

Notes

A General disclosures

» 01 Basis of preparation

Pursuant to section 115 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) in conjunction with section 117 no. 2 WpHG, the interim consolidated financial statements of DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, (DZ BANK) for the first half of the 2025 financial year have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU). In particular, the requirements of IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* have been taken into account.

All figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. This may result in very small discrepancies in the calculation of totals and percentages.

» 02 Accounting policies and estimates

Changes in accounting policies

The financial statements of the entities consolidated in the DZ BANK Group have been prepared using uniform accounting policies. The accounting policies used to prepare these financial statements were the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements for the 2024 financial year, unless these policies are subject to the amendments described below.

First-time application in 2025 of changes in IFRS

The listed amendments to IFRS have been applied for the first time in DZ BANK's interim consolidated financial statements for the first half of the 2025 financial year:

– *Lack of Exchangeability* (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

The amendments to IAS 21 set out when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. They also indicate how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable and, where this is the case, what information an entity must disclose.

The amendments to IAS 21 must be applied to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in presentation

In note 02 (accounting policies and estimates) of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, changes had been made to the presentation in insurance finance income or expenses of experience adjustments for premiums received and for insurance acquisition cash flows paid that relate to future service. As a consequence of these changes, the following amounts for the comparative period have been adjusted in the income statement:

Income statement for the period January 1 to June 30, 2024

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024 before restatement	Amount of restatement	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024 after restatement
(...)			
Insurance service result	970	-333	637
Insurance revenue	6,158	-315	5,843
Insurance service expenses	-5,113	-17	-5,130
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-75	-	-75
(...)			
Insurance finance income or expenses	-3,407	333	-3,074
(...)			
Profit before taxes	1,711	-	1,711
Income taxes	-465	-	-465
Net profit	1,246	-	1,246

Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the associated comparative disclosures in note 04 (segment information), note 11 (insurance finance income or expenses), note 47 (insurance revenue), note 48 (presentation of income or expense in the insurance business), and note 49 (change in the carrying amounts of insurance contract liabilities).

As a consequence of the changes that were set out in note 02 (accounting policies and estimates) of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, the comparative disclosures for the total of the undiscounted expected credit losses on purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets that were recognized for the first time during the reporting period have been adjusted in note 45 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and gross carrying amounts.

As a consequence of the changes that were set out in note 02 (accounting policies and estimates) of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, stage 3 extensions in the presentation of gross carrying amounts and of loss allowance are no longer shown as derecognitions and repayments or as an addition/increase in loan drawdowns in note 45 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and gross carrying amounts. The aim of this change is to provide reliable and more relevant information. The comparative disclosures have therefore been adjusted. Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the associated comparative disclosures in note 12 (loss allowances) and note 28 (loss allowances).

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., the realization of the currency translation reserve resulting from the deconsolidation of a subsidiary in an amount of €22 million was recognized under other comprehensive income/loss instead of under changes in scope of consolidation. This resulted in related adjustments to the comparative disclosures in the statement of comprehensive income and in note 16 (items reclassified to the income statement), note 17 (income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income), and note 39 (equity), specifically in the breakdown of changes in equity by component of other comprehensive income.

In note 45 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and gross carrying amounts, the receivables repayable on demand in cash and cash equivalents are no longer shown in the presentation of gross carrying amounts from 2025 due to the immaterial level of loss allowances. The aim of this change is to provide reliable and more relevant information.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

It is sometimes necessary to make assumptions and estimates in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards in order to determine the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses recognized in the interim consolidated financial statements. These assumptions and estimates are based on historical experience, planning, and expectations or forecasts regarding future events.

Assumptions and estimates are used primarily in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and in identifying any impairment of financial assets. Estimates also have a material impact on determining the impairment of goodwill or intangible assets acquired as part of business combinations. Furthermore, assumptions and estimates affect the measurement of right-of-use assets, insurance contract liabilities, other assets held by insurance companies, provisions for employee benefits, provisions for share-based payment transactions, provisions relating to building society operations, and other provisions as well as the recognition and measurement of income tax assets and income tax liabilities.

» 03 Scope of consolidation

The changes to the scope of consolidation as at the balance sheet date compared with the scope of consolidation as at December 31, 2024 were largely due to the first-time consolidation of BCC Assicurazioni S.p.A., Milan, Italy, (BCC Assicurazioni) in the R+V subgroup and to the deconsolidation of DVB Transport Finance Limited i.L., London, United Kingdom.

B Disclosures relating to the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income

» 04 Segment information

Information on operating segments

INFORMATION ON OPERATING SEGMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
€ million				
Net interest income	309	-	266	25
Net fee and commission income	9	-	-15	1,148
Gains and losses on trading activities	-	-	-	-1
Gains and losses on investments	-12	-	-	-13
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	-3	-	-	32
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	-	1,072	-	-
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	-150	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-	-88	-	-
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business	-	1	-	-
Loss allowances	-17	-	-118	-
Administrative expenses	-253	-	-141	-636
Other net operating income	54	39	3	21
Profit/loss before taxes	86	875	-5	575
Cost/income ratio (%)	70.9	-	55.5	52.5
Regulatory RORAC (%)	14.5	17.0	-1.9	>100.0
Average own funds/solvency requirement	1,190	10,265	532	1,001
Total assets/total equity and liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2025	82,805	136,921	10,808	5,235

	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT- BANK	VR Smart Finanz	DZ BANK – holding function	Other/ Consolidation	Total
	726	393	73	75	-62	108	1,913
	362	2	121	-19	-	54	1,662
	228	1	9	-	-	-46	191
	-12	-	-	-	-	-1	-38
	55	-54	2	-	-	-11	21
	9	-	-	-	-	-1	8
	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,078
	-	-	-	-	-	-76	-226
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-88
	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	-46	-40	5	-23	-	-2	-241
	-738	-136	-156	-42	-106	-113	-2,321
	26	6	-	-2	-	18	165
	610	171	53	-11	-169	-58	2,127
	52.9	39.1	76.1	77.8	-	-	49.5
	21.2	28.9	25.0	-12.9	-	-	20.7
	5,750	1,184	423	170	-	-	20,515
	392,033	84,787	22,024	3,636	23,814	-95,575	666,488

INFORMATION ON OPERATING SEGMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2024

	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
€ million				
Net interest income	282	-	262	31
Net fee and commission income	-1	-	-18	1,126
Gains and losses on trading activities	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses on investments	-	-	-	5
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	-	-	-	69
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	-	621	-	-
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	3,033	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-	-3,074	-	-
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business	-	-	-	-
Loss allowances	-6	-	-86	-
Administrative expenses	-249	-	-143	-612
Other net operating income	22	6	4	-3
Profit/loss before taxes	47	586	19	616
Cost/income ratio (%)	82.2	-	57.7	49.8
Regulatory RORAC (%)	7.4	12.5	7.5	>100.0
Average own funds/solvency requirement	1,266	9,392	510	660
Total assets/total equity and liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	82,684	134,737	10,857	5,935

	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT- BANK	VR Smart Finanz	DZ BANK – holding function	Other/ Consolidation	Total
	791	389	89	69	-77	522	2,358
	312	5	115	-17	-	43	1,565
	-72	-	12	-	-	-413	-473
	7	-	-	-	-	-	12
	88	-25	-22	-	-	2	112
	37	-	-1	-	-	-	36
	-	-	-	-	-	16	637
	-	-	-	-	-	-88	2,945
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,074
	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	-53	-39	-	-23	-	1	-206
	-728	-131	-146	-39	-117	-111	-2,276
	1	9	5	-1	-	30	73
	383	208	52	-10	-194	4	1,711
	62.5	34.7	73.7	76.5	-	-	54.3
	13.7	31.1	30.9	-12.3	-	-	17.8
	5,606	1,339	337	163	-	-	19,273
	386,178	85,931	21,681	3,618	23,412	-95,395	659,638

General information on operating segments

The information on operating segments has been prepared using the management approach in accordance with IFRS 8. Under this standard, external reporting must include segment information that is used internally for the management of the entity and for the purposes of quantitative reporting to the chief operating decision-makers. The information on operating segments has therefore been prepared on the basis of the internal management reporting system.

Definition of operating segments

Segmentation is fundamentally based on the integrated risk and capital management system, the function of which is to create transparency, notably in respect of the risk structure and risk-bearing capacity of the individual management units. The segment information presents separate disclosures for the management units DZ HYP AG, Hamburg/Münster, (DZ HYP), TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg, (TeamBank), DZ PRIVATBANK, and the BSH, R+V, UMH, and VR Smart Finanz subgroups. DZ BANK is broken down into the central institution and corporate bank (DZ BANK – CICB) and the group management function (DZ BANK – holding function) in line with the internal financial reporting structure. The DZ BANK – CICB operating segment comprises the cooperative central institution function, which supports the operating activities of the local cooperative banks, and the corporate bank function. DZ BANK – holding function is mainly used to pool tasks carried out on behalf of the DZ BANK Group in relation to commercial law, tax, and prudential supervision. The total assets of DZ BANK – holding function include the equity, plus a number of other items such as a notional carrying amount for the long-term equity investment in DZ BANK – CICB, together with the carrying amounts of the long-term equity investments in the other management units. The notional long-term equity investment in DZ BANK – CICB is measured in an amount equating to 11 percent of the risk-weighted assets of DZ BANK – CICB. DZ BANK – holding function does not constitute an operating segment within the meaning of IFRS 8.5 but is presented separately in line with the internal reporting structure. All other companies in the DZ BANK Group, which are not required to provide regular quantitative reports to the chief operating decision-makers, and the consolidations are reported on an aggregated basis under Other/Consolidation.

Presentation of operating segments

Interest income and associated interest expenses generated by the operating segments are offset and reported as net interest income in the information on operating segments because, from a group perspective, the operating segments are managed solely on the basis of the net figure.

Measurement

Internal reporting to the chief operating decision-makers is primarily based on the IFRS accounting and measurement principles applicable to the DZ BANK Group.

Intragroup transactions between operating segments and internal transactions in the DZ BANK – CICB operating segment are carried out on an arm's-length basis. These transactions are predominantly reported internally using the financial reporting standards applied to external financial reporting.

The key indicators for assessing the performance of the operating segments are profit/loss before taxes, the cost/income ratio, and the return on risk-adjusted capital (regulatory RORAC).

The cost/income ratio shows the ratio of administrative expenses to operating income and reflects the economic efficiency of the operating segment concerned.

Operating income comprises net interest income, net fee and commission income, gains and losses on trading activities, gains and losses on investments, other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments, gains

and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost, net income from insurance business, and other net operating income.

Regulatory RORAC is a risk-adjusted performance measure. It reflects the relationship between profit before taxes and the average own funds for the year (calculated as an average of the monthly figures) in accordance with the own funds/solvency requirements for the financial conglomerate. It therefore shows the return on the regulatory risk capital employed.

Other/Consolidation

The consolidation-related adjustments shown under Other/Consolidation to reconcile operating segment profit/loss before taxes to consolidated profit/loss before taxes are attributable to the elimination of intragroup transactions and to the fact that investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. Differences between the figures in internal management reporting and those reported in the consolidated financial statements that arise from the recognition of internal transactions in the DZ BANK – CICB operating segment are also eliminated.

The adjustments to net interest income are primarily the result of the elimination of intragroup dividend payments and are also attributable to the early redemption of issued bonds and commercial paper acquired by entities in the DZ BANK Group other than the issuer. Internal transactions in the DZ BANK – CICB operating segment are also eliminated in net interest income and with offsetting entries under gains and losses on trading activities.

The figure under Other/Consolidation for net fee and commission income largely relates to the fee and commission business of TeamBank and the BSH subgroup with the R+V subgroup.

The remaining adjustments are mostly also attributable to the consolidation of income and expenses.

» 05 Net interest income

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
INTEREST INCOME AND CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENSE	7,358	7,993
Interest income from	7,306	7,953
Lending and money market business	6,248	6,534
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	764	608
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	286	813
Financial assets with a negative effective interest rate	-3	-3
Other assets	10	1
Current income and expense from	52	41
Shares and other variable-yield securities	25	15
of which income from other shareholdings	15	4
Investments in subsidiaries	4	3
Entities accounted for using the equity method	22	22
of which relating to investments in joint ventures	26	24
of which relating to investments in associates	-5	-2
Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements	2	1
INTEREST EXPENSE ON	-5,445	-5,635
Deposits from banks and customers	-3,805	-4,003
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-1,500	-1,380
Subordinated capital	-78	-80
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-65	-178
Financial liabilities with a positive effective interest rate	7	8
Provisions and other liabilities	-4	-2
Total	1,913	2,358

The interest expense on provisions and other liabilities included interest expense on lease liabilities of €4 million (first half of 2024: €4 million).

