corporation as of consolidated statement of financial condition date.

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The Repo Basis Rate used to value collateralized agreements and financings is a spread over the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) mutually agreed upon between the Corporation and the counterparties.

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

Constant Default Rate (CDR) and Constant Prepayment Rate (CPR) allow more complex loan and debt assets to be assessed, as these parameters estimate the ongoing defaults arising on scheduled repayments and coupons, or whether the borrower is making additional (usually voluntary) prepayments. These parameters are particularly relevant when forming a fair value estimate for mortgage or other types of lending, where repayments are delivered by the borrower through time, or where the borrower may pre-pay the loan (seen for example in some residential mortgages). Higher CDR will lead to lower valuation of a given loan or mortgage as the lender will ultimately receive less cash. As a general rule, the effect of the CPR on fair value is reflected in the price of an asset depending on whether the asset is at a discount or premium. In the former, a higher CPR will increase the fair value price; in the latter, it will decrease the fair value price.

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

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

The Corporation may hold securitized products where the valuation is based on the net asset value (or estimated recovery) of the underlying assets in the portfolio.

c) Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

A majority of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or at amounts which approximate such values. Assets and liabilities recorded at contractual amounts that approximate fair value include cash and cash equivalents, cash segregated under federal and other regulations, certain collateralized agreements and financings, receivables and other financial assets, payables and other financial liabilities, and short-term borrowings. These financial assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy due to their liquid or short-term nature, with the exception of cash and cash equivalents, and cash segregated, which are classified as Level 1. For long-term interest-bearing payables, such as subordinated liabilities and long-term debt, the Corporation uses carrying value as a best estimate of fair value given that the interest rates on such debt instruments reset to market rates at regular and frequent intervals. These instruments are classified as Level 3 as they are with affiliates and therefore do not have observable price inputs.

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4) Derivative Activities

a) Fair Value, Notional and Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

The Corporation's derivative transactions are entered into for trading purposes, to facilitate customer transactions, or as a means of risk management of firm inventory positions. Risk exposures are managed through diversification, by controlling position sizes and by establishing hedges in related securities or derivatives.

The following table sets forth the fair value and notional amount of the Corporation's derivative contracts by major contract type as of June 30, 2025 (in millions):

Contract type:	Fair value		Notional amount		
	Assets	Liabilities	Exchange-traded	OTC	Total
Interest rate	\$ 52	17	16,568	2,032	18,600
Equity	3	—	279	—	279
Other	60	60	—	14,101	14,101
Total gross derivatives	115	77	16,847	16,133	32,980
Net amounts presented in consolidated statement of financial condition	115	77			
Less: Cash collateral received/posted	—	—			
Net derivatives	\$ 115	77			

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

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

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

5) Collateralized Agreements and Financings

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

a) Trading Assets Pledged

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

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b) Collateral Received

As of June 30, 2025, the total fair value of collateral received where the Corporation was permitted to sell or re-pledge, excluding the impact of allowable netting, was \$115.0 billion of which \$102.6 billion has been sold or re-pledged as collateral to meet margin requirements at clearing organizations and to facilitate short sales of customers, noncustomers, and the Corporation.

c) Offsetting

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements balances as well as securities borrowed and securities loaned balances with the same counterparties are reported net by counterparty, when applicable, pursuant to the provisions of ASC 210-20, Offsetting, with the respective interest receivables and payables being reported gross.

The following table presents information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts (in millions). See note 4 for information related to offsetting of derivatives.

	Gross amounts	Amounts offset in the statement of financial condition⁽¹⁾	Net amounts presented on the statement of financial condition	Collateral received or pledged⁽²⁾	Net exposure⁽³⁾
Assets:					
Collateralized agreements and financings:					
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 96,667	(64,917)	31,750	(31,750)	—
Securities borrowed	16,473	(1,713)	14,760	—	14,760
Total	<u>\$ 113,140</u>	<u>(66,630)</u>	<u>46,510</u>	<u>(31,750)</u>	<u>14,760</u>
Liabilities:					
Collateralized agreements and financings:					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 113,329	(64,917)	48,412	(48,412)	—
Securities loaned	2,168	(1,713)	455	(455)	—
Total	<u>\$ 115,497</u>	<u>(66,630)</u>	<u>48,867</u>	<u>(48,867)</u>	<u>—</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes collateral subject to enforceable master netting agreements that are permitted to be offset under ASC 210-20-45.

⁽²⁾ Includes collateral subject to enforceable master netting agreements that are not permitted to be offset under ASC 210-20-45, but would be eligible for offsetting to the extent that an event of default occurs. Collateral is reflected at fair value, but has been limited to the net asset or liability by counterparty.

⁽³⁾ Remaining exposures continue to be secured by collateral, but the Corporation may not have sought or been able to obtain a legal opinion evidencing enforceability of the offsetting right.

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The following table sets forth a disaggregation of the gross obligation of collateralized financings by type of collateral with the remaining contractual maturities of such financings as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:					
US Treasury securities	\$ 90,206	7,913	3,046	2,033	103,198
Other debt securities	1,854	4	1,444	3,381	6,683
US Government agency obligations	460	—	69	544	1,073
State and municipal securities	1,306	—	—	—	1,306
Asset-backed securities	549	—	—	—	549
Other mortgage-backed securities	520	—	—	—	520
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u>94,895</u>	<u>7,917</u>	<u>4,559</u>	<u>5,958</u>	<u>113,329</u>
Securities loaned:					
US Treasury securities	1,955	—	—	—	1,955
Equity securities	213	—	—	—	213
Total	<u>2,168</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,168</u>
Total collateralized financings	\$ <u>97,063</u>	<u>7,917</u>	<u>4,559</u>	<u>5,958</u>	<u>115,497</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Corporation is permitted to sell or re-pledge \$75.2 billion.

6) Variable Interest Entities

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

a) VIE Consolidation Analysis

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

b) Consolidated VIEs

As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation did not consolidate any VIEs as the Corporation was not the primary beneficiary of any VIE.

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c) Nonconsolidated VIEs

As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation held an equity interest in a VIE, DB Municipal Holdings LLC (DB Muni). The Corporation has not consolidated DB Muni as the Corporation was not the primary beneficiary. DB Muni, which is accounted for under the equity method, purchases tax-exempt municipal bonds financed by affiliates in order to receive interest income. As of June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of the equity interest was \$9 million and is included in other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Corporation's maximum exposure to loss is limited to the carrying value of its investment.

