

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Consolidated financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

€m	Notes	2025	2024	Change
Interest income		2,027.1	2,700.3	-24.9%
(thereof calculated using the effective interest method)		1,512.9	1,973.5	-23.3%
Interest expenses		1,865.1	2,468.0	-24.4%
Net interest income	[31]	161.9	232.2	-30.3%
Risk provisions in the lending and securities business	[17], [32]	-51.5	-23.2	-121.8%
Net interest income after provisions		110.4	209.0	-47.2%
Commission income		3,966.8	3,592.3	10.4%
Commission expenses		2,165.8	1,916.0	13.0%
Net commission income	[33]	1,801.0	1,676.3	7.4%
Net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	[34]	-0.1	-0.1	-20.2%
Trading profit or loss	[35]	511.3	506.1	1.0%
Profit or loss on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	[36]	5.5	20.2	-72.8%
Profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value	[37]	1.6	0.2	(> 300%)
Profit or loss from fair value hedges	[38]	-3.6	-12.3	70.9%
Profit or loss on financial investments	[39]	1.0	0.7	47.4%
Administrative expenses	[40]	1,461.4	1,325.8	10.2%
(thereof expenses for the bank levy and deposit guarantee scheme)		38.5	19.7	96.0%
Other operating profit	[41]	-41.2	-110.0	62.6%
Total of profit or loss before tax		924.6	964.3	-4.1%
Income taxes	[24], [42]	277.8	319.0	-12.9%
Total of profit or loss		646.8	645.3	0.2%
Thereof:				
Attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	o.A.
Attributable to the shareholders of DekaBank		646.8	645.3	0.2%
Changes not recognised in profit or loss				
Items reclassified to profit or loss	[29], [63]			
Change in reserve for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2.5	3.0	-14.2%
Change of the foreign currency basis spread of hedging derivatives		21.2	-0.8	(> 300%)
Change in currency translation reserve		-0.4	0.2	(< -300%)
Deferred taxes on items reclassified to profit or loss	[52], [60]	-7.6	-0.7	(< -300%)
Items not reclassified to profit or loss				
Revaluation gains/losses on defined benefit pension obligations		46.6	11.5	(> 300%)
Change in valuation reserve for own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value		-0.1	-0.1	-8.6%
Deferred taxes on items not reclassified to profit or loss	[52], [60]	-16.9	14.1	-219.7%
Other comprehensive income		45.4	27.1	67.4%
Comprehensive income for the period under IFRS		692.2	672.4	2.9%
Thereof:				
Attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	o.A.
Attributable to the shareholders of DekaBank		692.2	672.4	2.9%

Statement of financial position

€m	Notes	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Assets				
Cash reserves	[43]	340.0	378.2	-10.1%
Due from banks	[16], [17], [44], [46]	26,336.7	30,437.0	-13.5%
Due from customers	[16], [17], [45], [46]	21,894.1	24,707.3	-11.4%
Financial assets at fair value	[18], [47]	21,891.5	21,271.7	2.9%
(of which deposited as collateral)	[75]	5,184.6	4,143.5	25.1%
Trading portfolio		20,159.0	19,548.5	3.1%
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value and shareholdings		1,732.5	1,723.1	0.5%
Financial assets designated at fair value		-	-	o.A.
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	[10], [19], [48]	98.1	59.6	64.4%
Financial investments	[17], [20], [46], [49]	14,731.1	14,097.0	4.5%
(of which deposited as collateral)	[75]	2,022.6	1,642.5	23.1%
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		12,179.2	11,289.7	7.9%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,532.9	2,788.3	-9.2%
Shares in at-equity accounted companies		19.0	19.0	-0.1%
Intangible assets and purchased Goodwill	[21], [50]	335.1	284.4	17.8%
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets for leases	[14], [22], [51]	410.9	443.3	-7.3%
Current income tax assets	[24], [52]	283.5	279.8	1.3%
Deferred income tax assets	[24], [52]	160.0	210.2	-23.9%
Other assets	[23], [53]	729.4	748.8	-2.6%
Total assets		87,210.2	92,917.3	-6.1%
Liabilities				
Due to banks	[25], [54]	10,349.6	9,214.8	12.3%
Due to customers	[25], [55]	29,127.7	30,052.6	-3.1%
Securitised liabilities	[25], [56]	10,991.0	16,884.6	-34.9%
Financial liabilities at fair value	[18], [57]	26,561.1	26,397.2	0.6%
Trading portfolio		26,431.9	26,266.6	0.6%
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		129.1	130.7	-1.2%
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments	[10], [19], [58]	57.1	362.3	-84.2%
Provisions	[17], [26], [59]	234.7	237.1	-1.0%
Current income tax liabilities	[24], [60]	16.5	35.5	-53.6%
Deferred income tax liabilities	[24], [60]	54.6	32.6	67.5%
Other liabilities	[14], [27], [61]	1,044.0	966.7	8.0%
Subordinated capital	[28], [62]	808.2	1,134.3	-28.8%
Equity	[29], [63]	7,965.8	7,599.6	4.8%
Subscribed capital		191.7	191.7	0.0%
Additional capital components		598.6	598.6	0.0%
Capital reserve		239.5	239.5	0.0%
Retained earnings		6,456.8	6,236.0	3.5%
Revaluation reserve		79.0	33.7	134.7%
Accumulated profit/loss (consolidated profit)		400.2	300.1	33.4%
Minority interest		-	-	o.A.
Total liabilities		87,210.2	92,917.3	-6.1%

Statement of changes in equity

	Subscribed capital (including own shares)	Additional capital components	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Consolidated profit	Provisions for pensions ¹⁾
€m						
Equity as at 1 January 2024	191.7	598.6	239.5	5,916.6	300.1	6.8
Total of profit or loss	–	–	–	–	645.3	–
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	11.5
Comprehensive income for the period under IFRS	–	–	–	–	645.3	11.5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other changes ²⁾	–	–	–	–25.8	–	–
Allocation to reserves from retained earnings	–	–	–	345.2	–345.2	–
Distribution	–	–	–	–	–300.1	–
Equity as at 31 December 2024	191.7	598.6	239.5	6,236.0	300.1	18.3
Total of profit or loss	–	–	–	–	646.8	–
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	46.6
Comprehensive income for the period under IFRS	–	–	–	–	646.8	46.6
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other changes ²⁾	–	–	–	–25.8	–	–
Allocation to reserves from retained earnings	–	–	–	246.6	–246.6	–
Distribution	–	–	–	–	–300.1	–
Equity as at 31 December 2025	191.7	598.6	239.5	6,456.8	400.2	64.9

¹⁾ Revaluation gains/losses on defined benefit obligations

²⁾ Comprises the payment of interest of the Additional Tier 1 bonds, which are classified as equity capital under IFRS.

Further information on equity is provided in notes [29] and [63] "Equity".

	Revaluation reserve					Total before minority interest	Minority interest	Equity
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value	Currency translation reserve	Deferred taxes				
Change of the foreign currency basis spread of hedging derivatives	-29.2	-0.3	0.6	31.3		7,253.1	-	7,253.1
	-	-	-	-		645.3	-	645.3
	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	13.4		27.1	-	27.1
	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	13.4		672.4	-	672.4
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		-25.8	-	-25.8
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		-300.1	-	-300.1
	-30.1	-0.4	0.8	44.7		7,599.6	-	7,599.6
	-	-	-	-		646.8	-	646.8
	21.2	-0.1	-0.4	-24.5		45.4	-	45.4
	21.2	-0.1	-0.4	-24.5		692.2	-	692.2
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		-25.8	-	-25.8
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		-300.1	-	-300.1
	-8.9	-0.5	0.4	20.2		7,965.8	-	7,965.8

Statement of cash flows

€m	2025	2024
Total of profit or loss	646.8	645.3
Non-cash items in net income and adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flow from operating activities		
Depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on receivables, property, plant and equipment, equity investments and intangible assets	126.6	78.4
Changes in provisions	31.9	55.3
Changes in other non-cash items	835.2	951.4
Result on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.0	–
Other adjustments	–115.8	–108.9
Sub-total	1,524.7	1,621.5
Change to assets and liabilities arising from operating activities and reconciliation to cash flow from operating activities		
Due from banks	4,018.8	–64.8
Due from customers	2,723.2	702.6
Financial assets at fair value	318.7	–6,568.0
Financial investments	–666.0	–3,786.4
Other assets arising from operating activities	–28.4	–170.1
Due to banks	1,158.1	586.4
Due to customers	–885.8	3,100.6
Securitized liabilities	–5,861.4	5,884.5
Financial liabilities at fair value	–1,557.1	–490.7
Other liabilities arising from operating activities	–281.4	–190.0
Interest received	3,078.0	2,937.8
Dividends received	8.8	12.0
Interest paid	–2,613.9	–2,406.7
Income tax payments or refunds	–252.9	–459.5
Cash flow from operating activities	683.4	709.2
Proceeds from the disposal of equity investments	–	0.2
Disbursements for the purchase of equity investments	–12.0	–
Cash outflows for the acquisition of shares in companies accounted for using the at-equity method	–1.0	–
Disbursements for the purchase of property, plant and equipment	–2.3	–15.6
Disbursements for the purchase of intangible assets	–71.0	–68.9
Dividends received	1.9	1.4
Cash flow from investing activities	–84.4	–82.9
Payments to company owners and minority interests	–25.8	–247.6
Dividends paid	–300.1	–300.1
Payments from the repayment of subordinated capital	–311.3	–28.6
Cash flow from financing activities	–637.2	–576.3

€m	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	378.2	328.2
Cash flow from operating activities	683.4	709.2
Cash flow from investing activities	-84.4	-82.9
Cash flow from financing activities	-637.2	-576.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	340.0	378.2

The statement of cash flows shows the change in the Deka Group's cash balance during the financial year. The item "Cash and cash equivalents", which comprises cash on hand and balances with central banks, corresponds to the balance sheet item "Cash reserves" (see note [43] "Cash reserves").

Cash flow from operating activities is determined using the indirect method. In other words, the total of profit or loss is adjusted to eliminate non-cash items such as valuation results and additions to provisions. The item "Other adjustments" mainly includes the reclassification of interest and dividends received as cash and interest and income tax payments made during the financial year which have to be reported separately in accordance with IAS 7. In addition to the disbursements relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets reported under administrative expenses, disbursements for payments of principal and interest were also reported under cash flow from operating activities within the Deka Group. Of this total, €8.6m (previous year: €6.0m) was attributable to interest payments and €26.9m (previous year: €34.3m) to payments of principal.

Cash flow from investing activities shows the proceeds and disbursements relating to items whose purpose relates in principle to long-term investment or use.

Changes in equity and subordinated capital are shown in cash flow from financing activities.

The table below provides an overview of changes in financing liabilities.

€m	Position as at 1 January 2025	Cash changes	Non-cash change	Position as at 31 December 2025
			Fair value changes	
Subordinated capital	1,134.3	-311.2	-14.9	808.2

The statement of cash flows is of limited informational value for banks as it does not provide any information about the actual liquidity position. For details of the Deka Group's liquidity risk management, please see the risk report within the Group management report.

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Accounting standards

1 Accounting principles

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale (parent company). DekaBank is a German institution incorporated under public law with registered offices in Frankfurt/Main and Berlin (Germany) and is entered in Commercial Register A of the Local Court (*Amtsgericht*) of Frankfurt/Main under the number HRA 16068.

The Deka Group is the fully-fledged securities service provider (the *Wertpapierhaus*) for the savings banks. DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale (DekaBank) and its subsidiaries in Germany and other countries make up the Deka Group. Through its asset management and banking activities, it acts as a service and infrastructure provider for the investment, administration and management of assets, supporting its customers at every stage in the investment and advisory process within the securities business. It also offers comprehensive advice and solutions for investing, liquidity and risk management, and refinancing (see note [3] "Segmentation by operating business divisions"). The Deka Group's business is managed from the head office in Frankfurt/Main (Große Gallusstraße 14, 60315 Frankfurt/Main).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS). The applicable IFRS rules are those published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU) into European law at the time the financial statements are prepared. The national regulations contained in the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*, HGB) under section 315e HGB are also taken into account. The Group management report was prepared in accordance with section 315 ff. HGB.

These consolidated financial statements are reported in euros, the Bank's functional currency, and comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes. All amounts are rounded in accordance with standard commercial practice. This may result in small discrepancies in the calculation of totals within tables.

2 Accounting standards applied for the first time and to be applied in future

The following new or amended standards and interpretations that are significant to the Deka Group were applied for the first time in the reporting year:

Amendments to IAS 21

On 15 August 2023, the IASB published amendments to IAS 21 "Lack of Exchangeability". The amendments to IAS 21 add provisions that must be applied if a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. New disclosures have also been introduced to help users of financial statements evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, an entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. Implementation of these amendments did not have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.

New standards and interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations published by the IASB and IFRIC that do not have to be applied until subsequent financial years were not applied early. Changes relevant to the Deka Group are presented below.

Standards and interpretations already adopted into European law

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”. These amendments result from the post-implementation review, conducted in 2022, of the corresponding part of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”.

The amendments adopted clarify the classification of financial assets with ESG-linked or similar features. The extent to which these ESG-linked features of financial instruments affect subsequent recognition, i.e. recognition at amortised cost or fair value, has been a topic of debate among practitioners. Subsequent recognition depends on the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The IASB is using the amendments to clarify how the contractual cash flows of these instruments are to be assessed within this context.

The amendment also addresses the settlement of liabilities using electronic payment systems. The debate focused on problems applying the derecognition rules in IFRS 9 for financial assets or liabilities in cases involving electronic payment transfer. First, the amendments clarify when a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised. Second, they introduce an accounting policy choice to allow an entity to derecognise a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met. Application of the new rules is mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Voluntary early adoption is permitted. The Deka Group does not expect the amendments to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Volume 11)

On 18 July 2024, the IASB published amendments to five existing standards (IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7) as part of its Annual Improvements Project. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes to improve the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. Application of the new rules is mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Voluntary early adoption is permitted. The Deka Group does not expect the amendments to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Standards and interpretations not yet adopted into European law

IFRS 18

On 9 April 2024, the IASB published its new standard IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements” that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. IFRS 18 sets out new rules on the presentation of the income statement, as well as new disclosure requirements regarding what are known as management-defined performance measures. Going forward, IFRS 18 will provide for three categories, “operating”, “investing” and “financing”, to which income and expenses are to be allocated in the statement of profit or loss. Different regulations apply to entities with specific business activities, including banks, with respect to allocation to the “operating” category. Two mandatory sub-totals have also been defined: “operating profit or loss” and “profit or loss before financing and income taxes”. The fundamental requirements set out in IAS 1, for example those relating to significant accounting policies and sources of estimation uncertainty, have been adopted unchanged. The new rules are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Voluntary early application is permitted subject to the endorsement that is still outstanding. The Deka Group is currently reviewing the impact of the new IFRS 18 on the presentation of future annual financial reports, as well as implications for the reporting process.

Segment reporting

3 Segmentation by operating business divisions

Segment reporting under IFRS 8 is based on the management approach. Segment information is presented in line with internal reporting as submitted to the Chief Operation Decision Maker on a regular basis for decision-making, resource allocation and performance assessment purposes. The Deka Group's management reporting is based on IFRS Accounting Standards. Interest income and expenses are reported in net terms in the segment reporting, as management of the business segments from the perspective of the Group is based solely on net figures. Income taxes are calculated at Group level and are not allocated to the operating segments.

As total of profit or loss before tax is of limited suitability for the internal management of the business divisions, the economic result has been defined as the key management indicator. Due to the requirements of IFRS 8, the economic result is also included in external reporting as material segment information.

In addition to total profit or loss before tax (IFRS), the economic result also includes results from scenarios that are recognised in other comprehensive income in IFRS accounting. These include the change in the revaluation reserve (before taxes) and the interest expense (accrued interest) associated with AT1 bonds recognised directly in equity (in retained earnings) in line with IAS 32.

In addition, the economic result reflects scenarios that cannot be reflected in IFRS accounting. These include the interest rate-induced and currency-induced valuation result of financial instruments recognised at amortised cost that are economically hedged using derivatives. This allows economic hedges that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting under IFRS to be fully reflected for internal management purposes. A provision for management-related effects is also recognised in the economic result for business management purposes. This general provision serves to cover potential risks that could materialise in the future, but which may not yet be reported under IFRS because they are not sufficiently substantiated. The general provision is recognised in the segment reporting under "Other". It is not allocated to the individual reporting segments.

There are also differences in how income and expense items are recognised for management reporting purposes on the one hand and presented in the IFRS consolidated financial statements on the other. The measurement and presentation differences between the economic result and total profit or loss before tax (IFRS) are shown in the segment reporting in a separate "Reconciliation" column. For further information, please refer to the explanatory information on the reconciliation column provided in this note.

In addition to the economic result, the cost/income ratio and return on equity are fixed components of internal management. The cost/income ratio is an indicator of cost efficiency. At Group level, return on equity is defined as the ratio of the economic result to balance sheet equity and shows the return on the capital that has been invested in the Deka Group. For the purposes of operational management at business division level, the figure used for return on equity is the ratio of the economic result to regulatory capital employed. The two management indicators – the cost/income ratio and return on equity – lead to a focus on efficiency and profitability, meaning that they directly support the strategic targets.

In addition, the asset management volume and the Deka certificate volume represent other key ratios for the operating segments. The total of the asset management volume and Deka certificate volume primarily comprises the income-relevant assets of the mutual and special funds under management (including ETFs) in the Asset Management Securities and Asset Management Real Estate business divisions, as well as Deka certificates issued by the Deka Group. Other components are the volume of direct investments in cooperation partner funds, the cooperation partner, third-party fund and liquidity portions of fund-based asset management as well as advisory/management mandates and master funds. The asset management volume also includes fund units of €0.2bn held as part of the proprietary portfolio (31 December 2024: €0.2bn). These mainly relate to start-up financing for investment funds.

Based on the definition of section 19 (1) of the German Banking Act (*Kreditwesengesetz*, KWG), gross loan volume includes additional risk exposures such as underlying risks from equity derivative transactions and transactions for the purposes of covering guarantee payments on guarantee funds, as well as the volume of off-balance sheet counterparty risks.

The following segments are essentially based on the business divisional structure of the Deka Group, as also used in internal reporting. The segments are defined by the different products and services of the Deka Group.

Asset Management Securities

The Asset Management Securities reporting segment focuses on the active fundamental and quantitative management of mutual securities funds and special funds, advisory mandates and asset management products and services, passive exchange-traded funds and combinations of these forms of investment. This offering is rounded off by services covering all aspects of the fund value chain. These particularly include asset servicing, which is used by institutional investors to pool various asset classes in master funds. The Deka Group's investment funds cover all major asset classes: equity, bond, money market and mixed funds, capital-protected funds and combinations thereof. A wide range of solutions for investments with sustainability features and engagement services is also offered. The range of quantitative asset management services is supplemented and enhanced by the products and services offered by the fund manufacturer IQAM Invest GmbH, primarily for institutional customers.

Asset Management Real Estate

The Asset Management Real Estate reporting segment provides fund products and advisory services focusing on real estate, infrastructure or financing for the savings banks' and other institutional investors' customer and proprietary business. Products offered by the division include open-ended mutual property funds, special (i.e. private) funds with either an open-ended or closed-ended structure, real estate and infrastructure funds of funds, and credit funds that invest in real estate, infrastructure or transport financing. Specialised real estate funds, for example in the residential segment, are also selected and offered. These are managed by external partners. Environmental and social aspects are taken into account in fund and investment processes to meet investors' expectations. In addition to portfolio management, risk management and development of property-related products, the segment also covers the purchase and sale of real estate and the management of such assets, including all other property and fund-related services.

Asset Management Services

The Asset Management Services reporting segment provides banking and other services that complement the offerings of the asset management divisions. These range from supporting the sales departments with multichannel solutions to managing custody accounts for customers and offering custodial services for special asset pools.

Capital Markets

The Capital Markets reporting segment is the central product, solution and infrastructure provider and service provider in the Deka Group's customer-focused capital markets business. It offers investment solutions to savings banks and their customers, as well as institutional customers, and helps them to put their asset and risk management decisions into practice. With its range of services relating to securities repurchase transactions, securities lending and foreign exchange trading, the segment also acts as the central securities and collateral platform for the Savings Banks Association. In addition to its function as a commission agent for all relevant asset classes, it serves as a centre of competence for trading and structuring capital market products, for structured issues (Deka certificates and cooperation certificates) and for the debt capital markets business (third-party issues). Institutional customers are provided with clearing services and support with the efficient fulfilment of regulatory requirements.

Financing

The Financing reporting segment is made up of real estate financing and specialised financing, including financing of the savings banks. Financing is taken onto our own statement of financial position via the banking book, as well as being packaged as an investment product for other banks and savings banks or other institutional investors via club deals or syndications. Priority is given to placements within the *Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe*. The specialised financing business concentrates on selected core segments, such as infrastructure financing, transport financing, export financing, public sector financing and savings bank financing. Real estate financing relates mainly to commercial real estate and is focused on marketable properties in the office, logistics, retail and hotel segments in liquid markets in Europe and North America. Open-ended real estate funds are also financed.

Other

The Other segment primarily comprises income and expenses that are not attributable to the reporting segments. These essentially comprise overheads, actuarial gains and losses resulting from the measurement of pension obligations, the bank levy and the deposit guarantee scheme, as well as a general provision for potential losses that are not directly allocable to any operating segment. The income and expenses of the Treasury function are allocated to the other segments on a source-specific basis and are therefore shown in the presentation of the economic result of the respective segments.

