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 2026 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 2025 financial year, unless these policies are subject to the amendments described below.

First-time application in 2026 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 2026 financial year:

- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11*

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) requires financial liabilities to be derecognized on the settlement date as a rule. A new exemption exists that permits earlier derecognition where electronic payment systems are used, provided that certain conditions are met. In addition, the guidance on assessing the cash flow criterion has been expanded, especially in relation to cash flows that are influenced by contingent events, such as ESG-linked interest rates (ESG = environmental, social, and corporate governance). A new checking method has been introduced to help entities to assess such situations. There are also new disclosure requirements aimed at increasing transparency with regard to instruments whose cash flows may change as a result of contingent events and with regard to equity instruments recognized in other comprehensive income.

These amendments must be applied retrospectively to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. It is not necessary to restate comparative information. These amendments have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) relates to application of the own-use exception in IFRS 9.2.4. This is also applicable to electricity supply contracts in which the actual quantity delivered can vary due to nature-related factors, resulting in partial sales that are triggered by this nature-related uncertainty and are unavoidable for market-related reasons. The amendments affect the use of hedge accounting and require additional disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 in order to make the impact of such contracts on the entity’s earnings and future cash flows transparent.

These amendments must be applied to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026 and have no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards, affecting IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7, eliminate inconsistencies and adjust some of the terminology and the cross-references with other standards. The insertion of a missing cross-reference, for example, means that gains on the derecognition of lease liabilities are now fully accounted for under IFRS 9.

These amendments must be applied to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. It is not necessary to restate comparative information. These clarifications have no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in IFRS endorsed by the EU but not adopted early

The DZ BANK Group has decided against voluntary early adoption of the following new IFRS accounting standard:

– IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The main changes introduced by the new standard are the restructuring of the income statement, enhanced requirements regarding the aggregation and disaggregation of information within the primary financial statements, and disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs).

The rules must be applied to reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

The requirements of IFRS 18 are being analyzed as part of an implementation project. Under IFRS 18, the income statement includes a new line, operating profit or loss, which is made up of all income and expenses from operating activities. The remaining income and expenses are assigned to the investing category (e.g. income and expense from companies accounted for using the equity method) or the financing category (e.g. interest expense on liabilities that are not for refinancing purposes).

The main business activities of the entities in the DZ BANK Group include the two specified main business activities: investing in assets and providing financing to customers.

The enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of information within the primary financial statements under IFRS 18 will result in presentation changes within the income statement and on the balance sheet.

Possible MPMs that provide the management’s view of financial performance are still being identified in the course of the IFRS 18 implementation project.

IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* requires an entity to account for investments in associates and joint ventures using the equity method, unless it qualifies for the exemption that permits entities to measure certain investments at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

The IASB has published amendments to IAS 28 to clarify which entities are eligible to apply the fair value option. These amendments, which have not yet been endorsed by the EU, are to be applied at the same time as an entity applies IFRS 18 for the first time.

Implementation of the amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The fair value option is not currently applied to long-term equity investments.

Changes in presentation

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, 2025, additions to and derecognitions from loss allowances are shown as net additions/reversals while increases in loan drawdowns and repayments are shown as changes in loan drawdowns in note 46 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and gross carrying amounts, in the presentation of 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 10 (gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses), note 12 (loss allowances), note 28 (loss allowances), and note 39 (equity).

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., the comparative disclosures in the sub-items for promissory notes and registered bonds issued to banks and to customers have been retrospectively adjusted in note 34 (financial liabilities held for trading).

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, 2025 were largely due to the merger of Union Investment Institutional GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, into Union Investment Management GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, (formerly Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH) within the UMH subgroup and the merger of Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice GmbH, Schwäbisch Hall, into Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall, within the BSH subgroup.

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, 2026

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
Net interest income	380	-	267	19
Net fee and commission income	2	-	-20	1,487
Gains and losses on trading activities	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses on investments	-10	-	-	2
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	-	-	-	67
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	-	1,334	-	-
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	3,753	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-	-3,928	-	-
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business	-	-	-	-
Loss allowances	-16	-	-117	-
Administrative expenses	-270	-	-140	-677
Other net operating income	24	18	11	-9
Profit/loss before taxes	**110**	**1,177**	**1**	**889**
Cost/income ratio (%)	68.2	-	54.3	43.2
Regulatory RORAC (%)	19.2	23.3	0.4	>100.0
Average own funds/solvency requirement	1,143	10,102	531	1,152
Total assets/total equity and liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2026	80,818	145,874	10,243	6,039

	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	DZ BANK – holding function	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	693	419	74	77	-70	-56	1,803
	356	2	146	-21	-	70	2,022
	284	-1	15	-	-	53	351
	6	-	-	-	-	1	-1
	-108	-43	-7	-	-	60	-31
	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-5	1,329
	-	-	-	-	-	-55	3,698
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,928
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-96	-48	-	-34	-	-1	-312
	-814	-148	-164	-42	-121	-131	-2,507
	10	4	7	-4	-	32	93
	335	**186**	**71**	**-24**	**-192**	**-33**	**2,520**
	65.4	38.8	69.8	80.8	-	-	47.0
	11.8	30.0	45.6	-26.7	-	-	24.8
	5,670	1,240	311	180	-	-	20,330
	395,584	85,417	20,073	3,668	24,721	-96,751	675,686

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

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
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 Dec. 31, 2025	80,823	138,577	10,473	6,502

	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**
	387,467	85,726	19,322	3,659	24,137	-95,261	**661,425**

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 presented in the internal management reporting 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 with offsetting entries under gains and losses on trading activities, and in other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

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, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
INTEREST INCOME AND CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENSE	**6,608**	7,358
Interest income from	**6,558**	7,306
Lending and money market business	5,703	6,248
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	729	764
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	118	286
Financial assets with a negative effective interest rate	-3	-3
Other assets	12	10
Current income and expense from	**51**	52
Shares and other variable-yield securities	27	25
of which income from other shareholdings	16	15
Investments in subsidiaries	2	4
Entities accounted for using the equity method	20	22
of which relating to investments in joint ventures	20	26
of which relating to investments in associates	-	-5
Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements	1	2
INTEREST EXPENSE ON	**-4,806**	-5,445
Deposits from banks and customers	-3,265	-3,805
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-1,418	-1,500
Subordinated capital	-86	-78
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-39	-65
Financial liabilities with a positive effective interest rate	8	7
Provisions and other liabilities	-5	-4
Total	**1,803**	1,913

The interest expense on provisions and other liabilities included interest expense on lease liabilities of €5 million (first half of 2025: €4 million).

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes and related interest-rate 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 €9 million from lending and money market business, interest expense of €44 million on deposits from banks and customers, and interest expense of €83 million on debt certificates issued including bonds.

» 06 Net fee and commission income

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Fee and commission income	**3,408**	**2,997**
Securities business	2,672	2,310
Asset management	237	193
Payments processing including card processing	196	198
Lending business and trust activities	122	110
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	56	57
International business	7	7
Building society operations	19	21
Other	99	101
Fee and commission expenses	**-1,385**	**-1,335**
Securities business	-1,014	-988
Asset management	-142	-117
Payments processing including card processing	-88	-92
Lending business	-41	-42
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-6	-6
Building society operations	-31	-29
Other	-63	-61
Total	**2,022**	**1,662**

Fee and commission income included revenue from contracts with customers pursuant to IFRS 15 in an amount of €3,408 million (first half of 2025: €2,997 million); see note 57.

» 07 Gains and losses on trading activities

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Gains and losses on non-derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives	189	-234
Gains and losses on derivatives	116	394
Gains and losses on exchange differences	45	31
Total	**351**	**191**

Gains and losses on exchange differences included currency translation gains of €16 million on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (first half of 2025: losses of €41 million).