The Corporation also holds variable interests in VIEs including debt securities and other financial instruments issued by third-party sponsored VIEs of which the Corporation determined it is not the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Corporation is not required to consolidate these VIEs. The Corporation's exposure to loss as a result of its involvement is generally limited to its interests in these VIEs. The following table sets forth the carrying amounts of variable interests held in nonconsolidated VIEs and the Corporation's maximum exposure to loss as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

	Fair value of variable interests held	Maximum exposure of debt interests
Asset-backed securities	\$ 657	657
Other mortgage-backed securities	565	565
	\$ 1,222	1,222

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

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

The following table summarizes amounts receivable from and payable to customers as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

	Receivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive	\$ 130	86
Margin balances	41	3,688
	\$ 171	3,774

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The following table summarizes amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
Receivable from/payable to clearing organizations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,282	634
Securities failed to deliver/receive	401	438
Receivable from/payable to broker-dealers	803	—
Other ⁽²⁾	29	112
	<u>\$ 4,515</u>	<u>1,184</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash deposits to satisfy various collateral and margin requirements and unsettled transactions, presented on a net basis.

⁽²⁾ Includes cash collateral paid or received from initial and variable margin related to uncleared OTC derivative transactions where the Corporation acts on a principal basis.

8) Payables – Loans

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

The following table summarizes the Corporation's short-term borrowings and long-term debt as of June 30, 2025 (in millions):

	<u>Related party</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Weighted average interest rate</u>
Short-term borrowings	\$ 512	512	4.31 %
Long-term debt	1,620	1,620	5.37
Total loans payable	<u>\$ 2,132</u>	<u>2,132</u>	

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9) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

The significant components of the Corporation's other assets and other liabilities as of June 30, 2025, were as follows (in millions):

Other Assets:	
Accounts receivable and accrued interest and dividends	\$ 731
Deferred tax assets	332
Premises and equipment	45
Goodwill	13
Other investments	12
Prepaid expenses	10
Other intangible assets	2
Current income tax receivable	—
Other assets	116
	\$ 1,261
Other Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued interest and dividends	\$ 1,173
Accrued compensation and benefits	713
Other accrued expenses	51
Current income tax liability	15
Lease liabilities	27
Other liabilities	178
	\$ 2,157

a) Premises and Equipment

The following table summarizes the composition of premises and equipment as of June 30, 2025 (in millions):

	Owned	Leased	Total
Buildings	\$ —	55	55
Leasehold improvements	45	—	45
Furniture and equipment	50	—	50
Other	—	—	—
Total	\$ 95	55	150
Less: accumulated depreciation	73	32	105
Carrying value	\$ 22	23	45

Leases - the Corporation leases real estate for use in its operations under operating leases. The Corporation's leases have remaining lease terms ranging from less than 1 year to 11 years, some of which include options to extend or to terminate the leases. For the majority of leases entered into, the Corporation has concluded it is not reasonably certain that it would exercise the options to extend the lease or terminate the lease. Therefore, as of the lease commencement date, the lease terms generally do not include these options. The Corporation includes options to extend the lease when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise those options.

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The following table presents the supplemental information as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

Supplemental statement of financial condition information:

Operating lease right-of-use assets ⁽¹⁾	\$	23
Operating lease liabilities ⁽²⁾		27
Weighted average remaining lease term - operating leases		7.9 Years
Weighted average discount rate - operating leases		4.69%

⁽¹⁾ Included within other assets on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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

Future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable leases with initial or remaining terms exceeding one year as of June 30, 2025, are presented in the following table (in millions).

Year ended:		
2025	\$	2
2026		5
2027		5
2028		5
2029		3
2030 and thereafter		12
Total lease payments	\$	32
Less: imputed interest		5
Present value of lease liabilities	\$	27

b) Other Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes the composition of other intangible assets as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

Software	\$	75
Exchange memberships		2
Total		77
Less: accumulated amortization		75
Carrying value	\$	2

10) Related Party Transactions

The Corporation participates in related party transactions with certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates. These transactions include collateralized financing transactions, prime brokerage services, derivatives clearing, trading management services, advisory services, charges for operational support services, and the borrowing and lending of funds. With the exception of lease-related expense allocations, discussed below, and subordinated liabilities, these transactions are generally short-term in nature and are entered into in the ordinary course of business.

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The Corporation's principal place of business is provided by an affiliate under an arrangement that does not contain a lease for accounting purposes, and accordingly, no ROU asset is recognized on the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition.

a) Related Party Assets and Liabilities

The following table sets forth assets and liabilities with related parties as of June 30, 2025 (in millions):

Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$	77
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations		2
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		25,025
Securities borrowed		1
Financial instruments owned, at fair value		50
Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations ⁽²⁾		1,894
Receivables from customers ⁽³⁾		3
Receivables from noncustomers		10
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾		390
Total assets	\$	<u>27,452</u>
Liabilities:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	12,311
Securities loaned		1
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations ⁽²⁾		175
Payables to customers ⁽³⁾		1,691
Payables to noncustomers		1,286
Payables - loans		2,132
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		15
Other liabilities ⁽⁴⁾		1,269
Total liabilities	\$	<u>18,880</u>
Subordinated liabilities	\$	500

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

⁽²⁾ Receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations relate to margin balances held at affiliate brokers for trades executed on foreign exchanges where the Corporation is not a member.

⁽³⁾ Receivable from and payable to customers relate to transactions between the Corporation and DBAG affiliates on behalf of affiliates' customers.

⁽⁴⁾ Other assets include accounts receivable due from affiliates of \$1 million and Other liabilities include current income tax payable due to affiliates of \$16 million.