Since the beginning of this year, portfolios of structured money market business and derivatives have no longer been held for trading. Starting in the reporting period, the interest income and expense arising in connection with this business are now reported under net interest income and no longer under gains and losses on trading activities. The relevant amounts are interest income of €375 million from lending and money market business and interest expense of €614 million for deposits from banks and customers.

» 06 Net fee and commission income

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Fee and commission income	2,997	2,838
Securities business	2,310	2,202
Asset management	193	190
Payments processing including card processing	198	180
Lending business and trust activities	110	99
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	57	55
International business	7	6
Building society operations	21	18
Other	101	88
Fee and commission expenses	-1,335	-1,273
Securities business	-988	-908
Asset management	-117	-120
Payments processing including card processing	-92	-106
Lending business	-42	-39
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-6	-6
Building society operations	-29	-35
Other	-61	-60
Total	1,662	1,565

Fee and commission income included revenue from contracts with customers pursuant to IFRS 15 in an amount of €2,997 million (first half of 2024: €2,836 million); see note 56.

» 07 Gains and losses on trading activities

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Gains and losses on non-derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives	-234	-162
Gains and losses on derivatives	394	-387
Gains and losses on exchange differences	31	76
Total	191	-473

Gains and losses on exchange differences included currency translation losses of €41 million on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (first half of 2024: gains of €19 million).

Since the beginning of this year, portfolios of structured money market business and derivatives have no longer been held for trading. Starting in the reporting period, the interest income and expense and the fair value gains and losses arising in connection with this business are now reported under net interest income and under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments and no longer under gains and losses on trading activities. This results in an increase of €183 million in gains and losses on trading activities compared with the figure that would have previously been disclosed. The changes predominantly affect gains and losses on derivatives, with a net loss of €224 million under net interest income and a net gain of €75 million under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

» 08 Gains and losses on investments

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Gains and losses on the disposal of bonds and other fixed-income securities	-24	7
Gains and losses on the disposal of shares and other variable-yield securities	-14	5
Gains and losses on investments in joint ventures	1	-
Reversals of impairment losses	1	-
Total	-38	12

» 09 Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Gains and losses from fair value hedge accounting	34	6
Gains and losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss that are not related to derivatives held for trading purposes	41	77
Gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading	-58	-36
Gains and losses on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	5	65
Total	21	112

Gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading result from the valuation and realization of derivatives that are used for economic hedging but are not included in hedge accounting.

Since the beginning of this year, portfolios of structured money market business and derivatives have no longer been held for trading. Starting in the reporting period, fair value gains of €56 million arising in connection with this business are now reported under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments and no longer under gains and losses on trading activities. The changes predominantly affect gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading, with a net gain of €75 million.

» 10 Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Income from investments held by insurance companies	3,408	4,776
Interest income and current income	1,497	1,411
Income from reversals of impairment losses and reversals of loss allowances, and unrealized gains	35	393
Gains on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	1,477	2,552
Gains on disposals	398	421
Expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies	-3,518	-1,416
Administrative expenses	-89	-88
Depreciation/amortization expense, additions to loss allowances, and impairment losses and unrealized losses	-1,215	-85
Losses on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	-1,754	-590
Losses on disposals	-459	-653
Other non-insurance gains and losses	-116	-415
Total	-226	2,945

Other non-insurance gains and losses included interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to €1 million (first half of 2024: €1 million).

Income from and expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies and other non-insurance gains and losses included additions to loss allowances of €38 million (first half of 2024: €20 million) and reversals of loss allowances of €23 million (first half of 2024: €34 million).

» 11 Insurance finance income or expenses

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	-91	-3,077
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	3	3
Total	-88	-3,074

» 12 Loss allowances

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks	4	-1
Additions	-16	-18
Reversals	19	15
Recoveries on loans and advances to banks previously impaired	1	2
Loss allowances for loans and advances to customers	-244	-196
Additions	-1,089	-1,011
Reversals	802	778
Directly recognized impairment losses	-27	-23
Recoveries on loans and advances to customers previously impaired	55	43
Other	14	17
Loss allowances for investments	-1	-
Additions	-17	-12
Reversals	16	12
Loss allowances for other assets	-	-
Directly recognized impairment losses	-	-1
Other loss allowances for loans and advances	1	-9
Additions to and reversals of provisions for loan commitments	1	-9
Additions to and reversals of provisions for financial guarantee contracts	-4	-6
Additions to and reversals of other provisions for loans and advances	3	7
Total	-241	-206

Gains and losses from credit-risk-related modifications and other gains and losses on financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI assets) are reported under the 'Other' line item. Other gains and losses on POCI assets consist of the changes in the loss allowances for these assets within the reporting period.

» 13 Administrative expenses

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Staff expenses	-1,145	-1,089
General and administrative expenses	-1,038	-1,048
Depreciation and amortization	-138	-139
Total	-2,321	-2,276

» 14 Other net operating income

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Income from the reversal of provisions and accruals	100	41
Gains and losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	42	19
Gains on the disposal of other assets	16	12
Restructuring expenses	-6	-13
Residual other net operating income	12	15
Total	165	73

» 15 Income taxes

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Current tax expense	-602	-509
Deferred tax expense/income	-31	43
Total	-633	-465

IAS 34 states that income taxes in interim consolidated financial statements are to be calculated on the basis of the best possible estimate of the weighted average tax rate for the year as a whole. This tax rate is based on the legislation that is in force or has been adopted at the relevant balance sheet date.

» 16 Items reclassified to the income statement

The following amounts were recognized in other comprehensive income/loss or reclassified from other comprehensive income/loss to the income statement in the reporting period:

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-633	-1,520
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-783	-1,914
Gains (-)/losses (+) reclassified to the income statement during the reporting period	149	394
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	-66	28
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-66	6
Gains (-)/losses (+) reclassified to the income statement during the reporting period	-	22
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	760	821
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	760	821
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-14	2
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-14	2

» 17 Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income

The table below shows the income taxes on the various components of other comprehensive income:

€ million	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025			Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2024		
	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement	47	-33	14	-669	207	-462
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-633	228	-405	-1,520	528	-992
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	-66	14	-52	28	-7	21
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	760	-275	485	821	-314	508
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-14	-	-14	2	-	2
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	429	-113	315	-160	113	-47
Gains and losses on equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	327	-83	244	259	-23	236
Gains and losses in relation to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	12	-4	8	-550	172	-378
Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	90	-27	63	132	-37	95
Total	476	-146	329	-829	320	-509

C Balance sheet disclosures

» 18 Cash and cash equivalents

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Cash on hand	342	446
Balances with central banks	84,720	81,344
Total	85,061	81,790

» 19 Loans and advances to banks

€ million	Repayable on demand		Other loans and advances		Total	
	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Domestic banks	2,513	3,745	124,971	124,122	127,484	127,867
Affiliated banks	1,642	1,936	114,886	116,031	116,528	117,967
Other banks	872	1,809	10,084	8,091	10,956	9,900
Foreign banks	2,810	1,830	13,410	13,835	16,221	15,665
Total	5,324	5,575	138,381	137,957	143,705	143,532

» 20 Loans and advances to customers

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Loans and advances to domestic customers	179,184	178,565
Loans and advances to foreign customers	28,993	30,123
Total	208,177	208,688

» 21 Hedging instruments (positive fair values)

Hedging instruments (positive fair values) amounted to €788 million (December 31, 2024: €796 million) and resulted solely from derivatives used as fair value hedges.

» 22 Financial assets held for trading

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
DERIVATIVES (POSITIVE FAIR VALUES)	14,660	16,231
Interest-linked contracts	11,346	12,752
Currency-linked contracts	2,374	2,686
Share-/index-linked contracts	716	571
Credit derivatives	224	222
Other contracts	-	1
BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES	11,160	10,441
Money market instruments	1,641	1,361
Bonds	9,519	9,080
SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE-YIELD SECURITIES	2,506	2,102
Shares	2,506	2,102
RECEIVABLES	1,440	1,666
of which from affiliated banks	306	516
of which from other banks	490	598
Money market placements	306	680
with banks	306	680
Promissory notes and registered bonds	1,133	986
from banks	490	434
from customers	643	552
Total	29,766	30,441

» 23 Investments

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	62,897	58,076
Money market instruments	1,996	2,082
Bonds	60,901	55,995
Shares and other variable-yield securities	3,298	3,184
Shares and other shareholdings	379	357
Investment fund units	2,919	2,826
Investments in subsidiaries	231	217
Investments in joint ventures	389	386
Investments in associates	185	186
Total	66,998	62,049

The carrying amount of investments in joint ventures accounted for using the equity method totaled €389 million (December 31, 2024: €386 million). €161 million of the investments in associates has been accounted for using the equity method (December 31, 2024: €163 million).

» 24 Investments held by insurance companies

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Investment property	3,610	3,655
Investments in subsidiaries	695	761
Investments in joint ventures	77	76
Investments in associates	20	20
Mortgage loans	12,605	12,685
Promissory notes and loans	5,695	5,991
Registered bonds	5,752	5,729
Other loans	954	906
Variable-yield securities	12,114	12,257
Fixed-income securities	56,045	55,403
Derivatives (positive fair values)	298	60
Deposits with ceding insurers and other investments	30	223
Assets related to unit-linked contracts	24,762	24,859
Total	122,656	122,625

» 25 Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Land and buildings	836	841
Office furniture and equipment	176	187
Investment property	281	285
Right-of-use assets	480	515
Total	1,774	1,828

» 26 Income tax assets and liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Income tax assets	4,893	4,899
Current income tax assets	430	385
Deferred tax assets	4,464	4,514
Income tax liabilities	5,262	4,844
Current income tax liabilities	908	671
Deferred tax liabilities	4,355	4,173

» 27 Other assets

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Other assets held by insurance companies	3,853	3,983
Goodwill	198	155
Other intangible assets	411	440
of which software	358	389
of which acquired customer relationships	2	2
Other loans and advances	553	639
Receivables from initial margins	1,265	1,321
Residual other assets	538	540
Total	6,818	7,077

The breakdown of other assets held by insurance companies is as follows:

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Intangible assets	356	187
Reinsurance contract assets	314	312
Receivables	1,014	1,119
Credit balances with banks, checks and cash on hand	700	1,029
Property, plant and equipment	499	465
of which right-of-use assets held by insurance companies	54	57
Residual other assets	971	872
Loss allowances	-2	-2
Total	3,853	3,983

» 28 Loss allowances

Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks and for loans and advances to customers also comprise the loss allowances recognized for finance lease receivables.

The following table shows the changes in loss allowances, which are reported on the assets side of the balance sheet, broken down by individual balance sheet item:

€ million	Loans and advances to banks			Loans and advances to customers			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	15	2	26	243	504	1,430	18
Additions	16	1	1	113	497	372	25
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-1	-104	-3
Reversals	-13	-1	-2	-201	-267	-283	-24
Other changes	-	-	1	85	-154	88	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	19	3	26	240	580	1,504	17
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	15	1	36	248	555	1,965	20
Additions	14	1	2	103	467	503	15
Utilizations	-	-	-1	-	-1	-185	-3
Reversals	-11	-1	-7	-177	-286	-328	-10
Other changes	-	-	7	76	-160	88	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	17	1	37	250	574	2,043	22

€ million	Investments			Other assets	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	3	1	4	1	2,248
Additions	1	1	4	-	1,032
Utilizations	-	-	-3	-	-110
Reversals	-1	-2	-5	-	-798
Other changes	-	-	-	-	21
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	3	1	-	-	2,392
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	4	-	-	-	2,843
Additions	4	-	-	-	1,108
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-189
Reversals	-2	-	-	-	-823
Other changes	-	-	-	-	11
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	5	-	-	-	2,949

» 29 Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

The non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale include individual non-current assets together with assets and liabilities from disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations, as described below.

The disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations include units in various investment funds with a carrying amount of €13 million. The sale is expected to take place within a year.

The individual non-current assets classified as held for sale comprise real estate with a carrying amount of €24 million and investment fund units of €2 million. The sale of these individual non-current assets classified as held for sale is expected to take place within a year.

The sale of individual non-current assets classified as held for sale gave rise to income of €42 million in the period under review (first half of 2024: €19 million), which was recognized under other net operating income.

On July 25, 2025, a contract was signed for the sale of Zimmer & Hälbig Holding GmbH, Bielefeld, which is an equity-accounted associate recognized under investments. The transaction is expected to be completed in the second half of 2025 and is still subject to the approval of the antitrust regulators.