	Asset Management Securities		Asset Management Real Estate		Asset Management Services		Capital Markets	
	Economic result							
€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Net interest income	-3.2	-5.5	0.6	0.5	13.5	12.1	0.4	2.0
Risk provisions	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Net commission income	1,175.7	1,064.7	303.0	312.9	253.8	236.6	52.9	48.0
Net financial income ¹⁾	5.6	5.2	-0.1	0.8	-8.7	0.5	318.8	325.6
Other operating profit ²⁾	-2.5	-4.0	3.9	2.1	-13.8	-5.6	2.0	3.6
Total income without income distribution from Treasury function	1,175.6	1,060.5	307.4	316.3	244.8	243.6	374.2	379.2
Administrative expenses (including depreciation and amortisation)	506.4	478.4	196.6	185.9	341.2	278.4	257.4	227.2
Restructuring expense ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	506.4	478.4	196.6	185.9	341.2	278.4	257.4	227.2
(Economic) result before tax excluding income distribution Treasury function	669.2	582.1	110.7	130.4	-96.4	-34.8	116.8	152.0
Income distribution of Treasury function	41.7	55.7	15.5	15.7	23.0	27.6	102.1	122.7
(Economic) result before tax	711.0	637.8	126.2	146.2	-73.4	-7.2	218.9	274.6
Cost/income ratio ³⁾ in %	43.1	45.1	64.0	58.8	139.4	114.3	68.8	59.9
Return on equity before tax (balance sheet) ⁴⁾ in %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Return on equity before tax (regulatory) ⁵⁾ in %	75.7	88.6	50.6	60.1	-40.8	-11.8	9.9	14.2
Risk-weighted assets	7,354	4,819	1,706	1,537	1,813	2,231	9,304	8,343
Total risk ⁶⁾	485	584	148	152	295	313	485	484
Total of Asset Management and Deka certificate volume	376,271	338,981	55,151	55,151	-	-	20,549	21,724
Gross loan volume	9,199	8,745	28	33	999	969	71,520	68,559

¹⁾ This includes the result from assets held for trading (trading book portfolio), the result from non-trading assets (banking book portfolio), the result from other financial investments, the net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost as well as the result from repurchased own issues.

²⁾ Restructuring expense are disclosed in the Group financial statements under Other operating profit.

³⁾ Calculation of the cost/income ratio does not take into account the restructuring expense or risk provisions

⁴⁾ The return on equity before tax (balance sheet) is calculated as the annualised economic result divided by the average equity (excluding additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) and adjusted for intangible assets). The average is calculated on the basis of the previous year's end-of-year financial statements and the most recent quarterly financial statements.

⁵⁾ The return on equity before tax (regulatory) is calculated as the annualised economic result (before allocation of income to the treasury function) in relation to the average regulatory equity. The average is calculated using the monthly risk-weighted assets (without transitional rules) multiplied by 13 percent (as the strategic target level of regulatory capital) starting at the end of the previous year.

⁶⁾ Value-at-risk for risk capacity with confidence level of 99.9% and holding period of one year. Due to the diversification within market price risk the risk for the Deka Group are not cumulative.

⁷⁾ No cost/income ratio is presented for the segment Other because as this is deemed of limited economic informative value.

Financing		Other		Deka Group		Reconciliation		Deka Group	
Economic result								Total profit or loss before tax (IFRS)	
31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
129.2	136.9	280.4	380.7	420.9	526.8	-258.9	-294.6	161.9	232.2
-51.0	-22.6	-0.6	-0.7	-51.5	-23.2	-	-	-51.5	-23.2
17.4	17.3	-2.4	-3.8	1,800.4	1,675.7	0.6	0.6	1,801.0	1,676.3
-1.9	0.9	-62.8	-189.6	250.8	143.5	264.9	371.3	515.8	514.8
1.3	1.1	12.8	-102.0	3.7	-104.8	-44.9	-5.2	-41.2	-110.0
95.0	133.8	227.4	84.6	2,424.3	2,218.0	-38.3	72.2	2,386.0	2,290.2
83.9	81.1	75.9	74.8	1,461.4	1,325.8	-	-	1,461.4	1,325.8
-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-
83.9	81.1	75.9	74.8	1,461.4	1,325.8	-	-	1,461.4	1,325.8
11.1	52.6	151.4	9.9	962.9	892.2	-38.3	72.2	924.6	964.3
70.0	111.7	-252.3	-333.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
81.1	164.3	-100.9	-323.5	962.9	892.2	-38.3	72.2	924.6	964.3
57.5	51.9	- ⁷⁾	- ⁷⁾	59.0	59.2				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	13.9				
1.2	3.9	-	-	-	-				
6,267	10,281	4,109	3,603	30,553	30,814				
277	289	662	917	2,254	2,601				
-	-	-	-	451,971	415,856				
22,471	25,673	21,763	22,244	125,979	126,223				

Reconciliation of segment results to the IFRS result

In principle, income and expenses are allocated on a source-specific basis to the relevant segment. Segment expenditure comprises direct expenses plus expenses allocated on the basis of cost and service accounting.

At €962.9m, the Deka Group's economic result for the 2025 reporting year was €38.3m higher than the total profit or loss before tax (IFRS) of €924.6m.

This difference was essentially due to the following effects:

The recognition of the change in the revaluation reserve before taxes in the economic result had an impact of €69.8m (previous year: €13.7m). Of this total, €46.6m (previous year: €11.5m) was attributable to the change in the revaluation reserve in connection with defined benefit pension obligations. The provision to cover potential risks came to €–375.0m in the year under review (previous year: €–375.0m). In the current reporting year, this had an effect on the economic result of €0.0m (previous year: €–40.0m). The economic result also reflects a valuation loss of €–2.8m (previous year: €–26.4m) from the interest rate-induced and currency-induced valuation of financial instruments recognised at amortised cost that are economically hedged using derivatives. The interest expense (accrued interest) associated with the AT1 bond in the amount of €–25.8m (previous year: €–25.9m) was also recognised in the economic result (see note [63] "Equity").

The reconciliation column also shows the differences in the presentation of income items between management reporting and the IFRS consolidated financial statements, mainly between net interest income and net financial income.

4 Segmentation by geographical markets

Income from corporate activities by geographical markets is presented below. Allocation to a segment is carried out on the basis of the location of the branch or Group company. Right-of-use assets arising from leases are also reported under long-term segment assets (see note [14] "Lease accounting").

€m	Germany		Luxembourg		Other		Total Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income	2,146.1	2,065.0	225.4	211.2	14.6	13.9	2,386.0	2,290.2
Total of profit or loss before tax	770.3	826.3	154.1	138.9	0.3	–0.9	924.6	964.3
Long-term segment assets ¹⁾	717.3	693.0	11.4	15.9	17.4	18.8	746.1	727.7

¹⁾ Long-term segment assets excluding financial instruments and deferred income tax assets

Accounting policies

5 General information

Basic principles of accounting policies

The accounting policies described were applied in a uniform and consistent manner to the reporting periods presented, with the exception of the changes referred to in this note and new accounting standards which were applied for the first time in the 2025 reporting year (see note [2] "Accounting standards applied for the first time and to be applied in future").

Income and expenses are recognised on an accruals basis. They are recorded and reported in the period to which they may be assigned in economic terms. Premiums and discounts are accrued in accordance with the effective interest rate method and reported in the same way as accrued interest within the balance sheet item in which the underlying financial instrument is reported.

Estimation uncertainty and discretion

IFRS accounting and measurement require discretionary decisions and estimates regarding forward-looking assumptions that are reflected at various points in these consolidated financial statements. These are made in accordance with the relevant standards and reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations regarding future events that appear appropriate under the given circumstances. Estimation uncertainty can arise from factors including the macroeconomic environment and structural changes in the global economy, as well as ongoing or new geopolitical and economic policy tension and conflicts. The prevailing environment may mean that actual developments do not reflect those originally expected. Explanatory information on the associated risks, exposures and effects, for example on the impairment of financial instruments and the valuation of purchased goodwill, is provided in the Group management report, notes [32] and [46] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business" and note [50] "Intangible assets and goodwill".

Where discretionary decisions or estimates by management have a material impact on balance sheet items or scenarios, these are outlined either in the section on accounting policies or in the explanatory information on the relevant items. Discretionary decisions, estimates or a combination of the two arise in connection with, inter alia:

- the recognition of risk provisions in the lending and securities business and provisions for off-balance sheet commitments (see notes [17], [32] and [46] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business");
- the fair value measurement of financial instruments (see note [65] "Fair value disclosures");
- the recognition of pension obligations (see notes [26] and [59] "Provisions");
- the impairment test for goodwill (see note [50] "Intangible assets and goodwill");
- the recognition of other provisions and other liabilities (see notes [26] and [59] "Provisions" and note [73] "Contingent liabilities and other obligations");
- lease accounting (see note [14] "Lease accounting"); and
- the recognition of deferred taxes (see note [24] "Income taxes").

The disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7.31-42 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, which also form part of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, are presented in the risk report as part of the Group management report, with the exception of the qualitative and quantitative disclosures on default risk in accordance with IFRS 7.35A-36 and disclosures on the maturity analysis in accordance with IFRS 7.39(a) and (b). Information on default risk is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in notes [17] and [46] “Risk provisions in the lending and securities business”, while information on the maturity analysis is provided in note [69] “Breakdown by residual term to maturity”.

6 Consolidation principles

Subsidiaries are companies that are controlled by DekaBank, either directly or indirectly. Assessment of whether DekaBank, as the parent company, is able to exert control over an entity, and hence whether that entity must be consolidated, is carried out by considering the following three criteria, all of which must be fulfilled:

- DekaBank has power over the entity, directly or indirectly, by means of voting rights or other contractual rights and hence has the current ability to direct the entity’s relevant activities.
- DekaBank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity.
- DekaBank is currently able to use its power over the entity to affect these variable returns.

If DekaBank holds more than half of the relevant voting rights of an entity, either directly or indirectly, and these voting rights currently enable it to direct the relevant activities of that entity, then control is assumed. Potential voting rights are also taken into account when determining whether the relationship involves control, provided such voting rights are deemed to be substantive.

Under certain circumstances, it is possible for control over another company to exist even when the Group does not hold the majority of the relevant voting rights, for instance by virtue of one or more contractual arrangements or statutory provisions. In assessing whether or not an entity must be consolidated, it is therefore necessary to take account of all the facts and circumstances involved. This includes considering the purpose and the relevant activities of the entity concerned.

This is particularly true in the case of structured entities designed such that voting rights or comparable contractual rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls the entity.

For this reason, the Deka Group also includes structured entities (investment funds, loan financing operations and securitisation entities) when considering which entities must be consolidated.

In assessing whether or not control exists, it is also necessary to verify, where appropriate, whether a principal-agent relationship exists. This is where power over the entity is held by an additional contractual party (agent) which exercises it on behalf of a principal, such that the principal has *de facto* control.

The Deka Group has power over investment funds it sets up and administers, which it exercises as an agent for all investors in these investment funds. As part of the start-up financing process, DekaBank holds units in the Group’s own investment funds in order to make liquidity available to them. In such cases, control may arise if a significant proportion of the variable returns flow to DekaBank as an investor in the investment fund.

An entity is consolidated from the point in time at which the Group obtains control through the relevant majority voting rights or other contractual agreements, and ceases to be consolidated when there is no longer any potential for it to be subject to the Group's control. Subsidiaries are not consolidated if they are immaterial to the presentation of the Group's financial position and financial performance.

DekaBank reviews its consolidation decisions at the end of every financial year, as well as on other occasions if required. The requirement for the Group to consolidate an entity is reviewed if voting rights or other decision-making rights arise as a result of contractual agreements or changes in financing, ownership or capital structures.

Changes in the percentage ownership of a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are regarded as transactions between shareholders and recognised within retained earnings accordingly.

If the Deka Group loses control of a subsidiary, the subsidiary's assets and liabilities, and the carrying value of any non-controlling interests in the subsidiary that may exist, are derecognised. Any consideration received and any shares in the subsidiary that are retained are recognised at fair value. If a difference arises as a result of this accounting treatment, and this difference is attributable to the parent company, it is presented as a gain or loss within consolidated profit or loss. Other changes in equity with no impact on profit or loss recorded in previous periods are transferred to consolidated net profit or, if required by other IFRSs, to retained earnings.

An associate is a company over which DekaBank exercises a significant influence. As a rule, significant influence is presumed if DekaBank holds between 20.0% and 50.0% of the voting rights, either directly or indirectly. Potential voting rights – either currently exercisable or convertible – are also taken into account in assessing whether significant influence exists.

Where less than 20.0% of the voting rights are held, the assessment of whether or not significant influence exists includes other factors, such as whether the Deka Group has the option to be represented on the management or supervisory boards of the relevant company, or whether there are significant transactions between the Deka Group and the relevant company. Where such rights are held by other shareholders, it is possible that DekaBank may be unable to exercise significant influence even if it holds 20.0% or more of the voting rights.

The only type of joint arrangements, as defined in IFRS 11, that exist at the Deka Group take the form of joint ventures. Joint ventures are defined as arrangements where the parties exercise joint control through voting rights held by each of them in equal proportion. Joint ventures and associates are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method, unless they are immaterial to the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Group. Where an equity-accounted company uses different accounting policies, appropriate adjustments are made in line with IFRS rules for consolidated financial statements by means of a separate calculation.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the acquisition method, whereby all assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition or the date the Group obtains a controlling interest. Any positive difference between the acquisition price and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is reported under intangible assets as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year, or more frequently if there are indications of a possible decrease in value. If it is established that goodwill is impaired, the goodwill is written down to the lower value (see note [50] "Intangible assets and goodwill"). Where third parties hold minority interests in the equity or earnings of subsidiaries of the Bank, these are reported separately as minority interests under equity and as profit attributable to non-controlling interests in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Where third parties hold immaterial minority interests in investment funds and partnerships, and those third parties have a right to return their holdings at any time, the minority interests constitute debt capital from the Group's perspective and are thus reported under other liabilities.

Intra-Group receivables and liabilities are eliminated on consolidation, as are expenses, income and inter-company profits or losses arising from intra-Group financial and service transactions.

DekaBank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with standard accounting policies throughout the Group.

Subsidiaries (affiliated companies and structured entities) included in the consolidated financial statements, subsidiaries (affiliated companies and structured entities) not included in the consolidated financial statements on grounds of immateriality, joint ventures, and associates are shown in the List of Shareholdings (see note [80] "List of shareholdings").

7 Scope of consolidation

Composition of the Deka Group

In addition to DekaBank as the parent company, the consolidated financial statements include a total of 11 (previous year: 11) domestic companies and 6 (previous year: 6) foreign affiliated companies in which DekaBank directly or indirectly holds the majority of the voting rights. The scope of consolidation also includes 1 (previous year: 1) structured entity that is controlled by the Deka Group.

A total of 9 (previous year: 9) affiliated companies controlled by the Deka Group were not consolidated because, taken both in isolation and as a whole, they are immaterial to the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Group. The interests held in these subsidiaries are reported under financial assets at fair value (see note [47] "Financial assets at fair value"). Where they are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements, structured entities are also not consolidated (see note [80] "List of shareholdings"). To determine their materiality to the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Group, investment funds are assessed using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. Units in unconsolidated investment funds are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. These are shown on the balance sheet under financial assets at fair value (see note [47] "Financial assets at fair value").

8 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

All financial assets and liabilities, including all derivative financial instruments, are recognised in the statement of financial position in accordance with IFRS 9. Spot purchases and sales (regular way contracts) are recognised on the settlement date. Valuation effects from spot purchases and sales measured at fair value which have a settlement date after the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss and reported under other assets or other liabilities.

Financial assets are derecognised if the contractual rights arising from the asset lapse, have expired or have been transferred to parties outside of the Group, such that the risks and rewards have been substantially transferred.

If an existing asset in the AC and FVOCI categories is modified, a check must be performed to determine whether the modification is significant enough to result in the derecognition of the asset. The assessment to determine whether a modification is classed as significant is based on both qualitative and quantitative criteria. Qualitative indicators for a significant modification of the contractual cash flows include a change in the debtor or adjustments to key collateral items. A modification is also classed as significant if the adjustment results in a net present value difference of at least 10% between the original and the new financial asset. In this case, the original financial asset is deemed to have been disposed of, and the modified financial asset is considered to have been newly acquired. The difference between the two carrying values is recognised in profit or loss in the income statement item Risk provisions in the lending and securities business. Any risk provisions previously set up are utilised.

In contrast, an insignificant modification merely results in an adjustment to the gross carrying value of the modified financial asset. The difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate, is recognised in profit or loss as a modification gain/loss in the income statement item “Net interest income” or “Risk provisions in the lending and securities business”. In cases involving a creditworthiness-related insignificant contractual modification, the first step involves utilising any risk provisions previously set up. Any difference remaining thereafter is recognised in the income statement item “Risk provisions in the lending and securities business”. If, on the other hand, the insignificant contractual modification is a market-induced adjustment, the result is recognised in net interest income. Further information on insignificant modifications can be found in note [46] “Risk provisions in the lending and securities business”.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the principal has been repaid in full.

If an existing financial liability in the AC category is exchanged for a liability with the same borrower subject to fundamentally different contractual conditions, or if a financial liability in the AC category is substantially modified, the original liability is derecognised and a new liability recognised. The difference between the two carrying values is recognised in profit or loss.

Categorisation of financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities is governed by the IFRS 9 measurement category to which they are allocated at the date of acquisition.

The classification rules under IFRS 9 provide for a classification model for assets that is based on the underlying business model and contractual cash flows.

The business model reflects how financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows.

For classification purposes in accordance with IFRS 9, the Deka Group makes a distinction between the following business models:

- “Held to collect”: Financial assets are held with the aim of collecting the contractual cash flows.
- “Held to collect and sell”: Financial assets are held with the aim of both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.
- “Residual”: This business model is used for financial assets that cannot be classified as either “held to collect” or “held to collect and sell”.

Allocation to a particular business model is based on groups of financial assets (portfolios). The division between business models is based on the actual circumstances at the time of assessment. Factors taken into account include the following:

- the Group-wide business and risk strategy;
- the way in which the performance of the business model in the individual business divisions (and the financial assets held in these divisions) is evaluated and reported to the key management personnel of the Deka Group;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for those sales and expectations regarding future sales activity.

In this respect, it is ultimately the key management personnel of the Deka Group who are responsible for defining the individual business models.

Sales from “held to collect portfolios” are not considered detrimental to the “held to collect” business model if they are executed for specific reasons or are infrequent or insignificant (both individually and in the aggregate). Within the Deka Group, checks to ensure that sales from “held to collect portfolios” are not considered detrimental are performed for each portfolio group. Both qualitative criteria and quantitative thresholds (both portfolio-based and results-based) have been defined for this purpose. In the Deka Group, this means, for example, that a sale of financial instruments due to a deterioration in the debtor’s credit risk or a sale shortly before an instrument reaches maturity (generating proceeds from the sale that are almost equivalent to the outstanding contractual cash flows) is not considered detrimental to an existing intention to hold.

Where a financial asset is allocated to the “held to collect” or “held to collect and sell” business model, it is necessary to check at initial recognition whether the SPPI (cash flow) condition is met, in order to determine its measurement category under IFRS 9. In determining whether the contractual cash flows relate solely to payments of principal and interest, the contractual terms must be analysed at the time of initial recognition at the level of the individual financial asset. In particular, this involves analysing contractual provisions that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, such as contract renewal and termination options, variable or conditional interest payment agreements and agreements concerning rights of recourse to certain assets (known as “non-recourse financing”).

The cash flow condition for non-recourse financing is reviewed as part of a review process comprising several stages within the Deka Group. The first step involves examining whether the financing arrangement could include a side agreement that is detrimental with regard to SPPI. This check is carried out irrespective of the type of financing. The second step involves identifying non-recourse financing. This category largely comprises financing of special purpose vehicles in which the Deka Group has a right of recourse only to the assets of the special purpose vehicle or cash flows from these assets to satisfy its claim. The cash flow condition is always met for financing arrangements like these if, based on an economic assessment of all of the information available, it is the credit risk, and not the borrower’s investment risk, that dominates the financing arrangement in question. Within the Deka Group, factors such as the minimum rating in accordance with the credit risk strategy, the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio, additional collateral furnished and the borrower’s capital resources are usually taken into account in this regard. Financing arrangements where full repayment of the loan is substantially dependent on how the value of the financed asset develops run contrary to the nature of a simple loan agreement, meaning that they are to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For the SPPI condition to be met, all contractual cash flows from the financial assets must solely represent payments of principal and interest, where the interest essentially represents consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk. In addition, basic lending arrangements can include fees for other credit risks (such as liquidity risk), as well as costs associated with holding the financial asset for a specified period of time (such as service fees or administrative costs).

If the cash flow condition is met, the asset is measured at amortised cost if classified in the “held to collect” business model, or at fair value through other comprehensive income if classified in the “held to collect and sell” business model. Financial assets that are held for trading or classified in the “residual” business model are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Explanation of the individual IFRS 9 measurement categories

Assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

Financial assets are allocated to this category if they belong to a portfolio with a “held to collect” business model and their cash flows solely comprise payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets in this category are measured initially at fair value. In subsequent periods, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, impairments, profits/losses on disposal and currency translation effects are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are calculated using the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9.

In the Deka Group, loans and securities are usually allocated to this category, provided that they are not purchased with the intent to resell or are held for liquidity management purposes and meet the SPPI condition.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are allocated to this category if they belong to a portfolio with a “held to collect and sell” business model and their cash flows solely comprise payments of principal and interest.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value on both initial and subsequent measurement. Changes in value are generally recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) until the asset is either derecognised or reclassified. Interest income, impairments and currency translation effects, on the other hand, are recognised in profit or loss. Impairments are determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9, in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition or reclassification, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) is reclassified to profit or loss.

In the Deka Group, securities (debt instruments) held for liquidity management purposes are classified in this category.

In addition, where an equity instrument is not held for trading, an irrevocable election may be made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income. This option is currently not exercised in the Deka Group. Equity instruments are thus always measured at fair value through profit or loss. Equity instruments that are held for trading must generally be measured at fair value.

Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets held for trading are classified in this category.

Financial assets are also classified in this category if they are not held for trading but do not fall under the “held to collect” or “held to collect and sell” business models. In addition, financial assets not held for trading are also measured at fair value through profit or loss as a mandatory requirement if they are held within the “held to collect” or “held to collect and sell” business model but do not meet the SPPI condition.

It is also possible to assign financial assets (excluding debt instruments) irrevocably to this category upon acquisition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an “accounting mismatch”). The Deka Group does not currently make use of this option under IFRS 9.

Such assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss both on initial recognition and in subsequent periods.

In the Deka Group, securities, receivables and all derivatives (which are not designated as hedges), holdings in unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies not included using the equity method, as well as other equity investments, are normally allocated to the FVTPL category.

Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (LFV)

Within this category, a distinction is made between financial liabilities allocated to the trading portfolio upon acquisition and those that are irrevocably designated at fair value (provided that certain conditions are met) (fair value option). Financial liabilities in this category are generally measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as part of the trading portfolio if their focus is on generating a profit in the short term combined with customer-oriented product design.

Liabilities designated at fair value arise through the exercise of the fair value option under IFRS 9. Financial liabilities are designated at fair value if they are managed as a unit on a fair value basis in accordance with the Bank’s documented risk management strategy. Both the risk and the results thereof are determined on the basis of fair values and reported to the Board of Management. Exercising the fair value option results in

this case in the harmonisation of economic management with the presentation of the financial position and financial performance. In addition, the fair value option is exercised for financial liabilities in order to avoid the potential obligation to separate embedded derivatives and to eliminate or significantly reduce measurement or recognition inconsistencies (accounting mismatches).

Changes in the fair value of designated liabilities that result from changes in own credit risk are not to be recognised in profit or loss but should instead be recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, this will not be the case if a measurement or recognition inconsistency would be created or enlarged as a result. Upon disposal, the cumulative changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) cannot be reclassified to profit or loss (known as "recycling"). By contrast, reclassification from other comprehensive income (OCI) to retained earnings is possible. This means that effects from the Deka Group's own credit risk are generally not recognised in profit or loss.

The Bank calculates the change in value arising from changes in creditworthiness – irrespective of whether this is recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income – as the difference between the result based on full fair value measurement and the result from measurement based on swap rates for the relevant issue currency, plus the spread which applied at the time of sale in the market for similar liabilities. The valuation result arising from changes in creditworthiness during the reporting period is calculated as the movement in this difference relative to the nominal value as at the reporting date. This calculation method takes into account all relevant available data for determining the change in value of the designated financial instruments arising from changes in creditworthiness and is therefore appropriate.

Liabilities measured at amortised cost (LAC)

This category comprises those financial liabilities, including securitised liabilities, that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. In cases involving liabilities that can be terminated, are not subject to mandatory separation and are measured at amortised cost, the probability of exercising the right of termination is taken into account when determining the amortised cost.

Other financial instruments

The guarantees issued by DekaBank are financial guarantees. In accordance with IFRS 9, liabilities from financial guarantees are recognised at DekaBank at their fair value at the time of commitment. At inception, recognition at fair value generally results in an amount of zero being recognised, as the net present value of the claim from the future premium payments matches the present value of the assumed performance obligation (any payment obligation) (this is known as net presentation). Net presentation means that the guarantor does not adjust the fair value from initial recognition; instead, the incoming premium payments are recognised as commission income in profit or loss. In the context of subsequent measurement, the obligation is measured at the amount of the loss allowance or the amount initially recognised, whichever is higher. The nominal amount of the guarantees in place as at the reporting date was €72.1m (previous year: €73.1m).

9 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is deemed to be the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of market prices or observable market data as at the reporting date and by using generally recognised valuation models.

Where no prices are available on an active market, valuation models are used that are considered appropriate for the financial instruments in question. Observable market data is always used as the basis where available. However, the availability of observable stock market prices, valid prices or market data varies depending on the financial instrument and can change over time. Furthermore, the valuation models are periodically readjusted and validated as required. Depending on the financial instrument and market situation, it may be necessary to

include assumptions and estimates made by the Bank in the valuation. The Bank is also responsible for selecting suitable modelling techniques and appropriate parameters and assumptions. The assumptions underlying financial valuation models can have a considerable effect on the fair value determined. Where there are no prices from active markets, the fair value is therefore deemed to be the model value as at the reporting date, which reflects a realistic estimate of how the market would be likely to value the financial instrument.

The Deka Group uses significant unobservable inputs in the valuation model for less structured trading issues and in the corresponding economic hedging derivatives. In cases involving these financial instruments, the Deka Group recognises the difference between the fair value as at the reporting date and the transaction price in the carrying value of these financial instruments. Gains/losses are recognised over the average term of the financial instruments in question (see note [65] "Fair value disclosures").

Where bid and ask prices are available for assets and liabilities, IFRS 13 requires that fair value be determined by applying the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value, with the use of mid-market pricing being an acceptable valuation convention. DekaBank generally measures financial instruments at mid-market prices. For illiquid financial instruments assigned to level three of the fair value hierarchy, bid-ask adjustments are taken into account.

Furthermore, the Bank takes credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) or debit valuation adjustments (DVAs) into consideration when measuring OTC derivatives in order to allow for its own credit risk or that of counterparties, unless these are already included elsewhere in the valuation model. If netting agreements exist for counterparties, the calculation is performed based on the net exposure at counterparty level. In other cases, the calculation is performed on the basis of the individual exposures. The Deka Group takes a funding valuation adjustment (FVA) into account, which represents the implicit market refinancing costs for uncollateralised derivative positions. The maturity structure of funding is thus considered to be an important component of fair value for uncollateralised derivatives.

The Deka Group also recognises a margin valuation adjustment (MVA) at counterparty level when determining the fair value of derivatives. The MVA is used to reflect the expected future funding costs from initial margin payments in net present value terms. The MVA is taken into account in pricing and, as a result, also in the valuation carried out independently of trading activities. The MVA has the same form as the FVA, namely that of collateralisation costs over the entire term of the derivative for the initial margin.

10 Hedge accounting

The Deka Group enters into derivatives both for trading purposes and for hedging purposes. Please refer to the risk report for a description of the overall risk management strategy. Under certain conditions, hedge accounting can be applied to derivatives entered into for hedging purposes together with qualifying hedged items. The Group applies the general hedge accounting provisions set out in IFRS 9 to present hedges.

In the banking book, in line with its strategic orientation, the Deka Group mainly executes transactions involving interest-related products for which a significant part of the change in market value in the transaction currency results from the interest component. General interest rate risks are systematically hedged against market fluctuations. Interest rate swaps, in particular, are used to manage this risk.

General interest rate risks result from changes in currency-specific benchmark yield curves (usually swap curves) and their volatility. The fixed interest rate on a position may deviate from the relevant market interest rate due to future market developments, resulting in changes in the value of the financial product. For example, the value of a purchased fixed-rate bond decreases when the market interest rate rises. Changes in the risk profile of the banking book are monitored, as part of the risk management system, using sensitivity indicators and are hedged in line with the targeted interest rate position, unless the interest rate risks already offset each other within the primary banking business on the assets and liabilities side. The hedging instrument position used to manage the interest rate risk is continuously adjusted to reflect changes in the

interest rate risk. In general, the Deka Group strives to ensure matching parameters such as maturity and repayment structure when using derivative hedging instruments. The risk of interest rate-induced market price changes for fixed-interest asset items is offset by concluding what are known as payer swaps (the Deka Group pays fixed interest and receives variable interest). In cases involving fixed-rate items on the liabilities side, the Deka Group uses receiver swaps to hedge the risk (the Deka Group pays variable interest and receives fixed interest).

In addition to interest rate risks, the Deka Group's primary banking transactions also give rise to currency risks, namely when the currency transactions in a foreign currency on the assets side and liabilities side do not offset each other in terms of their amount and maturity. In these cases, derivative and natural currency hedging transactions are executed to limit the currency risks and maturity mismatches as part of the Deka Group's macro management activities.

The currency risk arises from potential changes in exchange rates for those foreign currencies in which the Deka Group executes primary banking transactions. If the value of the foreign currency falls against the euro, this reduces the value of the foreign currency asset item in euros. If, in such cases, there are no, or only insufficient, primary financing funds available in the relevant foreign currency, the Deka Group uses cross-currency swaps, for example, in which the Bank receives euros and pays in a foreign currency, for hedging purposes as part of its macro management activities.

Fair value hedges for interest rate risks

In order to be able to reflect the interest rate risk management approach described above on the balance sheet, the Deka Group sets up targeted hedges on the face of the balance sheet. The main objective pursued by setting up and cancelling these hedge accounting relationships is to largely avoid the inconsistent interest-driven measurement of balance sheet assets and liabilities. In order to achieve this objective, there is no need to designate all risk positions as hedge accounting relationships, as some of the transactions offset each other with regard to the measurement of interest rate risk. The hedges to be designated are determined as part of a dynamic process. The hedges designated in the Deka Group as part of this process exclusively comprise micro fair value hedges of the swap curve risk.

Hedge accounting relationships have to be documented individually at the time they are established. The main items documented are the identification of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, as well as the type of risk hedged. In addition, IFRS 9 requires prospective testing of hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis, i.e. an assessment to determine whether changes in the value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument can be expected to substantially offset each other in the future. The Deka Group uses regression analysis to demonstrate prospective effectiveness. If, at any given point in time, a hedge is no longer classified as effective based on the prospective effectiveness test, it is discontinued. Hedges also have to be discontinued if the hedged item or hedging instrument is derecognised in the balance sheet, if the risk management objective changes or if credit risk dominates the value changes resulting from the hedging relationship. Ultimately, it is virtually impossible for the credit risk on the hedging instrument side to dominate the changes in value, as Deka only uses hedging transactions in hedge accounting that are either concluded with a central counterparty (CCP) or are collateralised bilaterally in the interbank business. The credit support annexes with partner banks are structured in such a way that the thresholds are zero and the collateral is provided as cash collateral in EUR.

For interest rate fair value hedges, changes in the value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk are included in the "Profit or loss from fair value hedges" along with the offsetting change in the fair value of the hedge. For those currencies that were switched over to risk-free rates as part of the LIBOR transition, the hedged interest rate component of the hedged items is calculated as the change in the fair value of the hedged item due to a change in the risk-free rate swap curve for the matching currency. For all other currencies, the hedged interest rate component of the hedged items is calculated as the change in the fair value of the hedged item due to a change in the currency-specific 3-month interbank offered rate-based swap curve. The valuation spread (compared with the swap rate) on the side of the hedged item at the time the hedge is established is kept constant over the entire term of the hedge.

The change in value in relation to the hedged interest rate risk (swap curve) – where appropriate together with the gains or losses from currency translation in cases involving foreign currency transactions – generally accounts for the bulk of the change in the value of the hedged item due to market price risk.

There is a close economic relationship within the meaning of IFRS 9 between the designated hedged items and the hedging instruments, as the currency-specific swap rate or, for those interest rate benchmarks that have already been switched over, the currency-specific risk-free rate swap rate, is both an important component in the pricing of the originally valued hedged items and the underlying of the hedging instruments with matching maturities.

Since the hedging relationships are not associated with a basis risk, within the meaning of IFRS 9, that could be systematically counteracted by rebalancing the hedge ratio, one unit of a hedging instrument in the case of designated interest rate fair value hedges generally offsets one unit of a hedged item.

Within the context of interest rate fair value hedge accounting, medium- and long-term lending, securities and issuing transactions are designated as hedged items. The financial assets designated as hedged items have the measurement categories AC and FVOCI, while financial liabilities designated as hedged items have the measurement category LAC. The items hedged using fair value hedges are shown in the same balance sheet item as non-hedged transactions. The carrying value of the interest rate-hedged underlying transactions in the AC and LAC measurement categories is adjusted to reflect the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk (known as a hedge adjustment). The derivatives used in fair value hedges are shown on the balance sheet under “Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments” or “Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments”.

For those currencies for which the hedged risk is not the risk-free rate (but rather a tenor-specific swap curve), the expected ineffectiveness in the interest rate fair value hedges results primarily from the difference in discounting between the hedged items and hedging instruments. This arises because the derivative hedging instruments secured by cash collateral are measured on the basis of risk-free rate swap curves, whereas the hedged items are measured on the basis of tenor-specific swap curves (meaning that changes in the tenor basis spread between the tenor-specific swap curve and the risk-free rate swap curve result in hedge ineffectiveness). Another reason for expected ineffectiveness lies in the potential fair value of the benchmark interest rate component of the variable sides of the derivative hedging transactions on the reporting date. Where the hedged risk is the risk-free rate swap curve, the expected ineffectiveness is lower.

Fair value hedges for currency risks

The Deka Group recognises the macro currency hedging strategy described above by designating currency fair value hedges using what is known as a bottom layer hedge designation, which is one of the group hedges under IFRS 9. This type of designation involves designating the bottom layer of a group of hedged items, together with the associated cross-currency swaps, as a currency fair value hedge for each designated currency.

Within the Deka Group, the group of hedged items, in the meaning referred to above, comprises financial assets in the AC and FVOCI measurement categories. On the product side, loan receivables and securities are included. The cross-currency swaps concluded as part of the Deka Group’s macro management activities are designated as hedging instruments, with their currency basis elements being excluded in each case from designation as “hedge costs”. The changes in the fair value of the cross-currency swaps that are attributable to the currency basis element are recognised in other comprehensive income (or on a cumulative basis in the revaluation reserve for currency fair value hedges, which forms part of cumulative OCI) for as long as hedge accounting continues to apply. The other changes in the value of the designated cross-currency swaps are recognised in the profit or loss from fair value hedges, together with the spot rate-related change in value of the hedged items. The changes due to the hedged risk (spot rate-related changes in value) of the hedged items – together with any interest-rate-related changes in the present value of fixed-interest transactions – account for the majority of the changes in value of the hedged items due to market price risk.

The Deka Group's currency management system does not currently involve hedging any currency using hedges in another, highly correlated currency. This means that the accounting hedges set up all share one feature: the currency of the hedged item and hedging instrument is always identical (there are no basis risks within these hedges).

Consequently, there is always a close economic relationship, within the meaning of IFRS 9, between the designated hedged items and hedging instruments. As a result, one hedged currency unit is always hedged by one currency unit derivative. This hedge ratio of 1:1 continues to apply over time, as the lack of basis risk means it does not need to be recalibrated in line with IFRS 9.

Within the Deka Group, the prospective effectiveness of currency fair value hedges is tested both initially and on an ongoing basis using the critical term match method, in which the critical terms of the hedged item and the hedging instrument (currency, notional amount and maturity) are compared against each other. As soon as the credit risk dominates the changes in value of a financial asset used as the hedged item, the asset is excluded from the group of hedged items. There are always bilateral collateral agreements in the interbank business for the cross-currency swaps included in currency fair value hedge accounting. As a result, a scenario in which the credit risk dominates on the hedging instrument side is virtually ruled out. A hedge is to be discontinued on a pro rata basis in the event of overhedging.

Even if the critical terms of the underlying transaction and the hedging transaction match, the currency fair value hedges can be expected to show a certain degree of ineffectiveness over time. This is because, even after separating the currency basis element, the two variable legs of a cross-currency swap used as a hedging instrument show an interest rate valuation result on the reporting date, whereas the hedged item is only measured at the spot rate. In cross-currency swaps that exchange risk-free rates for one another, the expected ineffectiveness from the interest rate valuation is close to zero.

The balance sheet presentation of the currency-hedged item does not differ from that of non-hedged transactions. The hedging instruments are reported on the balance sheet under "Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments" and "Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments".

Apart from the two types of fair value hedges referred to above, the Deka Group does not use any other form of hedge accounting (in particular, there is no hedge accounting for forecast transactions at Deka). Note [38] "Profit or loss from fair value hedges", note [48] "Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments", note [58] "Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments", note [64] "Result by measurement category" and note [70] "Further information on hedge accounting" provide detailed quantitative information on fair value hedges for interest rate risks and currency risks.

11 Structured products

Structured products are financial instruments composed of a host contract and one or more derivative financial instruments (embedded derivatives), whereby the embedded derivatives constitute an integral part of the contract and cannot be traded separately. If the host contract is a financial asset under IFRS 9, the embedded derivative must be accounted for together with the host contract under IFRS 9. The assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics criterion of a structured financial asset is applied accordingly to the entire financial asset, including the embedded derivative.

Embedded derivatives whose host contract is not a financial asset under IFRS 9 must be separated from the host contract subject to the following conditions and accounted for as standalone derivatives:

- the structured financial instrument is not already measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative do not show any close relationship with the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and
- the contractual standards of the embedded derivatives, if they were treated as independent financial instruments, would meet the criteria for a derivative.

There are two reasons why DekaBank does not currently recognise any structured instruments subject to mandatory separation (in the reporting year as in the previous year). First, DekaBank issues structured financial instruments that have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss as a whole under the IFRS categorisation rules anyway, meaning that separation is not necessary. Second, DekaBank issues structured financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost under the IFRS categorisation rules but whose embedded derivatives have the close relationship with the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract that is required for uniform accounting (for example, termination rights in callable fixed-income bond liabilities), meaning that these transactions do not have to be separated either.

12 Currency translation

Currency translation in the Deka Group is carried out in accordance with IAS 21. All monetary foreign currency items and pending spot foreign-exchange transactions are converted using the mid-market spot rate as at the reporting date. Realised and unrealised gains and losses from currency translation are included in "Trading profit or loss" in the income statement to bring the gains and losses from currency translation into line with the amounts recognised resulting from the related currency-specific transactions (derivatives) that hedge these monetary assets and liabilities.

Non-monetary items are converted in accordance with their applicable valuation standard: non-monetary items recognised at amortised cost are converted at the rate applicable at the time of initial recognition (historical rate), while non-monetary items carried at fair value are converted at the year-end closing rate in the same way as monetary items.

Realised expenses and income are translated at the spot rate that applies at the time they are realised.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries prepared in a foreign currency are converted using the modified closing rate method. All assets and liabilities are converted at the rate prevailing on the reporting date. The items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are converted using the arithmetic mean of the month-end exchange rates during the reporting year. With the exception of the revaluation reserve (converted using the rate prevailing on the reporting date) and the total profit or loss for the year (from the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income), equity is converted on the basis of historical exchange rates at the time of acquisition by the Group. The resulting translation differences are posted under equity in the currency translation reserve.

13 Genuine repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions

The Deka Group engages in both genuine repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions.

Genuine repurchase agreements are contracts transferring securities in return for consideration, in which it is agreed at the same time that the securities must subsequently be transferred back to the repo seller in return for payment of a sum agreed in advance. The repo seller continues to account for the transferred securities in the previous measurement category, as the principal risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred. A liability for the repo seller or a receivable for the repo buyer is accounted for in the amount of

the cash sum received or paid, respectively. Provided that the IAS 32 offsetting criteria are met, receivables and liabilities from genuine repurchase agreements are offset against one another and recorded on the balance sheet on a net basis under amounts due from banks or customers, or liabilities due to banks or customers.

The term “securities lending” means transactions where securities are transferred by the lender to the borrower with the obligation that the borrower, upon expiry of the agreed time, will transfer back securities of the same type, quality and quantity and will pay a consideration for the term of the loan. The securities loaned are treated for accounting purposes in the same way as genuine repurchase agreements. Collateral must generally be provided for securities lending transactions. Cash collateral is reported on the lender's balance sheet as a liability and on the balance sheet of the borrower as a receivable. Collateral provided by the borrower in the form of securities continues to be carried in the accounts of the borrower.

Lending and repurchase agreements are carried out at market terms. Transactions are either subject to the clearing conditions of the respective central counterparty, or are conducted using the standard German or international framework agreements. The securities transferred may in principle be resold or re-pledged by the recipient, provided no contractual agreement or regulation exists that would prevent this. In the event of the sale of borrowed securities or collateral, the resulting short position is reported under financial liabilities at fair value.

Income and expenses from repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions in the trading book are reported under trading profit or loss, while income and expenses from banking book portfolios are reported under net interest income.

Forward repos constitute forward contracts as per IFRS 9 and are treated as derivatives from the trading date until the settlement date. Changes in the fair value of forward repos are recognised accordingly in trading profit or loss.

14 Lease accounting

Under IFRS 16, leases are recognised in the lessee's balance sheet as a lease liability and a right-of-use asset at the time at which the underlying asset is made available to the lessee.

An agreement is, or contains, a lease if it gives the Deka Group the right to control the use of an identified asset for a defined period of time in exchange for consideration. The Deka Group is considered to control the use of the asset if it has the power to decide on the nature and purpose of the asset's use throughout the term of the agreement.

The Deka Group as lessee

Lease liabilities are recognised at the present value of future lease payments. When determining the minimum lease payments, particular consideration must be given to variable lease payments that depend on an index or interest rate. The amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees also have to be estimated. Lease payments are divided into their lease and non-lease components (usage-based ancillary costs or service charges).

Discounting is based on the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this can be determined; otherwise, discounting is based on the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The term of the lease is determined by the non-cancellable period of the lease as defined in the contract, taking into account extension options or termination rights that are to be included in the assessment. Purchase options also have to be taken into account. This means that, for accounting purposes, the term of a contract is to be taken into account beyond the non-cancellable period if it is reasonably certain that an extension option will be exercised or that a termination or purchase option will not be exercised.

At the commencement of the lease, the right-of-use asset essentially corresponds to the lease liability. Recognition of the right-of-use asset must take into account directly attributable initial costs and lease payments made prior to the provision of the underlying asset; any lease incentives received must be deducted.

During the term of the lease, the lease liability is calculated as at each reporting date by discounting the outstanding lease payments, and the resulting interest expense is recognised in profit or loss. For the purposes of subsequent measurement within the Deka Group, the right-of-use asset is measured at amortised cost and is depreciated on a straight-line basis, through profit or loss, over the shorter of the useful life or the contractual lease term. Impairment losses in excess of amortised cost are immediately recognised as write-downs.

The right-of-use assets are shown on the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment and the lease liabilities are shown under other liabilities. Within the Deka Group, the interest expense resulting from the lease liability is shown under other operating profit and the depreciation and impairment expenses for the right-of-use asset are shown under administrative expenses.

In the case of short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the lessee can opt not to recognise the right-of-use asset and the corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet. Lease payments for these contracts are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term as a general rule.

As at the reporting date of 31 December 2025, the Deka Group had rental and lease agreements for office properties, motor vehicles and plant and equipment. The rental agreements for office properties are generally concluded for fixed terms of five to twenty years. The lease term for motor vehicles is three to four years, while plant and equipment are leased for five years on average.

The Deka Group as lessor

As at the reporting date of 31 December 2025, there were no leases in place where companies in the Deka Group acted as lessor.

15 Revenue from contracts with customers

In the Deka Group, revenue is generally realised when the performance obligation is deemed to have been satisfied. A performance obligation is normally considered to have been satisfied when the service has been rendered.

If a service has already been rendered for which payment has not yet been made, a contract asset is recognised on the balance sheet. Conversely, a contract liability has to be recognised if the customer has already made the payment or if the Bank has an unconditional right to payment before the service has been rendered.