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11) Risk Factors

a) *Market Risk*

Market risk is the potential loss the Corporation may incur as a result of changes in the market value of a particular instrument. All financial instruments are subject to market risk arising from changes in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. The Corporation's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition and diversification of positions held; absolute and relative market rates; as well as volatility and liquidity. The Corporation manages market risk through a market risk management framework, policies, limits as well as management information systems and reporting. A significant factor influencing the overall level of market risk to which the Corporation is exposed is its use of hedging techniques to mitigate such risk. As an independent risk function, Market Risk Management (MRM) implements the framework to systematically identify, assess, monitor and report the Corporation's market risk and to support its effective management and mitigation. In this capacity, MRM works closely with risk takers in the business units and other control and support groups to ensure that the business units optimize the risk/reward relationship and do not expose the Corporation to unacceptable losses outside of the Corporation's risk appetite.

b) *Credit Risk*

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

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

Concentrations of credit risk from financial instruments, including contractual commitments, exist when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics or are engaged in like activities that would cause their ability to meet their contractual obligations to be adversely affected,

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in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. As a financial intermediary, the Corporation regularly transacts business with, and owns securities issued by, a broad range of governments, corporations, international organizations, central banks, and other financial institutions, which are economically and geographically diverse. The Corporation monitors credit risk on both an individual and group counterparty basis. The Corporation minimizes this risk through credit reviews, approvals, limits, as well as monitoring reports and procedures.

As an independent risk function, Credit Risk Management (CRM) adheres to a regional framework of global risk management principles to measure, aggregate, and report on the Corporation's credit risk and support its effective management and mitigation. CRM works with the lines of business to ensure the Corporation transacts with clients based on proper client due diligence; manages concentration risk at a counterparty, product, country and industry level; actively mitigates concentration risk through collateralization and/or hedging; and allocates credit risk appetite by considering sustainable risk/return. Weaknesses within the Corporation's credit risk management and control processes could expose the Corporation to financial losses, regulatory action, or reputational damage.

c) *Non-financial Risk*

The Corporation is exposed to non-financial risk arising from errors, whether inadvertent or intentional, made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or from transactions not being properly recorded, evaluated or accounted for. In addition, on a daily basis, the Corporation is highly dependent on its ability to process a large number of primary and secondary transactions in securities, repurchase agreements, and listed derivative products predominantly in U.S. dollars. The Corporation also provides advisory and research services. Management relies heavily on transactional, financial, accounting, and other data processing systems and controls, some of which include manual processing components. The Corporation could be subjected to financial loss, disruption to the Corporation's business or clients, regulatory action, or reputational damage if any of these processes, systems or controls are disabled, compromised, or not designed and operating effectively.

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

The Corporation is dependent on Compliance controls and surveillance processes, as well as internal control processes that are aimed at ensuring the proper conduct of its businesses and services as well as preventing market abuse, insider dealing, and conduct breaches and are, from time to time, subject to regulatory reviews and/or inquiries in certain jurisdictions.

The Corporation is exposed to anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your client (KYC) related risks and implements controls to adhere to applicable laws and regulations. AML related breaches could result in material impacts. Furthermore, AML and KYC processes and controls aimed at preventing misuse of products and services to commit financial crime, continue to be the subject of regulatory reviews, investigation, and enforcement actions.

The Corporation depends on its third parties to conduct their delivery of services in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and in accordance with the contractual terms and service levels they have agreed with the Corporation. If third parties do not conduct business in accordance with these

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standards, the Corporation may be exposed to material losses and could be subject to regulatory action or litigation as well as be exposed to reputational damage.

The Corporation is exposed to multiple business continuity risks, and it engages in extensive planning and crises management to ensure its operational resilience; these risks include damage to physical property, disruption to technology infrastructure and natural disasters.

The Corporation is subject to a number of legal and regulatory enforcement proceedings and tax examinations. The outcome of these proceedings is difficult to predict and may substantially and adversely affect DBAG's and the Corporation's planned results of operations, financial condition, and reputation.

d) Other Risks

The Corporation's assessment of risks that the businesses are exposed to has not materially changed compared to the information presented as of December 31, 2024.

Timely and successful achievement of the Corporation's strategic targets or aspirations may be adversely impacted by reduced revenue-generating capacity of some of the Corporation's core businesses should downside risks crystallize. These risks include but are not limited to changes in U.S. trade policy and related responses by China and other key trading partners, European macroeconomic conditions, inflation dynamics and central bank policies on interest rates, geopolitical tensions, cyber events, regulatory changes, and legal and regulatory proceedings.

Geopolitics

Geopolitical developments continue to present a complex and evolving risk landscape that may affect the Corporation's operating environment, market confidence, and progress toward its strategic and financial objectives for 2025. Key geopolitical risks remain in Ukraine and the risk of further escalation in the Middle East from the Israel-Hamas war and between Israel and Iran. The geoeconomic competition between the U.S. and China also remains intense across a wide range of areas, including trade and technology, Hong Kong, Taiwan, human rights, tariffs, and cybersecurity. Potential primary and secondary sanctions and retaliatory measures, particularly involving China, Russia, and Iran, increase the risk of market disruption and sanctions circumvention. U.S. trade policy developments, including tariff threats and reduced support for clean energy, may also affect global supply chains and sustainable finance opportunities. Geopolitical tensions could drive further economic polarization and fragmentation of global trade. Overall, potential downside impacts could adversely affect the Corporation's expected results of operations and financial targets.

Technology, Data and Innovation

The Corporation continually assesses and monitors emerging threats relating to the security of the corporation's operations and information. This comprises identification of and response to incidents along the corporation's supply chain, including third and fourth-party vendors. Security breaches impacting the Corporation's supply chain may not only affect the Corporation but also have severe cross-industry consequences. Additionally, DBAG actively monitors and assesses threats that may exploit security vulnerabilities, including activities associated with nation-state actors and risks emerging from geopolitical developments. DBAG also tracks evolving trends and technical advancements that could give rise to new cyber risks, particularly those related to artificial intelligence and the future impact of quantum computing on cryptographic security. DBAG continues to closely observe common attack scenarios, including ransomware, denial of service, and supply

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chain attacks. DBAG maintains insurance for cyber events, however there can be no assurance that such coverage will be adequate to cover all losses or liabilities arising from a cyber event. Mitigation strategies and controls are continually adapted to address these evolving risks and the global security threat landscape.

12) Commitments and Contingencies

a) *Commitments*

Underwriting commitments – in the normal course of business, the Corporation enters into securities underwriting transactions. There were \$1.5 billion in securities underwriting commitments as of June 30, 2025.

Forward secured financings – the Corporation had commitments to enter into forward secured financing transactions, including certain reverse repurchase agreements of \$20 billion and repurchase agreements of \$24.7 billion as of June 30, 2025.