» 30 Deposits from banks

	Repayable on demand		With agreed maturity or notice period		Total	
	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
€ million						
Domestic banks	48,763	53,177	109,038	110,890	157,801	164,066
Affiliated banks	45,476	48,921	25,107	28,511	70,583	77,432
Other banks	3,287	4,256	83,930	82,379	87,218	86,634
Foreign banks	8,852	8,798	17,522	14,661	26,374	23,459
Total	57,615	61,975	126,560	125,551	184,175	187,526

Since the beginning of this year, portfolios of structured money market business have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, the money market deposits from banks that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized under deposits from banks in an amount of €3,592 million as at June 30, 2025.

» 31 Deposits from customers

	Repayable on demand		With agreed maturity or notice period		Total	
	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
€ million						
Domestic customers	35,915	36,793	95,425	96,782	131,340	133,575
Foreign customers	14,301	18,063	3,173	2,465	17,474	20,528
Total	50,216	54,856	98,598	99,247	148,814	154,103

» 32 Debt certificates issued including bonds

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Bonds issued	86,435	88,139
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	33,495	32,551
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	2,585	2,759
Other bonds	50,355	52,829
Other debt certificates issued	37,950	21,672
Total	124,384	109,810

As was also the case as at December 31, 2024, all other debt certificates issued are commercial paper.

» 33 Hedging instruments (negative fair values)

Hedging instruments (negative fair values) amounted to €615 million (December 31, 2024: €659 million) and resulted solely from derivatives used as fair value hedges.

» 34 Financial liabilities held for trading

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
DERIVATIVES (NEGATIVE FAIR VALUES)	15,630	14,997
Interest-linked contracts	10,645	11,148
Currency-linked contracts	3,348	2,314
Share-/index-linked contracts	1,498	1,397
Other contracts	63	61
Credit derivatives	75	77
SHORT POSITIONS	2,865	2,379
BONDS ISSUED	22,796	20,961
DEPOSITS	180	3,898
of which from affiliated banks	41	3,773
of which from other banks	56	59
Money market deposits	41	3,754
from banks	12	3,742
from customers	29	13
Promissory notes and registered bonds issued	139	143
to banks	84	90
to customers	55	53
Total	41,471	42,234

As was also the case as at December 31, 2024, bonds issued mainly comprise share certificates and index-linked certificates.

Since the beginning of this year, portfolios of structured money market business have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, the money market deposits from banks that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized under deposits from banks in an amount of €3,592 million as at June 30, 2025.

» 35 Provisions

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Provisions for employee benefits	1,033	1,170
Provisions for defined benefit plans	635	729
Provisions for other long-term employee benefits	198	216
of which for semi-retirement schemes	76	83
Provisions for termination benefits	180	193
of which for early retirement schemes	21	23
of which for restructuring	141	151
Provisions for short-term employee benefits	20	32
Provisions for share-based payment transactions	46	59
Other provisions	1,498	1,625
Provisions relating to building society operations	801	833
Provisions for loan commitments	235	243
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	127	128
Other provisions for loans and advances	23	27
Provisions for restructuring	20	25
Provisions for onerous contracts	18	15
Residual provisions	273	353
Total	2,576	2,854

The underlying discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations rose from 3.40 percent as at December 31, 2024 to 3.70 percent as at June 30, 2025. At 2.30 percent, the assumption about the salary trend was unchanged compared with December 31, 2024. The assumption about the annuity trend was reduced from 2.20 percent as at December 31, 2024 to 2.10 percent as at June 30, 2025.

» 36 Insurance contract liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Insurance contract liabilities	112,494	111,339
Liability for remaining coverage	99,788	98,482
Liability for incurred claims	12,705	12,856
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1
Liability for remaining coverage	-	2
Total	112,494	111,340

» 37 Other liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Other liabilities of insurance companies	5,663	5,863
Accruals	1,089	1,724
Other payables	335	301
Lease liabilities	510	543
Liabilities from initial margins	577	620
Residual other liabilities	402	393
Total	8,576	9,443

The table below gives a breakdown of insurance companies' other liabilities.

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Other provisions	367	391
of which provisions for defined benefit plans	87	103
Payables and residual other liabilities	5,296	5,471
of which insurance lease liabilities	63	65
Total	5,663	5,863

The underlying discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations rose from 3.40 percent as at December 31, 2024 to 3.70 percent as at June 30, 2025. At 2.25 percent, the assumption about the salary trend was unchanged compared with December 31, 2024. The assumption about the annuity trend was reduced from 2.20 percent as at December 31, 2024 to 2.10 percent as at June 30, 2025.

» 38 Subordinated capital

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Subordinated liabilities	4,334	4,419
Share capital repayable on demand	1	1
Total	4,335	4,420

» 39 Equity

The table below shows a breakdown of the reserve from other comprehensive income:

	Items not reclassified to the income statement		Items reclassified to the income statement		
€ million	Reserve from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	Reserve from gains and losses on financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	Reserve from debt instruments measured at fair value through other compre- hensive income	Currency translation reserve	Reserve for insurance contracts measured at fair value through other compre- hensive income
Equity as at Jan. 1, 2024	514	267	-7,889	62	6,405
Other comprehensive income/loss	212	-377	-874	26	434
Total comprehensive income/loss	212	-377	-874	26	434
Acquisition/disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	1	-	-
Reclassifications within equity	-100	-2	-	-	-
Equity as at Jun. 30, 2024	625	-112	-8,763	88	6,839
Equity as at Jan. 1, 2025	531	-83	-7,327	109	5,868
Other comprehensive income/loss	219	8	-361	-61	438
Total comprehensive income/loss	219	8	-361	-61	438
Reclassifications within equity	-82	2	-	-	-
Equity as at Jun. 30, 2025	669	-74	-7,687	49	6,306

The changes in loss allowances included in the reserve from other comprehensive income, broken down by individual balance sheet item, were as follows:

	Loans and advances to customers	Investments			Investments held by insurance companies			Total
€ million	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	-	9	2	25	31	35	13	115
Additions	-	5	1	-	8	10	2	26
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2
Reversals	-	-3	-1	-	-7	-10	-18	-39
Other changes	-	-	-1	-	-1	-	17	15
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	-	10	2	25	30	35	12	115
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	-	12	2	20	31	34	9	108
Additions	1	11	1	-	12	24	2	51
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2
Reversals	-1	-12	-2	-	-18	-5	-	-37
Other changes	-	-	-	-	7	-14	-	-7
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	-	11	2	20	32	40	9	114

The information on regulatory capital and on capital management pursuant to IAS 1.134-136, which also forms part of these IFRS interim consolidated financial statements, can be found in the risk report in the interim group management report in chapter VI.5 'Capital adequacy'.

D Financial instruments and fair value disclosures

» 40 Classes, categories, and fair values of financial instruments

The following tables show the breakdown of net carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities by class (in accordance with IFRS 7) and by category of financial instrument (in accordance with IFRS 9):

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	196,697	196,722	196,504	196,524
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	73,918	73,943	74,624	74,644
<i>Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	<i>69,879</i>	<i>69,903</i>	<i>70,454</i>	<i>70,473</i>
Loans and advances to customers	257	257	246	246
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	788	788	796	796
Financial assets held for trading	29,766	29,790	30,441	30,461
Investments	3,720	3,720	3,663	3,663
Investments held by insurance companies	35,349	35,349	35,309	35,309
<i>Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss</i>	<i>4,039</i>	<i>4,039</i>	<i>4,171</i>	<i>4,171</i>
Loans and advances to banks	1,117	1,117	1,168	1,168
Loans and advances to customers	503	503	515	515
Investments	2,419	2,419	2,487	2,487
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,764	122,764	121,858	121,858
<i>Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>117,508</i>	<i>117,508</i>	<i>116,496</i>	<i>116,496</i>
Loans and advances to customers	1,772	1,772	1,810	1,810
Investments	37,083	37,083	36,356	36,356
Investments held by insurance companies	78,654	78,654	78,330	78,330
<i>Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>5,256</i>	<i>5,256</i>	<i>5,362</i>	<i>5,362</i>
Investments	431	431	404	404
Investments held by insurance companies	4,825	4,825	4,958	4,958
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	15	15	22	22
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	453,521	446,599	446,663	438,730
Cash and cash equivalents	84,720	84,719	81,344	81,344
Loans and advances to banks	142,533	140,284	142,312	139,627
Loans and advances to customers	202,413	196,457	202,951	196,375
Investments	22,791	22,876	18,586	18,616
Investments held by insurance companies	189	148	150	137
Other assets	2,114	2,114	2,631	2,631
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-1,239	-	-1,310	-
FINANCE LEASES	344	343	379	370
Loans and advances to customers	344	343	379	370

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	77,259	77,162	75,613	75,523
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	47,939	47,882	45,439	45,384
Deposits from banks	3,592	3,592	-	-
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	615	615	659	659
Financial liabilities held for trading	41,471	41,414	42,234	42,180
Other liabilities	2,262	2,262	2,546	2,546
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	29,320	29,280	30,174	30,138
Deposits from banks	3,310	3,310	3,448	3,448
Deposits from customers	7,473	7,456	7,672	7,653
Debt certificates issued including bonds	18,537	18,513	19,054	19,037
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	430,708	426,225	427,640	422,558
Deposits from banks	177,273	175,319	184,077	181,770
Deposits from customers	141,341	140,194	146,431	145,387
Debt certificates issued including bonds	105,847	104,352	90,756	88,926
Other liabilities	2,081	2,082	2,127	2,129
Subordinated capital	4,335	4,278	4,420	4,347
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-169	-	-171	-
LEASES	573	573	608	608
Other liabilities	573	573	608	608
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS	362	509	371	573
Financial guarantee contracts	127	127	128	128
Provisions	127	127	128	128
Loan commitments	235	381	243	445
Provisions	235	381	243	445

There is no active market with quoted prices pursuant to IFRS 13.76 for home savings loans, home savings deposits, or similar assets and liabilities. The specific features of a home savings product also mean that there is currently no suitable method for calculating fair value in accordance with IFRS 13. The home savings contracts cannot be measured individually because the allocation of home savings loans depends on the overall performance of the collective building society operations (allocation assets) and thus, in particular, on the performance of the home savings deposits (link to the collective). Consequently, the financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from collective building society operations are shown only at their carrying amounts in the table above.

Building society simulations are used to calculate risk-bearing capacity and for regulatory purposes. The simulations have been updated in line with the increased requirements imposed by the banking supervisor in recent years. Statistical parameters, empirical values, and current market assessments are used in these collective simulations. The present value of the expected future cash flows from the collective contracts in force, less cost components and risk margins, is compared with the balance of the carrying amounts from building society operations below. The balance of the carrying amounts from building society operations amounted to an excess of liabilities and stood at minus €54,110 million (December 31, 2024: minus €55,678 million), whereas the collective present value came to minus €44,658 million (December 31, 2024: minus €48,656 million).

The differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of financial assets held for trading, financial liabilities held for trading, deposits from customers, and debt certificates issued including bonds in the 'financial assets measured at fair value' and 'financial liabilities measured at fair value' classes are due to the deferral of differences, not recognized in the income statement, between the fair value and transaction price of financial instruments at the time of initial recognition, which are based on unobservable valuation parameters.

» 41 Differences not recognized at the time of initial recognition

Differences that are not recognized at the time of initial recognition of financial instruments (day-one profit or loss) arise if the fair value of a financial instrument differs from its transaction price at the time of initial recognition and the calculation of the fair value is not substantiated by a price quoted in an active market for an identical asset or identical liability or is not based on a valuation technique that only uses data from observable markets. Such transactions are initially recognized at fair value on the balance sheet, plus the day-one profit or loss that has not been recognized in profit or loss. This difference is amortized to profit or loss over the maturity period or at the time that all parameters factored into the valuation models are observable.

The following table shows the deferred day-one profit or loss that has not yet been amortized to profit or loss, broken down by class pursuant to IFRS 7.

€ million	Measured at fair value	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	15	72
Additions as a result of transactions	5	80
Differences amortized to profit or loss	-1	-48
Reclassifications	-3	3
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	16	107
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	20	90
Additions as a result of transactions	17	34
Differences amortized to profit or loss	-9	-36
Reclassifications	-4	4
Changes attributable to currency translation	1	4
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	24	97

» 42 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurements are assigned to the levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

€ million	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Assets	111,935	103,232	51,226	59,222	33,562	34,070
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,117	1,168	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	2,056	2,102	476	469
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	-	-	788	796	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	10,327	7,321	18,355	21,828	1,108	1,312
Investments	31,612	27,881	9,796	12,694	2,246	2,336
Investments held by insurance companies	69,983	68,010	19,115	20,634	29,731	29,953
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	13	21	-	-	2	1
Liabilities	3,467	2,236	72,672	71,998	1,024	1,289
Deposits from banks	-	-	6,902	3,448	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	7,264	7,399	192	254
Debt certificates issued including bonds	713	-	17,344	18,493	457	545
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	-	-	615	659	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,754	2,236	38,348	39,511	312	433
Other liabilities	-	-	2,199	2,488	63	58

The investments held by insurance companies measured at fair value include assets related to unit-linked contracts. These are offset within insurance contract liabilities by financial liabilities that arise from unit-linked insurance products and are measured using the variable fee approach under IFRS 17, and within other liabilities by liabilities measured at fair value from investment contracts that are allocated to unit-linked life insurance.