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes and related interest-rate 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 €110 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 non-derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives, with a net loss of €85 million under net interest income and a net loss of €13 million under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

» 08 Gains and losses on investments

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Gains and losses on the disposal of bonds and other fixed-income securities	**-4**	-24
Gains and losses on the disposal of shares and other variable-yield securities	**-**	-14
Gains and losses on investments in joint ventures	**2**	1
Reversals of impairment losses	2	1
Total	**-1**	**-38**

» 09 Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Gains and losses from fair value hedge accounting	5	34
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	-164	41
Gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading	90	-58
Gains and losses on financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	37	5
Total	**-31**	**21**

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 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes and related interest-rate derivatives have no longer been held for trading. Starting in the reporting period, fair value gains of €8 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. This change affected gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading, with a net gain of €21 million, and gains and losses on financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, with a net loss of €13 million.

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

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Income from investments held by insurance companies	**5,848**	3,385
Interest income and current income	1,543	1,497
Income from reversals of impairment losses and unrealized gains	297	13
Gains on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	3,728	1,477
Gains on disposals	281	398
Expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies	**-1,820**	-3,480
Administrative expenses	-91	-89
Depreciation/amortization expense, impairment losses, and unrealized losses	-61	-1,177
Losses on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	-1,424	-1,754
Losses on disposals	-243	-459
Other non-insurance gains and losses	**-322**	-116
Loss allowances	**-8**	-15
Net addition (-)/net reversal (+)	-8	-15
Total	**3,698**	**-226**

Other non-insurance gains and losses included interest expense on lease liabilities amounting to €1 million (first half of 2025: €1 million).

Loss allowances include additions and reversals for investments held by insurance companies and for other assets held by insurance companies.

» 11 Insurance finance income or expenses

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	-3,931	-91
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	3	3
Total	**-3,928**	**-88**

» 12 Loss allowances

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks	**-2**	**4**
Net addition (-)/net reversal (+)	-3	3
Recoveries on loans and advances to banks previously impaired	1	1
Loss allowances for loans and advances to customers	**-353**	**-244**
Net addition (-)/net reversal (+)	-419	-286
Directly recognized impairment losses	-50	-27
Recoveries on loans and advances to customers previously impaired	43	55
Other	73	14
Loss allowances for investments	**-**	**-1**
Net addition (-)/net reversal (+)	-	-1
Loss allowances for other assets	**-1**	**-**
Directly recognized impairment losses	-1	-
Other loss allowances for loans and advances	**44**	**1**
Net addition to (-)/net reversal of (+) provisions for loan commitments	20	1
Net addition to (-)/net reversal of (+) provisions for financial guarantee contracts	11	-4
Net addition to (-)/net reversal of (+) other provisions for loans and advances	14	3
Total	**-312**	**-241**

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, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Staff expenses	-1,207	-1,145
General and administrative expenses	-1,164	-1,038
Depreciation and amortization	-135	-138
Total	**-2,507**	**-2,321**

» 14 Other net operating income

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Income from the reversal of provisions and accruals	54	100
Gains and losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	36	42
Gains on the disposal of other assets	25	16
Expenses for/income from other taxes	-17	2
Residual other net operating income	-4	5
Total	**93**	**165**

» 15 Income taxes

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Current tax expense	-746	-602
Deferred tax expense	-21	-31
Total	**-767**	**-633**

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, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**769**	**-633**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	678	-783
Gains (-)/losses (+) reclassified to the income statement during the reporting period	90	149
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	**17**	**-66**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	17	-66
Gains and losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**-2**	**-**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-2	-
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	**-820**	**760**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-820	760
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	**7**	**-14**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	7	-14

» 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, 2026 Amount before taxes	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2026 Income taxes	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2026 Amount after taxes	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025 Amount before taxes	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025 Income taxes	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025 Amount after taxes
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement	**-30**	**105**	**75**	**47**	**-33**	**14**
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	769	244	1,013	-633	228	-405
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	17	-3	14	-66	14	-52
Gains and losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations	-2	-	-2	-	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	-820	-137	-957	760	-275	485
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	7	-	7	-14	-	-14
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	**333**	**-122**	**211**	**429**	**-113**	**315**
Gains and losses on equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	352	-127	225	327	-83	244
Gains and losses in relation to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	-15	4	-11	12	-4	8
Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-3	1	-3	90	-27	63
Total	**303**	**-17**	**286**	**476**	**-146**	**329**

C Balance sheet disclosures

» 18 Cash and cash equivalents

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Cash on hand	332	394
Balances with central banks	59,254	73,584
Total	**59,586**	**73,978**

» 19 Loans and advances to banks

	Repayable on demand		Other loans and advances		Total	
€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Domestic banks	**3,485**	6,202	**129,553**	122,903	**133,037**	129,105
Affiliated banks	1,607	1,952	111,364	113,659	112,971	115,612
Other banks	1,877	4,250	18,189	9,243	20,066	13,493
Foreign banks	**4,393**	4,669	**16,430**	16,514	**20,823**	21,183
Total	**7,877**	**10,871**	**145,983**	**139,417**	**153,860**	**150,288**

» 20 Loans and advances to customers

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Loans and advances to domestic customers	181,827	179,248
Loans and advances to foreign customers	32,343	30,976
Total	**214,169**	**210,224**

» 21 Hedging instruments (positive fair values)

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Derivatives used for fair value hedges (positive fair values)	789	872
Derivatives used for hedges of net investments in foreign operations (positive fair values)	3	3
Total	**792**	**875**

» 22 Financial assets held for trading

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
DERIVATIVES (POSITIVE FAIR VALUES)	**12,920**	**13,201**
Interest-linked contracts	10,061	10,881
Currency-linked contracts	1,810	1,369
Share-/index-linked contracts	772	646
Credit derivatives	276	250
Other contracts	1	55
BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES	**20,812**	**12,285**
Money market instruments	1,143	939
Bonds	19,669	11,347
SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE-YIELD SECURITIES	**3,295**	**3,174**
Shares	3,295	3,174
RECEIVABLES	**704**	**971**
of which from affiliated banks	1	13
of which from other banks	289	498
Money market placements	**-**	**9**
with banks	-	9
Promissory notes and registered bonds	**704**	**962**
from banks	290	503
from customers	414	459
Total	**37,731**	**29,631**

» 23 Investments

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**64,363**	**58,136**
Money market instruments	2,541	1,952
Bonds	61,822	56,184
Shares and other variable-yield securities	**4,093**	**4,027**
Shares and other shareholdings	371	367
Investment fund units	3,722	3,660
Investments in subsidiaries	**174**	**156**
Investments in joint ventures	**406**	**392**
Investments in associates	**217**	**174**
Total	**69,253**	**62,885**

The carrying amount of investments in joint ventures accounted for using the equity method totaled €405 million (December 31, 2025: €392 million). €191 million of the investments in associates has been accounted for using the equity method (December 31, 2025: €148 million).