Membership commitments – as a member of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC), the Corporation has a commitment to provide additional liquidity resources under the Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility (CCLF) by entering into resale agreements in the event of default of a significant netting member of the FICC. Membership commitments under the CCLF are determined bi-annually based on an allocation of potential cash settlement obligations arising from general trade volume on the exchange (Regular Amount) as well as additional liquidity needs incurred by a member in excess of the Regular Amount during a six-month look-back period. As of June 30, 2025, the maximum amount of the Corporation's commitment to FICC under the CCLF was \$6.5 billion while the carrying amount of the Corporation's contingent obligations was zero.

Other commitments – guaranteed employee bonuses of \$3 million as of June 30, 2025.

b) *Legal Contingencies*

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

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

The Corporation does not record an accrual and discloses significant matters where an estimate can be made and it is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation has estimated the upper end of the range of reasonably possible aggregate loss for such matters to be approximately \$56 million.

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

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

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

The Corporation may settle litigation or regulatory proceedings or investigations prior to a final judgment or determination of liability. It may do so for a number of reasons, including to avoid the cost, management efforts or negative business, regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing to contest liability, even when the Corporation believes it has valid defenses to liability. It may also do so when the potential consequences of failing to prevail would be disproportionate to the costs of settlement. Furthermore, the Corporation may, for similar reasons, reimburse counterparties for their losses even in situations where it does not believe that it is legally compelled to do so.

The actions against the Corporation as of June 30, 2025, include matters for which the Corporation has taken material provisions, or for which there are material contingent liabilities that are more than remote, or for which there is the possibility of material business or reputational risk, but are not limited to, the following (listed in alphabetical order):

CDS Auction Final Price Class Action Litigation

On June 30, 2021, plaintiff New Mexico State Investment Council (NMSIC) filed a class action complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico against DBSI and nine other CDS-dealer banks alleging that from 2005 to present the defendants colluded to manipulate the CDS final auction price in violation of federal antitrust laws. Specifically, NMSIC alleges the defendants as leading CDS market dealers colluded to submit coordinated initial market prices, the midpoint of which is used to determine the final auction price on CDS of defaulted bonds. On April 5, 2022, defendants filed a motion to dismiss, which was denied on June 5, 2023. On November 2, 2023, defendants filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York a motion to enforce the settlement in a prior CDS class action litigation as barring some or all of the New Mexico class action. The same day, defendants moved to stay the New Mexico case pending the outcome of the proceedings in New York. The motion to stay the New Mexico case was granted. On January 26, 2024, the New York court granted defendants' motion to enforce and enjoined plaintiffs from pursuing any claims based on conduct occurring before June 30, 2014. On February 23, 2024,

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plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the New York court's decision to the Second Circuit; briefing for the appeal was completed on June 18, 2024, and oral argument was held on September 19, 2024. On March 4, 2024, the parties filed a joint status report in the New Mexico court discussing whether and to what extent they believe discovery may proceed; on May 6, 2024, the New Mexico court issued an order keeping the discovery stay in place pending the Second Circuit appeal. On May 20, 2025, the Second Circuit ruled that it did not have jurisdiction to consider plaintiffs' appeal and otherwise upheld the New York court's order on defendants' motion to enforce. On July 11, 2025, the parties filed a joint status report in the New Mexico court discussing whether and to what extent they believe discovery may proceed, and in which defendants stated their intent to move for judgment on the pleadings; to date the New Mexico court has not disturbed its prior order keeping the discovery stay in place.

Corporate Securities Matters

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

The Corporation, along with numerous other financial institutions, was a defendant in a consolidated putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserted claims against the Corporation under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for alleged misstatements and omissions in the offering documents attendant to Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc.'s (Valeant) issuance of senior notes in January 2015 and March 2015 (the Note Offerings), as well as Valeant's secondary offering of common stock in March 2015 (the Stock Offering). The Corporation acted as one of several initial purchasers of the Note Offerings and as one of several underwriters of the Stock Offering. On December 15, 2019, plaintiffs entered into a class settlement with all defendants (except for PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP), including the Corporation. The class settlement by its terms, extinguishes all claims against the settling defendants for a settlement amount of \$1.2 billion (to be paid fully by Valeant, without contribution from the Corporation or any underwriters). On February 5, 2021, the district court entered an order and final judgment dismissing all claims against the Corporation with prejudice. There are no longer any pending objections to the order and final judgment for the above settlement, and the time to appeal has lapsed.

Additionally, the Corporation and other financial institutions were also defendants in a class action lawsuit pending in the Superior Court of Quebec asserting statutory and civil claims against the Corporation for misrepresentations in primary market disclosures. On August 4, 2020, Valeant entered into a settlement of this matter with plaintiffs, on behalf of all remaining defendants, for a settlement amount of CAD 94 million (to be fully paid by Valeant, without contribution from the Corporation or any underwriters). The court approved the settlement on November 16, 2020. On January 2, 2018, several pension funds filed an additional suit in the District of New Jersey against Valeant and others, including the Corporation, asserting a negligent misrepresentation claim against the Corporation and another financial institution in connection with the March 2015 Note Offering. On September 26, 2018, the District of New Jersey dismissed the sole claim against the Corporation, and on July 13, 2020, the action was dismissed with prejudice pursuant to a settlement agreement between the plaintiffs and Valeant under which the company and other underwriters received a full release. On January 4, 2018, a hedge fund and related entities filed suit in the Southern District of New York against Valeant and others, including the Corporation. The complaint asserts claims under

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Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the March 2015 Stock Offering. The action was transferred to the District of New Jersey, and discovery is now complete. On May 22, 2023, the Special Master recommended that the motions for summary judgment filed by plaintiffs and defendants be granted in part and denied in part. On January 2, 2024, the District Court issued opinions adopting in part and modifying in part the Special Master's reports and recommendations. The District Court's opinions did not address objections filed by the Underwriter Defendants, and so, on January 5, 2024, the Underwriter Defendants filed a letter asking the Court to review and consider those objections. On February 22, 2024, the District Court issued an opinion denying the Underwriter Defendants' objections and adopting the Special Master's report and recommendation regarding the Underwriter Defendants' motion for summary judgment. On January 23, 2025, the Magistrate Judge held a settlement conference, which did not resolve the sole case in which the underwriters are named Defendants. In connection with its role as an initial purchaser in the Note Offerings and an underwriter in the Stock Offering, the Corporation received a customary indemnification agreement from Valeant as issuer.