In the Deka Group, a receivable is recognised as and when the service is provided, as this is the point at which consideration becomes unconditional and the only thing standing in the way of payment is the period of time until the payment falls due. Fees and commission that arise over time in Asset Management are generally settled on a monthly or quarterly basis, meaning that the uncertainty with regard to the variable consideration is resolved at the end of each month or quarter. Contract assets and receivables are generally subject to the impairment provisions set out in IFRS 9.

As at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2025, the Deka Group had no contractual assets or contractual liabilities from contracts with customers in its portfolio.

In the Deka Group, there are no material contracts with customers in which the Deka Group is involved in the provision of services as an agent. As a rule, there are no contracts with more than one performance obligation either.

The contracts concluded with customers within the Deka Group do not contain any significant financing components, as the period between the provision of the service and payment does not generally exceed twelve months.

Costs incurred in initiating a contract are recognised as an immediate expense because the amortisation period does not exceed one year.

In the Deka Group, fees and commission falling within the scope of IFRS 15 arise, in particular, in connection with the asset management of investment funds and in connection with capital market and lending business activities. These are reported under net commission income (see note [33] "Net commission income").

16 Amounts due from banks and customers

The items due from banks and due from customers principally include loans granted, non-negotiable bearer and registered bonds, demand deposits and daily and time deposits. Paid cash sums and cash collateral from genuine repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions are also reported as receivables. Receivables are generally assigned to the IFRS 9 measurement category "Assets measured at amortised cost" if they meet the necessary classification criteria (see note [8] "Financial instruments"). Receivables in this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. In addition, the amortised cost has to be adjusted to reflect the expected losses calculated using the IFRS 9 expected credit loss model (see note [17] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business").

Income from interest payments on amounts due from banks and customers is reported in net interest income. Income from the sale of receivables is recognised in the item "Net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost".

The measurement rules set out in note [10] "Hedge accounting" apply to receivables that are subject to fair value hedges.

17 Risk provisions in the lending and securities business

In the Deka Group, risk provisions are recognised in the amount of the expected losses (expected credit loss model) for financial instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value in other comprehensive income. These also include loan commitments that fall within the scope of IFRS 9 and financial guarantee contracts, unless they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Tiered concept

Under the expected credit loss model, financial instruments have to be allocated to one of three “stages” depending on their credit quality in order to calculate loan loss allowances. The stage to which an asset is allocated affects the level of risk provisioning for that asset.

IFRS 9 distinguishes between the following three stages:

- Stage 1: Loss allowances are recognised in the amount of the expected loss for the next twelve months, unless the risk of default has significantly increased.
- Stage 2: Loss allowances are recognised in the amount of the expected loss over the entire remaining life of the financial instrument if the risk of default has increased significantly.
- Stage 3: Loss allowances are recognised based on the recoverable cash flows on the assumption that a loss event has already occurred.

Financial instruments that are not already impaired upon initial recognition are generally allocated to stage 1 and risk provisions are recognised in profit or loss in the amount of the expected loss for the next twelve months. If the default risk has significantly increased since the financial instrument was acquired, it is allocated to stage 2 and the lifetime expected credit loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there are indications of credit impairment, the instrument is to be transferred to stage 3 and the expected loss for the remaining lifetime of the instrument is also recognised in profit or loss.

Within the Deka Group, significant increases in default risk since the addition of a financial instrument are assessed on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as based on the assessments performed by the units and committees responsible for early risk identification. A significant risk increase is assumed where the credit rating has dropped by a specified amount relative to the initial rating on the first balance sheet date, or where the exposure has been classified as requiring intensive support. In particular, a loan is classified as requiring intensive support in cases involving non-compliance with contractual agreements providing concrete indications of an acute threat to debt servicing capabilities in the long term, as well as in the event of certain rating downgrades or repayment deferrals if the circumstances of the individual case call for intensive support.

The 12-month probability of default is used to assess the rating downgrade and adequately reflects the change in the risks expected over the remaining life of the asset. Adequacy was verified by performing a further analysis.

In addition, for financial instruments where payment is more than 30 days overdue, a check is made as to whether the presumption of a significant increase in default risk can be rebutted. This involves an analysis of the individual case, which is submitted to the Monitoring Committee so that a decision can be made. If the assumption of a significant increase in default risk cannot be refuted, these transactions are also assigned to stage 2.

For securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), the Deka Group makes use of the simplification provided under the standard, whereby a test for significant risk increase may be dispensed with for instruments with a low risk of default. These exclusively comprise securities held in the liquidity reserve, which must satisfy strict requirements as to credit quality and liquidity. These securities generally have at least an investment grade rating.

If there is objective evidence that a loss event has already occurred, the financial instrument should be allocated to stage 3. Indications of credit impairment are:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower,
- an actual breach of contract, such as a default or past-due event,
- concessions granted by the lender to the borrower for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulties that the lender would not otherwise consider,
- a high probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation,
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties, and
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

In the Deka Group, the definition of default applied for the purposes of allocation to stage 3 is based on the regulatory definition of default. Accordingly, financial assets are deemed to have defaulted if:

- it is considered unlikely that a debtor will settle its liability in full without recourse to the realisation of collateral, or
- a material liability of the debtor is more than 90 days past due.

Separate provisions apply to financial assets that already show indications of being credit-impaired upon initial recognition (POCI). The classification of a financial instrument as a POCI asset upon initial recognition must be maintained until its disposal, irrespective of how its default risk develops. For these financial assets, loss allowances are not recorded upon initial recognition, but rather in subsequent periods in the amount of the change in lifetime expected losses. When determining the expected credit losses, the expected cash flows are discounted using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

Transfers back from stage 2 to stage 1 or from stage 3 to stage 2 or 1 are made if the indicators of a significant increase in default risk or credit impairment no longer apply on the reporting date.

In stages 1 and 2 of the impairment model, interest income is recognised on the basis of the gross carrying value – i.e. the amortised carrying value before loss allowances. If the asset is transferred to stage 3, interest income is recognised in subsequent periods on the basis of the net carrying value – i.e. the gross carrying value less loss allowances.

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset have been renegotiated or otherwise modified and that financial asset has not been derecognised because the modification is not significant, the stage allocation is still reviewed on the basis of the initial rating of the original asset on the first balance sheet date and is compared against the current default risk of the adjusted asset.

The derecognition of a financial asset already assigned to stage 3 is effected by utilising the loss allowance. A financial asset is derecognised upon its disposal (in particular due to waivers or sales of receivables) or if there is every likelihood that no further payments will be made. This is assumed to be the case, for example, if the business relationship and loans have been terminated, if all of the collateral has been realised, or if insolvency proceedings have been concluded in respect of the borrower's assets or the opening of insolvency proceedings has been rejected due to insufficient assets. If there is insufficient risk provisioning for a financial instrument, it is written down directly in profit or loss (direct write-down). Recoveries on financial assets that were previously written off are recognised in the income statement under "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business". Receivables that have been written down can still, however, be subject to enforcement measures.

Determining the ECL (expected credit loss)

Under IFRS 9, the ECL is determined in different ways for the different stages of the impairment model. The ECL for stages 1 and 2 is determined on the basis of the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

At stage 1, loss allowances are recognised in the amount of the 12-month ECL. This corresponds to the expected net present value loss over the remaining life of the instrument resulting from a default event that is expected to occur within the twelve months following the reporting date, weighted by the probability of this default. The current gross carrying value as at the reporting date is thus multiplied by the customer's 12-month probability of default and by the expected loss given default:

$$\text{12-month ECL} = \text{12-month probability of default (PD)} \times \text{loss given default (LGD)} \times \text{gross carrying value (EAD)}$$

In the Deka Group, a debtor's default risk is measured by the probability of default (PD). The probability of default refers to all transactions entered into with this debtor. It is defined as the average probability that a debtor in a risk class to which it is assigned by means of a rating will default within a period of twelve months. The loss given default (LGD) is defined as the level of economic loss as a percentage of the exposure at the time of default. The EAD corresponds to the gross carrying value on the reporting date when calculating the ECL for stage 1.

For financial assets in stage 2, a loss allowance is recognised in the amount of the present value of the lifetime expected credit loss, i.e. the total expected credit losses from all potential default events over the remaining lifetime of the financial asset. For each time period, the exposure at default is multiplied by the relevant probability of default and the adjusted loss given default and then discounted to the reporting date; the results are then added together.

$$\text{ECL} := \sum_{i \geq \text{Stichtag}} \text{EAD}_i \cdot \text{PD}_i \cdot \text{LGD}_i \cdot \text{DF}_i$$

ECL	=	expected credit loss at calculation date
EAD _i	=	exposure at time i
PD _i	=	marginal probability of default during the period from i to i+1
LGD _i	=	loss given default at time i
DF _i	=	discount factor from time i to the reporting date
i	=	start of the i+1th time period (i = 0 represents the start of the first time period)

The probabilities of default for calculating the ECL at stage 2 are derived from long-term rating histories. The LGD used to calculate the ECL at stage 2 is adjusted as at each potential time of default using models for collateral values over time. The EAD is applied over the remaining life on the basis of the future cash flows associated with the financial instrument.

At stage 3, loss allowances are determined using probability-weighted cash flows in at least three scenarios. The expected cash flows are estimated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account going concern or gone concern assumptions. The amount of the ECL is the difference between the gross carrying value under IFRS 9 and the probability-weighted present value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The ECL is calculated using prospective information, including macroeconomic factors. Macroeconomic forecasts are produced based on the process used by the Macro Research department for the purposes of preparing the official research opinion (baseline scenario) of the Deka Group using a large volume of external information. The statements relate to the analysis and forecasting of fundamental economic data and financial market indicators. The baseline scenario represents the most probable event and is supplemented by a positive and a negative scenario to cover a wide range of possible macroeconomic developments. The probabilities of occurrence for the scenarios used to calculate risk provisions as at 31 December 2025 were as follows: baseline scenario = 80% (previous year: 65%), negative scenario = 10% (previous year: 25%) and positive scenario = 10% (previous year: 10%). The forecast horizon spans a period of three years (2026-2028), and the forecast relates to those countries that account for the largest gross carrying values relevant to risk provisioning.

Inputs - global	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Oil price (USD per barrel)	68.0 to 73.0	79.0 to 114.8	35.6 to 48.3
Annual rate of change real GDP (%)	3.0 to 3.2	0.4 to 2.1	3.9 to 4.2

Inputs - Germany	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7 to 6.3	7.1 to 7.8	4.6 to 5.0
Annual rate of change GDP (%)	0.6 to 1.5	-1.3 to -0.7	3.1 to 3.9
Annual rate of change Consumer Price Index (%)	1.9 to 2.1	2.8 to 3.3	1.0 to 1.3
Annual rate of change Leading Share Index (%)	5.9 to 11.5	-18.6 to -5.9	8.0 to 22.4
Short-term interest rates (3 months nominal) (%)	2.1 to 2.2	2.3 to 2.8	1.2 to 1.7
Long-term interest rates (10 years nominal) (%)	2.6 to 2.7	3.3 to 3.6	1.5 to 2.1
Annual rate of change in the exchange rate EUR/USD (%)	0.6 to 3.9	5.1 to 17.5	-8.7 to -1.7
Change in property value (relative change in value) (in %)	2.6 to 3.4	-9.9 to -6.4	10.7 to 14.2

Inputs - France	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6 to 7.7	8.1 to 8.5	6.6 to 7.0
Annual rate of change GDP (%)	0.9 to 1.0	-1.8 to -0.2	1.8 to 3.0
Annual rate of change Consumer Price Index (%)	1.5 to 1.9	2.5 to 3.0	0.3 to 0.8
Annual rate of change Leading Share Index (%)	5.0 to 9.3	-10.7 to -9.1	11.1 to 23.7
Short-term interest rates (3 months nominal) (%)	2.1 to 2.2	2.3 to 2.8	1.2 to 1.7
Long-term interest rates (10 years nominal) (%)	3.3 to 3.4	4.3 to 4.7	2.1 to 2.7
Annual rate of change in the exchange rate EUR/USD (%)	0.6 to 3.9	5.1 to 17.5	-8.7 to -1.7
Change in property value (relative change in value) (in %)	2.4 to 4.2	-9.4 to -2.0	7.7 to 9.2

Inputs - Great Britain	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Unemployment rate (%)	4.8 to 5.0	5.1 to 6.2	3.9 to 4.0
Annual rate of change GDP (%)	1.1 to 1.8	-1.4 to -1.0	3.1 to 4.6
Annual rate of change Consumer Price Index (%)	2.0 to 2.8	3.0 to 3.6	0.7 to 1.3
Annual rate of change Leading Share Index (%)	5.0 to 9.3	-15.5 to 0.4	6.9 to 16.2
Short-term interest rates (3 months nominal) (%)	3.5 to 3.5	4.0 to 4.4	2.6 to 3.1
Long-term interest rates (10 years nominal) (%)	3.9 to 4.2	4.6 to 4.8	3.0 to 3.8
Annual rate of change in the exchange rate GDP/USD (%)	0.6 to 2.3	11.8 to 14.3	-7.4 to -2.9
Change in property value (relative change in value) (in %)	3.0 to 3.7	-8.8 to -2.5	7.4 to 8.7

Inputs - United States of America	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3 to 4.3	5.1 to 6.8	2.8 to 3.6
Annual rate of change GDP (%)	2.1 to 2.2	-0.3 to -0.1	3.7 to 4.3
Annual rate of change Consumer Price Index (%)	1.9 to 2.8	2.5 to 4.4	0.5 to 1.9
Annual rate of change Leading Share Index (%)	5.1 to 13.4	-6.2 to 2.0	7.3 to 22.3
Short-term interest rates (3 months nominal) (%)	3.1 to 3.3	4.3 to 5.2	1.1 to 2.2
Long-term interest rates (10 years nominal) (%)	3.7 to 3.9	4.6 to 4.9	2.4 to 3.3
Change in property value (relative change in value) (in %)	2.2 to 6.7	-9.6 to 0.6	7.5 to 11.4

Inputs - Canada	31 Dec 2025		
	Baseline scenario	Negative scenario	Positive scenario
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5 to 6.0	5.9 to 8.0	3.9 to 4.5
Annual rate of change GDP (%)	1.2 to 2.1	-0.8 to 0.0	3.3 to 3.4
Annual rate of change Consumer Price Index (%)	1.8 to 2.2	2.6 to 3.4	0.5 to 0.9
Annual rate of change Leading Share Index (%)	5.1 to 13.4	-6.2 to 2.0	7.3 to 22.3
Short-term interest rates (3 months nominal) (%)	2.3 to 3.0	3.1 to 4.3	1.6 to 1.7
Long-term interest rates (10 years nominal) (%)	3.2 to 3.2	3.6 to 4.0	2.4 to 2.8
Change in property value (relative change in value) (in %)	2.2 to 6.7	-9.6 to 0.6	7.5 to 11.4

External sources of information include, for example, economic data and forecasts published by government and monetary authorities and by supranational organisations such as the OECD and International Monetary Fund.

The modules and processes employed in the Deka Group allow the PD and LGD to be determined in a manner that is consistent with IFRS 9 while taking account of all the available and reliable information, including economic issues. The process for calculating risk provisions uses risk factors based on market data and/or qualitative inputs to also take account of risks related to the climate and the environment so that any potential impact on the risk situation can be reflected early on. The methods and assumptions, including forecasts, are validated on a regular basis.

The Bank continued to apply its established process for calculating risk provisions as at the reporting date. As the current economic and geopolitical environment remains uncertain, the assumptions and parameters used to calculate risk provisions were once again reviewed and updated as part of the Bank's risk management processes. DekaBank recognises post-model adjustments to take account of developments that are not reflected in the model-based calculation of expected credit losses. The varied and mutually reinforcing risk drivers that were apparent at the end of 2025 continue to affect the real estate sector. As a result, a decision was made to take a corresponding probability of default (PD) factor into account when determining the expected credit losses for selected borrowers, most of whom are in the International Commercial Real Estate (ICRE) rating module, as at 31 December 2025. The post-model adjustment based on expert estimates and an analysis of observable historical data was applied in order to ensure the necessary consideration of all current customer-related and macroeconomic information available on the reporting date (see notes [32] and [46] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business").

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value

This item only includes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. For the purposes of presenting and recognising the results in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, this item is further divided into sub-categories. Financial assets include three sub-categories: trading portfolio, financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value and financial assets designated at fair value. Financial liabilities include two sub-categories: trading portfolio and financial liabilities designated at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value mainly comprise debt securities and other fixed-interest securities, shares and other non-fixed-interest securities, and receivables. This item also includes the positive market values of derivative financial instruments held for trading and the positive market values of hedging derivatives that are used as hedging instruments but do not meet the requirements of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting (economic hedging derivatives). In addition, this item includes holdings in unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies, as well as other equity investments.

Financial liabilities at fair value largely comprise trading issues and liabilities designated at fair value. This item also includes the negative market values of derivative financial instruments held for trading and the

negative market values of hedging derivatives that are used as hedging instruments but do not meet the requirements of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting (economic hedging derivatives). Securities short portfolios are also reported in this line item.

Financial instruments reported under financial assets/liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss both on initial recognition and in subsequent periods.

19 Positive and negative market values of derivative hedging instruments

This item comprises hedging derivatives as defined in IFRS 9 (hedge accounting), with positive market values recorded as assets and negative market values recorded as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Hedging derivatives are measured at fair value. The valuation results for fair value hedges under hedge accounting rules are generally recorded through profit or loss under the item "Profit or loss from fair value hedges". Changes in the value of the foreign currency basis spread of currency fair value hedges, on the other hand, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Current interest payments (payment and accrual) from derivatives recognised in line with the rules on hedge accounting are reported under net interest income.

A detailed description of the hedge accounting rules applied in the Deka Group is provided in note [10] "Hedge accounting".

20 Financial investments

Financial investments mainly comprise negotiable debt securities and other fixed-interest securities. The "Financial investments" item comprises both financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial investments are generally reported at fair value upon initial recognition. They are subsequently measured either at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, or at fair value in other comprehensive income, in accordance with the rules that apply to the measurement category concerned.

In accordance with IFRS 9, risk provisions are set up for all securities allocated to financial investments (see note [17] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business"). Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement under the item "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business". Risk provisions set up for securities measured at amortised cost are reported as a deduction under financial investments. By contrast, risk provisions set up for securities measured at fair value in other comprehensive income are reported under other comprehensive income (OCI) until the security is derecognised or reclassified. On derecognition or reclassification, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) is reclassified to profit or loss. Realised gains and losses are recognised in the item "Net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost" or in "Profit or loss on financial investments".

The measurement rules set out in note [10] "Hedge accounting" apply to securities that are subject to fair value hedges.

Current interest income from debt securities and other fixed-interest securities, including unwound premiums and discounts, is included in net interest income.

Shares in associated companies and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are also reported under financial investments. These are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at historical cost at the date of establishment or when significant influence was acquired. In subsequent years, the equity value shown in the balance sheet is adjusted by the proportionate changes in equity of the associated company.

The Group's share of the annual profit of the associate is reported in profit or loss on financial investments. Gains and losses on transactions with equity-accounted companies are eliminated proportionately, based on the percentage shareholding, as part of the elimination of intercompany profits or losses. In the event of downstream delivery, i.e. if an asset ceases to be fully consolidated, the adjustment is carried out against the carrying value of the equity investment under the equity method.

If there are indications of an impairment to a holding in an equity-accounted company, an impairment test is performed and, if necessary, the carrying value of the holding is written down. Impairment losses are reversed if the reasons for impairment no longer apply. In such a case, the carrying value is written back up to the recoverable amount, but capped at the amount of the carrying value that would have been applicable had the impairment losses not occurred in the previous periods. Impairment write-downs and write-backs are recognised in profit or loss under profit or loss on financial investments.

21 Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets comprise goodwill acquired in business combinations, software that has been purchased or developed in-house, and other intangible assets.

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries if the acquisition price exceeds the Group's share of the acquired entity's net assets. Goodwill is recognised at cost at the date of acquisition and is not subject to regular amortisation. In subsequent years, it is valued at cost less all accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is subject to an impairment test each year, or more frequently if there are indications of a possible loss of value. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a cash-generating unit. If an impairment is identified during the test, the goodwill is written down.

Intangible assets acquired in return for consideration are stated at amortised cost. Software developed in-house is capitalised at cost where it meets the recognition criteria under IAS 38. The capitalised costs primarily include personnel costs and expenses for external services. Software purchased is generally amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of four years. Software developed in-house is amortised on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life. The useful lives are between 4 and 10 years. Where there are signs that the expected benefit is no longer in evidence, the asset is written down.

Other intangible assets include other intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination that are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Where there are signs that the expected benefit is no longer in evidence, the asset is written down.

Amortisation and impairment losses on intangible assets are recorded under administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on purchased goodwill are also reported under administrative expenses.

22 Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets arising from leases

In addition to plant and equipment, the property, plant and equipment line item includes technical equipment and machines. Property, plant and equipment are stated at amortised cost. Subsequent expenditure on property, plant and equipment is capitalised if an increase in the future potential benefit can be assumed. All other subsequent expenditure is recorded as an expense.

Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding leasing) are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following periods in accordance with their estimated useful economic lives:

	Useful life in years
Plant and equipment	2 to 15
Technical equipment and machines	2 to 10

For materiality reasons, capital assets coming under section 6 (2) of the German Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz*, EStG) are written off in the year of acquisition in accordance with tax regulations.

Impairment losses in excess of amortised cost are immediately recognised as write-downs. Depreciation and impairment losses are recorded under administrative expenses, while gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recorded in other operating profit.

This item also includes right-of-use assets arising from leases. The accounting policies for right-of-use assets arising from leases reported under property, plant and equipment are presented in note [14] "Lease accounting".

23 Other assets

This balance sheet item includes assets which, when considered separately, are of minor importance and cannot be allocated to any other line item on the balance sheet. Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Positive valuation effects from regular way financial instruments measured at fair value with settlement dates after the reporting date are also reported under other assets.

Other assets also include assets from the offsetting of pension obligations and plan assets for defined benefit plans if the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the extent of the commitments (see note [26] "Provisions").

24 Income taxes

The applicable combined tax rate (trade tax plus 15.0% corporation tax and 5.5% solidarity surcharge) is unchanged at 31.9%.