» 24 Investments held by insurance companies

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Investment property	3,503	3,538
Investments in subsidiaries	762	718
Investments in joint ventures	77	76
Investments in associates	21	21
Mortgage loans	12,733	12,498
Promissory notes and loans	5,508	5,520
Registered bonds	5,714	5,577
Other loans	1,494	1,071
Variable-yield securities	12,602	12,138
Fixed-income securities	60,171	57,596
Derivatives (positive fair values)	93	157
Deposits with ceding insurers and other investments	126	23
Assets related to unit-linked contracts	29,801	26,758
Total	**132,603**	**125,690**

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

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Land and buildings	932	837
Office furniture and equipment	180	173
Investment property	285	286
Right-of-use assets	439	446
Total	**1,835**	**1,741**

» 26 Income tax assets and liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Income tax assets	**4,018**	**4,307**
Current income tax assets	214	409
Deferred tax assets	3,804	3,898
Income tax liabilities	**5,058**	**4,790**
Current income tax liabilities	708	385
Deferred tax liabilities	4,350	4,405

» 27 Other assets

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Other assets held by insurance companies	3,486	3,518
Goodwill	198	198
Other intangible assets	361	393
of which software	315	344
of which acquired customer relationships	1	1
Other loans and advances	843	627
Receivables from initial margins	989	896
Residual other assets	555	558
Total	**6,431**	**6,190**

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

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Intangible assets	312	333
Reinsurance contract assets	215	313
Receivables	1,134	1,168
Credit balances with banks, checks and cash on hand	421	288
Property, plant and equipment	551	538
of which right-of-use assets held by insurance companies	64	56
Residual other assets	855	879
Loss allowances	-3	-2
Total	**3,486**	**3,518**

» 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:

	Loans and advances to banks			Loans and advances to customers			
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	15	1	36	248	555	1,965	20
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	2	-	-5	-74	180	175	5
Utilizations	-	-	-1	-	-1	-185	-3
Other changes	-	-	7	76	-160	88	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	**17**	**1**	**37**	**250**	**574**	**2,043**	**22**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	14	-	38	252	649	1,830	83
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	1	-	2	-76	212	201	81
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-185	-4
Other changes	-	-	-	73	-187	139	-5
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**15**	**-**	**40**	**249**	**674**	**1,986**	**155**

	Invest-ments	**Other assets**	**Total**
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 1	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	4	-	2,843
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	2	-	285
Utilizations	-	-	-189
Other changes	-	-	11
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	**5**	**-**	**2,949**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	3	3	2,874
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	-	-	422
Utilizations	-	-	-189
Other changes	-	-	20
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**3**	**3**	**3,126**

» 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.

At the level of subsidiary VR Payment GmbH, the issuing processing business is to be sold to Atruvia AG, Frankfurt am Main. This constitutes a disposal group not qualifying as discontinued operations. The related sale and purchase agreement was signed on June 30, 2026. The consideration will be transferred upon completion of the transaction, which is expected to take place at the end of 2026 / start of 2027. The disposal group contains software and other financial receivables with a carrying amount totaling €12 million, provisions with a carrying amount of €2 million, and other financial liabilities and miscellaneous other liabilities totaling €20 million.

The disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations also include units in various investment funds with a carrying amount of €21 million. The sale is expected to take place within a year.

The individual non-current assets classified as held for sale comprised real estate with a carrying amount of €27 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 €36 million in the period under review, which was recognized under other net operating income.

As at December 31, 2025, the individual non-current assets classified as held for sale had comprised real estate with a carrying amount of €49 million.

The sale of individual non-current assets classified as held for sale had given rise to income of €42 million in the first half of 2025, which was recognized under other net operating income.

» 30 Deposits from banks

	Repayable on demand		With agreed maturity or notice period		Total	
€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Domestic banks	**48,436**	52,846	**110,952**	113,889	**159,387**	166,735
Affiliated banks	43,159	48,649	25,554	30,658	68,713	79,308
Other banks	5,277	4,197	85,398	83,231	90,675	87,428
Foreign banks	**11,180**	10,415	**15,607**	12,693	**26,787**	23,108
Total	**59,616**	63,261	**126,559**	126,583	**186,174**	189,844

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, issued credit-linked notes that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized under deposits from banks in an amount of €34 million as at June 30, 2026.

» 31 Deposits from customers

€ million	Repayable on demand Jun. 30, 2026	Repayable on demand Dec. 31, 2025	With agreed maturity or notice period Jun. 30, 2026	With agreed maturity or notice period Dec. 31, 2025	Total Jun. 30, 2026	Total Dec. 31, 2025
Domestic customers	35,748	37,025	99,295	95,080	135,043	132,105
Foreign customers	12,460	11,987	3,674	4,306	16,134	16,293
Total	**48,209**	**49,012**	**102,969**	**99,386**	**151,178**	**148,398**

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, issued credit-linked notes that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized under deposits from customers in an amount of €85 million as at June 30, 2026.

» 32 Debt certificates issued including bonds

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Bonds issued	**94,770**	**87,339**
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	35,566	34,552
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	2,845	2,710
Other bonds	56,360	50,077
Other debt certificates issued	**26,851**	**24,112**
Total	**121,621**	**111,452**

As was also the case as at December 31, 2025, all other debt certificates issued are commercial paper.

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, issued credit-linked notes that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized within other bonds under debt certificates issued including bonds in an amount of €5,819 million as at June 30, 2026.

» 33 Hedging instruments (negative fair values)

Hedging instruments (negative fair values) amounted to €523 million (December 31, 2025: €518 million) and resulted solely from derivatives used as fair value hedges.

» 34 Financial liabilities held for trading

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
DERIVATIVES (NEGATIVE FAIR VALUES)	**14,212**	**14,559**
Interest-linked contracts	10,495	11,483
Currency-linked contracts	1,424	1,385
Share-/index-linked contracts	2,181	1,537
Other contracts	51	97
Credit derivatives	60	56
SHORT POSITIONS	**5,899**	**3,578**
BONDS ISSUED	**18,361**	**22,841**
DEPOSITS	**45**	**171**
of which from affiliated banks	-	23
of which from other banks	14	29
Money market deposits	**45**	**45**
from banks	14	14
from customers	30	31
Promissory notes and registered bonds issued	**-**	**125**
to banks	-	38
to customers	-	88
Total	**38,517**	**41,148**

Bonds issued comprise share certificates, index-linked certificates, and structured bonds.

Since the beginning of 2026, portfolios of credit-linked notes have no longer been held for trading. Consequently, issued credit-linked notes that had previously been recognized under financial liabilities held for trading were recognized under debt certificates issued including bonds in an amount of €5,819 million, under deposits from customers in an amount of €85 million, and under deposits from banks in an amount of €34 million as at June 30, 2026.

» 35 Provisions

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	**960**	**1,029**
Provisions for defined benefit plans	588	612
Provisions for other long-term employee benefits	197	215
of which for semi-retirement schemes	75	83
Provisions for termination benefits	156	170
of which for early retirement schemes	19	22
of which for restructuring	119	129
Provisions for short-term employee benefits	19	32
PROVISIONS FOR SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS	**47**	**58**
OTHER PROVISIONS	**1,548**	**1,664**
Provisions for loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**426**	**466**
Provisions for loan commitments	277	304
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	149	162
Miscellaneous provisions	**1,122**	**1,199**
Provisions relating to building society operations	763	799
Other provisions for loans and advances	26	41
Provisions for restructuring	18	21
Provisions for onerous contracts	20	22
Residual provisions	295	317
Total	**2,555**	**2,751**

The underlying discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations continued to apply unchanged compared with December 31, 2025 at 4.10 percent. The assumed rate of increase for the pension trend was raised to 1.87 percent (December 31, 2025: 1.85 percent). The rate of increase for salaries was lowered to 1.95 percent (December 31, 2025: 1.97 percent).