Transfers

Assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date and measured at fair value on a recurring basis were transferred as follows between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy:

€ million	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2		Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	
	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value	4,820	3,447	23,680	14,626
Financial assets held for trading	1,061	862	4,468	4,763
Investments	2,560	2,004	16,936	7,323
Investments held by insurance companies	1,199	581	2,276	2,539
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	26	15	1,050	1,055
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-	-	705	682
Financial liabilities held for trading	26	15	345	374

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 were due to quoted prices no longer being obtainable in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 were due to the availability of quoted prices in active markets that had previously not existed.

In the DZ BANK Group, transfers between Levels 1 and 2 take place when there is a change in the inputs that is relevant to categorization in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value measurements within Levels 2 and 3

Fair value measurements within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy either use prices available in active markets for similar, but not identical, financial instruments or use valuation techniques largely based on observable market data. The measurements are reviewed periodically. If valuation techniques are used that include a material valuation parameter that is not observable in the market, the relevant fair value measurements are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Generally, the discounted cash flow (DCF) method is used in the model-based measurement of the fair value of financial instruments without optionalities. Modeling of the yield curves is based on a multi-curve approach with collateral discounting. Simple products on which options exist are measured using customary standard models in which the inputs are quoted in active markets. For structured products on which options exist, a wide range of standard valuation techniques are used. The valuation models are calibrated on the basis of available market prices and validated regularly. The fair values of structured products can be measured by breaking these products into their constituent parts, which are then measured using the valuation methods described below.

The basis for measurement is the selection of an adequate yield curve for each specific instrument. The measurement is carried out by selecting appropriate tenor-specific forward curves for projecting variable cash flows. The nature and collateralization of the transactions determines how they are discounted using yield curves that can be adjusted on the basis of relevant spreads.

Prices in active markets are used (provided these prices are available) for the fair value measurement of loans and advances as well as unstructured bonds. Otherwise, the DCF method is mainly used. Discounting is based on yield curves that are adjusted for liquidity-related and credit rating-related costs using spreads. Product-dependent funding spreads are added to the yield curve for liabilities attributable to registered creditors, debt certificates issued including bonds, and subordinated capital. Bonds and other fixed-income securities are adjusted using issuer-specific spreads or spreads derived from the issuer's internal and external credit rating, sector, and risk category. Customer-appropriate spreads and collateralization rates are taken into account for the measurement of loans when the DCF method is used. When loans are measured, the valuation technique is calibrated in such a way that the model price at the time of acquisition corresponds to the transaction price. In exceptional cases, the nominal amount of the debt instrument in question provides the best evidence of fair value.

The fair value measurement of shares and other variable-yield securities and of other shareholdings is determined by applying income capitalization approaches and observing transaction prices. The best indicator of fair value is obtained from the transaction prices for recent transactions involving the relevant financial instruments, provided there have been any such transactions. Otherwise, the fair value is measured using income capitalization approaches in which future income and dividends – calculated on the basis of forecasts and estimates – are discounted, taking risk parameters into account.

The fair value measurement of investment fund units is determined using the pro rata net asset value. This is adjusted for any outstanding performance-related remuneration entitlements of fund managers; risk adjustments are also taken into account. Some investments in real estate companies are also measured at net asset value. In this case, the liabilities are subtracted from the fair values of the real estate tied up in the company and the result is multiplied by the percentage of shareholding. The prices of units in real estate funds that are not managed by the DZ BANK Group are provided by the asset management company that manages these funds. These units are measured regularly at net asset value. Fair value measurement is also based on valuations, current values, and prices in recent transactions.

The fair value measurement of standardized derivatives traded in liquid markets is based on observable market prices and/or industry-standard models using observable inputs. To discount the cash flows of derivatives, a distinction is made between non-collateralized and collateralized transactions when using yield curves in order to take into account the specific funding costs. Moreover, calculation of the model prices for products on which options exist mostly requires the input of additional market data (e.g. volatilities, correlations, repo rates). As far as possible, this data is derived implicitly from quoted market prices that are available. If observable quoted market prices are not available, or only available to a limited extent, the DZ BANK Group uses customary interpolation and extrapolation mechanisms, historical time series analyses, and fundamentals analyses of economic variables to generate the required inputs. It also uses expert assessments on a small scale.

The fair value measurement of OTC financial derivatives applies the option in IFRS 13.48, which enables the total net amount to be measured. In the first step, credit risk is not taken into account. Next, counterparty-specific credit risk arising from derivatives is recognized after the total net amount has been determined. Credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) are recognized to take into account counterparty credit risk and debt valuation adjustments (DVAs) are recognized to take into account the group's own credit risk. Their measurement also takes account of collateral and uses market-implied parameters with matching maturities or internal parameters with matching maturities for the probability of default and loss given default.

The measurement of financial instruments also involves carrying out measurement adjustments to a suitable degree. These include, among other things, model reserves that enable uncertainties regarding model selection, model parameters, and model configuration to be taken into account. The DZ BANK Group measures financial instruments at the price at which these financial instruments can be realized in the market. If this differs from the measurement of the individual instruments (e.g. measurement at middle rates), the

bid/ask adjustments (close-out reserves) are determined on a net basis applying the option in IFRS 13.48. Measurement takes account of the group's funding structure.

If the value of the financial instruments is based on unobservable inputs and they are thus assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the exact value of these inputs can be determined as at the balance sheet date from a range of appropriate possible alternatives. Determining the value for the inputs from a range has an impact on the fair value recognized. The following disclosures explain the material unobservable input categories (known as risk categories) for Level 3 financial instruments. These categories are factored into the significance analysis. Their areas of application are also shown below.

Risk categories

Discount rate for investments in companies

Both observable and unobservable inputs are factored into the discount rate for investments in companies. The risk-free basic interest rate is an observable input. The material unobservable inputs are the premium for market risk, the company-specific beta factor and, if applicable, a growth markdown. A sensitivity analysis is carried out at the level of the discount rate as a whole rather than at the level of the individual unobservable inputs factored into the discount rate. The presentation of the sensitivities to the discount rate for investments in companies relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Adjustment spreads

Adjustment spreads help to calibrate model prices to transaction prices. They are particularly factored into the measurement of bonds and registered securities. Financial instruments for which subordinated spreads are available are all assigned to Level 3 as these generally have their own unobservable spreads with a significant effect on fair value.

Asset-backed-securities spreads (ABS spreads)

ABS spreads encompass ABS spread curves derived from sector, rating, or expert assessments. These curves are used, for example, to measure ABSs and other structured bonds. The presentation of the sensitivities to ABS spreads relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Probability of default

Probability of default describes a banking regulation-related risk parameter used to measure credit risk. The probability of default of a borrower, issuer, or counterparty is the probability that the borrower, issuer, or counterparty will not be able to meet its payment obligations or other contractual obligations in the future. The presentation of the sensitivities to probability of default relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Bond spreads

Bond spreads contain both credit rating-related and issuer-related spread curves for corporates and governments. Also in this category are benchmark bond spread curves that, for example, are factored into the measurement of issues, bonds, promissory notes, bond futures, and bond options. The presentation of the sensitivities to bond spreads relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Dividend estimate

This category covers estimated future dividend yields as well as repo yields and convenience yields. The presentation of the sensitivities to dividends relates to a shift of plus 1 percent.

Duration

Duration is the unobservable, weighted average lifetime of mortgage-backed securities. The presentation of the sensitivities to duration relates to a shift of plus 1 year.

Equity prices

This category includes not only equity prices but also prices for equity indices. Equity prices are used to measure equities and derivative products based on equities, but they are also used to measure issues and profit-sharing rights. The presentation of the sensitivities to equity prices relates to a shift of plus 1 percent in relation to fair value.

Fair value adjustments

As a component of fair value, fair value adjustments must be taken into account in the significance analysis in their full absolute amount, provided they are unobservable. The absolute amount of the fair value adjustment is disclosed as the sensitivity.

Fund prices

This category contains prices both for commodity funds and for equity funds. Fund prices are factored into the measurement of funds and issues. The presentation of the sensitivities to fund prices relates to a shift of plus 1 percent in relation to fair value.

Funding and treasury spreads

Funding and treasury spreads are internal measurement spreads for determining the fair values of own issues. The presentation of the sensitivities to funding and treasury spreads relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Mean reversion

This category comprises the unobservable parameter 'mean reversion' in the Hull-White model, which is used to model short rates. The presentation of the sensitivities to mean reversion relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Illiquid market prices

In some circumstances, depending on the liquidity of the individual bond spread curve, liquid market price information may not be available as at the valuation date for marked-to-market financial instruments such as bearer bonds. Where this is the case, the financial instruments are assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The presentation of the sensitivities to illiquid market prices relates to a shift of plus 1 percent in relation to fair value (fair value changes by plus 1 percent of the current market price).

Volatilities

These include various volatilities for commodities, equities, and currencies as well as cap/floor volatilities and swaption volatilities. For the latter, particularly derivative products such as swaps and options, fly volatilities and risk reversal volatilities are also factored into the calculations. The presentation of the sensitivities to volatilities relates to a shift of plus 1 percentage point for volatilities with log-normal distribution and a shift of plus 1 basis point for volatilities with normal distribution.

Impairment

Impaired financial instruments are generally assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The absolute amount is disclosed as the sensitivity.

Yield curves

In addition to standard yield curves, this category covers cross-currency spread curves and tenor basis spread curves as well as fixing, fund, and swap rates. Yield curves are factored into the measurement of most financial instruments. The presentation of the sensitivities to yield curves relates to a shift of plus 1 basis point.

Aggregate sensitivity

For each product type whose fair value is based on unobservable inputs and is therefore assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the inputs used in the measurement of the assets and liabilities are used to determine and present an aggregate sensitivity. The aggregate sensitivity, presented in euros, provides information about the sensitivity of assets and liabilities in each class to a change in the unobservable inputs used in the measurement of this class, such inputs belonging to the risk category identified for this class. The aggregate sensitivity relates to a standardized change in the inputs in the risk category, for example relating to a change of plus 1 basis point. An aggregate sensitivity of €1 million for the 'yield curves' risk category would therefore mean that a change of plus 10 basis points would result in an increase in fair value of €10 million for the line item.

The following tables show the valuation techniques, risk categories, and sensitivity reference values, as well as the aggregate sensitivities, used for the fair value measurements at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Measurements of fair value at Level 3 as at June 30, 2025

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Loans and advances to customers	Other bank loans	27	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized			
	Other bank loans	17		Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Registered securities	219	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and advances	213	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
Financial assets held for trading	Shares	1	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	4	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	83	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	1
	Bonds	47	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	6
	Derivatives	76	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
	Derivatives	46	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	42
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	38
	Derivatives	493	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	13
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	1
	Derivatives	19	Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	8
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	
	Derivatives	87	One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	2
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	18
	Derivatives	149	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	103	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Investments	Shares and other shareholdings	159	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
					Shift of +1 percentage point	2
	Shares and other shareholdings	113	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	18	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices		-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other shareholdings	88				-
			Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	13
	Bonds	1,262	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	272	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Duration	Shift of +1 year	-5
			Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized			
	Bonds	16		Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
				Discount rate for investments in companies		
	Investments in associates	14	Income capitalization approach		Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	1	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in associates	8				-
	Investments in subsidiaries	57	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	64				-
	Investments in subsidiaries	106	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	4	Net asset value			-
	Investment fund units	55	Mark-to-model (other)	Fund prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	1
	Investment fund units	8	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Investments held by insurance companies	Shares and other variable-yield securities	2	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	26	Valuation reports			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	10	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	5,570	Net asset value			-
	Investments in associates	8	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in associates	13	Net asset value			-
	Investments in joint ventures	3	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in joint ventures	74	Net asset value			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	320	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	1	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	201	Net asset value			-
	Fixed-income securities	521	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Fixed-income securities	2,700	Mark-to-model (DCF)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Mortgage loans	12,601	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-11
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-4
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	78
	Registered bonds	2,928	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments		
			Multi-factor yield curve model			
	Registered bonds	1,061	model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Promissory notes and loans	3,097	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Promissory notes and loans	259	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and receivables	80	Approximation method			-
	Other loans and receivables	152	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Assets managed for third parties	104	Net asset value			-
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Investments	2	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Deposits from customers	Other deposits	15	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
	Other deposits	177	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	12
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Other bonds	336	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1 percentage point	3
	Other bonds	16	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Other bonds	105	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-3
Financial liabilities held for trading	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	63	Local volatility model	Equity prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	1
			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-3
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	4	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
	Derivatives	10	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-7
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Equity prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	1
	Derivatives	84	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	14
			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-3
	Derivatives	38	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	2
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-19
	Derivatives	47	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-5
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-2
	Derivatives	21	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
Other liabilities	Derivatives	63	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-