Current income tax assets or liabilities are calculated at the current tax rates expected for payments to or refunds from the tax authorities.

The income tax assessment is generally considered at the level of the individual circumstances, taking into account any existing interactions. If it is probable that the tax treatment used will be accepted, current and deferred taxes should be recognised on this basis. If, by contrast, there is uncertainty regarding the acceptance of a tax treatment (not probable), the most likely amount to be accepted is generally used, unless the expected value of various scenarios provides better predictions. It is always assumed that the tax authorities have full knowledge of the matter concerned. Finally, the assumptions and decisions made are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if necessary, on the basis of new information.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the IFRS balance sheet and the tax base. They are calculated based on the tax rate projected for the date they will be reversed. Deferred tax liabilities are posted for temporary differences where a tax charge will arise on reversal. If tax savings are projected when temporary differences are reversed and it is probable that they will be utilised, deferred tax assets are recorded. Actual income tax assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets and liabilities are stated net in each case, without discounting. Deferred taxes on temporary differences that have arisen with no effect on profit or loss are recorded in the revaluation reserve such that they also have no impact on profit or loss.

For tax loss carryforwards, deferred tax assets are recorded if it is probable that they will be utilised. Loss carryforwards in Germany can be carried forward for an unlimited period. Foreign loss carryforwards that cannot be carried forward for an unlimited period are disclosed according to their date of expiry. Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and loss carryforwards are tested for impairment at each reporting date.

For the purposes of the Pillar 2 income tax regulations (“global minimum tax”) that have applied since 1 January 2024, DekaBank reviews, for all jurisdictions in which it has at least one subsidiary or permanent establishment, whether a “top-up tax” is payable. No actual minimum tax expenses were incurred in the reporting year. With regard to the recognition and reporting of the associated deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, DekaBank has made use of the exception.

The law for an immediate tax investment programme was published in Germany on 18 July 2025. This piece of legislation provides for a gradual reduction in corporation tax by 1.0% every year from 2028 onwards, bringing the tax rate down from the current level of 15.0% to the target of 10.0% in 2032. This will reduce the combined tax rate from 30.8% in 2028 to 26.6% in 2032. The measurement of deferred taxes is based on the tax rate that applies at the time the deferred taxes are realised. Application of the new regulations resulted in an effect of €4.7m within the income statement (deferred tax expense) in the current reporting year (see note [42] “Income taxes”).

25 Liabilities

Financial liabilities – unless they are measured at fair value through profit or loss – must be allocated to the measurement category “Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost” and must be measured accordingly at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. In cases involving callable liabilities measured at amortised cost, the probability of the right of termination being exercised is taken into account when determining the amortised cost.

The measurement rules set out in note [10] “Hedge accounting” apply to liabilities that have been designated as hedges in the context of hedge accounting.

Interest expenses for liabilities are also included in net interest income, along with the distribution of any differences at a constant effective interest rate (premiums and discounts). The result from premature repayment, however, is shown under other operating profit.

26 Provisions

Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

The Deka Group offers employees various types of retirement pension benefits. These include both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

For defined contribution plans, a set amount is paid to an external provider (these include Sparkassen Pensionskasse, BVV and direct pension insurance policies). In accordance with IAS 19, the Deka Group does not recognise any provisions for such commitments.

For defined benefit plans, the extent of the obligation is calculated by independent actuaries. In these cases, at each closing date the present value of the pension entitlements earned (defined benefit obligation) is determined using the projected unit credit method and compared with the fair value of the plan assets. If the calculation results in a potential asset, recognition of the asset under "Other assets" is restricted to the present value of any economic benefit. The net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) arising from defined benefit plans to be recognised in profit or loss in the current reporting period is determined by applying the actuarial interest rate that was used to measure defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period. Expected changes in the net liability (net asset) during the year as a result of contribution and benefit payments are taken into account. Remeasurements of the net liability (net asset) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income (OCI). The remeasurement includes actuarial gains and losses, income from plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of any asset ceiling (excluding interest).

As well as final salary plans and general contribution schemes, the defined benefit obligations of the Deka Group include unit-linked defined contribution plans. The final salary plans and general contribution schemes involve both individual commitments for members of the Board of Management and executive staff, and collective commitments for the general workforce. These guarantee lifelong retirement, survivors' and disability pensions. Under the unit-linked defined contribution plans, contributions are made by both employer and employee and are invested mainly in the Deka Group's investment funds. When benefits become due, the employee is entitled either to a contractually agreed minimum benefit or to the market value of the underlying investment fund units, if higher.

Plan assets were created for the company retirement pensions of the Deka Group in the form of a contractual trust arrangement (CTA). These are held by a legally independent trustee – Deka Trust e.V. The plan assets for the unit-linked defined contribution plans consist primarily of fund assets allocated to each individual employee and other assets to cover the biometric risks arising from benefits becoming due early and the subsequent financing risk. In addition, commitments under final salary plans and general contribution schemes were funded through the creation of ring-fenced plan assets using a CTA. This section of the plan assets is invested in a special fund with an investment strategy based on integrated asset-liability assessment.

Commitments similar to pensions include commitments in relation to early retirement, transitional payments and obligations to pay other allowances. These are also valued actuarially, and a provision is created in the amount of the present value of the commitment. When accounting for commitments similar to pensions, in principle no actuarial gains or losses arise, and the provision shown in the financial statements therefore corresponds to the present value of the commitment. Furthermore, employees of the Deka Group also have the option of paying into working hours accounts. These accounts are maintained in money and, like the defined benefit plans, are largely covered by plan assets in Deka Trust e.V. The amount carried in the statement of financial position is the difference between the extent of the commitments and the fair value of the plan assets.

Other provisions

Provisions represent liabilities that are uncertain in terms of their timing or amount. They are recognised for present obligations arising from past events, if an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are recognised on a best estimate basis in the amount of the net present value of the expected utilisation. Risks and uncertainties are taken into account when determining these provisions, as well as all relevant knowledge relating to the liability. The assumptions and discretionary decisions made in producing the best estimates are reviewed at every future balance sheet date and, if necessary, are adjusted based on more recent information.

This is also relevant to the sundry other provisions, which have been measured based on the most likely scenario. Accordingly, other scenarios could lead to a lower provision value.

Where the interest effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted at a market interest rate that is commensurate with the residual term to maturity and stated at the net present value of the liability. A pre-tax discount rate is used that reflects current market expectations relating to the interest effect and the risks specific to the liability.

Allocations and reversals are carried out via the line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income that corresponds to the provision in terms of content. Provisions for creditworthiness risks in off-balance sheet lending business are charged to risk provisions in the lending business and reversed in the same line item.

27 Other liabilities

Other liabilities include liabilities and accruals which are not individually material and cannot be allocated to any other line item on the balance sheet. They are measured at amortised cost or at their settlement amount.

Other liabilities also include liabilities from leasing transactions (see note [14] "Lease accounting").

28 Subordinated capital

Subordinated capital comprises subordinated liabilities, profit-participation instruments and typical silent capital contributions. In the event that DekaBank becomes insolvent or is liquidated, subordinated capital may only be repaid after all non-subordinated creditors have been repaid. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 32, subordinated capital must be recognised as debt because of the contractual termination right associated with it, regardless of the likelihood that this right will be exercised. Subordinated capital is in principle shown at amortised cost.

For subordinated liabilities that are hedged against interest rate risks by a fair value hedge, changes in fair value attributable to interest rate risks must also be taken into consideration (see note [10] "Hedge accounting").

Interest expenses for subordinated capital are recognised in net interest income. The result from premature repayment, however, is shown under other operating profit.

29 Equity

Subscribed capital is the capital paid in by shareholders in accordance with the Bank's statutes. This item also includes the Bank's own shares, which reduce the subscribed capital. The amount of own shares held is reported separately in note [63] "Equity".

The capital reserve includes premiums from the issue of shares in the company in accordance with the provisions of the Bank's statutes. This item also includes the atypical silent partnerships that were dissolved and contributed to DekaBank in 2021.

The sub-heading additional capital components comprises Additional Tier 1 bonds issued by the Bank. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 32, Additional Tier 1 bonds are recognised on the balance sheet as equity, since they have no maturity date, payments of interest can be totally or partially at the discretion of the issuer and the creditor has no cancellation entitlement.

Retained earnings are broken down into statutory reserves and other reserves from retained earnings. Other reserves from retained earnings include retained profits from previous years. In addition, the effects of applying IFRS for the first time are also shown in other reserves from retained earnings, with the exception of valuation effects for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are shown within the revaluation reserve. Remeasurements consist mainly of actuarial gains and losses, and income from plan assets (excluding interest). The Deka Group does not exercise the option of transferring the cumulative gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

The revaluation reserve also includes changes in the value of the currency basis element of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in currency fair value hedges. Upon the de-designation of a hedging derivative, the cumulative gains or losses on the derivative in OCI are transferred to profit or loss.

The effects of fair value measurement, recognised in other comprehensive income, on financial instruments assigned to the "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" category are also recognised in the revaluation reserve. Cumulative gains or losses are not recorded through profit or loss until the asset is sold or written down due to impairment.

The revaluation reserve also includes creditworthiness-related fair value changes to the financial liabilities designated at fair value that result from the Group's own credit risk. The cumulative gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income are only reclassified to retained earnings when the liability is disposed of.

Differences arising on the conversion of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries prepared in a foreign currency are also posted to the revaluation reserve.

All items in the revaluation reserve are reported before allowing for any related tax effects. Instead, the total income tax amount relating to all items in the revaluation reserve is disclosed as a combined amount in the revaluation reserve.

Minority interests, if any, are disclosed as a separate sub-item under equity.

30 Contingent liabilities and other obligations

Contingent liabilities are potential obligations resulting from past events, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the Deka Group's control. Contingent liabilities also include present obligations arising from past events that are not, however, recognised as provisions because the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable, or the amount of the obligation cannot be estimated sufficiently reliably.

The amount of contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes (see note [73] "Contingent liabilities and other obligations"). Contingent liabilities are measured based on the best estimate of possible future utilisation.

The main contingent liabilities within the Deka Group are irrevocable lending commitments. These are credit lines that have been granted for a fixed period of time but have not yet been used. The amounts stated in the notes reflect the potential liabilities if the credit lines granted were to be used in full. Irrevocable lending commitments are subject to the rules governing impairment testing set out in IFRS 9. Credit risk provisions set up for contingent liabilities are deducted from the relevant amounts.

Notes to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

31 Net interest income

In addition to interest income and expenses, this item includes the pro rata unwinding of premiums and discounts on financial instruments. This item also includes net interest income from economic hedging derivatives and net interest income from hedging derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting. Net interest income from items in the trading book is not included as it is reported in trading profit or loss.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Interest income from			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,439.9	1,905.5	-465.7
thereof: lending and money market transactions	1,138.9	1,672.8	-533.9
thereof: fixed-interest securities	301.0	232.8	68.2
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	72.0	63.8	8.2
thereof: fixed-interest securities	72.0	63.8	8.2
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	307.0	307.7	-0.7
Trading portfolio			
thereof: lending and money market transactions	27.9	13.8	14.0
thereof: interest rate derivatives (economic hedges)	220.7	235.4	-14.7
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
thereof: lending and money market transactions	15.0	14.0	1.1
thereof: fixed-interest securities	32.7	31.1	1.6
thereof: current income from shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	8.8	12.0	-3.1
thereof: current income from equity investments	1.9	1.4	0.5
Hedge derivatives (hedge accounting)	208.0	422.8	-214.8
Negative interest from liabilities	0.1	0.3	-0.2
Total interest income	2,027.1	2,700.3	-673.2
Interest expenses for			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,362.0	1,907.0	-545.1
thereof: lending and money market transactions	990.6	1,487.6	-497.0
thereof: securitised liabilities	329.7	373.7	-44.0
thereof: subordinated liabilities	41.7	45.7	-4.0
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	403.6	449.1	-45.5
Trading portfolio			
thereof: lending and money market transactions	32.1	52.2	-20.1
thereof: interest rate derivatives (economic hedges)	366.4	391.8	-25.3
Financial liabilities designated at fair value			
thereof: lending and money market transactions	5.1	5.2	-0.1
thereof: securitised liabilities	-	-	-
Hedge derivatives (hedge accounting)	99.2	111.4	-12.3
Negative interest on money-market transactions and fixed-interest securities	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Total interest expenses	1,865.1	2,468.0	-602.9
Net interest income	161.9	232.3	-70.3

The decrease resulted primarily from lower interest rates and the associated lower interest on the investment of liquidity by the Treasury function, as well as from a smaller portfolio in the lending business.

32 Risk provisions in the lending and securities business

This item primarily includes expenses and income from changes in risk provisions for financial instruments in the measurement categories “Financial assets measured at amortised cost” (AC) and “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” (FVOCI), as well as the expenses and income resulting from the change in provisions for credit risks for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, insofar as they fall within the scope of the impairment rules set out in IFRS 9.

Risk provisions in the lending and securities business are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Allocation to risk provisions/provisions for credit risks	-130.8	-204.7	73.9
Reversal of risk provisions/provisions for credit risks	80.0	184.4	-104.3
Direct write-downs on receivables	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Income on written-down receivables	0.4	0.7	-0.3
Net income from modifications in the lending business (stage 3 or POCI)	-0.4	-2.6	2.2
Risk provisions in the lending business	-50.8	-22.3	-28.6
Allocation to risk provisions for securities	-4.5	-4.7	0.2
Reversal of risk provisions for securities	3.8	3.7	0.1
Direct write-downs on securities	-	-	-
Net income from modifications in the securities business (stage 3 or POCI)	-	-	-
Risk provisions in the securities business	-0.7	-1.0	0.3
Risk provisions in the lending and securities business	-51.5	-23.2	-28.3

The net addition to risk provisions in the lending and securities business came to €51.5m in the reporting year (previous year: €23.2m).

In the lending business, there was a net addition of €50.8m (previous year: net addition of €22.3m). The net addition can be explained primarily by specific provisions set up for real estate financing and for specialised financing in the renewable energies segment. In the previous year, the reversal and recognition of post-model adjustments, mainly for borrowers in the International Commercial Real Estate rating module, had a significantly greater compensatory effect on the net addition than in the reporting year.

The securities business recorded a net allocation of €0.7m (previous year: €1.0m).

33 Net commission income

Net commission income by type of service is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Commission income from			
Investment fund business	3,510.0	3,211.3	298.7
Securities business	411.4	335.0	76.5
Lending business	19.4	24.4	-5.0
Other	26.0	21.7	4.3
Total commission income	3,966.8	3,592.3	374.5
Commission expenses for			
Investment fund business	1,926.5	1,709.4	217.1
Securities business	231.3	195.7	35.7
Lending business	2.0	6.1	-4.2
Other	6.0	4.7	1.2
Total commission expenses	2,165.8	1,916.0	249.8
Net commission income	1,801.0	1,676.3	124.7

As part of its activities as an asset manager, the Deka Group receives commission from contracts with customers which varies according to product category (e.g. mutual or special funds) and asset category (e.g. shares, bonds or real estate). The income is calculated and collected as described in the corresponding sales prospectuses and investment conditions of the investment funds concerned. The main types of income are explained in more detail below.

Commission income from investment fund business arises in the Asset Management Securities and Asset Management Real Estate business divisions.

In the Asset Management Securities business division, the Deka Group generates income from management and administrative activities and from asset management. For this service, the Deka Group receives (asset) management fees, sales commission, performance-related remuneration and income from lump-sum cost allowances. Additional commission income arises in the investment fund business as a result of brokerage services provided during the reporting period. The performance obligation is fulfilled on an ongoing basis and the consideration is settled on a monthly basis in the vast majority of cases. In addition to portfolio-related commission, the Deka Group also earns sales-related commission (front-end loads) when issuing certain units in investment funds, where appropriate. The amount of the front-end load is based on the unit value at the time of issue.

In the Asset Management Real Estate business division, management fees are collected for ongoing management activities in relation to the average holdings of the investment fund. In the case of retail products, the amount of the management fee varies, within specified ranges, depending on the performance of the investment fund's unit value over the fund financial year. These fees are settled on a monthly basis. Fees resulting from the management of the properties held in the real estate special asset pools are collected to cover the ongoing management of these real estate funds. These fees are settled on a monthly basis. In addition, the Asset Management Real Estate business division collects front-end loads when issuing certain units in investment funds. The Deka Group also collects purchase and sales fees from investment funds that invest in real estate. The service is deemed to have been rendered when the property in question is added to, or removed from, the special asset pool. This is a one-time payment which is usually calculated based on the underlying transaction volume.

Part of the commission income from the investment fund business is passed on to the sales partners in accordance with the regulatory requirements. The corresponding expense is reported under commission expenses for the investment fund business.

In the Asset Management Services business division, the Deka Group provides various services for which income is reported under commission income from the securities business. These include, for example, the assumption of the role of custodian and the safekeeping of securities in securities accounts. As a custodian, the Deka Group receives a custodian fee for its ongoing activities and a securities account fee for the safekeeping of securities. The custodian fee is paid and collected monthly as a general rule and is based on the average values of the fund assets. The securities account fee also relates to a specific period. The annual fee to be paid is a fixed fee per securities account.

In the context of asset management for savings banks and institutional customers, the Deka Group receives commission fees for support services relating to the procurement and settlement of securities and financial derivatives. The fee is generally calculated for securities as a percentage of the transaction price, while for financial derivatives it is calculated based on the number of contracts. Services are rendered and settled based on a point in time. These fees are allocated to the Capital Markets business division and are also reported under commission income from the securities business.

Commission income from the lending business relates almost exclusively to services in connection with the administration of loans and is not directly related to the origination of the loans. The fees are levied irrespective of the term and generally fall due at the beginning of the credit relationship (one-off amount). Commission income from the lending business is generally allocated to the Financing business division. Pro rata commission for syndication activities is passed on to the loan syndication desk (capital markets business).

Segment reporting in note [3] shows the net commission income for each business division pursuant to IFRS 8. Commission income and commission expenses are presented on a net basis, meaning that the figure shown includes revenue from contracts with customers pursuant to IFRS 15.

34 Net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost

This item comprises the net income from the early disposal of financial assets measured at amortised cost. The net income from derecognition is mainly due to sales of registered and bearer bonds with no detrimental impact on the business model, as well as to the unscheduled repayment of loans.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Gains arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised costs	7.1	7.0	0.1
Losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised costs	7.2	7.1	0.1
Net income from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0

35 Trading profit or loss

This item comprises sale and valuation results, dividends as well as commission from financial instruments in the trading portfolio sub-category. It also includes all results from the currency translation of financial assets and liabilities, regardless of their measurement category. In general, the net interest income from derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in this sub-category is also reported under this item. However, net interest income from economic hedging derivatives (banking book portfolios) is reported under net interest income.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Sale and valuation results	317.2	123.4	193.9
Net interest income and current income from trading transactions	204.9	390.4	-185.5
Foreign exchange profit or loss	2.6	4.6	-2.0
Commission	-13.5	-12.3	-1.2
Trading profit or loss	511.3	506.1	5.2

36 Profit or loss on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

This item mainly comprises gains or losses on the disposal and measurement of financial instruments in the “financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value” sub-category. However, net interest income and dividend income from financial instruments in this sub-category are disclosed under net interest income.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Sale and valuation results	5.0	19.6	-14.6
Commission	0.5	0.6	-0.1
Profit or loss on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	5.5	20.2	-14.7

37 Profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value

This item mainly comprises gains or losses on the disposal and measurement of financial instruments in the “financial instruments designated at fair value” sub-category. By contrast, interest expenses and income on financial instruments in this sub-category are disclosed under net interest income.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Sale and valuation results	1.6	0.2	1.4
Commission	-	-	-
Profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value	1.6	0.2	1.4

38 Profit or loss from fair value hedges

The profit or loss from fair value hedges shows the ineffectiveness of interest rate fair value hedges and currency fair value hedges. In interest rate fair value hedge accounting, changes in the value of the hedged items that are attributable to the hedged risk, together with changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments, are shown as the net valuation result. In the case of currency fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments attributable to the currency basis element are recognised in other comprehensive income over the period in which the hedge accounting continues to apply. The other changes in value of the designated hedging instruments are shown as the net valuation result together with the spot rate-related change in the value of the hedged items.

The net valuation result is composed as follows, grouped by the type of risk hedged:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Interest rate fair value hedges			
Net valuation result from hedging financial assets	-3.0	-11.2	8.2
Net valuation result from hedging financial liabilities	-0.6	5.7	-6.3
Currency fair value hedges			
Net valuation result from hedging financial assets	-	-6.9	6.9
Profit or loss from fair value hedges	-3.6	-12.3	8.8

39 Profit or loss on financial investments

This item primarily comprises the gains or losses on the disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the proportionate annual profit or loss from shares in associated companies and equity-accounted joint ventures.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Sale results	2.1	1.5	0.6
Commission	-	-	-
Net income from equity-accounted companies	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2
Profit or loss on financial investments	1.0	0.7	0.3

40 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise personnel expenses, other administrative expenses and depreciation and amortisation. The breakdown of the items is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Personnel expenses			
Wages and salaries	630.6	579.5	51.1
Social security contributions	86.8	76.5	10.2
Allocation to/reversals of provisions for pensions and similar commitments	18.5	18.8	-0.2
Expenses for defined contribution plans	11.3	10.1	1.2
Other expenses for retirement pensions and benefits	2.5	3.0	-0.6
Total personnel expenses	749.6	687.9	61.8
Other administrative expenses			
Consultancy expenses	206.6	179.6	27.0
Computer equipment and machinery	150.0	132.1	17.9
Deposit guarantee scheme	38.5	19.7	18.9
IT information services	56.8	55.0	1.8
Marketing and sales expenses	49.0	41.3	7.7
Subscriptions and fees	41.7	36.2	5.5
Lump sum fees for fund administration services	21.5	20.0	1.5
Rentals and expenses for buildings	18.1	19.8	-1.8
Postage/telephone/office supplies	13.8	12.7	1.1
Other administrative expenses	55.8	57.7	-1.9
Total other administrative expenses	651.8	574.1	77.8
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	39.6	50.6	-11.0
Depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets	20.4	13.3	7.0
Total depreciation and amortisation	60.0	63.9	-3.9
Administrative expenses	1,461.4	1,325.8	135.6

Personnel expenses rose to €749.6m (previous year: €687.9m). This change was attributable first and foremost to wage and salary rises under collective agreements and higher social security contributions, as well as to the increase in headcount in connection with investments to future-proof the business model.