» 36 Insurance contract liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Insurance contract liabilities	**120,267**	**113,616**
Liability for remaining coverage	107,534	101,014
Liability for incurred claims	12,733	12,602
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**1**	-
Liability for remaining coverage	3	-
Liability for incurred claims	-2	-
Total	**120,268**	**113,616**

» 37 Other liabilities

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Other liabilities of insurance companies	5,452	5,642
Accruals	1,157	1,873
Other payables	363	320
Lease liabilities	472	475
Liabilities from initial margins	527	480
Residual other liabilities	415	389
Total	**8,386**	**9,178**

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

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Miscellaneous provisions	**377**	**393**
of which provisions for defined benefit plans	77	79
Payables and residual other liabilities	**5,075**	**5,249**
of which insurance lease liabilities	64	55
Total	**5,452**	**5,642**

The underlying discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations continued to apply unchanged compared with December 31, 2025 at 4.10 percent. The assumed rates of increase for salaries (December 31, 2025: 2.25 percent) and pensions (December 31, 2025: 2.10 percent) did not change either.

» 38 Subordinated capital

Subordinated capital amounted to €4,903 million (December 31, 2025: €4,827 million) and was solely attributable to subordinated liabilities.

» 39 Equity

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

€ million	Items not reclassified to the income statement: Reserve from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	Items not reclassified to the income statement: Reserve from gains and losses on financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	Items reclassified to the income statement: Reserve from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Items reclassified to the income statement: Currency translation reserve	Items reclassified to the income statement: Reserve for insurance contracts measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
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**
Equity as at Jan. 1, 2026	925	-59	-8,605	48	6,902
Other comprehensive income/loss	202	-11	931	17	-887
Total comprehensive income/loss	**202**	**-11**	**931**	**17**	**-887**
Acquisition/disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	2
Reclassifications within equity	-157	2	-	-	-
Equity as at Jun. 30, 2026	**970**	**-69**	**-7,673**	**65**	**6,017**

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

	Investments			**Investments held by insurance companies**			**Total**
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	12	2	20	31	34	9	108
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	-1	-	-	-6	20	2	15
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2
Other changes	-	-	-	7	-14	-	-7
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2025	**11**	**2**	**20**	**32**	**40**	**9**	**114**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	6	-	21	25	48	9	109
Net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	-	-	-	-	-6	13	7
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-1
Other changes	-	-	-	2	-10	-	-9
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**7**	**-**	**21**	**26**	**31**	**21**	**107**

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 chapter VI.5 'Capital adequacy' of the risk report in the interim group management report.

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, 2026 Carrying amount	Jun. 30, 2026 Fair value	Dec. 31, 2025 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2025 Fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**215,550**	**215,574**	**195,908**	**195,926**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**87,177**	**87,201**	**75,998**	**76,016**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***83,678***	***83,702***	***72,204***	***72,221***
Loans and advances to customers	247	247	265	265
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	792	792	875	875
Financial assets held for trading	37,731	37,755	29,631	29,649
Investments	4,527	4,527	4,364	4,364
Investments held by insurance companies	40,360	40,360	37,068	37,068
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	21	21	-	-
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	***3,499***	***3,499***	***3,795***	***3,795***
Loans and advances to banks	840	840	995	995
Loans and advances to customers	356	356	383	383
Investments	2,302	2,302	2,417	2,417
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**128,373**	**128,373**	**119,910**	**119,910**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***122,665***	***122,665***	***114,426***	***114,426***
Loans and advances to customers	1,549	1,549	1,755	1,755
Investments	37,888	37,888	32,746	32,746
Investments held by insurance companies	83,229	83,229	79,924	79,924
Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	***5,708***	***5,708***	***5,484***	***5,484***
Investments	437	437	432	432
Investments held by insurance companies	5,271	5,271	5,053	5,053
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**445,198**	**437,832**	**450,362**	**442,450**
Cash and cash equivalents	59,254	59,254	73,584	73,584
Loans and advances to banks	152,962	150,205	149,241	146,201
Loans and advances to customers	208,685	202,572	204,711	198,277
Investments	23,500	23,473	22,382	22,387
Investments held by insurance companies	115	120	84	82
Other assets	2,200	2,200	1,920	1,920
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-1,525	-	-1,559	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	6	6	-	-
FINANCE LEASES	**270**	**272**	**296**	**294**
Loans and advances to banks	2	2	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	268	270	296	294

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026 Carrying amount	Jun. 30, 2026 Fair value	Dec. 31, 2025 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2025 Fair value
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**78,000**	**77,944**	**75,736**	**75,656**
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**50,488**	**50,468**	**47,488**	**47,446**
Deposits from banks	3,069	3,069	3,458	3,458
Deposits from customers	87	87	2	2
Debt certificates issued including bonds	5,819	5,819	-	-
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	523	523	518	518
Financial liabilities held for trading	38,517	38,497	41,148	41,106
Other liabilities	2,472	2,472	2,362	2,362
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	**27,512**	**27,476**	**28,248**	**28,211**
Deposits from banks	2,966	2,966	3,321	3,321
Deposits from customers	7,185	7,170	7,249	7,234
Debt certificates issued including bonds	17,361	17,340	17,678	17,656
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**429,084**	**424,356**	**424,519**	**419,461**
Deposits from banks	180,139	177,760	183,065	180,542
Deposits from customers	143,906	142,791	141,148	139,882
Debt certificates issued including bonds	98,441	97,007	93,774	92,239
Other liabilities	1,939	1,927	1,999	2,000
Subordinated capital	4,903	4,867	4,827	4,798
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-247	-	-293	-
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	4	4	-	-
LEASES	**535**	**535**	**530**	**530**
Other liabilities	535	535	530	530
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS	**426**	**519**	**466**	**627**
Financial guarantee contracts	**149**	**149**	**162**	**162**
Provisions	149	149	162	162
Loan commitments	**277**	**370**	**304**	**465**
Provisions	277	370	304	465

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 €51,028 million (December 31, 2025: minus €52,896 million), whereas the collective present value came to minus €41,177 million (December 31, 2025: minus €42,241 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.

	Measured at fair value	
€ million	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	18	80
Additions as a result of transactions	32	24
Differences amortized to profit or loss	-25	-47
Reclassifications	-1	1
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**24**	**56**

» 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 Jun. 30, 2026	Level 1 Dec. 31, 2025	Level 2 Jun. 30, 2026	Level 2 Dec. 31, 2025	Level 3 Jun. 30, 2026	Level 3 Dec. 31, 2025
Assets	**139,928**	114,080	**42,190**	48,049	**33,456**	33,797
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	840	995	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,864	1,920	288	483
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	-	-	791	875	1	-
Financial assets held for trading	20,971	10,989	15,135	17,049	1,650	1,611
Investments	38,370	29,819	5,212	8,254	1,573	1,887
Investments held by insurance companies	80,567	73,272	18,348	18,957	29,944	29,815
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	21	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	**7,079**	3,231	**69,839**	71,374	**1,026**	1,051
Deposits from banks	-	-	6,035	6,779	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	7,076	7,047	181	188
Debt certificates issued including bonds	1,209	-	21,653	17,329	298	327
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	-	-	523	518	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,871	3,231	32,080	37,352	547	523
Other liabilities	-	-	2,471	2,349	1	14

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 Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Financial assets measured at fair value	**1,842**	4,820	**20,323**	23,680
Financial assets held for trading	598	1,061	9,271	4,468
Investments	574	2,560	8,698	16,936
Investments held by insurance companies	670	1,199	2,354	2,276
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	**3**	26	**2,096**	1,050
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-	-	1,201	705
Financial liabilities held for trading	3	26	895	345

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.

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.

Fair value measurements within Levels 2 and 3

Fair value measurements within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy use prices of similar, but not identical, financial instruments traded in active markets 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.

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, depending on 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 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.

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.

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.

Commodity prices

This category includes not only commodity prices but also prices for commodity indices. These are frequently factored into the measurement of futures, options, swaps, and structured issues. The presentation of the sensitivities to commodity prices relates to a shift of plus 1 percent in relation to fair value.

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.

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.