Measurements of fair value at Level 3 as at December 31, 2024

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Loans and advances to customers	Other bank loans	28	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized		Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Other bank loans	17	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Impairment	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Registered securities	223	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments		4
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and advances	201	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	4
Financial assets held for trading	Shares	1	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	3	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	207	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	2
	Bonds	49	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	7
			Black model (simple option pricing model)			-1
	Derivatives	68	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
	Derivatives	25	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	14
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	42
	Derivatives	530	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	10
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	
	Derivatives	11	Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	1
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	9
			One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	1
	Derivatives	73	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	
	Derivatives	184	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	31
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	161	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Investments	Shares and other shareholdings	148	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
					Shift of +1 percentage point	1
	Shares and other shareholdings	103	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Dividend estimate		
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	18	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other shareholdings	89				-
			Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	11
	Bonds	1,068	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	589	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Duration	Shift of +1 year	-6
			Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized			
	Bonds	16		Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
				Discount rate for investments in companies		
	Investments in associates	14	Income capitalization approach		Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	1	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in associates	8				-
	Investments in subsidiaries	52	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	66				-
	Investments in subsidiaries	96	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	4	Net asset value			-
	Investment fund units	54	Mark-to-model (other)	Fund prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	1
	Investment fund units	10	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Investments held by insurance companies	Shares and other variable-yield securities	3	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	27	Valuation reports			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	9	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	5,823	Net asset value			-
	Investments in associates	8	Income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in associates	13	Net asset value			-
	Investments in joint ventures	3	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in joint ventures	73	Net asset value			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	320	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	1	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	199	Net asset value			-
	Fixed-income securities	511	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Fixed-income securities	2,782	Mark-to-model (DCF)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Mortgage loans	12,682	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-19
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-3
					Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	55
	Registered bonds	2,465	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments		
			Multi-factor yield curve model			
	Registered bonds	1,291	model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Promissory notes and loans	3,092	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Promissory notes and loans	309	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and receivables	79	Amortized cost			-
	Other loans and receivables	155	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Assets managed for third parties	108	Net asset value			-
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Investments	1	Simplified income capitalization approach			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Deposits from customers	Other deposits	83	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-2
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
			Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	7
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Other deposits	171	yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	7
	Other bonds	365	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1 percentage point	4
	Other bonds	16	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Other bonds	164	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-4
Multi-factor yield curve model			Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-1	
Financial liabilities held for trading	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	3	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	103	Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-2
	Derivatives	9	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
			Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-4
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-8
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	2
	Derivatives	92	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	8
			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-3
	Derivatives	59	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	2
	Derivatives	60	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-12
	Derivatives	81	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-7
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-2
	Other liabilities	Derivatives	26	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point
Derivatives		58	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-

Fair value measurements within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The table below shows the changes in the fair value measurements of assets within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

€ million	Loans and advances to customers	Derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values)	Financial assets held for trading	Investments	Investments held by insurance companies	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	641	5	1,737	2,442	28,692	-
Additions (purchases)	-	-	1,055	371	1,704	-
Transfers	-	-	-326	-354	-555	-
from Level 3 to Levels 1 and 2	-	-	-672	-874	-688	-
from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3	-	-	346	520	133	-
Disposals (sales)	-11	-	-1,170	-321	-1,018	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	-1	-	-5	10	-182	-
through profit or loss	-4	-	2	6	177	-
through other comprehensive income	3	-	-7	4	-359	-
Other changes	7	-5	5	17	39	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	636	-	1,295	2,165	28,680	-
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	469	-	1,312	2,336	29,953	1
Additions (purchases)	11	-	1,854	915	1,920	-
Transfers	-	-	-418	295	70	-
from Level 3 to Levels 1 and 2	-	-	-591	-578	-243	-
from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3	-	-	173	873	313	-
Disposals (sales)	-2	-	-1,754	-1,355	-1,050	-1
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	-	-	115	52	-1,016	-
through profit or loss	-1	-	114	7	-328	-
through other comprehensive income	1	-	1	45	-688	-
Other changes	-2	-	-	3	-147	2
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	476	-	1,108	2,246	29,731	2

The table below shows the changes in the fair value measurements of liabilities within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Deposits from customers	Debt certificates issued including bonds	Financial liabilities held for trading	Other liabilities
€ million				
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	290	510	505	-
Additions (issues)	-	68	996	-
Transfers	63	-	-180	-
from Level 3 to Level 2	-	-	-464	-
from Level 2 to Level 3	63	-	284	-
Disposals (settlements)	-	-52	-853	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	16	12	-74	-
through profit or loss	-8	-5	-53	-
through other comprehensive income	23	17	-21	-
Other changes	-1	-	-	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	368	538	394	-
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	254	545	433	58
Additions (issues)	-	17	897	-
Transfers	-64	-12	-337	-
from Level 3 to Level 2	-70	-118	-631	-2
from Level 2 to Level 3	6	106	293	2
Disposals (settlements)	-	-83	-657	-3
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	4	-10	-23	9
through profit or loss	4	-12	-17	9
through other comprehensive income	-	1	-6	-
Other changes	-3	1	-1	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	192	457	312	63

As part of the processes for fair value measurement, the DZ BANK Group reviews whether the valuation methods used for the measurement are appropriate. This review takes place at every balance sheet date, i.e. at least every 6 months. For the valuation parameters used in the valuation methods, a review is carried out as part of a significance analysis to examine whether unobservable inputs have a significant influence on the fair value.

For each input used in the calculation of fair value, a liquidity score is determined on an ongoing basis that provides information on whether the underlying market is active and the input is observable. Various parameters are used to determine the liquidity score, irrespective of the market data group. In respect of equity prices, for example, a check is carried out of whether the equity was traded in the analysis period and whether the trading volume has exceeded a certain threshold. For bonds, the bid-ask spread and the number of price contributors are taken into account. The rules on determining the liquidity score are set centrally by DZ BANK AG and apply to all group entities. On the basis of the liquidity scores determined, the fair value measurements are assigned to the levels of the fair value hierarchy, provided that the group entities use the centralized market database. In the DZ BANK Group, transfers between the levels generally take place as soon as there is a change in the inputs that is relevant to categorization in the fair value hierarchy.

In each step of these processes, both the distinctive features of the particular product type and the distinctive features of the business models of the group entities are taken into consideration.

Transfers of fair values from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are largely attributable to a revised estimate of the market observability of the valuation parameters used in the valuation methods. Transfers from Level 3 to Levels 1 or 2 are essentially due to the availability of a price listed in an active market and to the inclusion in the valuation method of material valuation parameters observable in the market.

The amount of gains or losses recognized in profit or loss resulting from the recurring fair value measurements within Level 3 of assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date constituted a net loss of €2 million during the reporting period (first half of 2024: net gain of €311 million). The gains or losses are predominantly included in gains and losses on trading activities, other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments, and gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses.

Exercise of option pursuant to IFRS 13.48

The option offered by IFRS 13.48 of measuring a net risk position for financial assets and financial liabilities is used for portfolios whose components are recognized under the following balance sheet items: loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers, hedging instruments (positive fair values), financial assets held for trading, investments, deposits from banks, deposits from customers, debt certificates issued including bonds, hedging instruments (negative fair values), financial liabilities held for trading, subordinated capital, and equity. If allocation of the portfolio-based valuation adjustments to the assets and liabilities is required, it is generally carried out in proportion to the nominal amounts of the financial instruments in question.

Sensitivity analysis

In the DZ BANK Group, financial instruments are generally assigned to Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy using a sensitivity-based significance analysis of unobservable inputs. Taking a prudent valuation approach pursuant to article 105 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), an uncertainty spread is formed for the unobservable inputs that, as a rule, equates to the 90 percent quantile and the 10 percent quantile for the distribution of the input; the change in fair value at the ends of the spread is also examined.

The following table shows the changes in the fair values of financial instruments assigned to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy that would occur if all inputs in each risk category were factored into the measurement with the ends of each uncertainty spread. Changes in fair value at the lower and upper end of the uncertainty spread are shown separately. In practice, however, it is unlikely that all unobservable inputs would be at the extreme end of their uncertainty spread at the same time.

Changes in fair values, using alternative assumptions for unobservable inputs

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025		Dec. 31, 2024	
	Alternative assumptions at the lower end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the upper end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the lower end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the upper end of the uncertainty spread
Loans and advances to customers				
Other loans and advances	2	-2	2	-2
Financial assets held for trading				
Derivatives	-2	2	-1	1
Investments				
Shares and other shareholdings	6	-1	2	1
Bonds	-5	5	-14	14
Investments in subsidiaries	7	-7	5	-5
Investment fund units	-5	2	-5	2
Investments held by insurance companies				
Investments in subsidiaries	22	-19	22	-19
Fixed-income securities	34	-35	30	-33
Mortgage loans	2	-2	4	-4
Registered bonds	129	-129	133	-133
Promissory notes and loans	56	-76	49	-81
Other loans	2	-3	2	-3
Deposits from customers				
Other deposits	-	-	1	-1
Debt certificates issued including bonds				
Other bonds	-	-	1	-1
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	-	-	1	-1
Derivatives	-2	2	-3	3
Other liabilities				
Derivatives	-3	3	-4	4

» 43 Reclassification

On January 1, 2021, financial assets had been reclassified prospectively due to a change to the business model that was attributable to the R+V-wide strategic program known as 'Wachstum durch Wandel' (growth through change) and to the related realignment and optimization of strategic asset allocation. This resulted in a comprehensive change to the management of R+V's investments.

Financial assets with a gross carrying amount of €15,606 million (fair value: €18,156 million) categorized as 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' had been reclassified as 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' in 2021. As at June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of the reclassified assets still held was €9,460 million (December 31, 2024: €10,078 million) and their fair value was €8,506 million (December 31, 2024: €9,291 million).

Financial assets of €3,139 million categorized as 'financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss' had been reclassified as 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' in 2021. As at June 30, 2025, the fair value of the reclassified assets still held was €679 million (December 31, 2024: €817 million). At the time of reclassification, the reclassified assets had an average effective interest rate of 2.25 percent; as at June 30, 2025, their carrying amount-weighted effective interest rate was 3.56 percent (December 31, 2024: 3.48 percent). During the reporting period, these assets generated interest income of €21 million (first half of 2024: €24 million).

» 44 Hedge accounting

Gains and losses arising on hedging instruments and hedged items that need to be recognized in profit or loss are reported in the gains and losses from hedge accounting under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments. The breakdown of gains and losses from hedge accounting, by type of hedge, is as follows:

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Gains and losses on fair value hedges	7	-
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	-4	54
Gains and losses on hedged items	10	-54
Gains and losses on portfolio fair value hedges	27	5
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	49	995
Gains and losses on hedged items	-22	-989
Total	34	6

» 45 Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Disclosures pursuant to IFRS 7.35F(a)-36(b) can be found in this note in the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements. With the exception of the qualitative and quantitative disclosures pursuant to IFRS 7.35F(a)-36(b), further disclosures on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (IFRS 7.31-42) are included in the risk report in the interim group management report in chapter VI.4 'Liquidity adequacy', in chapters VI.6 'Credit risk' and VI.8 'Market risk' for the Bank sector, and in chapter VI.13 'Market risk' for the Insurance sector.

The disclosures published in the risk report form part of the content of these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk management practices

The rules for recognizing loss allowances are based on the calculation of expected losses in the lending business, on investments, on investments held by insurance companies, and on other assets. The impairment rules are applied only to those financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. These are

- financial assets measured at amortized cost; and
- financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The impairment rules are also applied to

- financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments that fall within the scope of IFRS 9 and are not recognized at fair value through profit or loss;
- lease receivables; and
- trade receivables and contract assets pursuant to IFRS 15.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the three-stage approach is used, additionally taking POCI assets into account, to determine the expected losses:

- Stage 1: For financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition that were not credit-impaired upon initial recognition, the 12-month credit loss is recognized. Interest is recognized on the basis of the gross carrying amount.
- Stage 2: For financial assets whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but are not considered credit-impaired, the loss allowances are determined in the amount of the assets' lifetime expected credit losses. Interest is recognized on the basis of the gross carrying amount.
- Stage 3: Financial assets are classified as credit-impaired and thus assigned to stage 3 if they are deemed to be in default pursuant to article 178 CRR as operationalized in the DZ BANK Group's definition of default. Because the indicators and events deemed to be stage 3 criteria under IFRS 9 cover the same scope and, at the same time, lead to default pursuant to article 178 CRR, there is a correlation between these two classifications. Therefore, if the financial assets are in default, they are also classified as credit-impaired and assigned to stage 3. Here too, loss allowances are recognized in the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses. Interest income on credit-impaired financial assets is calculated on the amortized cost after loss allowances using the effective interest method.
- POCI assets: Financial assets that are already deemed credit-impaired upon initial recognition are not assigned to the 3-stage model. Instead, they are recognized at their fair value rather than at their gross carrying amount. Consequently, interest is recognized for these assets using a risk-adjusted effective interest rate.