On March 7, 2022, plaintiff filed a class action complaint against Rivian Automotive, Inc. (Rivian), several current and former Rivian executives (Rivian Executives), the Corporation, and other financial institutions related to Rivian's November 2021 initial public offering (IPO). On July 22, 2022, the appointed lead plaintiff filed a consolidated class action complaint. The consolidated complaint asserted claims against the Corporation under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for alleged misstatements and omissions in the offering documents attendant to Rivian's IPO. The Corporation acted as one of several underwriters of the IPO. On August 29, 2022, both the Corporation and the other financial institution underwriters (Underwriter Defendants) and Rivian and the Rivian Executives (Rivian Defendants) filed two motions to dismiss, which were granted without prejudice on February 16, 2023. On March 2, 2023, plaintiff filed an amended consolidated class action complaint against the Underwriter Defendants and Rivian Defendants. On March 16, 2023, the Underwriter Defendants and Rivian Defendants filed two motions to dismiss, which were denied on July 3, 2023. Plaintiff filed a motion for class certification on December 1, 2023, which the court granted on July 17, 2024. On July 3, 2025, Rivian, the Rivian Executives, and the Underwriter Defendants moved for summary judgment. In connection with its role as an underwriter in the IPO, the Corporation received a customary indemnification agreement from Rivian.

Employment Litigation

The Corporation has been named as respondent in a FINRA arbitration brought by two former Client Advisors in the Private Client Group for fraud in the inducement and violations of FINRA Rule 2010 in connection with the sale of the Private Client Group to Raymond James Financial, Inc. (together with affiliates, Raymond James). This business was sold in September of 2016 and the claimants alleged that the Corporation induced them to transition their employment and business to Raymond James through misleading representations that they would be allowed to continue servicing their existing clients. Subsequent to their transition, the claimants alleged that they were not allowed to transact business with their client base and their business was adversely impacted as a result. Claimants lost a similar claim brought in a FINRA arbitration against Raymond James. The arbitration hearing was held November 18-22, 2024. The FINRA panel issued an award on December 27, 2024, denying Claimants' claims in their entirety.

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The Corporation has been named as a counter-claim respondent in a FINRA arbitration by a former Client Advisor in the Private Client Group, alleging that the U.S. Private Client Services (PCS) hiring manager induced him to bring confidential information from his former employer to the Bank, resulting in his being enjoined from contacting his clients for a year. The former Client Advisor claims loss of revenue and continuing damages as a result of the loss of business allegedly caused by this event. The Corporation has a claim against the former Client Advisor for an unpaid employee loan. Four days of hearings were held in October 2022 and October 2023, but the matter was not concluded. One day of hearing was held January 8, 2024. Additional days were held in February 2024, and the parties rested. Closing arguments were held on May 8, 2024. On July 11, 2024, the FINRA panel issued an award in favor of DBSI in the amount of \$2 million. Former Client Advisor's counterclaims were denied in their entirety. Cross-motions to confirm the award and vacate the award have been filed in state court. Matter settled with payment of \$500,000 to DB.

Federal Reserve Consent Order and Written Agreement Relating to Control Enhancement Undertakings

On July 19, 2023, Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, DB USA Corporation, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and DWS USA Corporation entered into a Consent Order and Written Agreement with the Federal Reserve resolving previously disclosed regulatory discussions concerning adherence to prior orders and settlements related to sanctions and embargoes and AML compliance, and remedial agreements and obligations related to risk management issues. The Consent Order alleges insufficient and tardy implementation of the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings required by prior Consent Orders the Bank entered into with the Federal Reserve dated November 4, 2015, and May 26, 2017, respectively. The Written Agreement alleges various deficiencies in governance, risk management, and internal controls across the Bank's U.S. Operations, and finds that the Bank must continue to implement additional improvements. The Consent Order requires the Bank to pay a civil monetary penalty of U.S. \$186 million, including U.S. \$140 million for the violations alleged with respect to the post-settlement sanctions and embargoes and AML control enhancement undertakings, as well as a separate penalty of U.S. \$46 million for unsafe or unsound practices stemming from the Bank's handling of its legacy correspondent banking relationship with Danske Bank Estonia, which was terminated in October 2015. The Written Agreement does not include a civil monetary penalty. Both the Consent Order and Written Agreement include certain post-settlement remediation and reporting undertakings.

FinCEN, SEC and CFTC AML Controls Investigations

The Corporation received inquiries from the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) regarding the Bank's compliance with relevant anti-money laundering (AML) laws and regulations, including with respect to transaction monitoring and trade surveillance controls and related escalation and reporting procedures. The Corporation has been cooperating with these investigations. The FinCEN investigation concerns the Corporation's AML controls across all business lines, whereas the SEC and CFTC investigations concerned AML controls relevant to the Corporation's SEC and CFTC regulated business lines and products, respectively. On December 20, 2024, the SEC entered an order pursuant to settlement with the Corporation for delays in commencing or completing SAR-related inquiries following requests from law enforcement or other regulators, though no deficiency was alleged regarding the substance or timeliness of DBSI's responses to law

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enforcement or regulatory requests. Without admitting or denying the findings or conclusions therein, the Corporation consented to the entry of the order, including a civil monetary fine of \$4 million.

Interbank and Dealer Offered Rates

In August 2020, plaintiffs filed a non-class action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against several financial institutions, including DBAG and the Corporation, alleging that U.S. Dollar LIBOR has been suppressed through the present. On September 13, 2022, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss, but granted plaintiffs leave to amend. On October 5, 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On November 4, 2022, defendants, including DBAG and the Corporation, filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. On October 10, 2023, the court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss, entered judgment, and closed the case. On November 8, 2023, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Plaintiffs filed an amended notice of appeal on November 9, 2023. Plaintiffs filed their opening brief in the appeal on January 25, 2024, and defendants filed their answering brief on March 25, 2024. The Court affirmed the district court's decision dismissing the complaint on December 9, 2024. On December 23, 2024, plaintiffs filed a petition for rehearing. On January 22, 2025, the Court denied plaintiffs' petition for rehearing. On April 22, 2025, plaintiffs filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. On June 30, 2025, the United States Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari.