FX rates

Foreign exchange rates belong to this category. They are factored into the measurement of all products traded in a foreign currency or in which at least one of the underlying instruments being measured is denominated in a foreign currency. The presentation of the sensitivities to FX rates relates to a change in the absolute amount in relation to the euro exchange rate.

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, 2026

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	33	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other bank loans	13	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Registered securities	41	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	201	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	Derivatives used for hedging	1	Mark-to-model (other)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
Financial assets held for trading	Shares	1	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	37	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	241	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	2
	Bonds	97	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
	Derivatives	132	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)	1
	Derivatives	43	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	30
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	30
	Derivatives	432	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	11
	Derivatives	14	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)	6
			One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Derivatives	95	One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	1
	Derivatives	495	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	38
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	63	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)
	Shares and other shareholdings	148	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	114	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 percentage point	1
	Shares and other shareholdings	7	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	102	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
			Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	7
	Bonds	735	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	184	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Duration	Shift of +1 year	-5
	Bonds	14	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
Investments	Investments in joint ventures	1	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in associates	14	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	3	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	8	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	45	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	68	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	58	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	4	Net asset value			-
	Investment fund units	60	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	30	Valuation reports			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	9	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	5,647	Net asset value			-
	Investments in associates	8	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	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	369	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	170	Net asset value			-
	Derivatives	1	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	FX rates	Shift of +1 percentage point	-1
	Fixed-income securities	744	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Fixed-income securities	2,464	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Mortgage loans	12,730	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-11
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-4
	Registered bonds	3,168	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	32
	Registered bonds	944	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Promissory notes and loans	2,936	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Promissory notes and loans	268	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and receivables	91	Approximation method			-
	Other loans and receivables	185	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Assets managed for third parties	88	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			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
	Other deposits	181	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	9
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Other bonds	283	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of 1% in relation to fair value	3
	Other bonds	15	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued		Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-4
		175	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	-1
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	60	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-8
	Derivatives	130	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	13
Financial liabilities held for trading			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-4
	Derivatives	44	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	1
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	1
	Derivatives	64	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-23
	Derivatives	7	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-7
	Derivatives	46	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
	Derivatives	21	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-
Other liabilities	Derivatives	1	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	FX rates	Shift of +1 percentage point	1

Measurements of fair value at Level 3 as at December 31, 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	20	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other bank loans	12	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Registered securities	237	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
			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	214	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
Financial assets held for trading	Shares	2	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	38	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	185	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	2
	Bonds	44	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)	5
	Derivatives	69	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-5
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
	Derivatives	40	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	20
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	31
	Derivatives	415	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	13
	Derivatives	22	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)	6
	Derivatives	101	One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	3
	Derivatives	518	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	35
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	177	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	150	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	107	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 percentage point	2
	Shares and other shareholdings	7	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	99	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
			Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	10
	Bonds	1,010	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	254	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Duration	Shift of +1 year	-5
	Bonds	14	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Investments in associates	14	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	4	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	7	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	42	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	60	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	52	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	3	Net asset value			-
	Investment fund units	56	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	28	Valuation reports			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	9	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	5,581	Net asset value			-
	Investments in associates	8	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in associates	12	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	341	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	165	Net asset value			-
	Derivatives	2	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	FX rates	Shift of +1 percentage point	-1
	Fixed-income securities	716	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	2,905	Mark-to-model (DCF)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Mortgage loans	12,494	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-11
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-3
	Registered bonds	2,770	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-15
	Registered bonds	1,157	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Promissory notes and loans	2,918	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Promissory notes and loans	267	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and receivables	91	Approximation method			-
	Other loans and receivables	180	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Assets managed for third parties	92	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggre-gate sensitivity (€ million)
Deposits from customers	Other deposits	6	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	182	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	9
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Other bonds	312	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1 percentage point	3
	Other bonds	15	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued		Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-3
		143	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	-1
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued		Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
		60	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Commodity prices	Shift of 1% in relation to fair value	1
	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	2	Mark-to-market	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			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	1
	Derivatives	117	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)	-4
	Derivatives	48	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	-1
	Derivatives	77	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-21
	Derivatives	9	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-1
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-5
	Derivatives	45	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	1
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-2
	Derivatives	22	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-
Other liabilities	Derivatives	14	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	Hedging instruments (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, 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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	483	-	1,611	1,887	29,815	-
Additions (purchases)	11	-	2,565	366	1,310	-
Transfers	-	1	-673	-213	-550	-
from Level 3 to Levels 1 and 2	-	-	-843	-426	-587	-
from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3	-	1	170	213	37	-
Disposals (sales)	-204	-	-1,922	-487	-951	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	3	-	63	14	281	-
through profit or loss	3	-	65	11	112	-
through other comprehensive income	-	-	-2	3	169	-
Other changes	-5	-	7	7	39	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**288**	**1**	**1,650**	**1,573**	**29,944**	**-**

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

€ million	Deposits from customers	Debt certificates issued including bonds	Financial liabilities held for trading	Other liabilities
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	188	327	523	14
Additions (issues)	-	7	1,299	-
Transfers	-7	-	-198	-
from Level 3 to Level 2	-7	-	-626	-
from Level 2 to Level 3	-	-	429	1
Disposals (settlements)	-	-37	-1,158	-15
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	1	-	75	2
through profit or loss	-	-	84	2
through other comprehensive income	-	-	-10	-
Other changes	-	-	5	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**181**	**298**	**547**	**1**

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 gain of €177 million during the reporting period (first half of 2025: net loss of €2 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.

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 included in 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

	Jun. 30, 2026		Dec. 31, 2025	
€ million	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	-4	4	-1	1
Investments				
Shares and other shareholdings	7	-3	7	-2
Bonds	2	-2	-1	1
Investments in subsidiaries	4	-3	3	-3
Investment fund units	-6	3	-5	3
Investments held by insurance companies				
Investments in subsidiaries	24	-21	24	-21
Fixed-income securities	31	-50	34	-34
Mortgage loans	2	-2	2	-2
Registered bonds	54	-54	55	-55
Promissory notes and loans	36	-92	29	-92
Other loans	2	-3	2	-2
Deposits from customers				
Other deposits	-1	1	-	-
Debt certificates issued including bonds				
Other bonds	-1	1	-1	1
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Derivatives	-3	3	-4	4
Other liabilities				
Derivatives	-	-	-1	1

» 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, 2026, the carrying amount of the reclassified assets still held was €8,648 million (December 31, 2025: €8,984 million) and their fair value was €7,655 million (December 31, 2025: €7,920 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, 2026, the fair value of the reclassified assets still held was €352 million (December 31, 2025:

€416 million). At the time of reclassification, the reclassified assets had an average effective interest rate of 2.25 percent; as at June 30, 2026, their carrying amount-weighted effective interest rate was 3.22 percent (December 31, 2025: 3.38 percent). During the reporting period, these assets generated interest income of €10 million (first half of 2025: €21 million).

» 44 Contingent events

For certain financial assets, the contractual cash flows are linked to the occurrence of defined contingent events.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost with a gross carrying amount of €771 million, there are contractual interest-rate adjustment clauses that are linked to the achievement of sustainability targets. These contingent ESG events primarily relate to key performance indicators such as emission reductions, sustainability ratings, and targets in connection with occupational health and safety, equal opportunities, and training. There are also rendezvous clauses, which provide for the definition of specific ESG targets only after an agreement has been signed. As a result of these contingent events, the contractual cash flows can change within a range of minus 15 basis points to plus 15 basis points.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a gross carrying amount of €323 million, the contractual cash flows can change owing to the occurrence or non-occurrence of the following contractually agreed contingent events. These primarily relate to emission reductions, the use of renewable energy, sustainability ratings, and targets in connection with occupational health and safety, equal opportunities, training, health, and sustainable corporate governance. The possible changes to the contractual cash flows lie within a range of minus 25 basis points to plus 50 basis points.