The review of whether the credit risk of financial assets, financial guarantee contracts, and loan commitments has increased significantly since initial recognition is carried out on an ongoing basis. The assessment is conducted both for individual financial assets and for portfolios of assets using quantitative and qualitative analysis. As a rule, quantitative analysis looks at the expected credit risk over the entire residual life of the financial instruments in question. Macroeconomic information is also taken into account in the form of shift factors. The model-driven default probability profiles used in economic and regulatory risk management are adjusted on the basis of these shift factors (see the section 'Impact of macroeconomic conditions'). For the quantitative transfer criterion, the credit risk as at the balance sheet date for the residual life is compared with the assets' credit risk over the same maturity period estimated at the time of initial recognition. The thresholds that indicate a significant increase in credit risk are determined for each portfolio separately as the ratio of the latest changes in the lifetime probability of default (lifetime PD) to the portfolio's past lifetime PD. Internal risk measurement systems, external credit ratings, and risk forecasts are also used to assess the credit risk of financial assets. The maximum value for these transfer thresholds is 200 percent.

There are also 3 qualitative transfer criteria: assets for which forbearance measures have been agreed, assets where the counterparty has been put on the watchlist for the early identification of risk, and assets where payments are more than 30 days past due. These also have significantly increased credit risk and are assigned to stage 2, unless they need to be assigned to stage 3. Payments being more than 30 days past due is deemed a backstop criterion because, as a rule, the other transfer criteria mean that financial assets are allocated to stage 2 well before payments become more than 30 days past due.

Assets with low credit risk and/or an investment-grade credit rating are also monitored for increases in credit risk and for credit rating changes. If the quantitative transfer threshold is exceeded, however, the low credit risk exemption means that these assets are transferred to stage 2 only if a qualitative transfer criterion applies or if a non-investment-grade credit rating is awarded. The low credit risk exemption applies to securities.

If, on the balance sheet date, it is found that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk compared with previous balance sheet dates, the financial assets in question are transferred back to stage 1 and the loss allowances are brought back down to the level of the 12-month expected credit loss. If a financial instrument in stage 3 recovers, the difference between the interest income determined for the period of credit impairment on the basis of amortized cost and the actual interest income recognized in respect of the financial instrument for the period concerned is reported as a reversal of an impairment loss or a reversal of loss allowances. A transfer back from stage 3 is carried out if there are no longer indicators of credit impairment. As there is a methodological correlation between stage 3 and default status, the transfer back

from stage 3 always takes place when the default status ceases to apply due to recovery of the financial instrument.

Expected losses are calculated as the probability-weighted present value of the expected outstanding payments. In the case of transactions assigned to stage 1 of the impairment model, the expected defaults in the next 12 months are analyzed. For stage 2 transactions, the residual life is used. The expected losses are discounted with the original effective interest rate for the transaction and variable-rate assets with the current interest rate. The calculation uses the regulatory model (probability of default, loss given default, and expected loan amount at the time of default), with adjustments to satisfy the requirements of IFRS 9. The estimated parameters incorporate historical, current, and forward-looking default information. This is applied when loss allowances are determined, in the form of shifts in the default probabilities calculated using statistical methods (shift factors). Depending on the portfolio and exposure amount, the calculation of the expected loss for specific exposures in stage 3 also uses this type of parameter-based approach or draws on individual expert appraisals of the expected cash flows and probability-weighted scenarios at individual transaction level.

For the purpose of calculating loss allowances for portfolios, the portfolios are grouped according to shared credit risk characteristics, e.g. credit rating, date of origination, residual life, industry and origin of the borrower, and type of asset.

Directly recognized impairment losses reduce the carrying amounts of assets directly. Unlike loss allowances, which are estimates, directly recognized impairment losses are specified in an exact amount if this is justified because the receivable is not collectible (e.g. as a result of the notification of an insolvency ratio). Impairment losses can be recognized directly by writing down the asset value and/or by using existing loss allowances. As a rule, asset values are written down directly after all recovery and enforcement measures have been completed. Directly recognized impairment losses are also applied to immaterial amounts.

In the retail consumer finance business, further adjustments are carried out because, for various input parameters in the impairment model, it is assumed that developments observable in the past are no longer fully representative of future developments. The appropriateness test carried out for the adjustments as at June 30, 2025 found that the adjustments only needed to be updated with regard to changes in the portfolio volume. Taking portfolio growth into consideration, the requirement for loss allowances increased by €3 million to €41 million as at June 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024: €38 million).

Impact of macroeconomic conditions

The established models and processes for calculating expected losses on specific exposures or at portfolio level in line with IFRS 9 have generally been retained. The impact of geopolitical risks is also examined at specific exposure level. Primary effects due to customer or supplier relationships and secondary effects such as supply bottlenecks and price increases attributable to tariffs are considered as part of impact analyses. At portfolio level, the forecast macroeconomic conditions are taken into account by adjusting the model-driven default probability profiles used in economic and regulatory risk management on the basis of shift factors.

The macroeconomic scenarios specifically look at future trends in the labor market, interest rates in the money market, changes in gross domestic product, inflation, real estate prices, and energy prices and are primarily based on economic forecasts provided by the Economic Roundtable, which is made up of representatives from the entities in the DZ BANK Group. The Economic Roundtable considers various scenarios when deciding on its macroeconomic forecasts. At a minimum, these scenarios must include a baseline scenario and a risk scenario that each have a significant probability of occurrence in a relevant macroeconomic environment. The Economic Roundtable participants determine the probability of occurrence of the scenarios relative to each other.

The shift factors are then derived from macroeconomic inputs for various levels of default probability using stress test models that already existed or that were developed for IFRS 9. The risk parameters adjusted on the basis of the macroeconomic scenarios are then factored into the calculation of loss allowances.

The methods and assumptions, including the forecasts, are validated regularly.

The shift factors used as at June 30, 2025 are based on 2 macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Economic Roundtable of the DZ BANK Group in April 2025: the baseline scenario with a probability of occurrence of 60 percent and the risk scenario with a probability of occurrence of 40 percent. A third, opportunity scenario that was still being used as at December 31, 2024 is no longer included in the Economic Roundtable's scenarios because the possibility of the United States and EU reaching a trade agreement that does not involve tariffs no longer appears sufficiently probable. At the same time, the probability of the risk scenario has been raised. In general, expectations about future developments depend heavily on the geopolitical situation and on the uncertainties stemming from US tariff policy. The baseline scenario is based on the assumption that the trade dispute between the United States and its trading partners will lead to higher tariffs and weaker growth in the eurozone. Expansionary fiscal policy in Germany will stimulate economic growth from 2026/2027 onward. In the risk scenario, escalating trade disputes and a further increase in geopolitical tensions will have a more prolonged adverse impact on economic growth.

The main macroeconomic forecasts for 2025 to 2029 used to calculate the expected loss as at June 30, 2025 were as follows:

		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029	
		Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk
DAX 40, Germany	Index	22,300	16,900	24,100	17,700	25,500	18,600	27,000	19,500	28,600	20,500
EURO STOXX 50, European Monetary Union (EMU)	Index	5,300	4,200	5,700	4,400	6,000	4,600	6,400	4,800	6,800	5,000
Unemployment rate, Germany	%	3.40	3.80	3.34	3.70	3.20	3.50	3.10	3.40	3.00	3.40
Harmonized unemployment rate, EU	%	6.30	7.00	6.10	6.80	5.80	6.60	5.70	6.50	5.50	6.50
Real GDP growth, Germany (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	0.00	-0.75	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.25	1.75	1.00	1.50	1.00
Real GDP growth, EU (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	0.70	-0.30	1.50	0.50	1.90	1.30	1.70	1.00	1.30	1.00
Consumer price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.25	2.75	2.25	2.75
Oil price (Brent), USD/bbl	At year-end	70	45	70	50	65	55	65	45	65	50
Natural gas price, USD/MMBtu	At year-end	2.00	1.25	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.75	1.50
Commercial real estate price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	-1.50	-3.00	-1.00	-1.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
3m Euribor, EMU	%	1.80	2.10	1.90	2.85	2.30	3.00	2.30	2.95	2.30	2.80
10-year government bonds, Germany	%	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.00

On the basis of consultation with relevant experts, the shift factors determined using statistical methods were overridden again as at June 30, 2025 in order to better represent the currently critical market situation. This ensures that, on a sector-specific basis, the shift factors used take account of the identifiable material increases in risk as a result of the current crisis situation. These are not currently adequately depicted in the models, which are based on historical data. The methodology for the process of overriding the model shift factors at group level was unchanged compared with December 31, 2024. This aspect includes all identifiable material increases in risk resulting from current developments and factors influencing the economy that have yet to be included in the credit rating. These factors continue to include the war in Ukraine, other geopolitical risks, commodity shortages, supply chain difficulties, rising energy prices, global trade frictions, and the

consideration of climate-related and environmental risks. Overall, additional loss allowances of €403 million were recognized as at June 30, 2025 due to the expert-led override of the shift factors determined using statistical methods.

The shifted lifetime PDs are then factored into the decision on stage assignment. An increase in the lifetime PDs resulting from the shift factors being overridden does not necessarily lead to a transfer to stage 2. Consequently, a second override is carried out for portfolios that are particularly affected. Unlike the first override component, this second override component results in a general stage 2 classification for all unimpaired exposures in certain sectors. The automotive supplier, construction, home improvement store, and textile/clothing sectors and the asset classes department stores, shopping malls, inner-city commercial properties, building contractors, project developers, and office real estate had a fixed classification as stage 2 as at June 30, 2025, as had also been the case at December 31, 2024. This decision reflects current macroeconomic developments, such as supply chain disruptions, rises in energy prices and construction costs, the unavailability of materials, the shortage of skilled workers, the rise in interest rates, the gloomy economic outlook, and a changed competitor structure. The fixed staging that had been in place at the end of 2024 was reviewed again as at June 30, 2025 and, given the continued high level of uncertainty, was retained on the whole. However, there has been a significant uptrend in the hotel industry for some time now, so the hotels asset class has been removed from the fixed staging. This reduced the requirement for loss allowances by €6 million.

Climate and environmental parameters are included in the Economic Roundtable's scenario analysis. In the first instance, the focus is on carbon pricing, which is a factor in assessing macroeconomic variables. The scenarios devised by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), which show how climate change and action can affect key economic variables, are used in this context.

Since December 31, 2024, DZ BANK has explicitly factored climate-related and environmental risks into the calculation of loss allowances. To this end, NGFS scenarios are used to determine customer-specific risk premiums based on the transition and physical risk scores. Currently, only the impacts of transition risk are verifiable. As a first step, the premiums only apply to corporates with a manual or automated credit risk score. The environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG)-related increase in loss allowances stood at €2 million as at June 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024: €2 million). Specifications were drawn up for the e-scorecards for the 'finance companies' and 'project finance' customer segments in the first half of 2025. The plan is for the risk premiums for climate-related and environmental risks to be factored into loss allowances for finance companies from 2026 and for project finance after that.

Loss allowances and gross carrying amounts

In the DZ BANK Group, loss allowances are recognized for the classes 'financial assets measured at fair value', 'financial assets measured at amortized cost', 'finance leases', and 'financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments' in the amount of the expected credit losses. Trade receivables and contract assets that fall within the scope of IFRS 15 are assigned to the 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' class.

The following tables show the extent to which the changes in the fair values, gross carrying amounts, and nominal amounts affect the level of loss allowances for each class. Given the immaterial level of loss allowances for cash and cash equivalents, they are not included here.