Other administrative expenses also rose year on year to €651.8m. The increase resulted mainly from investment in the business model and associated higher project expenses and expenditure on computer equipment and machinery, including for developing and expanding sales and asset management platforms, as well as digitalisation activities to strengthen the Group's competitive standing in the long term. Increased contributions to the deposit guarantee scheme also pushed other administrative expenses up.

Other administrative expenses primarily include expenses for outsourced services, travel expenses, expenses for the annual accounts and auditing costs.

Administrative expenses include expenses of €3.3m (previous year: €3.5m) from leases of low-value assets in non-short-term leases. As in the previous year, no expenses from short-term leases were incurred in the 2025 reporting year.

41 Other operating profit

The breakdown of other operating profit is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Income from repurchased debt instruments	1.8	6.3	-4.5
Other operating income			
Reversal of other provisions	7.4	2.9	4.5
Reversal of provisions for restructuring	–	–	–
Other income	20.1	17.9	2.2
Total other operating income	27.5	20.9	6.7
Other operating expenses			
VAT on provision of intra-Group services	20.0	18.0	1.9
Other taxes	3.8	0.7	3.0
Expenses for restructuring	0.0	–	0.0
Other expenses	46.8	118.4	-71.6
Total other operating expenses	70.5	137.1	-66.7
Other operating profit	-41.2	-110.0	68.8

Repurchases of the Bank's own registered and bearer bonds as well as promissory notes raised lead to a reduction in the liability (net disclosure). Repurchases of own issues lead to the realisation of a gain or loss corresponding to the difference between the repurchase price and the book price.

Other expenses amounted to €46.8m (previous year: €118.4m). The prior-year figure had included the negative impact of interest paid in January 2024 as a result of tax assessment notices. In the 2025 reporting year, other expenses also included interest expenses from lease liabilities amounting to €8.6m (previous year: €6.0m).

42 Income taxes

This item includes all domestic and foreign taxes determined on the basis of the total profit for the year. Income tax expenses comprise the following:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Current tax expense in financial year	234.2	258.9	-24.7
Current tax expense/income (-) in previous years	-4.1	3.8	-8.0
Current tax expense	230.1	262.7	-32.6
Effect of origination and reversal of temporary differences	43.5	54.5	-11.0
Effects of changes in tax legislation and/or tax rate	4.7	1.6	3.1
Effects from write-offs/write-ups of deferred tax assets	0.4	–	0.4
Effect of origination and reversal of permanent differences	–	-0.1	0.1
Prior-year deferred tax income	–	0.2	-0.2
Prior-year deferred tax expense	-0.9	–	-0.9
Deferred tax expense	47.7	56.3	-8.6
Total income tax expense	277.8	319.0	-41.2

In the reporting year, DekaBank is subject to the applicable tax rates (corporation tax 15.0%, solidarity surcharge 5.5% and the relevant trade tax depending on the local tax factor) for its entire profit. Overall, as in the previous year, the combined tax rate for the companies in the DekaBank income tax group is 31.9%. The tax rate of 31.9% (previous year: 31.9%) is also largely applied for the measurement of deferred taxes. The reduction in corporation tax rates from 2028 onwards (see Note [2] "Accounting standards applied for the first time and to be applied in future") was only taken into account when measuring deferred income tax assets and liabilities for selected long-term items (leasing assets, lease liabilities, pension obligations), by breaking the differences down into different annual amounts.

The tax rate of 31.9% is assumed as the expected tax rate in the reconciliation statement below. The other domestic companies determine their deferred taxes using tax rates of between 31.7% and 32.0%.

The foreign companies determine deferred taxes using the tax rate for the country in question. In the Deka Verwaltungsgesellschaft Luxembourg S.A. tax group, this tax rate is 23.87%, following a change in the law effective 1 January 2025.

The current tax income for previous years is largely attributable to DekaBank Frankfurt. Shortly before the end of the year, the German tax authorities reached an agreement with Japan as part of a mutual agreement procedure, eliminating the double taxation that had occurred in previous years. This resulted in current tax income of €6.2m. In the previous year, this item had also related largely to DekaBank Frankfurt.

The origination or reversal of temporary differences led to deferred tax expenses of €43.5m (previous year: tax expenses of €54.5m). Reflecting the reduction in corporation tax rates in Germany from 2028 onwards in the measurement of deferred taxes resulted in calculated deferred tax expenses of €4.7m (previous year: €1.6m due to reduced tax rates in Luxembourg).

The following statement reconciles the result before tax with the tax expense:

€m	2025	2024	Change
Total of profit or loss before tax	924.6	964.3	-39.7
x income tax rate	31.90%	31.90%	-
= Anticipated income tax expense in financial year	295.0	307.6	-12.7
Decrease from taxes on tax-exempt income	6.1	9.3	-3.2
Effects of tax rate changes	4.7	1.3	3.4
Increase from taxes due to non-deductible expenses	3.4	29.7	-26.3
Withholding tax	1.4	1.9	-0.4
Tax effect of holdings accounted for under the equity method	0.3	0.3	0.1
Tax effect of special funds	0.0	-0.0	0.0
Tax effects from past periods	-5.0	4.1	-9.1
Effect of the distribution of the AT1 bond	-8.2	-8.3	0.1
Effects of differing effective tax rates	-12.2	-9.7	-2.5
Other	4.5	1.5	3.0
Tax expenses according to IFRS	277.8	319.0	-41.2

As in the previous year, the tax-free income is primarily attributable to price gains on plan assets (mutual funds focusing on equities and equity gains at the level of a special fund).

The taxes due to non-deductible expenses item in the reporting year relates to the usual additions. In the previous year, the value was increased by charges accessory to taxes (interest) paid on assessment notices for the period from 2013 to 2017.

The “Other” item primarily includes a subsidiary at which no deferred tax asset could be recognized against the loss carryforward due to a loss for tax purposes in the reporting year (calculated effect: €3.1m). The prior-year effect was attributable in particular to foreign permanent establishments of DekaBank.

Notes to the statement of financial position

43 Cash reserves

The breakdown in cash reserves is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Cash on hand	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balances with central banks	340.0	378.2	-38.2
Total	340.0	378.2	-38.2

44 Due from banks

Amounts due from banks can be broken down by business type as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Deposit facility with Deutsche Bundesbank	6,439.8	5,640.6	799.2
Current accounts	491.6	423.8	67.7
Daily and time deposits	3,550.7	4,760.5	-1,209.8
Lending business	3,252.9	4,545.5	-1,292.6
Genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	12,601.9	15,066.8	-2,464.9
Due from banks before risk provisions	26,337.0	30,437.3	-4,100.3
Risk provisions in the lending business	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Total	26,336.7	30,437.0	-4,100.3

The breakdown of amounts due from banks by region is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Domestic banks	14,695.0	17,280.2	-2,585.2
Foreign banks	11,642.0	13,157.0	-1,515.0
Due from banks before risk provisions	26,337.0	30,437.3	-4,100.3
Risk provisions in the lending business	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Total	26,336.7	30,437.0	-4,100.3

45 Due from customers

Amounts due from customers can be broken down by business type as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Current accounts	215.0	392.6	-177.7
Daily and time deposits	889.4	777.2	112.2
Lending business	18,266.9	20,031.5	-1,764.6
Genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	2,895.1	3,869.2	-974.1
Due from customers before risk provisions	22,266.3	25,070.5	-2,804.2
Risk provisions in the lending business	-372.2	-363.2	-9.0
Total	21,894.1	24,707.3	-2,813.2

The breakdown of amounts due from customers by region is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Domestic borrowers	6,702.5	6,917.8	-215.3
Foreign borrowers	15,563.8	18,152.7	-2,588.9
Due from customers before risk provisions	22,266.3	25,070.5	-2,804.2
Risk provisions in the lending business	-372.2	-363.2	-9.0
Total	21,894.1	24,707.3	-2,813.2

46 Risk provisions in the lending and securities business

Default risks in lending and securities business are recognised through risk provisioning, including provisions for off-balance sheet commitments. Risk provisions in 2025 were as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Risk provisions in the lending business	376.3	381.4	-5.1
Risk provisions for loan losses – due from banks	0.3	0.3	0.1
Risk provisions for loan losses – due from customers	372.2	363.2	9.0
Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments	3.7	17.9	-14.2
Risk provisions in the securities business	15.7	15.0	0.7
Risk provisions for securities ¹⁾	15.7	15.0	0.7
Total	391.9	396.4	-4.5

¹⁾ Including risk provisions for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Movements in risk provisions in 2025 were as follows:

Risk provisions for financial assets measured at amortised cost

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Due from banks					
Position as at 1 January 2025	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
New business	–0.1	–	–	–	–0.1
Allocation	0.1	0.0	–	–	0.1
Reversal	–0.1	–0.0	–	–	–0.1
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	–0.0	0.0	–	–	0.0
Position as at 31 December 2025	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Due from customers					
Position as at 1 January 2025	5.8	85.6	265.4	6.5	363.2
Transfer to other stages	–0.8	–9.0	–0.2	–	–10.0
Transfer from other stages	1.0	1.0	8.1	–	10.0
Disposals	–1.3	–13.0	–10.7	–	–25.0
New business	2.4	–	–	–	2.4
Allocation	2.0	19.8	101.8	2.6	126.1
Reversal	–0.8	–24.9	–1.7	–4.3	–31.8
Utilisation	–	–	–34.9	–	–34.9
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–1.6	–5.3	0.4	–	–6.5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	–0.4	–5.6	–15.4	0.1	–21.3
Position as at 31 December 2025	6.1	48.5	312.8	4.8	372.2
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2025	2.8	11.9	–	–	14.8
Transfer to other stages	–0.1	–0.0	–	–	–0.1
Transfer from other stages	0.0	0.1	–	–	0.1
Disposals	–0.4	–	–	–	–0.4
New business	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Allocation	2.1	2.1	–	–	4.2
Reversal	–0.2	–3.1	–	–	–3.3
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	0.0	–0.0	–	–	–0.0
Position as at 31 December 2025	4.4	11.0	–	–	15.5

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Due from banks					
Position as at 1 January 2024	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–0.1	–	–	–	–0.1
New business	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Allocation	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Reversal	–0.1	–	–	–	–0.1
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Position as at 31 December 2024	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Due from customers					
Position as at 1 January 2024	10.2	161.6	167.8	0.1	339.6
Transfer to other stages	–2.2	–34.5	–0.8	–	–37.4
Transfer from other stages	1.2	2.7	33.6	–	37.4
Disposals	–2.1	–17.5	–1.7	–	–21.2
New business	0.4	–	–	–	0.4
Allocation	2.4	35.1	106.7	4.9	149.1
Reversal	–4.4	–60.1	–46.6	–	–111.1
Utilisation	–	–	–18.5	–	–18.5
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–6.1	2.6	–	–3.5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	0.2	4.4	22.4	1.5	28.5
Position as at 31 December 2024	5.8	85.6	265.4	6.5	363.2
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2024	2.3	11.6	–	–	13.8
Transfer to other stages	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
Transfer from other stages	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Disposals	–0.4	–	–	–	–0.4
New business	–	–	–	–	–
Allocation	1.6	2.7	–	–	4.3
Reversal	–0.6	–2.3	–	–	–3.0
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Position as at 31 December 2024	2.8	11.9	–	–	14.8

Risk provisions for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2025	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
New business	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Allocation	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Reversal	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	–	–	–	–	–
Position as at 31 December 2025	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2024	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
New business	–	–	–	–	–
Allocation	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Reversal	–0.1	–	–	–	–0.1
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	–	–	–	–	–
Position as at 31 December 2024	0.2	–	–	–	0.2

Provisions for credit risks from off-balance sheet commitments

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Position as at 1 January 2025	0.2	2.5	15.2	–	17.9
Transfer to other stages	–0.0	–0.1	–	–	–0.1
Transfer from other stages	0.1	0.0	–	–	0.1
Change in position	–0.3	–0.1	–13.6	–	–14.0
New business	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Allocation	–0.1	0.4	1.6	–	1.9
Reversal	0.2	–0.8	–1.6	–	–2.2
Utilisation	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	–0.0	–0.0	–0.1	–	–0.1
Position as at 31 December 2025	0.2	2.0	1.6	–	3.7
€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Position as at 1 January 2024	0.4	5.1	3.2	–	8.7
Transfer to other stages	–0.0	–1.4	–	–	–1.4
Transfer from other stages	–	0.0	1.4	–	1.4
Disposals	–0.4	–0.4	–3.6	–	–4.4
New business	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Allocation	0.1	0.7	15.0	–	15.8
Reversal	–0.1	–1.5	–0.6	–	–2.2
Utilisation	–	–	–0.7	–	–0.7
Changes due to model changes	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Exchange rate-related and other changes	0.1	0.0	0.5	–	0.6
Position as at 31 December 2024	0.2	2.5	15.2	–	17.9

The calculation of risk provisions is based on three probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios (see note [17] “Risk provisions in the lending and securities business”). In order to examine the sensitivity of the ECL model to possible future developments, the Bank performed further calculations related to stages 1 and 2 of the impairment model. An extreme weighting of 100% for each of the scenarios on which the ECL calculation is based (baseline, negative and positive scenario) was applied. These simulations do not include the post-model adjustments. Instead, they apply the scenario-specific simulated probabilities of default. In the baseline scenario, risk provisions would therefore be approximately 1.7% lower (previous year: 1.1%), while they would be approximately 6.4% higher in the negative scenario (previous year: 2.5%) and around 2.7% lower in the positive scenario (previous year: 2.1%).

Movements in the gross carrying amounts relevant to risk provisions and committed/guaranteed amounts were as follows in 2025:

Gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Due from banks					
Position as at 1 January 2025	8,331.7	–	–	–	8,331.7
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Change in position	–5,051.5	–	–	–	–5,051.5
New business	2,911.3	–	–	–	2,911.3
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–24.7	–	–	–	–24.7
Position as at 31 December 2025	6,166.8	–	–	–	6,166.8
Due from customers					
Position as at 1 January 2025	16,785.4	3,509.9	822.3	94.1	21,211.7
Transfer to other stages	–847.2	–685.8	–20.7	–	–1,553.7
Transfer from other stages	442.9	867.9	242.9	–	1,553.7
Change in position	–3,162.4	–377.5	104.2	–5.3	–3,441.0
New business	2,782.2	–	–	–	2,782.2
Derecognition	–	–	–34.9	–	–34.9
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–85.3	–278.3	–85.4	–	–448.9
Change in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–637.9	–289.1	–60.1	–	–987.1
Position as at 31 December 2025	15,277.6	2,747.2	968.2	88.8	19,081.8
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2025	11,130.3	91.6	–	–	11,221.9
Transfer to other stages	–250.7	–3.0	–	–	–253.7
Transfer from other stages	3.0	250.7	–	–	253.7
Change in position	–1,621.8	49.1	–	–	–1,572.7
New business	2,561.4	–	–	–	2,561.4
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–51.5	–	–	–	–51.5
Position as at 31 December 2025	11,770.7	388.4	–	–	12,159.2

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Due from banks					
Position as at 1 January 2024	12,064.1	–	–	–	12,064.1
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Change in position	–5,246.8	–	–	–	–5,246.8
New business	1,510.1	–	–	–	1,510.1
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	4.3	–	–	–	4.3
Position as at 31 December 2024	8,331.7	–	–	–	8,331.7
Due from customers					
Position as at 1 January 2024	16,336.5	5,178.5	628.6	97.2	22,240.7
Transfer to other stages	–1,593.5	–2,030.7	–29.2	–	–3,653.4
Transfer from other stages	1,439.8	1,754.2	459.5	–	3,653.4
Change in position	–1,828.2	–1,695.1	–486.6	–3.1	–4,012.9
New business	2,253.8	–	–	–	2,253.8
Derecognition	–	–	–18.5	–	–18.5
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	100.2	119.9	–	220.1
Change in the scope of consolidation	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	177.0	203.0	148.7	–	528.6
Position as at 31 December 2024	16,785.4	3,509.9	822.3	94.1	21,211.7
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2024	8,420.8	65.5	–	–	8,486.3
Transfer to other stages	–25.2	–	–	–	–25.2
Transfer from other stages	–	25.2	–	–	25.2
Change in position	2,685.1	0.9	–	–	2,686.0
New business	–	–	–	–	–
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	49.7	–	–	–	49.7
Position as at 31 December 2024	11,130.3	91.6	–	–	11,221.9

Gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2025	2,769.9	–	–	–	2,769.9
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Change in position	–248.0	–	–	–	–248.0
New business	–	–	–	–	–
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–	–	–	–	–
Position as at 31 December 2025	2,521.8	–	–	–	2,521.8

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Financial investments					
Position as at 1 January 2024	1,666.7	–	–	–	1,666.7
Transfer to other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from other stages	–	–	–	–	–
Change in position	1,103.2	–	–	–	1,103.2
New business	–	–	–	–	–
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–	–	–	–	–
Position as at 31 December 2024	2,769.9	–	–	–	2,769.9

Gross carrying amount of off-balance sheet commitments

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Position as at 1 January 2025	388.1	65.7	15.2	–	469.0
Transfer to other stages	–32.5	–24.8	–	–	–57.2
Transfer from other stages	24.8	32.5	–	–	57.2
Change in position	–714.7	–9.0	–12.2	–	–736.0
New business	717.9	–	–	–	717.9
Derecognition	–	–	–	–	–
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	–10.0	–1.7	–1.4	–	–13.1
Position as at 31 December 2025	373.6	62.6	1.6	–	437.8

€m	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts					
Position as at 1 January 2024	615.7	92.6	3.2	–	711.5
Transfer to other stages	–29.4	–19.2	–	–	–48.7
Transfer from other stages	–	29.4	19.2	–	48.7
Change in position	–469.0	–38.8	–8.1	–	–515.9
New business	263.1	–	–	–	263.1
Derecognition	–	–	0.7	–	0.7
Changes due to non-substantial modifications	–	–	–	–	–
Currency effects	7.7	1.7	0.2	–	9.7
Position as at 31 December 2024	388.1	65.7	15.2	–	469.0

In the 2025 reporting year, no contract values of financial assets that are currently subject to enforcement measures were derecognised.

The expected cash flows for stage 3 assets as at the reporting date result primarily from collateral held and are based on expectations from going concern or gone concern scenarios relating to individual cases.

The following table contains information on the credit quality of financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amounts stated for financial assets correspond to the gross carrying values. In the case of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts shown in the table represent the committed or guaranteed amounts.

31 Dec 2025	Rating grades ¹⁾						
	1	2 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 18 (Default)	Retail portfolio
€m							
Due from banks	6,113.2	1.9	1.4	50.1	–	–	–
Stage 1	6,113.2	1.9	1.4	50.1	–	–	–
Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due from customers	8,303.3	5,700.2	1,753.9	917.5	1,343.8	1,057.1	6.4
Stage 1	8,215.3	5,454.9	1,060.5	362.0	178.7	–	6.2
Stage 2	87.9	245.2	693.4	555.4	1,165.1	–	0.2
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	968.2	–
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	88.8	–
Financial investments	11,648.9	2,812.3	130.3	–	89.5	–	–
Stage 1	11,612.0	2,620.4	60.1	–	–	–	–
Stage 2	36.9	191.8	70.2	–	89.5	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Off-balance sheet commitments	145.6	177.1	45.8	37.0	26.8	1.6	3.8
Stage 1	145.6	167.9	21.6	27.9	6.8	–	3.8
Stage 2	–	9.3	24.2	9.1	20.1	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	–

¹⁾ These are the rating grades according to DSGV master scale.

31 Dec 2024	Rating grades ¹⁾						
	1	2 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 18 (Default)	Retail portfolio
€m							
Due from banks	8,329.0	1.6	1.2	–	–	–	–
Stage 1	8,329.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	–	–	–
Stage 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Due from customers	8,829.8	6,018.8	2,232.7	1,204.7	2,008.0	916.4	1.3
Stage 1	8,703.7	5,629.8	1,774.5	510.5	165.8	–	1.1
Stage 2	126.1	389.0	458.3	694.2	1,842.2	–	0.2
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	822.3	–
POCI	–	–	–	–	–	94.1	–
Financial investments	11,844.6	2,058.5	–	–	88.6	–	–
Stage 1	11,844.6	2,055.6	–	–	–	–	–
Stage 2	–	3.0	–	–	88.6	–	–
Stage 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Off-balance sheet commitments	161.8	126.8	44.3	76.3	39.5	15.2	5.0
Stage 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0
Stage 2	161.8	126.8	18.0	73.0	3.4	–	5.0
Stage 3	–	–	26.3	3.3	36.1	–	–

¹⁾ These are the rating grades according to DSGV master scale.

Further information on the current risk situation and concentration risks is provided in the risk report section of the management report.

The table below provides an overview of stage 1 and stage 2/3 financial assets to which minor modifications were made in the reporting year.

€m	2025		2024	
	Stage 1	Stage 2/3	Stage 1	Stage 2/3
Financial assets modified during the period				
Amortised cost before modification	38.5	677.4	–	1,010.0
Result from modifications	1.8	4.7	–	3.5
Financial assets modified since initial recognition				
Gross carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of financial assets for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.	–	–	–	–

As at 31 December 2025, the portfolio included one financial instrument (previous year: no financial instruments) with a gross carrying amount of €12.8m for which no valuation allowance was recognised due to collateral.

Key ratios for risk provisions:

%	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Reversal/allocation ratio as at reporting date¹⁾		
(Ratio of net allocation/-reversal to gross carrying values relevant for risk provisions)	–0.13	–0.05
Default rate as at reporting date		
(Ratio of defaults to gross carrying values relevant for risk provisions)	0.09	0.05
Average default rate		
(Ratio of defaults on a 5-year average to gross carrying values relevant for risk provisions)	0.05	0.06
Net provisioning ratio as at reporting date		
(Ratio of risk provisions to gross carrying values relevant for risk provisions)	0.97	0.90

¹⁾ Reversal ratio shown without negative lending sign

The calculations of the figures above are based on a gross carrying amount relevant for risk provisioning purposes of €40.4bn (previous year: €44.0bn).