» 45 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, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Gains and losses on fair value hedges	**-1**	**7**
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	3	-4
Gains and losses on hedged items	-4	10
Gains and losses on portfolio fair value hedges	**6**	**27**
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	265	49
Gains and losses on hedged items	-259	-22
Total	**5**	**34**

» 46 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;
- finance 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 'Impact of macroeconomic conditions and ESG'). 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 are in place, 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.

Impact of macroeconomic conditions and ESG

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 model-driven default probability profiles used in economic and regulatory risk management in the DZ BANK Group constitute through-the-cycle models that undergo 4 adjustments before and during the time in which the loss allowance model is used. These are referred to as in-model adjustments (IMAs):

- IMA for macroeconomic conditions: 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. These shift factors are derived from macroeconomic inputs for various levels of default probability using stress test models that already exist.
- IMA for sector-specific expectations regarding risk: The shift factors are reallocated on the basis of the sector-specific expectations regarding risk. Crisis factors are then assigned to the sector-specific shifts depending on the sector-specific assessment. 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.
- IMA for fixed staging: The sectors particularly affected by current crises are given a general stage 2 classification.
- IMA for ESG risks: Applying scenarios devised by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), the bank takes account of customer-specific PD markups on the shifted default probability profiles for climate-related and environmental risks.

Since the introduction of IFRS 9, the 4 IMAs have together resulted in an overall increase in loss allowances of €539 million. Of this sum, €18 million was attributable to the first half of 2026. It should be noted that the latter figure of €18 million includes not only the IMA effect but also the portfolio changes between December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2026. Below, a description is provided of how this overall increase in loss allowances breaks down among the individual IMAs.

The impact of geopolitical risks is 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.

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

The shift factors used as at June 30, 2026 are based on 2 macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Economic Roundtable of the DZ BANK Group in May 2026, namely the baseline scenario and the risk scenario. During this Economic Roundtable, the results from the extraordinary Economic Roundtable of March 2026 were reaffirmed in quantitative terms. The extraordinary Economic Roundtable was held in view of developments in the Gulf region in order to take account of the changes in the risk situation brought about by the conflict in the Middle East in the forecast scenarios. The weighting of the risk scenario was increased by 5 percentage points compared with December 31, 2025 because the latent geopolitical risks previously assumed by the Economic Roundtable materialized sooner and more dramatically than had been anticipated.

The baseline scenario and the risk scenario are therefore currently weighted with a probability of occurrence of 70 percent and 30 percent respectively.

Expectations about future developments continue to depend heavily on the geopolitical situation and on US tariff policy. Even in the baseline scenario, the situation in the Middle East remains extremely fragile despite indications of de-escalation at times. If hostilities end quickly, it will still take a while before supply chains are fully up and running again. This will be the case both for oil and gas and for other goods. For Germany’s economy, which has a strong focus on exports and is dependent on the supply of commodities, the crisis comes at what is already a critical time. Growth expectations for 2026 deteriorate noticeably. Central banks worldwide adopt a more restrictive approach again owing to increasing inflation and the risk of rising inflation expectations. Interest rates remain elevated. Equity markets will be weighed down by higher costs, reduced purchasing power, and more restrictive monetary policy in the short term before a recovery takes hold.

In the risk scenario, the conflict in the Middle East is the highest-profile geopolitical hotspot, but not the only one. In the new world order, dominated by the rivalry between superpowers China and the United States, both sides try to eliminate their economic dependency on each other. The two superpowers increasingly intervene in the economy through tariffs, export controls, and investment subsidies. The war in Ukraine drags on because the United States increasingly turns its attention to other countries. The Strait of Hormuz remains closed for an extended period, resulting in higher oil and gas prices. As well as marked rises in inflation, real shortages occur. The energy-driven jump in inflation acts as a significant brake on the economy in both Germany and the eurozone. Supply bottlenecks occur in some areas of the economy. In these conditions, fiscal stimulus measures have little effect in the first instance. The European Central Bank (ECB) has to significantly tighten monetary policy owing to the marked rise in inflation.

The main macroeconomic forecasts for 2026 to 2030 used to calculate the expected loss as at June 30, 2026 were as follows:

		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
		Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk	Baseline	Risk
DAX 40, Germany	Index	25,000	19,600	26,500	18,600	28,100	21,400	29,800	23,500	31,600	24,700
EURO STOXX 50, European Monetary Union (EMU)	Index	6,000	4,600	6,400	4,400	6,800	5,100	7,200	5,600	7,600	5,900
Unemployment rate, Germany	%	4.00	4.20	4.20	4.60	4.10	4.70	4.00	4.50	3.90	4.30
Harmonized unemployment rate, EU	%	6.00	6.30	5.80	6.60	5.70	6.70	5.60	6.50	5.50	6.20
Real GDP growth, Germany (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	0.75	0.25	1.25	-0.25	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.25	1.25	0.50
Real GDP growth, EU (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	0.75	0.20	1.30	-0.20	1.50	0.00	1.30	0.20	1.00	0.50
Consumer price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	2.75	3.50	2.25	3.00	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.25
Oil price (Brent), USD/bbl	At year-end	86	150	80	130	70	120	65	110	60	100
Natural gas price, USD/MMBtu	At year-end	2.50	8.00	2.25	7.50	2.00	7.25	1.75	6.50	1.50	6.00
Commercial real estate price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	1.00	-2.00	1.50	-5.00	2.00	-2.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	1.00
3m Euribor, EMU	%	2.55	2.85	2.55	3.05	2.20	2.70	2.05	2.40	2.05	2.05
10-year government bonds, Germany	%	3.25	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.25	2.75	3.00	2.75	2.75

Because the models based on historical data cannot adequately depict the currently critical market situation, the IMA for sector-specific expectations regarding risk was applied to the existing shift factors as at June 30, 2026. The methodology for applying this IMA process to the model shift factors at group level was unchanged compared with December 31, 2025. The sector-specific expectations regarding risk include 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. As before, these factors include the implications of the war in Ukraine and other geopolitical risks, international trade disputes and tariffs, commodity shortages, supply chain bottlenecks, and high energy prices.

In the period from the introduction of IFRS 9 to the reporting date of June 30, 2026, the IMAs for macroeconomic conditions and sector-specific expectations regarding risk resulted in an increase in loss allowances of €437 million compared with the PDs from the rating systems approved by the supervisory authorities. The shift-related increase in loss allowances for the first half of 2026 attributable to the IMAs for macroeconomic conditions and sector-specific expectations regarding risk was €19 million taking account of portfolio changes.

The shifted PD profiles are then factored into the decision on stage assignment. An increase in the PD profiles resulting from the testing of the plausibility of the shift factors at sector level does not necessarily lead to a transfer to stage 2. Consequently, a further IMA has been introduced for portfolios that are particularly affected. Unlike the IMA for sector-specific expectations regarding risk, the IMA for fixed staging results in a general stage 2 classification for all unimpaired exposures in certain sectors. The fixed staging that had been in place at the end of 2025 was reviewed as at June 30, 2026 and retained without change. The automotive supplier, textile/clothing, and steel/metal sectors, the general construction (excluding cement manufacturing and civil engineering) sub-sector, and the following asset classes continue to have a fixed classification as stage 2: department stores, shopping malls, inner-city commercial properties, building contractors, project developers, office real estate, and financing for land purchases. This decision reflects the ongoing economic risks in these sectors and asset classes. In the period from the introduction of IFRS 9 to June 30, 2026, the IMA for fixed staging resulted in an increase in loss allowances of €100 million. This increase in loss allowances is included in the aforementioned overall increase in loss allowances of €539 million attributable to all of the IMAs together.