Financial assets measured at fair value

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Loss allowances	Fair value	Loss allowances	Fair value	Loss allowances	Fair value
€ million						
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	40	106,087	37	1,849	38	144
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	8	14,287	-	55	-	-
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	-1	-96	1	89	-	7
Transfer from stage 1	-2	-179	2	173	-	6
Transfer from stage 2	1	83	-1	-84	-	1
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-2	-2
Derecognitions and repayments	-5	-8,671	-6	-174	-	-5
Changes to models/risk parameters	-	-	6	-	-16	-
Additions	5	-	11	-	2	-
Reversals	-5	-	-5	-	-18	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-2,017	-	51	-	23
Exchange differences and other changes	-	93	-	3	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-	-2	-	17	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	41	109,684	37	1,872	37	167
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	43	114,328	36	2,001	29	167
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	15	14,696	2	74	-	-
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	7	-363	-7	351	-	12
Transfer from stage 1	-1	-487	1	483	-	5
Transfer from stage 2	8	125	-8	-132	-	7
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-2	-2
Derecognitions and repayments	-12	-11,355	-3	-118	-	-135
Changes to models/risk parameters	-9	-	20	-	2	-
Additions	8	-	25	-	2	-
Reversals	-17	-	-4	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-1,799	-	-32	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-	-404	-	-6	-	-1
Changes in scope of consolidation	-	93	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	93	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	1	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-	-7	-	-	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	44	115,197	41	2,270	29	41

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
€ million								
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	263	397,607	506	41,967	1,457	3,325	18	133
Restatements according to IAS 8	-	-101,463	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance restated as at Jan. 1, 2024	263	296,144	506	41,967	1,457	3,325	18	133
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	78	891,214	53	35,448	120	2,194	4	58
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	85	-3,602	-154	3,149	69	453	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-31	-7,112	30	7,041	1	71	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	113	3,479	-195	-4,011	82	532	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	2	30	11	119	-13	-149	-	-
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-1	-	-107	-20	-3	-4
Derecognitions and repayments	-65	-874,122	-65	-37,760	-96	-2,511	-9	-56
Changes to models/risk parameters	-98	-	243	-	64	-	7	-
Additions	51	-	443	-	254	-	21	-
Reversals	-149	-	-200	-	-191	-	-14	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	244	-	24	-	4	-	-
Positive change in fair value of POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Exchange differences and other changes	-	102	1	38	20	20	-	3
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	262	309,980	583	42,905	1,526	3,466	17	151
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	267	319,753	555	44,969	1,998	4,591	20	156
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	76	831,289	54	25,254	161	2,553	2	36
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	76	-1,631	-160	1,084	84	547	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-30	-6,011	30	5,971	-	40	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	103	4,353	-203	-5,029	100	676	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	3	27	13	142	-16	-169	-	-
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-1	-	-185	-23	-3	-5
Derecognitions and repayments	-49	-823,367	-82	-27,713	-104	-3,086	-6	-50
Changes to models/risk parameters	-97	-	208	-	114	-	9	-
Additions	45	-	413	-	342	-	13	-
Reversals	-142	-	-205	-	-228	-	-4	-
Modifications	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Modification gains	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Modification losses	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-772	-	-121	-	-8	-	-
Positive change in fair value of POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Exchange differences and other changes	-1	-388	-1	-112	10	17	-	3
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-7	-	2	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of subsidiaries	-	-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	273	324,878	573	43,363	2,079	4,591	22	155

The undiscounted expected credit losses on purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets measured at amortized cost that were recognized for the first time during the reporting period totaled €54 million (first half of 2024: €45 million).

Held-for-sale financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
€ million						
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	8	1,560	2	115	15	30
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	-	60	-	-	-	-
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	1	-8	2	6	-3	1
Transfer from stage 1	-	-36	-	35	-	1
Transfer from stage 2	-	27	-	-33	-	6
Transfer from stage 3	1	2	2	5	-3	-6
Derecognitions and repayments	-	-34	-	-2	-	-1
Changes to models/risk parameters	-1	-	-2	-	3	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	3	-
Reversals	-1	-	-2	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-23	-	-2	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-	-52	-	-4	-	-1
Changes in scope of consolidation	-7	-1,504	-2	-113	-14	-29
Derecognition of subsidiaries	-7	-1,504	-2	-113	-14	-29
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-

Finance leases

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
€ million						
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	1	394	3	63	3	6
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	-	66	-	2	-	1
Change to finance leases due to transfer between stages	-	-11	-	8	-	3
Transfer from stage 1	-	-26	-	25	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	-	15	-	-18	-	4
Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	1	-	-1
Derecognitions and repayments	-1	-85	-3	-14	-1	-3
Changes to models/risk parameters	1	-	2	-	1	-
Additions	1	-	3	-	2	-
Reversals	-1	-	-1	-	-1	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	1	364	2	59	3	6
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	1	320	2	58	3	7
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	-	48	-	2	-	-
Change to finance leases due to transfer between stages	-	-8	-	6	-	3
Transfer from stage 1	-	-27	-	26	-	1
Transfer from stage 2	-	18	-1	-21	-	4
Transfer from stage 3	-	1	-	1	-1	-2
Derecognitions and repayments	-	-70	-	-11	-	-6
Changes to models/risk parameters	-	-	1	-	-1	-
Additions	-	-	2	-	1	-
Reversals	-1	-	-1	-	-2	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	1	289	2	54	2	5

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

€ million	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	54	80,932	85	12,056	104	332	-	7
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	33	31,997	32	4,199	43	133	1	8
Change to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments due to transfer between stages	6	-554	-4	499	-1	54	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-2	-1,127	2	1,121	-	6	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	7	573	-9	-625	2	52	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	1	3	3	-3	-4	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-39	-32,240	-45	-5,291	-49	-188	-1	-6
Changes to models/risk parameters	-	-	2	-	37	-	3	-
Additions	11	-	25	-	49	-	3	-
Reversals	-11	-	-23	-	-12	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	81	-	10	-	1	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-2	-140	2	-10	-2	-	-	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	52	80,074	71	11,463	131	332	3	10
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	59	79,777	102	11,646	183	539	27	201
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	38	32,081	32	4,748	97	314	1	4
Change to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments due to transfer between stages	3	-605	-3	563	-	42	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-3	-1,370	3	1,359	-	11	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	5	760	-7	-805	2	44	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	1	4	1	9	-2	-13	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-33	-32,676	-40	-5,137	-78	-384	-2	-9
Changes to models/risk parameters	-5	-	4	-	-15	-	4	-
Additions	10	-	35	-	43	-	6	-
Reversals	-15	-	-31	-	-57	-	-2	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-290	-	-28	-	-6	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-1	674	-	17	-6	-	-4	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	61	78,961	94	11,808	182	505	25	196

Held-for-sale financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

The nominal values of the financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments classified as held for sale in stage 1 had amounted to €14 million as at January 1, 2024. During the first half of 2024, there had been increases of €31 million and derecognitions of €27 million. Following the sale of Fundamenta-Laskáskassa Lakástrakarékpénztár Zrt., Budapest, Hungary, in the first half of 2024, there were no longer any financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments classified as held for sale as at June 30, 2025.

» 46 Issuance activity

The following table shows the new issues, early repurchases, and repayments upon maturity in connection with issuance activity for unregistered paper, broken down by line item.

€ million	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025			Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2024		
	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments
DEBT CERTIFICATES ISSUED INCLUDING BONDS	64,598	-859	-49,427	50,760	-931	-39,099
Bonds issued	8,623	-724	-9,966	11,984	-579	-11,059
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	2,354	-11	-1,480	2,985	-41	-1,797
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	-	-	-513	-	-	-20
Other bonds	6,269	-713	-7,974	8,998	-538	-9,242
Other debt certificates issued	55,974	-134	-39,461	38,777	-352	-28,041
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	6,610	-606	-4,238	7,049	-662	-5,476
SUBORDINATED CAPITAL	-	-1	-97	-	-1	-
Total	71,208	-1,465	-53,762	57,809	-1,594	-44,576

The transactions shown under other debt certificates issued all relate to commercial paper. The transactions presented under financial liabilities held for trading are carried out using bonds issued, including share certificates, index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates. The transactions under subordinated capital are carried out using subordinated liabilities.

E Insurance business disclosures

» 47 Insurance revenue

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Insurance revenue not under the premium allocation approach	1,688	1,623
Insurance revenue under the premium allocation approach	4,586	4,220
Total	6,274	5,843

» 48 Presentation of income and expense in the insurance business

Insurance finance income or expenses, recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income, from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	860	-2,342
Changes in the fair value of underlying items relating to insurance contracts with direct participation features	1,599	-1,313
Interest accretion effects	-901	-1,063
Effects of changes in the discount rate	-20	109
Foreign exchange gains and losses, net	182	-75
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	8	7
Interest accretion effects	8	7
Total	868	-2,335
of which recognized in profit or loss	102	-3,156
of which recognized in other comprehensive income	766	820

The portion of the net foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, which amounted to a net gain of €189 million (first half of 2024: net loss of €81 million), is included in other non-insurance gains and losses within gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses in the income statement.

» 49 Change in the carrying amounts of insurance contract liabilities

The following tables show the change in the carrying amounts of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims:

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
€ million						
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2025	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2025	98,001	481	4,156	8,606	95	111,339
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	98,001	481	4,156	8,606	95	111,338
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-9,899	-142	4,044	3,800	5	-2,193
Insurance service result from insurance contracts	-5,724	-143	904	3,746	6	-1,212
Insurance revenue	-6,274	-	-	-	-	-6,274
Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	-902	-	-	-	-	-902
Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	-224	-	-	-	-	-224
All other insurance contracts	-5,148	-	-	-	-	-5,148
Insurance service expenses	550	-143	904	3,746	6	5,062
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-8	855	3,797	33	4,677
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	550	-	-	-	-	550
Changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims	-	-	49	-52	-27	-30
Changes that relate to future service under onerous contracts	-	-135	-	-	-	-135
Expenses for/income from investment components	-3,154	-	3,114	40	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-885	1	108	98	1	-677
Other	-135	-	-82	-84	-2	-303
CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS	6	-	-	-	-	6
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	11,342	-	-4,246	-3,754	-	3,342
Premium income	12,155	-	-	-	-	12,155
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-813	-	-	-	-	-813
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-4,246	-3,754	-	-8,000
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	99,450	339	3,954	8,652	99	112,494
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2025	99,450	339	3,954	8,652	99	112,494

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
€ million						
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2024	-1	-	-	-	-	-1
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2024	92,568	464	3,854	8,170	92	105,150
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	92,568	464	3,854	8,170	92	105,149
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-6,442	-4	4,352	3,632	-	1,538
Insurance service result from insurance contracts	-5,306	-5	1,090	3,510	-1	-713
Insurance revenue	-5,843	-	-	-	-	-5,843
Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	-736	-	-	-	-	-736
Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	-32	-	-	-	-	-32
All other insurance contracts	-5,075	-	-	-	-	-5,075
Insurance service expenses	537	-5	1,090	3,510	-1	5,130
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-10	995	3,631	16	4,632
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	537	-	-	-	-	537
Changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims	-	-	95	-121	-18	-44
Changes that relate to future service under onerous contracts	-	5	-	-	-	5
Expenses for/income from investment components	-3,233	-	3,195	38	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	2,178	1	7	79	1	2,267
Other	-82	-	61	5	-	-15
CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS	16	-	-	-	-	16
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	10,109	-	-4,339	-3,604	-	2,166
Premium income	10,892	-	-	-	-	10,892
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-783	-	-	-	-	-783
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-4,339	-3,604	-	-7,943
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	96,250	461	3,867	8,198	92	108,869
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2024	96,250	461	3,867	8,199	92	108,869

The following tables show the change in the insurance contracts for which the premium allocation approach is not applied:

	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	CSM Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	All other insurance contracts	Total
€ million						
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2025	95,041	933	3,325	94	2,710	102,102
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	95,041	933	3,325	94	2,710	102,102
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-1,826	31	-113	1	274	-1,633
Insurance service result	-2,536	22	708	-2	1,230	-577
Changes that relate to current service	-257	-64	-72	-4	-212	-610
Amortization of the CSM in profit or loss based on provision of service	-	-	-72	-4	-212	-288
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	-	-64	-	-	-	-64
Deviation from budgeted figures	-257	-	-	-	-	-257
Changes that relate to future service	-2,329	88	780	2	1,443	-17
New business	-506	85	-	-	426	5
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-1,801	2	780	2	1,017	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses on onerous contracts or reversals of such losses	-22	-	-	-	-	-21
Changes that relate to past service	50	-1	-	-	-	49
Change in the liability for incurred claims	50	-1	-	-	-	49
Insurance finance income or expenses	974	14	-821	3	-944	-774
Other	-265	-5	-	-	-12	-283
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	1,585	-	-	-	-	1,585
Premium income	6,150	-	-	-	-	6,150
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-318	-	-	-	-	-318
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-4,246	-	-	-	-	-4,246
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	94,800	964	3,212	95	2,984	102,054
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2025	94,800	964	3,212	95	2,984	102,054

	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	CSM			Total
			Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	All other insurance contracts	
€ million						
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2024	90,163	810	3,032	107	2,282	96,394
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	90,163	810	3,032	107	2,282	96,394
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1,773	3	-185	1	152	1,743
Insurance service result	1,287	-12	-1,046	-21	-574	-365
Changes that relate to current service	-122	-39	-71	-6	-201	-439
Amortization of the CSM in profit or loss based on provision of service	-	-	-71	-6	-201	-278
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	-	-39	-	-	-	-39
Deviation from budgeted figures	-122	-	-	-	-	-122
Changes that relate to future service	1,283	58	-975	-15	-373	-21
New business	-438	85	-	-	358	5
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,746	-26	-975	-15	-731	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses on onerous contracts or reversals of such losses	-25	-1	-	-	-	-26
Changes that relate to past service	127	-31	-	-	-	95
Change in the liability for incurred claims	127	-31	-	-	-	95
Insurance finance income or expenses	577	12	861	22	719	2,191
Other	-92	2	-	-	7	-83
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	820	-	-	-	-	820
Premium income	5,459	-	-	-	-	5,459
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-300	-	-	-	-	-300
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-4,339	-	-	-	-	-4,339
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2024	92,756	813	2,847	108	2,434	98,957
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2024	92,756	813	2,847	108	2,434	98,957

» 50 Yield curves

The following table shows the yield curves as at the latest measurement date used to measure the cash flows for insurance contracts and for reinsurance contracts held:

Percent	1 year		5 years		10 years		15 years		20 years	
	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
EUR	2.43	2.80	2.77	2.87	3.17	2.96	3.37	3.03	3.40	2.95
GBP	4.22	4.95	4.15	4.71	4.56	4.70	4.89	4.86	5.07	4.93
JPY	1.04	0.99	1.39	1.42	1.75	1.65	2.16	1.97	2.53	2.26
USD	4.31	4.64	3.94	4.65	4.28	4.66	4.52	4.72	4.61	4.70
ZAR	7.68	8.13	8.06	8.64	9.56	10.05	10.64	10.95	11.05	11.07

» 51 Risk and capital management

Disclosures on the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts (IFRS 17.121-132) are included in the risk report in the interim group management report in chapter VI.4 'Liquidity adequacy' and in chapters VI.12 'Actuarial risk' and VI.13 'Market risk'.