Risk provisions by risk segment:

€m	Valuation allowances and provisions in the lending and securities business		Defaults ¹⁾		Net allocations to ²⁾ /reversals of valuation allowances and provisions for credit risk	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Customers						
Real estate sector (including real estate funds)	330.7	337.3	34.7	18.7	-49.9	-54.8
Transport sector	2.1	2.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	15.9
Renewable energies	38.7	34.1	-	-	-4.2	17.2
Conventional energies and infrastructure	2.3	4.2	-	-	1.9	-0.0
Public sector	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.0	0.8
Industrial sector	1.3	1.5	-	-	0.1	0.3
Other financial institutions	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.0
Service sector	0.0	0.0	-	-	-0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.5	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.2
Total customers	375.9	381.1	34.5	18.5	-51.2	-20.4
Banks						
Commercial banks	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-0.0
Savings banks	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other financial institutions	0.2	0.0	-	-	-0.1	-0.0
Total banks	0.3	0.3	-	-	-0.1	0.1
Securities						
Renewable energies	0.2	0.0	-	-	-0.2	-0.0
Conventional energies and infrastructure	0.5	0.3	-	-	-0.2	-0.1
Industrial sector	8.5	6.2	-	-	-2.4	-2.9
Service sector	1.0	0.4	-	-	-0.5	-0.0
Commercial banks	4.3	7.5	-	-	3.2	2.3
Transport sector	0.2	0.2	-	-	-0.1	-0.1
Other	0.9	0.4	-	-	-0.5	-0.1
Total securities	15.7	15.0	-	-	-0.7	-1.0
Total	391.9	396.4	34.5	18.5	-51.9	-21.3

¹⁾ Includes utilisation, direct write-downs and income on written-down receivables and securities

²⁾ Excludes the result from modifications. Negative in the column

A post-model adjustment of €23.7m was recognised as at 31 December 2025, mainly for borrowers in the International Commercial Real Estate (ICRE) rating module. In the previous year, the post-model adjustment on the International Commercial Real Estate rating module came to €32.2m.

47 Financial assets at fair value

Financial assets at fair value mainly comprise debt securities and other fixed-interest securities, shares and other non-fixed-interest securities, and receivables. This item also includes the positive market values of derivative financial instruments held for trading and the positive market values of hedging derivatives that are used as hedging instruments but do not meet the requirements of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting (economic hedging derivatives). In addition, this item includes holdings in unconsolidated subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies, as well as other equity investments.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Trading portfolio			
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	10,656.4	10,362.0	294.4
Bonds and debt securities	10,589.7	10,360.4	229.4
Money market securities	66.7	1.7	65.1
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	1,434.2	1,184.5	249.8
Shares	1,254.8	1,060.6	194.2
Units in investment funds	179.4	123.8	55.6
Positive market values of derivative financial instruments	7,372.9	7,318.9	54.1
Positive market values of derivative financial instruments (trading)	7,340.1	7,268.7	71.3
Positive market values of derivative financial instruments (economic hedging derivatives)	32.8	50.1	-17.3
Loan receivables	695.4	683.2	12.2
Total – trading portfolio	20,159.0	19,548.5	610.5
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	1,206.1	1,071.0	135.0
Bonds and debt securities	1,206.1	1,071.0	135.0
Money market securities	-	-	-
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	218.1	213.3	4.9
Shares	0.0	4.3	-4.3
Units in investment funds	217.4	208.5	8.9
Other non-fixed-interest securities	0.7	0.4	0.3
Loan receivables	259.5	405.5	-146.0
Shareholdings	48.8	33.3	15.5
Equity investments	47.8	32.5	15.3
Shares in affiliated companies	0.6	0.6	-
Holdings in joint ventures	-	-	-
Shares in associated companies	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total – financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,732.5	1,723.1	9.4
Total	21,891.5	21,271.7	619.9

The following debt securities and other fixed-interest securities, and shares and other non-fixed-interest securities in financial assets measured at fair value, are listed on the stock exchange:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	10,498.8	9,598.2	900.7
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	1,415.1	1,182.4	232.7

48 Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments

The positive market values of hedging instruments that meet the criteria for hedge accounting can be broken down by hedged item as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Nominal of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments ¹⁾	Valuation result of the hedging instruments for the reporting period ²⁾	Nominal of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments ¹⁾	Valuation result of the hedging instruments for the reporting period ²⁾
Interest rate fair value hedges						
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Due from banks	602.9	–	1.9	912.0	–	–9.6
Due from customers	6,381.0	0.6	–11.5	7,594.7	50.2	–118.1
Financial investments	382.7	–	2.4	431.4	–	–4.8
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Financial investments	2,978.0	0.0	9.4	2,464.0	0.0	–27.8
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Due to banks	507.0	–	–5.9	477.0	0.0	6.2
Due to customers	506.7	–	–4.0	424.6	–	5.8
Securitised liabilities	2,346.5	0.0	–21.6	2,231.5	0.0	22.2
Subordinated capital	318.0	0.0	–7.9	372.0	0.0	7.3
Currency fair value hedges						
Bottom layer financial assets	4,625.4	97.4	374.9	893.0	9.4	–12.0
Total	18,648.2	98.1	337.7	15,800.3	59.6	–131.0

¹⁾ The majority of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments are cleared via CCP.

²⁾ Includes the change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for recognising the ineffectiveness for the reporting period.

Only interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments for interest rate fair value hedges. Cross-currency swaps are used as hedging instruments for currency fair value hedges.

49 Financial investments

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	12,194.6	11,304.4	890.2
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	2,532.9	2,788.3	-255.4
Shareholdings			
Shares in at-equity accounted companies	19.0	19.0	-0.0
Financial investments before risk provisions	14,746.5	14,111.7	634.8
Risk provisions for securities (AC)	-15.5	-14.8	-0.7
Total	14,731.1	14,097.0	634.1

Out of the debt securities and other fixed-interest securities recognised under financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, the following are listed on the stock exchange:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	13,053.4	12,584.3	469.2

50 Intangible assets and goodwill

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Purchased goodwill	155.9	155.9	-
Software	167.6	114.3	53.3
Purchased	94.1	63.6	30.5
Developed in-house	73.5	50.7	22.8
Other intangible assets	11.6	14.2	-2.6
Total	335.1	284.4	50.7

Purchased goodwill includes goodwill arising on the acquisition of Deka Vermögensmanagement GmbH in the amount of €95.0m. The item also includes goodwill from the acquisition of IQAM Invest GmbH and IQAM Partner GmbH totalling €7.8m. For the purposes of impairment testing as at 31 December 2025, the goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Deka Vermögensmanagement GmbH, IQAM Invest GmbH and IQAM Partner GmbH was allocated to the Asset Management Securities business division as the cash-generating unit. Purchased goodwill also includes goodwill arising on the acquisition of WestInvest Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds mbH in the amount of €53.1m. The impairment test for this was carried out at the level of the Asset Management Real Estate business division in the course of regular testing procedures as at 31 December 2025.

The recoverable amount of both cash-generating units, each taken individually, was determined on the basis of the value in use. The discount rate required for the income capitalisation approach used was derived using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The expected post-tax cash flows were calculated for a period of three years.

The performance of the Asset Management Securities business division's fund assets under management (asset management volume) was identified as a key value driver in its capacity as a cash-generating unit. The forecast was based on national economic data and past empirical values. Business and earnings trends are expected to rise steadily. In addition, a terminal value was taken into account for a three-year forecast period up to the end of 2028. The long-term growth rate remained unchanged year on year at 0.00%. The discount rate was 10.03% (previous year: 10.67%). The value in use established using this approach was higher than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. As a result, no impairment charge was required. As things currently stand, none of the possible changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount would result in the carrying amount exceeding the value in use of the cash-generating unit.

Internal forecasts based on national economic data and specific competition and market analyses were used for the Asset Management Real Estate business division cash-generating unit. Past empirical values were taken into account, particularly with regard to the material value driver, which is the future development of the asset management volume. On the basis of planned net sales, the investment fund business is expected to experience an increase in volume and to consolidate its successful market position in the retail business in the years covered by the forecast. The sales planned in the retail business are associated with noticeable risks, particularly due to the uncertain macroeconomic conditions and potential upheaval affecting major open-ended real estate fund competitors, which would also impact the Asset Management Real Estate business division. The division is also striving to improve its market position in institutional business, despite business being subdued. The planned growth is contingent on the successful completion of planned transactions and the raising of the planned own funds in institutional business, as well as on the development of the product portfolio in Asset Management Real Estate with respect to alignment with, and implementation of, sustainability criteria and implementation of sustainability goals at operational level. A terminal value based on the forecast for 2028 was also taken into account and a long-term growth rate of 0.00% (previous year: 0.00%) was assumed. The discount rate was 8.95% (previous year: 11.14%). The value in use established using this approach was higher than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. As a result, no impairment charge was required. As things currently stand, none of the possible changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount would result in the carrying amount exceeding the value in use of the cash-generating unit.

Other intangible assets primarily comprise sales partnerships and customer relationships from the acquisition of Deka Vermögensmanagement GmbH and IQAM Partner GmbH.

The following table shows the movement in intangible assets and goodwill:

€m	Purchased goodwill	Software purchased	Software developed in-house	Other intangible assets	Total
Historical cost					
As at 1 January 2024	246.5	136.0	117.3	45.5	545.4
Additions	0.0	36.5	32.6	0.0	69.0
Disposals	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
As at 31 December 2024	246.5	172.2	149.9	45.5	614.2
Additions	0.0	40.1	31.0	0.0	71.1
Disposals	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
As at 31 December 2025	246.5	212.2	180.9	45.5	685.1
Cumulative amortisation/impairment					
As at 1 January 2024	90.6	102.7	94.5	28.6	316.5
Amortisation/impairment	0.0	6.1	4.6	2.6	13.3
Disposals	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
As at 31 December 2024	90.6	108.7	99.1	31.2	329.7
Amortisation/impairment	0.0	9.5	8.3	2.6	20.4
Disposals	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
As at 31 December 2025	90.6	118.1	107.4	33.9	350.0
Carrying value as at 31 December 2024	155.9	63.6	50.7	14.2	284.4
Carrying value as at 31 December 2025	155.9	94.1	73.5	11.6	335.1

51 Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets arising from leases

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Plant and equipment	22.5	24.7	-2.2
Technical equipment and machines	7.9	12.5	-4.6
Right-of-use assets for leases (leasing assets)	380.5	406.1	-25.5
Total	410.9	443.3	-32.4

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets arising from leases developed as follows within the Deka Group:

€m	Property, plant and equipment		Property, plant and equipment (leasing assets)			Total
	Plant and equipment	Technical equipment and machines	Office properties	Motor vehicles	Plant and equipment	
Historical cost						
As at 1 January 2024	53.2	31.3	459.3	17.4	1.6	562.7
Additions	5.6	9.9	172.3	4.8	0.1	192.7
Disposals	0.0	3.0	–	–	–	3.1
Change in currency translation	0.0	–	–	–	–	0.0
As at 31 December 2024	58.8	38.2	631.6	22.2	1.7	752.3
Additions	0.6	1.8	2.0	3.1	0.0	7.4
Disposals	0.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.1
Reclassifications and other changes	–0.8	0.8	–	–	–	–
Change in currency translation	–0.0	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
As at 31 December 2025	58.5	40.7	633.6	25.2	1.7	759.5
Cumulative depreciation/impairment						
As at 1 January 2024	30.3	22.3	195.1	12.5	1.6	261.7
Amortisation/impairment	3.9	6.4	37.4	2.8	0.1	50.5
Disposals	0.1	3.0	–	0.0	–	3.1
Change in currency translation	–0.0	–0.0	–	–	–	–0.0
As at 31 December 2024	34.1	25.7	232.5	15.3	1.7	309.2
Amortisation/impairment	1.9	7.0	27.0	3.6	0.0	39.5
Disposals	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	0.1
Change in currency translation	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
As at 31 December 2025	36.0	32.8	259.5	18.8	1.7	348.6
Carrying value as at 31 December 2024	24.7	12.5	399.1	6.9	0.0	443.2
Carrying value as at 31 December 2025	22.5	7.9	374.1	6.4	0.0	410.9

52 Income tax assets

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Current income tax assets	283.5	279.8	3.7
Deferred income tax assets	160.0	210.2	–50.2
Total	443.4	489.9	–46.5

Deferred income tax assets represent the potential income tax relief arising from temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities in the IFRS balance sheet and the tax base.

In the year under review, deferred tax assets included €1.0m in relation to tax loss carryforwards at one Group company (previous year: €1.5m at two companies).

Deferred tax assets were recognised in relation to the following line items:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Asset items			
Due from banks	–	0.3	–0.3
Due from customers	152.8	184.5	–31.7
Financial assets at fair value	0.2	9.7	–9.5
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	2.8	–	2.8
Financial investments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intangible assets	22.8	29.6	–6.8
Property, plant and equipment	0.0	–	0.0
Other assets	84.5	86.0	–1.5
Liability items			
Due to banks	0.0	–	0.0
Financial liabilities at fair value	18.7	71.4	–52.6
Provisions	17.2	32.4	–15.2
Other liabilities	104.0	130.5	–26.5
Loss carryforwards	1.0	1.5	–0.5
Sub-total	404.1	545.8	–141.7
Netting	–243.9	–335.6	91.7
Total	160.2	210.2	–50.0

Reported deferred tax assets include €159.8m (previous year: €210.2m) that are medium- or long-term in nature.

As at the balance sheet date, five Group companies had unrecognised loss carryforwards of €22.7m (previous year: three companies with unrecognised losses of €1.2m). As before, there were no other temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised.

The netting of deferred tax assets and liabilities relates mainly to long-term deferred taxes arising from temporary differences in connection with leasing assets and the corresponding payment obligations.

At the reporting date, as in the previous year, there were no outside basis differences that would have led to the recognition of deferred tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets amounting to €18.2m in connection with provisions for pensions (previous year: €35.1m) were recognised in equity. In addition, deferred tax assets of €0.2m for creditworthiness-related fair value changes to financial liabilities designated at fair value were recognised in equity (previous year: €0.1m). Finally, deferred tax assets of €2.8m were recognised for currency fair value hedges (previous year: €9.6m).

53 Other assets

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Amounts due from investment funds	263.2	244.3	18.9
Amounts due from non-banking business	13.7	8.6	5.0
Asset surplus from pension obligations	96.2	39.6	56.6
Amounts due or refunds from other taxes	9.5	10.7	-1.2
Other assets	297.3	400.0	-102.7
Prepaid expenses	49.6	45.6	4.0
Total	729.4	748.8	-19.4

Other assets include €4.5m (previous year: €0.4m) that are of a medium- or long-term nature.

54 Due to banks

Amounts due to banks can be broken down by business type as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Overdrafts	1,361.9	1,135.0	226.9
Daily and time deposits	5,975.1	5,239.3	735.9
Promissory note loans and registered bonds	1,530.6	1,465.3	65.3
Collateralised registered bonds and promissory note loans	112.4	108.0	4.4
Unsecured registered bonds and promissory note loans	1,418.2	1,357.3	60.9
Genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	1,185.1	1,101.4	83.7
Borrowings	296.8	273.7	23.1
Total	10,349.6	9,214.8	1,134.9

The regional breakdown of amounts due to banks is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Domestic banks	8,896.2	7,867.4	1,028.9
Foreign banks	1,453.4	1,347.4	106.0
Total	10,349.6	9,214.8	1,134.9

55 Due to customers

Amounts due to customers can be broken down by business type as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Overdrafts	20,896.1	21,236.0	-339.9
Daily and time deposits	6,719.7	7,399.3	-679.5
Promissory note loans and registered bonds	1,471.9	1,291.1	180.9
Collateralised registered bonds and promissory note loans	101.6	144.5	-42.9
Unsecured registered bonds and promissory note loans	1,370.4	1,146.5	223.8
Genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	34.7	61.9	-27.2
Borrowings	5.3	64.4	-59.1
Total	29,127.7	30,052.6	-924.9

The regional breakdown of amounts due to customers is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Domestic customers	23,395.3	24,487.8	-1,092.4
Foreign customers	5,732.3	5,564.8	167.5
Total	29,127.7	30,052.6	-924.9

56 Securitised liabilities

Securitised liabilities include bonds and other liabilities for which transferable certificates are issued. Own bonds held by the Deka Group with a nominal amount of €118.3m (previous year: €153.4m) were deducted from the debt securities issued.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Uncovered debt securities issued	8,340.6	8,558.7	-218.1
Covered debt securities issued	2,455.5	3,027.7	-572.2
Money market securities issued	194.9	5,298.2	-5,103.3
Total	10,991.0	16,884.6	-5,893.6

57 Financial liabilities at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value comprise trading issues and liabilities designated at fair value. This item also includes the negative market values of derivative financial instruments held for trading and the negative market values of hedging derivatives that are used as hedging instruments but do not meet the requirements of IFRS 9 for hedge accounting (economic hedging derivatives). Securities short portfolios are also reported in this line item.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Trading portfolio			
Trading issues	17,263.2	17,347.4	-84.2
Securities short portfolios	858.7	1,341.3	-482.7
Negative market values of derivative financial instruments (trading)	8,296.0	7,538.9	757.1
Negative market values of derivative financial instruments (economic hedging derivatives)	14.1	39.0	-24.9
Total – trading portfolio	26,431.9	26,266.6	165.4
Financial liabilities designated at fair value			
Issues	129.1	130.7	-1.5
Financial liabilities designated at fair value - total	129.1	130.7	-1.5
Total	26,561.1	26,397.2	163.9

Issues are broken down by product type as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Trading portfolio			
Uncovered trading issues			
Bearer bonds issued	15,407.4	15,303.1	104.3
Registered bonds issued	668.6	761.4	-92.8
Promissory notes raised	1,187.1	1,282.9	-95.7
Total	17,263.2	17,347.4	-84.2
Financial liabilities designated at fair value			
Uncovered issues			
Registered bonds issued	95.5	96.4	-0.9
Covered issues	33.7	34.3	-0.6
Total	129.1	130.7	-1.5

The fair value of issues in the designated at fair value category (fair value option) includes cumulative creditworthiness-related changes in value amounting to €0.5m (previous year: €0.4m) that are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of liabilities whose creditworthiness-related changes in value are recognised in other comprehensive income is €1.9m (previous year: €3.4m) higher than the repayment amount.

58 Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments

The negative market values of hedging instruments that meet the criteria for hedge accounting can be broken down by hedged item as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Nominal of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments ¹⁾	Valuation result of the hedging instruments for the reporting period ²⁾	Nominal of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments ¹⁾	Valuation result of the hedging instruments for the reporting period ²⁾
Interest rate fair value hedges						
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Due from banks	1,625.0	0.0	14.8	2,337.0	0.8	-10.0
Due from customers	1,665.1	8.7	9.8	1,338.4	17.9	-17.5
Financial investments	5,535.4	0.3	51.2	4,301.2	3.7	-50.7
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Financial investments	921.6	0.0	5.2	1,117.6	0.3	-6.6
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Due to banks	530.5	-0.0	1.6	404.0	-0.7	11.4
Due to customers	309.7	0.1	-3.8	253.0	-0.5	7.5
Securitised liabilities	2,122.5	-0.0	-13.7	1,577.5	-2.5	34.2
Subordinated capital	316.8	0.0	-2.2	238.6	-0.7	6.6
Currency fair value hedges						
Bottom layer financial assets	3,537.5	48.0	210.2	8,468.4	343.9	-346.7
Total	16,564.1	57.1	273.1	20,035.6	362.3	-371.7

¹⁾ The majority of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments are cleared via CCP.

²⁾ Includes the change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for recognising the ineffectiveness for the reporting period.

Only interest rate swaps were designated as hedging instruments for interest rate fair value hedges. Cross-currency swaps are used as hedging instruments for currency fair value hedges.

59 Provisions

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	10.0	15.7	-5.7
Other provisions	224.7	221.4	3.3
Total	234.7	237.1	-2.4

Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

The following table shows the movement in provisions:

€m	Provisions for pensions	Provisions for similar commitments ¹⁾	Total
As at 1 January 2024	6.1	10.7	16.8
Allocation	14.8	4.2	19.0
Utilisation	21.1	2.9	24.0
Reversals	0.3	–	0.3
Reclassifications	1.3	–	1.3
Change in plan assets	–7.9	–2.7	–10.6
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income	–11.6	–	–11.6
Reclassification due to net asset	25.2	–	25.2
As at 31 December 2024	6.4	9.3	15.7
Allocation	14.0	4.7	18.7
Utilisation	25.7	2.8	28.5
Reversals	0.2	–	0.2
Reclassifications	0.1	–	0.1
Change in plan assets	–3.2	–2.7	–5.9
Revaluations recognised in other comprehensive income	–46.6	–	–46.6
Reclassification due to net asset	56.6	–	56.6
As at 31 December 2025	1.5	8.5	10.0

¹⁾ Including provision for working hours accounts

The pension provisions of €1.5m include defined benefit plans in the form of final salary plans and general contribution schemes, as well as unit-linked defined contribution plans. Provisions for similar commitments in the amount of €8.5m are associated with commitments in relation to early retirement, transitional payments, working hours accounts and obligations to pay other allowances. As commitments similar to pensions, the latter are to be differentiated from the defined benefit plans accordingly.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations can be reconciled to the provisions for pensions as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Present value of fully or partially funded defined benefit obligations	860.0	890.1	–30.1
Fair value of plan assets at reporting date	983.5	950.3	33.2
Funding status	–123.5	–60.2	–63.3
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligations	1.5	1.6	–0.1
Cap due to limitation of net assets	27.3	25.4	1.9
Reclassification due to net asset	96.2	39.6	56.6
Provisions for pensions	1.5	6.4	–4.9

The movement in the net obligation was as follows:

€m	Defined benefit obligations		Fair value of plan assets		Net obligation/(net asset)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
As at 1 January	891.7	801.4	950.2	826.9	6.4	6.1
Current service cost	15.2	15.2	–	–	15.2	15.2
Interest expense or income	31.6	27.9	33.9	29.1	–2.3	–1.2
Interest portion on capping due to net asset ceiling	–	–	–	–	0.9	0.6
Pension expenses (recognised in profit or loss)	46.8	43.1	33.9	29.1	13.8	14.6
Actuarial gains/losses from:						
Financial assumptions	–43.1	–2.9	–	–	–43.1	–2.9
Demographic assumptions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Experience adjustment	–8.3	69.4	–	–	–8.3	69.4
Income from plan assets excluding interest income	–	–	–3.8	85.7	3.8	–85.7
Cap due to net asset ceiling	–	–	–	–	1.0	7.6
Revaluation gains/losses (recognised in other comprehensive income)	–51.4	66.5	–3.8	85.7	–46.6	–11.5
Transfers	0.4	1.6	–	–	0.4	1.6
Business combinations and change in scope of consolidation	–	–	0.3	0.3	–0.3	–0.3
Employer contributions	–	–	5.6	5.5	–5.6	–5.5
Employee contributions	–	–	5.6	5.6	–5.6	–5.6
Benefits paid	–26.2	–20.9	–8.4	–2.8	–17.7	–18.1
Other changes	–	–	–	–	56.6	25.2
As at 31 December	861.4	891.7	983.4	950.2	1.5	6.4
Comprising:						
Final salary plans and general contribution schemes	375.9	420.2	470.6	453.4	1.5	6.4
Unit-linked defined contribution plans	485.5	471.5	512.8	496.9	–	–

The present value of the defined benefit obligation was calculated using the Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables based on the following actuarial parameters:

%	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Actuarial interest rate	4.20	3.55	0.65
Pension trend for adjustments according to Section 16(2) Company Pension Funds Act (BetrAVG) ¹⁾	2.00	2.20	–0.20
Pension adjustment with overall trend updating ¹⁾	2.00	2.00	–
Salary trend ¹⁾	2.50	2.50	–

¹⁾ Not relevant for the valuation of unit-linked pension commitments as these are not dependent on final salary

For non-vested projected benefits, staff turnover profiles published by Heubeck-RichttafelIn-GmbH are also used in the calculation with a level parameter of 1.5. The discount factor for similar commitments was 2.50% (previous year: 2.58%). This rate takes account of the shorter time to maturity compared to pension

commitments as well as the rate of adjustment in early retirement and transitional payments not shown separately.