DZ BANK factors climate-related and environmental risks into the calculation of loss allowances using the fourth IMA, which is for ESG risks. To this end, NGFS scenarios are used to determine customer-specific risk markups based on the transition and physical risk scores. Currently, only the impacts of transition risk are verifiable. The markups currently only apply to corporates with a manual or automated credit risk score. Taking account of portfolio changes, the IMA for ESG risks resulted in the reversal of loss allowances in an amount of €1 million in the first half of 2026, which meant that the IMA for ESG risks amounted to €2 million as at June 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: €3 million). This loss allowance amount had been built up since the introduction of sustainability loss allowances as at December 31, 2024 and is included in the aforementioned overall increase in loss allowances of €539 million since the introduction of IFRS 9. The plan is for risk markups for the calculation of loss allowances in respect of climate-related and environmental risks to also be taken into account for finance companies and project finance as at December 31, 2026.

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

€ million	Stage 1 Loss allowances	Stage 1 Fair value	Stage 2 Loss allowances	Stage 2 Fair value	Stage 3 Loss allowances	Stage 3 Fair value
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	43	114,328	36	2,001	29	167
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	3	3,341	-1	-44	-	-135
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
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	31	112,412	48	1,974	30	40
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	5	7,320	-	-28	-	-8
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	1	-50	-24	-169	23	219
Transfer from stage 1	-	-204	-	194	-	9
Transfer from stage 2	1	154	-24	-364	23	210
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-1	-1
Changes to models/risk parameters	-5	-	-6	-	14	-
Additions	2	-	3	-	14	-
Reversals	-7	-	-9	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	878	-	7	-	-13
Exchange differences and other changes	-	83	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-	14	-	-23	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**33**	**120,643**	**31**	**1,784**	**43**	**238**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
€ million	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	267	319,753	555	44,969	1,998	4,591	20	156
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	27	7,922	-28	-2,460	57	-533	-4	-13
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
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	274	330,283	648	46,101	1,865	4,272	83	552
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	32	12,223	-13	-2,509	-7	-599	27	15
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	72	-5,652	-186	4,568	114	1,084	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-32	-8,574	32	8,466	1	108	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	103	2,906	-231	-4,013	128	1,107	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	2	16	12	114	-14	-130	-	-
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-185	-40	-4	-10
Reclassifications to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes to models/risk parameters	-105	-	225	-	210	-	55	-
Additions	52	-	489	-	357	-	64	-
Reversals	-157	-	-264	-	-147	-	-10	-
Modifications	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Modification gains	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	63	-	9	-	-	-	14
Positive change in fair value of POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Exchange differences and other changes	-	-5	-	67	24	140	-5	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**273**	**336,904**	**673**	**48,236**	**2,022**	**4,858**	**155**	**588**

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 €158 million (first half of 2025: €54 million).

Finance leases

€ million	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	1	320	2	58	3	7
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	-	-22	-	-10	-	-5
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
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	1	247	2	48	3	7
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	-	-15	-	-8	-	-2
Change to finance leases due to transfer between stages	-	-3	-	1	-	2
Transfer from stage 1	-	-21	-	21	-	1
Transfer from stage 2	-	18	-1	-20	-	3
Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-1
Changes to models/risk parameters	-	-	1	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	1	-	1	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**1**	**229**	**1**	**40**	**3**	**6**

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
€ million	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2025	59	79,777	102	11,646	183	539	27	201
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	5	-595	-9	-389	19	-70	-2	-5
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	-	-
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**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	62	81,539	143	13,107	171	371	89	389
Change in loan drawdowns/ net addition (+)/net reversal (-)	5	5,523	1	-669	-28	-39	-7	-87
Change to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments due to transfer between stages	5	-1,039	-12	983	7	56	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-3	-1,595	3	1,590	-	5	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	8	556	-16	-611	8	55	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	-	1	4	-1	-5	-	-
Changes to models/risk parameters	-6	-	-9	-	6	-	8	-
Additions	14	-	42	-	28	-	16	-
Reversals	-20	-	-51	-	-21	-	-8	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	71	-	10	-	1	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-	119	-	19	-4	1	-6	-
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**67**	**86,213**	**124**	**13,450**	**152**	**390**	**84**	**302**

» 47 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.

	Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2026			Jan. 1–Jun. 30, 2025		
€ million	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments
DEBT CERTIFICATES ISSUED INCLUDING BONDS	**37,014**	**-942**	**-32,049**	64,598	-859	-49,427
Bonds issued	**9,131**	**-914**	**-6,895**	8,623	-724	-9,966
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	3,506	-113	-2,351	2,354	-11	-1,480
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	131	-	-	-	-	-513
Other bonds	5,493	-800	-4,544	6,269	-713	-7,974
Other debt certificates issued	**27,883**	**-28**	**-25,154**	55,974	-134	-39,461
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	**7,291**	**-488**	**-5,388**	6,610	-606	-4,238
SUBORDINATED CAPITAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-1	-97
Total	**44,305**	**-1,429**	**-37,438**	71,208	-1,465	-53,762

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 structured bonds.

E Insurance business disclosures

» 48 Insurance revenue

€ million	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Insurance revenue not under the premium allocation approach	1,984	1,688
Insurance revenue under the premium allocation approach	4,702	4,586
Total	**6,686**	**6,274**

» 49 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, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	**-4,807**	**860**
Changes in the fair value of underlying items relating to insurance contracts with direct participation features	-4,037	1,599
Interest accretion effects	-751	-901
Effects of changes in the discount rate	36	-20
Foreign exchange gains and losses, net	-55	182
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**3**	**8**
Interest accretion effects	2	8
Other	1	-
Total	**-4,804**	**868**
of which recognized in profit or loss	-3,984	102
of which recognized in other comprehensive income	-820	766

The portion of the net foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, which amounted to a net loss of €56 million (first half of 2025: net gain of €189 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.

» 50 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
€ million	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2026	100,655	359	3,852	8,652	98	113,616
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	100,655	359	3,852	8,652	98	113,616
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**-5,389**	**-34**	**4,648**	**3,625**	**-**	**2,851**
Insurance service result from insurance contracts	**-6,089**	**-35**	**1,170**	**3,420**	**-2**	**-1,535**
Insurance revenue	***-6,686***	-	-	-	-	***-6,686***
Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	-1,058	-	-	-	-	-1,058
Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	-259	-	-	-	-	-259
All other insurance contracts	-5,369	-	-	-	-	-5,369
Insurance service expenses	***597***	***-35***	***1,170***	***3,420***	***-2***	***5,151***
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-10	993	3,562	28	4,574
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	597	-	-	-	-	597
Changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims	-	-	177	-142	-30	5
Changes that relate to future service under onerous contracts	-	-25	-	-	-	-25
Expenses for/income from investment components	**-3,475**	-	**3,433**	**42**	-	**-**
Insurance finance income or expenses	**4,607**	**1**	**27**	**115**	**2**	**4,752**
Other	**-432**	-	**17**	**48**	**1**	**-367**
CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS	**-5**	-	-	-	-	**-5**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**11,948**	-	**-4,530**	**-3,612**	-	**3,805**
Premium income	12,789	-	-	-	-	12,789
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-842	-	-	-	-	-842
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-4,530	-3,612	-	-8,142
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**107,208**	**326**	**3,969**	**8,666**	**99**	**120,267**
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2026	107,208	326	3,969	8,666	99	120,267

€ million	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	
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