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

Interest Rate Swaps (IR Swaps) Market

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

DBAG and the Corporation are defendants, along with numerous other IR Swaps dealer banks, in a multi-district antitrust civil class action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York involving putative class and competitor claims. The class action plaintiffs are consumers of IR Swaps. Competitor trading platforms Tera, Javelin and TrueEx have also filed individual lawsuits. All of the cases have been consolidated for pretrial purposes. The plaintiffs filed second consolidated amended complaints on December 9, 2016, alleging that the banks conspired with TradeWeb and ICAP to prevent the establishment of exchange-traded IR Swaps. On July 28, 2017, defendants' motions to dismiss the second consolidated amended complaints were granted in part and denied in part. Class plaintiffs filed the Third Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint on May 30, 2018. On August 7, 2018, TrueEx filed an amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on August 28, 2018. On November 20, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part defendant's motion to dismiss the amended TrueEx complaint. Class plaintiffs filed the Fourth Consolidated Amended Class Action complaint on March 22, 2019. Fact discovery in all cases closed on April 10, 2019. On December 15, 2023, the District Court denied the class action plaintiffs' motion for class certification, holding that individual issues would predominate and a class was therefore not appropriate. On December 28, 2023 the class action plaintiffs filed a petition to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals pursuant to Rule 23(f) seeking a review of the District Court's class action decision. Defendants reached a settlement to resolve the Class plaintiffs' action, which was

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granted final approval by the court on July 16, 2025. The settlement does not include the individual actions brought by Tera, Javelin and TrueEx, which remain pending.

Mortgage-Related and Asset Backed Securities Matters and Investigation

Issuer and Underwriter Civil Litigation. The Corporation, along with certain affiliates (collectively referred to in these paragraphs as 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 residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and other asset-backed securities. These cases, all of which except one has been resolved and which is described in the following paragraph, allege that the offering documents contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including with regard to the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued, or assert that various representations or warranties relating to the loans were breached at the time of origination. The Corporation is a defendant in an action related to RMBS offerings brought by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank (alleging an unspecified amount in damages against all defendants). In this action, the appellate court reinstated claims previously dismissed on statute of limitations grounds and petitions for rehearing and certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied. On July 31, 2017, the FDIC filed a second amended complaint, which defendants moved to dismiss on September 14, 2017. On October 18, 2019, defendants' motion to dismiss was denied. On May 13, 2022, the FDIC voluntarily dismissed its claim with respect to one of the RMBS offerings and Deutsche Bank filed a motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the remaining claim. Deutsche Bank's motion has been fully briefed as of July 8, 2022. Discovery is stayed pending resolution of Deutsche Bank's motion.

In the actions against the Corporation solely as an underwriter of other issuers' RMBS offerings, the Corporation 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.

Off-Channel Communications Investigations

On September 27, 2022, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) announced resolutions with multiple financial institutions including Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (DBSI), DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. (DIMA) and DWS Distributors, Inc. (DDI and, together with DIMA, DWS), and Deutsche Bank AG (DBAG and collectively with DBSI, the Bank), with respect to industry-wide investigations regarding compliance with record retention requirements applicable to broker-dealer firms, investment advisers, swap dealers, and futures commission merchants. The SEC and CFTC found that the Bank and DWS, as applicable, did not maintain certain electronic communications required to be maintained pursuant to their respective record retention obligations because the communications were sent or received by employees over unapproved electronic messaging channels from personal devices. The SEC and CFTC also found related supervisory failures. Under these resolutions, DBSI and DWS paid a \$125 million aggregate civil monetary penalty to the SEC, and DBSI paid \$75 million civil monetary penalty to the CFTC. As part of the resolutions, the Bank and DWS hired a compliance consultant to conduct a review of relevant policies and procedures, trainings, surveillance measures, technological solutions, and disciplinary framework. In March 2023 the compliance consultant submitted a report to the SEC and CFTC with findings and recommendations. The consultant returned to evaluate implementation of the recommendations in

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April 2024, and submitted a second report to the regulators in November 2024. In May 2025 DBSI submitted to the SEC a certification of compliance with the undertakings set forth in its resolution with the SEC.

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

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

On May 24, 2023, the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) sent a Statement of Objections to Deutsche Bank regarding a potential breach of United Kingdom antitrust rules in relation to secondary market trading of United Kingdom government bonds, which includes Gilts and Gilt asset swaps. Deutsche Bank proactively cooperated with the CMA in this matter and as a result was granted immunity. The sending of a Statement of Objections is a step in the CMA's investigation and does not prejudice the outcome of the investigation, which is ongoing.

DBAG is a defendant in a putative class action filed on June 16, 2023, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for United Kingdom government bonds. The complaint seeks treble damages and attorneys' fees. On September 28, 2023, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On September 13, 2024, the Court granted Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On July 11, 2025, the Court entered plaintiff's amended complaint and set the briefing schedule to govern DBAG's motion to dismiss the amended complaint.

On December 6, 2022, the European Commission sent a Statement of Objections to DBAG regarding a potential breach of EU antitrust rules in relation to secondary market trading of Euro-denominated SSA bonds, Sovereign bonds, Covered bonds, and Government guaranteed bonds. DBAG proactively cooperated with the European Commission in this matter and as a result was granted immunity. The sending of a Statement of Objections is a step in the European Commission's investigation and does not prejudice the outcome of the investigation, which is ongoing.

DBAG was a defendant in a putative class action filed on December 9, 2022, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by alleged direct market participants claiming a violation of antitrust law related to alleged manipulation of the secondary trading market for Euro-denominated Sovereign bonds. On August 26, 2024, the Court granted Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim. On September 11, 2024, the Court entered an order dismissing the case with prejudice.

DBAG is also a defendant in putative class actions filed on November 7, 2017, and December 5, 2017, in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and Federal Court of Canada, respectively, claiming violations of antitrust law and the common law relating to alleged manipulation of secondary trading of SSA bonds. The complaints seek compensatory and punitive damages. On July 20, 2022, DBAG entered into a national settlement agreement that would resolve the Federal SSA Claim against all Deutsche Bank defendants. The settlement agreement remains subject to approval by the Federal Court of Canada.