The disclosures published in the risk report form part of the content of these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

F Other disclosures

» 52 Contingent liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Contingent liabilities arising from contributions to the resolution fund for CRR credit institutions	169	169
Contingent liabilities in respect of litigation risk	2	2
Other contingent liabilities	-	2
Total	170	172

The contingent liabilities arising from contributions to the resolution fund for CRR credit institutions consist of irrevocable payment commitments (IPCs) that the Single Resolution Board (SRB) approved in response to applications that were made to furnish collateral in partial settlement of the contribution to the European bank levy. The DZ BANK Group has pledged cash collateral of the same amount. The pledged collateral is included within other loans and advances under other assets on the balance sheet. In light of a non-binding judgment of the European General Court (EGC) dated October 25, 2023 in a legal dispute between the SRB and a French bank, there is legal uncertainty as to whether the irrevocable payment commitments are annulled if a bank leaves the Single Resolution Mechanism (in particular if a banking license is handed back) and whether the cash collateral provided by the bank is returned to the bank without it having to pay the irrevocably committed amount. The case is pending a decision by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).

Irrespective of this, there are currently no relevant conditions that would require payment to be made. Furthermore, no affected institution in the DZ BANK Group is intending to hand back its banking license in the foreseeable future, nor are there any indications of a relevant resolution case involving a different, non-group institution covered by the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM).

In addition, the contingent liabilities in respect of litigation risk comprise a small number of court proceedings relating to different cases. Where provisions have been recognized for particular claims, no contingent liabilities have to be recognized.

» 53 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

€ million	Jun. 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Financial guarantee contracts	11,856	12,173
Loan guarantees	5,986	6,006
Letters of credit	943	822
Other guarantees and warranties	4,927	5,345
Loan commitments	79,615	79,990
Credit facilities to banks	25,198	26,442
Credit facilities to customers	43,140	38,403
Guarantee credits	2,018	1,653
Letters of credit	392	315
Global limits	8,866	13,176
Total	91,471	92,163

The amounts shown for financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments are the nominal values of the commitment in each case.

» 54 Trust activities

Trust assets and trust liabilities amounted to €1,477 million as at June 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024: €1,603 million).

» 55 Business combinations

On April 19, 2024, the R+V subgroup acquired, through its subsidiary Assimoco S.p.A., Milan, Italy, (Assimoco), 51.0 percent of the shares in BCC Assicurazioni from BCC Banca Iccrea, Rome, Italy, for strategic reasons. There is a purchase option to buy a further 19.0 percent of the shares in BCC Assicurazioni. Because of the expected increase in importance, a 70.0 percent stake was included in the scope of consolidation as at January 1, 2025 on a fully consolidated basis in accordance with the anticipated-acquisition method.

BCC Assicurazioni is a provider of non-life insurance products that are sold through Italian cooperative banks.

The cost recognized for the acquisition of BCC Assicurazioni was calculated from the consideration transferred of €45 million, the purchase option at a value of €32 million, and further consideration of €64 million to be transferred in the future under an earn-out agreement. The net assets stood at €139 million at the date of first-time consolidation, of which €42 million was attributable to non-controlling interests. The difference of €43 million between the cost and the share of the remeasured net assets was recognized as goodwill. This essentially represents the intangible strengths and the potential future benefits of access to a highly-promising, fast-growing market that Assimoco expects to gain from BCC Assicurazioni.

The net assets acquired predominantly consisted of investments held by insurance companies of €96 million, other assets of €218 million, insurance contract liabilities of €96 million, income tax liabilities of €58 million, and other liabilities of €22 million. Other assets mainly comprised intangible assets of €178 million and reinsurance contract assets of €37 million.

» 56 Disclosures on revenue from contracts with customers

Disclosures on revenue from contracts with customers, broken down by operating segment

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank
Income type			
Fee and commission income from securities business	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from asset management	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from payments processing including card processing	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from lending business and trust activities	-	-	2
Fee and commission income from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from international business	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from building society operations	21	-	-
Other fee and commission income	46	-	6
Fee and commission income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	35	-
Other income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	46	-
Other operating income	22	-	3
Total	88	81	11
Main geographical markets			
Germany	88	78	11
Rest of Europe	-	3	-
Rest of World	-	-	-
Total	88	81	11
Type of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	70	7	11
Over a period of time	18	73	-
Total	88	81	11

	UMH	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT- BANK	VR Smart Finanz	Other/ Consolidation	Total
	1,974	275	-	110	-	-49	2,310
	15	-	-	181	-	-2	193
	-	164	-	1	-	34	198
	-	61	3	-	-	43	110
	-	56	3	-	-	-1	57
	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
	-	37	-	2	2	9	101
	-	-	-	-	-	-1	34
	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
	7	-	-	-	-	14	45
	1,996	599	6	293	2	45	3,122
	1,437	560	6	34	2	32	2,249
	559	1	-	259	-	13	835
	-	38	-	-	-	-	38
	1,996	599	6	293	2	45	3,122
	169	216	5	109	2	70	659
	1,827	383	2	184	-	-25	2,462
	1,996	599	6	293	2	45	3,122

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2024

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank
Income type			
Fee and commission income from securities business	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from asset management	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from payments processing including card processing	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from lending business and trust activities	-	-	2
Fee and commission income from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from international business	-	-	-
Fee and commission income from building society operations	17	-	-
Other fee and commission income	35	-	17
Fee and commission income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	33	-
Other income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	60	-
Other operating income	23	-	3
Total	75	93	22
Main geographical markets			
Germany	75	90	22
Rest of Europe	-	4	-
Rest of World	-	-	-
Total	75	93	22
Type of revenue recognition			
At a point in time	49	20	22
Over a period of time	27	73	-
Total	75	93	22

	UMH	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT- BANK	VR Smart Finanz	Other/ Consolidation	Total
	1,882	262	-	105	-	-48	2,202
	13	-	-	178	-	-2	190
	-	145	-	1	-	34	180
	-	59	4	-	-	34	99
	-	54	3	-	-	-1	55
	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	-	31	-	2	3	-1	87
	-	-	-	-	-	-1	32
	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	7	-	-	-	-	10	43
	1,903	558	7	287	3	24	2,971
	1,404	518	7	26	3	16	2,161
	498	1	-	260	-	8	771
	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
	1,903	558	7	287	3	24	2,971
	167	201	5	102	3	21	590
	1,735	357	2	184	-	3	2,381
	1,903	558	7	287	3	24	2,971

» 57 Government grants

Government grants of €28 million were deducted from the carrying amount of investment property held by insurance companies (December 31, 2024: €28 million). The grants are non-interest-bearing, low-interest or forgivable loans. In addition, income subsidies of €1 million were recognized in profit or loss (first half of 2024: €1 million).

» 58 Employees

Average number of employees by employee group:

	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2024
Full-time employees	26,640	26,008
Part-time employees	7,866	7,653
Total	34,506	33,660

» 59 Events after the balance sheet date

The 'Act for an Immediate Tax Investment Program to Strengthen Germany as a Business Location' came into force on July 19, 2025. The main step to be taken under the new law is the gradual lowering of the corporation tax rate from 15 percent to 10 percent between 2028 and 2032. The law will impact on the DZ BANK Group, although the effects cannot yet be gauged owing to the complexity of the calculation methods.

» 60 Board of Managing Directors

Dr. Cornelius Riese

(Chief Executive Officer)

Responsibilities: Cooperative Banks/Verbund;
Communications & Marketing; Group Audit;
Legal; Strategy & Group Development
(including Sustainability Coordination)

Stefan Beismann

(Member of the Board of Managing Directors
since August 1, 2025)

Responsibilities: Corporate Banking Baden-
Württemberg; Corporate Banking Bavaria;
Corporate Banking North and East;
Corporate Banking West/Central;
Investment Promotion; Central Corporate Banking

Souâd Benkredda

Responsibilities: Capital Markets Trading;
Capital Markets Institutional Clients;
Capital Markets Retail Clients; Group Treasury
Structured Finance

Uwe Berghaus

(Member of the Board of Managing Directors
until July 31, 2025)

Dr. Christian Brauckmann

Responsibilities: IT; Operations & Depository Bank;
Payments & Accounts; Services & Organisation;
Transaction Management

Ulrike Brouzi

Responsibilities: Bank Finance; Compliance;
Group Finance; Group Financial Services

Johannes Koch

Responsibilities: Group Human Resources;
Research and Economics;
Strategy & Group Development (including
Sustainability Coordination)

Michael Speth

Responsibilities: Group Risk Controlling;
Group Risk Control & Services; Credit

Thomas Ullrich

(Member of the Board of Managing Directors
until June 30, 2025)

» 61 General Executive Managers

Stefan Beismann

(January 1 to July 31, 2025)

Dr. Imke Jacob

» 62 Supervisory Board

Henning Deneke-Jöhrens

(Chairman of the Supervisory Board)

Chief Executive Officer

Volksbank eG Hildesheim-Lehrte-Pattensen

Ulrich Birkenstock

(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board)

Employee

R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Dr. Gerhard Walther

(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board)

Chief Executive Officer

VR-Bank Mittelfranken Mitte eG

Uwe Barth

Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors (ret.)

Volksbank Freiburg eG

(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 21, 2025)

Dirk Dejewski

Co-Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors

VR Bank zwischen den Meeren eG

(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 21, 2025)

Pia Erning

Employee

DZ BANK AG

Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

Deria Gomm

Labor union secretary

Codetermination division

ver.di Bundesverwaltung

(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 21, 2025)

Timm Häberle

Chief Executive Officer

VR-Bank Ludwigsburg eG

Dr. Peter Hanker

Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors

Volksbank Mittelhessen eG

Andrea Hartmann

Employee

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG

Pilar Herrero Lerma

Employee

DZ BANK AG

Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

Dr. Dierk Hirschel

Head of the Economic Policy Division

ver.di Bundesverwaltung

Josef Hodrus

Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors

Volksbank Allgäu-Oberschwaben eG

Marija Kolak

President

Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken
und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. (BVR)

Sascha Monschauer

Chief Executive Officer

VR Bank RheinAhrEifel eG

Dr. Florian Müller

Member of the Board of Managing Directors
Volksbank Sauerland eG

Elke Müller-Jordan

Chief Executive Officer
Heidenheimer Volksbank eG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 21, 2025)

Wolfgang Nett

Sales Director
Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH
(Member of the Supervisory Board until February 28, 2025)

Jan Picklaps

Employee
Reisebank AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since March 1, 2025)

Rolf Dieter Pogacar

Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Michael Sauer

Customer and Sales Director North
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Stephan Schack

Member of the Board of Managing Directors
(until August 1, 2025)
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank eG, Itzehoe
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 21, 2025)

Sigrid Stenzel

Freelance employee
ver.di Niedersachsen-Bremen
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 21, 2025)

Stefan Wittmann

Labor union secretary
Banking industry expert group
ver.di Bundesverwaltung