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

€ million	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	
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2026	96,580	1,052	3,351	90	3,333	104,405
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2026	96,580	1,052	3,351	90	3,333	104,405
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**3,533**	**21**	**-36**	**-2**	**304**	**3,820**
Insurance service result	**2,749**	**8**	**-1,565**	**-7**	**-1,803**	**-619**
Changes that relate to current service	***-422***	***-71***	***-69***	***-5***	***-231***	***-798***
Release of the CSM to profit or loss based on provision of service	-	-	-69	-5	-231	-305
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	-	-71	-	-	-	-71
Deviation from budgeted figures	-422	-	-	-	-	-422
Changes that relate to future service	***2,976***	***95***	***-1,496***	***-3***	***-1,572***	***2***
New business	-421	92	-	-	338	8
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	3,403	6	-1,496	-3	-1,909	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses on onerous contracts or reversals of such losses	-5	-2	-	-	-	-7
Changes that relate to past service	***194***	***-17***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***177***
Change in the liability for incurred claims	194	-17	-	-	-	177
Insurance finance income or expenses	**991**	**12**	**1,529**	**5**	**2,102**	**4,640**
Other	**-207**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**-201**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**1,724**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,724**
Premium income	6,580	-	-	-	-	6,580
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-325	-	-	-	-	-325
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-4,530	-	-	-	-	-4,530
Balance as at Jun. 30, 2026	**101,837**	**1,073**	**3,314**	**87**	**3,637**	**109,949**
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jun. 30, 2026	101,837	1,073	3,314	87	3,637	109,949

€ million	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	
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***
Release of the CSM to 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

» 51 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:

	1 year		5 years		10 years		15 years		20 years	
Percent	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
EUR	3.06	2.50	3.11	2.97	3.35	3.44	3.53	3.69	3.60	3.79
GBP	4.36	3.88	4.45	4.07	4.80	4.53	5.10	4.85	5.28	5.02
JPY	1.55	1.24	2.32	1.90	3.00	2.38	3.47	2.79	3.81	3.16
USD	4.38	3.75	4.26	3.81	4.42	4.27	4.59	4.58	4.68	4.72
ZAR	7.87	7.00	7.98	7.21	8.54	8.31	8.94	9.00	8.94	9.17

» 52 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

» 53 Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities of €3 million (December 31, 2025: €3 million) relate to litigation risk and 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.

» 54 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

€ million	Jun. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Financial guarantee contracts	**13,607**	**13,040**
Loan guarantees	7,047	6,835
Letters of credit	1,146	813
Other guarantees and warranties	5,414	5,392
Loan commitments	**86,748**	**82,366**
Credit facilities to banks	27,323	25,304
Credit facilities to customers	47,757	45,206
Guarantee credits	2,345	1,885
Letters of credit	259	333
Global limits	9,064	9,639
Total	**100,355**	**95,406**

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

» 55 Trust activities

Trust assets and trust liabilities amounted to €1,322 million as at June 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: €1,339 million).

» 56 Business combinations

BCC Assicurazioni S.p.A, Milan, Italy, was acquired by the R+V subgroup in 2024 and has been included in the scope of consolidation on a fully consolidated basis since 2025. A purchase option existed for the purchase of a further 19.0 percent of the shares in this company. This purchase option was exercised on May 14, 2026. The value of the purchase option amounted to €37 million as at December 31, 2025 and, owing to the unwinding of the discount, had increased to €39 million by the time that the purchase option was exercised. The net gain on this change was included in other non-insurance gains and losses. Because the purchase option had been recognized as a cost upon first-time consolidation, the exercise of the purchase option had no further impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

» 57 Disclosures on revenue from contracts with customers

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

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2026

€ 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	19	-	-	
Other fee and commission income	41	-	2	
Fee and commission income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	36	-	
Other income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	48	-	
Other operating income	19	-	3	
Total	**79**	**84**	**6**	
Main geographical markets				
Germany	79	81	6	
Rest of Europe	-	3	-	
Rest of world	-	-	-	
Total	**79**	**84**	**6**	
Type of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	63	7	6	
Over a period of time	16	77	-	
Total	**79**	**84**	**6**	

	UMH	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	2,335	269	-	116	-	-47	2,672
	19	-	-	220	-	-2	237
	-	162	-	1	-	33	196
	-	62	2	-	-	55	122
	-	54	4	-	-	-2	56
	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	-	36	-	2	2	16	99
	-	-	-	-	-	-1	35
	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
	10	-	-	-	-	24	56
	2,364	**589**	**6**	**339**	**2**	**78**	**3,546**
	1,705	552	6	49	2	63	2,542
	659	1	-	290	-	15	968
	-	36	-	-	-	-	36
	2,364	**589**	**6**	**339**	**2**	**78**	**3,546**
	151	212	4	114	2	92	651
	2,214	377	2	224	-	-14	2,895
	2,364	**589**	**6**	**339**	**2**	**78**	**3,546**

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**

» 58 Government grants

Government grants of €27 million were deducted from the carrying amount of investment property held by insurance companies (December 31, 2025: €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 2025: €1 million).

» 59 Employees

Average number of employees by employee group:

	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2026	Jan. 1– Jun. 30, 2025
Full-time employees	26,558	26,640
Part-time employees	7,926	7,866
Total	**34,483**	**34,506**

» 60 Management Board

Dr. Cornelius Riese
(Chief Executive Officer)
Responsibilities: Cooperative Banks/Verbund; Communications & Marketing; Group Audit; Legal; Strategy & Group Development (including Sustainability Coordination)

Souâd Benkredda
(Deputy Chief Executive Officer since July 1, 2026)
Responsibilities: Capital Markets Trading; Capital Markets Institutional Clients; Capital Markets Retail Clients; Group Treasury; Structured Finance

Michael Speth
(Deputy Chief Executive Officer since July 1, 2026)
Responsibilities: Group Risk Controlling; Group Risk Control & Services; Credit

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

Dr. Christian Brauckmann
Responsibilities: IT; Services & Organisation

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

Dr. Imke Jacob
(Member of the Management Board since July 1, 2026)
Operations & Depository Bank; Payments & Accounts; Transaction Management

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

» 61 General Executive Manager

Dr. Imke Jacob
(until June 30, 2026)

» 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
until May 20, 2026)
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 20, 2026)

Claudia Vives Carrasco
(Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
since May 20, 2026)
Employee
Union Asset Management Holding AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2026)

Dr. Gerhard Walther
(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board)
Chief Executive Officer
VR-Bank Mittelfranken Mitte eG

Ute Beese
Branch manager
DBV Deutscher Bankangestellten-Verband e.V.
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2026)

Dirk Dejewski
Co-Spokesman of the Management Board
VR Bank zwischen den Meeren eG

Pia Erning
Employee
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 20, 2026)

Deria Gomm
Labor union secretary
Codetermination division
ver.di Bundesverwaltung

Timm Häberle
Chief Executive Officer
VR-Bank Ludwigsburg eG

Dr. Peter Hanker
Spokesman of the Management Board
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
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 20, 2026)

Josef Hodrus
Spokesman of the Management Board
Volksbank Allgäu-Oberschwaben eG

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

Sonja Lilienthal
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2026)

Markus Milius
Employee
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2026)

Sascha Monschauer
Chief Executive Officer
VR Bank RheinAhrEifel eG

Dr. Florian Müller
Member of the Management Board
Volksbank Sauerland eG

Elke Müller-Jordan
Chief Executive Officer
Heidenheimer Volksbank eG

Jan Picklaps
Employee
Reisebank AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 20, 2026)

Rolf Dieter Pogacar
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 20, 2026)

Michael Sauer
Customer and Sales Director North
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Dirk Schiweck
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2026)

Stefan Wittmann
Labor union secretary
Banking industry expert group
ver.di Bundesverwaltung