In March 2018, alleged market participants filed a class action relating to Mexican government bond trading. In October 2019, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiffs' consolidated amended complaint without prejudice. In December 2019, plaintiffs filed a Second Amended

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Complaint against DB Mexico, which the court dismissed without prejudice on November 30, 2020. On May 20, 2021, plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration, which was denied on March 30, 2022. On September 15, 2022, plaintiffs-appellants noticed an appeal to the Second Circuit. Briefing on appeal was complete on February 27, 2023. On October 27, 2023, the Second Circuit heard oral argument on the appeal. On February 9, 2024, the Second Circuit reversed the lower court's decision granting the motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds and remanded for further proceedings. Plaintiffs filed a further amended complaint on June 12, 2024, and Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on July 29, 2024. On January 15, 2025, the Court denied Defendants' motion to dismiss. The case is in discovery.

On January 22, 2021, DBAG was notified that the Mexican competition authority, COFECE, reached a resolution that imposes fines against DB Mexico and two of its former traders, as well as six other financial institutions and nine other traders, for engaging in alleged monopolistic practices in the Mexican government bond secondary market DB Mexico has appealed. The fine against DB Mexico was approximately \$427,000.

U.S. Treasury Securities Investigations

DBAG, including affiliates such as the Corporation, has received inquiries from certain regulatory and law enforcement authorities, including requests for information and documents, pertaining to U.S. Treasuries auctions, trading, and related market activity. DBAG, including affiliates such as the Corporation, has cooperated with these investigations.

The Corporation was a defendant in several putative class actions alleging violations of U.S. antitrust law, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and common law related to the alleged manipulation of the U.S. Treasury securities market. These cases have been consolidated in the Southern District of New York. On November 15, 2017, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, which did not name the Corporation as a defendant. On December 11, 2017, the court dismissed the Corporation from the class action without prejudice. On March 31, 2021, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint. On May 14, 2021, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which did not name the Corporation as a defendant. On March 31, 2022, the district court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. On April 28, 2022, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. On February 1, 2024, the Second Circuit issued a decision affirming the district court's judgment dismissing the second amended complaint.

U.S. Treasury Spoofing Litigation

Following the Bank's settlement with the CFTC, five separate putative class actions were filed in the Northern District of Illinois against DBAG and the Corporation. The cases allege that DBAG and the Corporation participated in a scheme between January and December 2013 to spoof the market for U.S. Treasuries futures and options contracts and Eurodollars futures and options contracts. Following briefing on a motion to dismiss the judge ordered supplemental briefing on the issues of standing and jurisdictional discovery which has now been substantially completed. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and then a further, second amended complaint. DBAG and the Corporation filed a motion to dismiss on September 12, 2023, and a reply on December 13, 2023. On September 30, 2024, the court requested additional briefing on standing under Article III of the U.S. Constitution, which was completed on October 21, 2024.

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13) Obligations Under Guarantees

The Corporation has obligations under certain guarantee arrangements that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC 460, Guarantees, including financial guarantees and other guarantees.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's financial guarantees issued as of June 30, 2025 (in millions):

Type of guarantee	Maximum potential payout/notional years to maturity			Total	Carrying amount of asset/(liability)	Collateral /recourse
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years			
Financial guarantees	\$ 95	—	—	\$ 95	—	—

a) Financial Guarantees

The Corporation utilizes Pershing LLC (Pershing), an unaffiliated broker-dealer, as its clearing agent for general securities brokerage transactions. Pershing carries the cash and margin accounts for the Corporation's retail brokerage customers, within its Private Client businesses, on a fully disclosed basis. The Corporation is responsible for the initial and any subsequent margin requirement for any transaction in the event a customer of the Corporation were to fail to fulfill its obligation to Pershing. The Corporation is secured by assets in the customer's account. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition for these transactions.

b) Other Financial Guarantees

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

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

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14) Employee Benefit and Compensation Plans

a) *Defined Benefit Pension and Post-retirement Plans*

Along with other affiliates of DBAH Capital LLC (DBAH), the Corporation participates in the DBAH Cash Account Pension Plan (CAPP), Postretirement Medical Plan (PRM) and Non-Qualified Pension Plan (NQPP).

CAPP is a qualified, noncontributory defined benefit cash account pension plan that covers substantially all employees who have completed one full year of service and were hired on or before December 31, 2004. The policy for DBAH satisfies the minimum funding requirements under the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974.

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

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

b) *Defined Contribution Plan – Matched Savings Plan*

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

c) *Share-Based Compensation Plan*

The Corporation participates in the Deutsche Bank Equity Plan, the Deutsche Bank Restricted Share Plan, and the Deutsche Bank Global Share Purchase Plan where DBAG grants employees of the Corporation deferred or restricted share awards.

Awards under the Equity Plan are deferred over a three to six year period. The Equity Plan expense is measured at grant date based on the fair value of the share awards and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period in which employees have rendered the requisite services and satisfied any other vesting conditions. Compensation expense is not subsequently adjusted for changes in the fair value of the shares awarded. Awards under the Restricted Share Plan are fully vested and beneficially owned at the time of grant and released over three to six years. The Restricted Share Plan is expensed at the time of grant. In line with regulatory requirements, these plans (both Equity and Restricted Share) include performance conditions based on Group and/or Divisional performance. Thus, there is the possibility that all or portions of the awards will be subject to forfeiture in the event of non-achievement of defined targets, in addition to forfeiture for other reasons including breach of policy or financial impairment.

Awards under the Global Share Purchase Plan are deferred for a period of one year before vesting and being released to plan participants. Participants will not receive their matching share award if they voluntarily terminate their employment during this period.

To the extent that the settlement price is less or greater than the price at grant date, the Corporation is allocated a gain or loss based on the difference. For the period ended June 30, 2025, the Corporation was allocated a gain of \$111 million related to its portion of the overall net gain or loss realized by

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DBAG that was attributable to share-based awards granted to the Corporation's employees. These amounts have been reflected as an adjustment to the Corporation's additional paid-in capital.

d) Cash-Based Compensation Plan

The Corporation participates in two cash-based plans of DBAG, the Deutsche Bank Restricted Incentive Plan (RIP) and the Deutsche Bank Restricted Cash Plan (RCP). Awards under the RIP are granted as deferred cash compensation, generally vesting over a three to five year period. RIP awards are expensed ratably over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures. Under the RCP, awards are vested and beneficially owned at the time of grant and are generally released over a three to five year period. The RCP awards are expensed at the time of grant. In line with regulatory requirements, these plans (both RIP and RCP) include performance conditions based on Group and/or Divisional performance. Thus, there is the possibility that all or portions of the awards will be subject to forfeiture in the event of non-achievement of defined targets, in addition to forfeiture for other reasons, including breach of policy or financial impairment.

15) Income Taxes

a) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

As of June 30, 2025, significant components of the Corporation's DTAs and DTLs were as follows (in millions):

Deferred tax assets:	
Deferred compensation	\$ 120
Accrued, but unpaid foreign related party expense	187
State and local tax net operating losses	26
Investment in securities	15
Depreciation	13
Lease liabilities	7
Litigation and other reserves	5
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>373</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(15)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	358
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Pension and post-retirement benefits	(14)
ROU assets	(6)
Others	(6)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(26)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 332</u>

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The Corporation participates in a TSA whereby it is reimbursed by DBNY for the tax benefits of its operating losses and therefore, DTAs associated with NOLs generated from any federal, NYS, and NYC tax losses are not recorded on the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial condition.

The state and local tax NOLs generated by the Corporation primarily relate to California, NYS, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana. The following table summarizes the DTAs, related VAs, and NOL carryforwards as of June 30, 2025 (in millions).

State and local tax NOLs:	Gross deferred tax asset	Valuation allowance	Net deferred tax assets	NOL carryforwards	Begin to expire
California	\$ 11	—	11	129	2028
New York	9	(9)	—	122	2034
Pennsylvania	2	(2)	—	36	2031
Louisiana	1	(1)	—	32	2040

The Corporation utilizes a modified separate company method for its separate Corporation income tax computation. As such, the taxable income of the consolidated tax group of which the Corporation is a member is considered in evaluating whether DTAs are expected to be realized. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations, taking into account the impact of DBAG's various strategic initiatives, will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the net DTAs.

b) Unrecognized Tax Benefits

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Corporation determined that it has no uncertain tax positions, interest, or penalties as defined within ASC 740. In the next twelve months the Corporation believes that there will be no material changes to unrecognized tax benefits.

c) Tax Examinations

As of June 30, 2025, the consolidated group of which the Corporation is a member, is subject to the IRS examination for 2021. The combined/unitary states group of which the Corporation is a member is under audit or subject to examination for tax years 2013 through 2023. The Corporation is currently subject to examination for tax years 2021 through 2023 in separately filed states.

16) Subordinated Liabilities

The Corporation borrowed \$500 million in 2024, from its Parent under a subordinated debt agreement. This subordination agreement has two tranches, with maturity dates of November 4, 2026 (Tranche 1) and November 4, 2027 (Tranche 2) in the amounts of \$250 million and \$250 million, respectively and has been approved by FINRA and qualifies as regulatory capital for the purpose of computing net capital under SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 (SEC Rule 15c3-1). The Corporation must obtain the approval of FINRA prior to any additional subordinated borrowings or repayments. To the extent that the outstanding subordinated liability is required for the Corporation's continued compliance with its net capital requirements, the subordinated liability may not be repaid.

The subordinated debt agreement requires the payment of interest at floating rates based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 109 basis points and plus 126 basis points for Tranche 1 and Tranche 2, respectively. Payments began on May 2, 2025.

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17) Segment Reporting

The Corporation operates as a wholly-owned subsidiary of DBAG and provides a broad range of investment banking and brokerage services, including securities underwriting, trading, and financial advisory services. In accordance with ASC 280, Segment Reporting, the Corporation has determined that it operates as a single reportable segment based on the internal organizational structure, management oversight, and financial information provided to and used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for forecasting and capital allocation decisions. The company's operations constitute a single operating segment and therefore a single reportable segment because the CODM manages the business activities using information of the company as a whole. The Corporation's Management Board has been identified as the CODM.

The CODM regularly reviews operating results to make decisions about allocation of resources based on the Corporation's consolidated net income, capital levels, and ratio levels. Financial information relating to the Corporation's activities, including segment assets can be found in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The accounting policies of the Corporation's single segment are the same as those described in note 2.

The CODM uses consolidated net income to evaluate the results of the business and uses excess net capital (see note 18), which is not a measure of profit and loss, to make operational decisions while maintaining capital adequacy such as reinvesting profits or paying dividends to its Parent.

18) Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer, the Corporation files the Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single (FOCUS) Reports on a standalone basis and, as such, the following regulatory requirements are presented accordingly.

a) *SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule*

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

The Corporation has elected to use the alternative method, permitted by the SEC's Rule 15c3-1, which requires that it maintain minimum net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer securities transactions, as defined, or the CFTC minimum net capital requirement, as defined. Additionally, equity capital may not be withdrawn nor cash dividends paid if resulting net capital would be less than 5% of aggregate debit balances. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation had net capital of \$3.1 billion, which was 2,147.64% of aggregate debit balances, and \$2.7 billion in excess of the CFTC required minimum net capital.

b) *SEC Customer Protection Rule*

The Corporation is also subject to the SEC Rule 15c3-3 which requires, under certain circumstances, that cash or securities be deposited into a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers. As of June 30, 2025, the Corporation had \$691 million of qualified securities segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers. The qualified securities were received from securities purchased under resale agreements on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

As a clearing and carrying broker dealer and in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3, the Corporation computes a reserve requirement for the proprietary accounts of broker dealers (PAB). As of June 30,

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2025, the Corporation had less than \$1 million of U.S. Government securities segregated in a special reserve bank account for such requirement. The qualified securities were received from securities purchased under resale agreements on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

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

As required under 4d(a)(2) of the CEA and Commission regulation 30.7 and 22.2, the Corporation as an FCM must maintain in segregation amounts due to its customers. Assets segregated under these regulations as of June 30, 2025, totaled \$3.4 billion, \$1.2 billion and \$26 million, respectively, which exceeded the requirements by \$150 million, \$103 million and \$26 million, respectively. The assets included \$398 million of cash, and \$3.6 billion of receivables – brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations. The assets also included \$708 million of customer owned assets which are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

19) Subsequent Events

The Corporation has evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after June 30, 2025, that would require recognition or disclosure on the consolidated statement of financial condition through September 11, 2025, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. With the exception of the matters disclosed in note 12(b), no such events or transactions required recognition or disclosure on the consolidated statement of financial condition for the period ended June 30, 2025.