The sensitivity analysis presented below shows how a change in significant actuarial assumptions can affect the defined benefit obligations (DBO). This analysis considers the change in one assumption, leaving the other assumptions unchanged relative to the original calculation. This means that potential correlation effects between the individual assumptions are disregarded. The sensitivity analysis only applies to the present value of the DBO and not to the net obligation, as the latter is determined by a number of factors including both the actuarial assumptions and the fair value of the plan assets.

€m	Change in actuarial assumptions	Effect on defined benefit obligations	
		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Actuarial interest rate	Increase of 1.0 percentage points	-41.3	-50.7
	Reduction of 1.0 percentage points	52.1	67.9
Salary trend	Increase of 0.25 percentage points	1.3	1.9
	Reduction of 0.25 percentage points	-1.2	-1.9
Pension trend	Increase of 0.25 percentage points	10.2	12.2
	Reduction of 0.25 percentage points	-9.8	-11.7
Life expectancy	Extended by 1 year	15.4	18.4

At the balance sheet date, plan assets were as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Mutual funds	514.6	498.7	15.9
Equity funds	493.0	479.3	13.7
Bond funds	8.2	6.8	1.4
Mixed funds	13.4	12.6	0.8
Special funds	468.5	451.3	17.2
Insurance contracts	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	983.5	950.3	33.2

Apart from insurance contracts, the plan assets consist of assets for which quoted market prices are available on an active market. As at 31 December 2025, the plan assets included €983.2m of the Deka Group's own investment funds (previous year: €950.2m). They did not include properties used by the Deka Group or other assets.

The units in mutual funds are used to finance unit-linked commitments. For obligations under final salary plans and general contribution schemes, investments have been made in a special fund whose investment strategy is based on an integrated asset-liability approach. Insurance contracts relate mainly to term life assurance policies. The risks associated with defined benefit obligations include not only the usual actuarial risks, such as longevity risk and interest rate risk, but also risks in connection with the plan assets. In particular, the plan assets may be subject to market price risks.

Income from the plan assets is assumed to match the actuarial interest rate, which is determined on the basis of corporate bonds with a credit rating of AA. If the actual return on the plan assets falls below the actuarial interest rate applied, the net obligation arising from the defined benefit commitments is increased. However, in view of the composition of the plan assets, it is assumed that the actual return over the medium to long term will exceed the yield on good-quality corporate bonds.

The amount of the net obligation is also affected in particular by the actuarial interest rate. The current high level of interest rates leads to a relatively lower net obligation.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit pension obligations was 5.6 years as at the reporting date (previous year: 6.8 years).

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is made up as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Current scheme members	469.4	492.7	-23.3
Former scheme members	177.4	174.3	3.1
Pensioners and surviving dependents	214.6	224.7	-10.1
Present value of defined benefit obligation	861.4	891.7	-30.3

For the 2026 financial year it is expected that contributions amounting to €11.5m (previous year: €11.4m) will have to be allocated to the defined benefit schemes.

Other provisions

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Provisions in investment funds business	111.8	102.1	9.7
Provisions for legal risks	31.9	15.0	16.9
Provisions for operational risks	7.3	7.3	0.1
Provisions for credit risks	3.7	17.9	-14.2
Provisions in human resources	2.2	2.2	0.0
Sundry other provisions	67.6	76.8	-9.1
Total	224.7	221.4	3.3

Provisions in investment funds business are created, among other things, for the funds with formal guarantees described below.

The Deka Group's range of products includes investment funds with guarantees of various types. Upon maturity of the fund or at the end of the investment period, the investment management company guarantees that the investor will receive either the capital originally invested or the unit value at the start of that investment period. The amount of the provision is the forecast shortfall at the guarantee date, which is the difference between the expected unit value and the unit value guaranteed. Deka also offers a short-term bond fund featuring a capital guarantee at the end of the guarantee period that is renewed every six months. The redemption price on the last trading day of June and December is guaranteed.

As at the balance sheet date, provisions of €29.1m (previous year: €25.2m) had been made based on the performance of the relevant fund assets. As at the balance sheet date, the guarantees covered a maximum total volume of €2.6bn (previous year: €2.4bn) at the respective guarantee dates. The market value of the relevant funds totalled €3.0bn (previous year: €2.7bn).

For the fund-based Riester products offered as private pensions, DekaBank provides a capital guarantee at the start of the disbursement phase, for which a provision of €65.1m (previous year: €59.0m) was recognised. Potential obligations from fund-based pension products totalled €6.6bn at the reporting date (previous year: €6.4bn). The market value of the fund-based pension products totalled €10.1bn (previous year: €9.6bn).

The calculation of the provisions for Riester products is based on a Monte Carlo simulation and calculates the expected value of a potential shortfall at the guarantee date at individual contract level.

Provisions for legal and operational risks are established for potential losses that could result from the use of inadequate internal processes and systems or their failure, as well as from human error and external events.

Operational risks can lead to claims from customers, counterparties and supervisory authorities or to legal action.

Provisions for credit risks are provisions set up for expected losses from loan commitments, guarantees and sureties (see note [46] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business"). The fall is essentially due to loan commitments that were drawn down.

DekaBank has undertaken voluntary investigations to ascertain whether its involvement enabled third parties to conduct share trades around the dividend record date and make use of abusive tax structures or whether it was otherwise involved in such structures. The possibility of a claim in the amount of €6.7m being asserted against DekaBank in this regard due to its function as custodian cannot be ruled out in all probability. As in the previous year, a provision for operational risks has been set up in this amount. No further risks in this regard were evident as at 31 December 2025.

The sundry other provisions were established in respect of liabilities arising from a range of issues. Sundry other provisions mainly comprise a provision set up in the 2019 financial year for a capital-strengthening measure in relation to a company in the equity investment portfolio, with DekaBank entering into a commitment to provide potential support (up to a maximum amount of €100.0m). This commitment is valued using a Monte Carlo simulation to forecast a possible capital shortfall at the level of the affiliated company depending on capital market developments. As at the reporting date, the average net present value of the payments amounts to €–82.7m (previous year: €–85.6m). The provision amounted to €62.9m as at the reporting date (previous year: €71.2m). In addition, there is a contingent liability in the amount of €17.3m (previous year: €14.4m), by which the guaranteed maximum amount exceeds the average net present value of the payments.

The movement in other provisions is as follows:

€m	Opening balance 1 Jan 2025	Allocation	Utilisations	Reversal	Reclassi- fications	Accrued interest	Currency effects	Closing balance 31 Dec 2025
Provisions in investment funds business	102.1	12.7	2.8	0.1	–	–0.1	–	111.8
Provisions for legal risks	15.0	18.6	0.7	0.8	–0.1	–	–	31.9
Provisions for operational risks	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	–	–	–	7.3
Provisions for credit risks	17.9	2.1	–	16.2	–	–	–0.1	3.7
Provisions in human resources	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	2.2
Sundry other provisions	76.8	–	6.0	3.2	–	–	–	67.6
Other provisions	221.4	34.4	9.7	21.0	–0.1	–0.1	–0.1	224.7

Some of the provisions for restructuring measures are reclassified as provisions for pensions and similar commitments in the following year, in accordance with their underlying nature.

Other provisions include €115.1m (previous year: 101.0m) that are of a medium- or long-term nature.

60 Income tax liabilities

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Provisions for income taxes	–	–	–
Current income tax liabilities	16.5	35.5	–19.0
Deferred income tax liabilities	54.6	32.6	22.0
Total	71.0	68.1	3.0

As in the previous year, no provisions for income taxes (corporation tax, solidarity surcharge and trade tax) were recognised as at the balance sheet date.

Current income tax liabilities include payments for income taxes from the reporting year and earlier periods that were due but had not yet been paid as at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax liabilities represent the potential income tax charges from temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities on the IFRS balance sheet and the tax base.

Deferred tax liabilities were recognised in relation to the following line items on the balance sheet:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Asset items			
Due from banks	3.5	11.9	–8.4
Due from customers	0.0	0.0	–0.0
Financial assets at fair value	18.5	21.4	–2.9
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	21.1	71.3	–50.2
Financial investments	16.3	38.3	–22.0
Shares in at-equity accounted companies	0.1	0.1	0.0
Intangible assets	26.2	19.2	7.0
Property, plant and equipment	105.6	128.1	–22.5
Other assets	0.2	0.1	0.1
Liability items			
Due to banks	12.3	11.9	0.5
Due to customers	12.4	8.4	3.9
Securitised liabilities	38.2	31.9	6.3
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments	31.7	16.3	15.4
Provisions	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other liabilities	0.1	0.2	–0.1
Subordinated capital	11.8	8.9	2.9
Sub-total	298.5	368.2	–69.7
Netting	–243.9	–335.6	91.7
Total	54.6	32.6	22.0

Reported deferred tax liabilities include €50.0m (previous year: €28.2m) that are of a short-term nature.

The netting of deferred tax assets and liabilities relates mainly to long-term deferred taxes arising from temporary differences in connection with leasing assets and the corresponding payment obligations.

As at the reporting date, temporary differences existed in connection with outside basis differences at consolidated subsidiaries amounting to €117.0m (previous year: €127.7m), resulting in calculated deferred tax liabilities of €1.9m (previous year: €2.0m). €1.8m (previous year: €2.0m) of this amount was recognised as a liability due to the return of the banking licence by Deka Verwaltungsgesellschaft Luxembourg S.A. in the 2021 reporting year. The remainder (< €0.1m) is attributable to two other companies and was not recognised as a liability in accordance with IAS 12.39.

Deferred income tax liabilities of €0.1m had to be recognised for risk provisions in connection with the fair value measurement of financial investments in other comprehensive income (previous year: €0.1m). Further deferred income tax liabilities of €0.9m had to be recognised in connection with the fair value measurement of financial investments in other comprehensive income (previous year: €0.1m).

61 Other liabilities

The breakdown of other liabilities is as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Liabilities			
Liabilities from leasing transactions	379.5	401.5	-22.0
Commissions not yet paid to sales offices	3.3	3.1	0.1
Liabilities from current other taxes	114.5	112.1	2.4
Trade payables	77.4	80.8	-3.4
Other	221.3	122.1	99.2
Accruals			
Sales performance compensation	-	-	-
Personnel costs	181.1	183.1	-1.9
Other accruals	61.2	56.0	5.2
Year-end audit and other audit costs	4.5	6.9	-2.4
Prepaid expenses	1.2	1.1	0.2
Total	1,044.0	966.7	77.3

Other liabilities (excluding leases) include €0.0m (previous year: €0.5m) that are of a medium- or long-term nature.

Lease liabilities are broken down by residual term as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Up to 1 year	34.9	36.0
Between 1 and 5 years	109.8	115.2
More than 5 years	315.6	340.9
Total	460.3	492.1

62 Subordinated capital

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Subordinated bearer bonds	326.8	403.3	-76.4
Subordinated promissory note loans	37.5	99.8	-62.3
Other subordinated liabilities	421.8	603.4	-181.6
Prorated interest on subordinated liabilities	22.0	27.8	-5.8
Total	808.2	1,134.3	-326.1

There are no agreements or plans to convert these funds into equity or another form of debt. There is no early repayment obligation.

63 Equity

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Subscribed capital	286.3	286.3	-
Own shares (deduction)	-94.6	-94.6	-
Additional capital components (AT1 bonds)	598.6	598.6	-
Capital reserve	239.5	239.5	-
Retained earnings	6,456.8	6,236.0	220.8
Statutory reserve	1.1	1.1	-
Other retained earnings	6,455.7	6,234.9	220.8
Revaluation reserve	79.0	33.7	45.4
For provisions for pensions	64.8	18.3	46.6
For foreign currency basis spreads of hedging derivatives	-8.9	-30.1	21.2
For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.0	0.4	2.5
For own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1
Currency translation reserve	0.4	0.8	-0.4
Deferred taxes	20.2	44.7	-24.4
Accumulated profit (consolidated profit)	400.2	300.1	100.1
Total	7,965.8	7,599.6	366.3

Notes on financial instruments

64 Result by measurement category

The individual measurement categories resulted in the following contributions to net results:

€m	2025	2024	Change
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	417.1	380.8	36.3
Trading portfolio	356.8	307.1	49.7
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	63.9	78.7	-14.8
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-3.5	-5.0	1.5
Thereof amounts recognised in profit or loss	-3.4	-4.9	1.5
Thereof amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	-0.1	-0.1	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	76.5	67.9	8.6
Thereof amounts transferred to profit or loss due to disposal	2.1	1.5	0.6
Thereof amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	2.5	3.0	-0.5
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,373.9	1,891.5	-517.6
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-1,355.6	-1,896.2	540.6
Profit or loss from fair value hedges	17.6	-13.2	30.8
Thereof amounts recognised in profit or loss	-3.6	-12.3	8.7
Thereof amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)	21.2	-0.8	22.0
Thereof amounts transferred to profit or loss due to disposal	-	-	-

Income and expense contributions are presented in line with their allocation to measurement categories in accordance with IFRS 9. All earnings components, i.e. gains or losses on the disposal and measurement, as well as interest, current income and commission are included. The net income from equity-accounted companies is excluded.

As in the previous year, no financial assets were reclassified in the year under review.

65 Fair value disclosures

The carrying values and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are divided among the measurement categories and classes of financial instruments as shown in the following table.

€m	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Cash reserves	340.0	340.0	378.2	378.2
Due from banks	26,335.7	26,336.7	30,424.6	30,437.0
Due from customers	21,883.9	21,894.1	24,473.0	24,707.3
Financial investments	12,156.0	12,179.2	11,142.0	11,289.7
Other assets	286.6	286.6	255.2	255.2
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial investments	2,532.9	2,532.9	2,788.3	2,788.3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading portfolio				
Financial assets at fair value	20,159.0	20,159.0	19,548.5	19,548.5
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets at fair value	1,732.5	1,732.5	1,723.1	1,723.1
Other assets	1.8	1.8	13.4	13.4
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	98.1	98.1	59.6	59.6
Total asset items	85,526.5	85,560.9	90,805.9	91,200.3
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Due to banks	10,337.0	10,349.6	9,199.4	9,214.8
Due to customers	29,077.5	29,127.7	30,014.7	30,052.6
Securitised liabilities	10,829.3	10,991.0	16,597.8	16,884.6
Subordinated capital	822.5	808.2	1,144.0	1,134.3
Other liabilities	562.7	562.7	518.1	518.1
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading portfolio				
Financial liabilities at fair value	26,431.9	26,431.9	26,266.6	26,266.6
Other liabilities	18.5	18.5	13.6	13.6
Financial liabilities designated at fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value	129.1	129.1	130.7	130.7
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments	57.1	57.1	362.3	362.3
Total liability items	78,265.7	78,475.9	84,247.2	84,577.6

For financial instruments due on demand or short-term financial instruments, fair value is the amount payable as at the reporting date. The carrying value therefore represents a reasonable approximation to the fair value. These include, inter alia, the cash reserve, overdraft facilities and demand deposits due from or owed to banks and customers, and financial instruments included in other assets or other liabilities. Other liabilities include lease liabilities totalling €379.5m (previous year: €401.5m).

In the following description of the fair value hierarchy, financial assets amounting to €7,467.2m (previous year: €6,955.6m) and financial liabilities amounting to €22,839.2m (previous year: €22,903.0m) are not allocated to any level of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position, as well as financial instruments that are not measured at fair value but whose fair value must be stated, must be allocated to the following three fair value hierarchy levels specified in IFRS 13, depending on the input factors influencing their valuation:

- Level 1 (Prices quoted in active markets): Financial instruments whose fair value can be derived directly from prices on active, liquid markets are allocated to this level.
- Level 2 (Valuation method based on observable market data): Financial instruments whose fair value can be determined either from similar financial instruments traded on active and liquid markets, from similar or identical financial instruments traded on less liquid markets, or based on valuation methods with directly or indirectly observable input factors, are allocated to this level.
- Level 3 (Valuation method not based on observable market data): Financial instruments whose fair value is determined based on valuation models that include input factors not observable in the market, provided that they are significant to the valuation, are allocated to this level.

Within the Deka Group, reclassifications between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have taken place at the end of the relevant reporting period.

The tables below show the fair values of the financial instruments recognised on the statement of financial position, according to their level in the fair value hierarchy.

€m	Prices listed on active markets (level 1)		Valuation method based on observable market data (level 2)		Valuation method based on observable market data (level 3)	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Debt securities, other fixed-interest securities and loan receivables	6,357.8	5,821.1	5,761.2	5,482.8	698.5	1,217.9
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	1,537.7	1,203.3	88.4	162.7	26.2	31.7
Derivative financial instruments	535.5	79.0	6,499.4	7,137.3	338.1	102.5
Interest-rate-related derivatives	–	–	3,849.6	3,997.2	53.0	69.1
Currency-related derivatives	–	–	121.7	173.1	–	–
Share and other price-related derivatives	535.5	79.0	2,528.1	2,967.0	285.1	33.4
Shareholdings	–	–	–	–	48.8	33.3
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments	–	–	98.1	59.6	–	–
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	1,666.3	1,628.4	866.6	1,116.6	–	43.4
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Due from banks	1,303.3	2,260.4	8,329.0	13,096.5	10,079.4	9,151.4
thereof: assets from genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	–	–	1,935.3	3,725.0	9,656.9	8,421.8
Due from customers	–	–	1,044.7	1,186.4	20,624.2	22,893.9
thereof: assets from genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	–	–	155.8	402.5	2,739.2	3,459.9
Bonds and other fixed-interest securities	8,278.8	7,180.5	3,877.2	3,603.0	–	358.6
Total	19,679.4	18,172.7	26,564.6	31,844.9	31,815.3	33,832.7

As at 31 December 2025, 100% of bonds and other fixed-income securities allocated to level 3 for which an external rating was available were rated as investment grade.

€m	Prices listed on active markets (Level 1)		Valuation method based on observable market data (Level 2)		Valuation method based on observable market data (Level 3)	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Securities short portfolios	574.2	875.7	284.5	465.6	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	123.4	81.2	7,757.0	7,480.5	429.7	16.1
Interest-rate-related derivatives	–	–	5,857.6	5,423.4	3.7	5.9
Currency-related derivatives	–	–	108.6	154.1	–	–
Share and other price-related derivatives	123.4	81.2	1,790.8	1,903.0	426.0	10.2
Issues	–	–	17,281.7	17,468.2	110.6	9.9
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments	–	–	57.1	362.3	–	–
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Due to banks	–	–	8,687.4	7,654.9	287.7	409.4
thereof: liabilities from genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	–	–	1,413.8	831.1	–	143.8
Due to customers	–	–	8,176.1	8,716.0	5.3	62.6
thereof: liabilities from genuine repurchase agreements and collateralised securities lending transactions	–	–	35.7	61.6	–	–
Securitised liabilities	–	–	10,829.3	16,597.8	–	–
Subordinated capital	–	–	23.3	–	799.2	1,144.0
Total	697.6	956.9	53,096.4	58,745.3	1,632.5	1,642.0

Level reclassifications

The following reclassifications between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy took place in respect of assets and liabilities measured at fair value and held in the portfolio at the reporting date:

€m	Reclassifications from level 1 to level 2		Reclassifications from level 2 to level 1	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities, other fixed-interest securities and loan receivables	863.9	1,003.2	1,243.4	674.5
Derivative financial instruments	9.3	24.9	482.1	22.0
Share and other price-related derivatives	9.3	24.9	482.1	22.0
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Securities short portfolios	120.8	108.8	105.7	53.6
Derivative financial instruments	–	2.7	31.2	17.8
Share and other price-related derivatives	–	2.7	31.2	17.8

Financial instruments were transferred from level 1 to level 2 during the year under review because prices on an active market could no longer be demonstrated for these financial instruments. Financial instruments were also transferred from level 2 to level 1 because, at the reporting date, prices were available for these financial instruments on an active market which could be used unchanged for valuation purposes.

Fair value hierarchy level 1

Where securities and derivatives are traded on active markets with sufficient liquidity, and hence where stock market prices or executable broker quotations are available, these prices are used to determine the fair value.

The fair value of units in unconsolidated investment funds is generally determined from the redemption price published by the investment management company.

Fair value hierarchy level 2

Fair values for insufficiently liquid bearer bonds are determined on the basis of discounted future cash flows. Instrument-specific and issuer-specific interest rates are used for discounting. Discount rates are determined from market prices of similar liquid securities, selected according to criteria in the categories of issuer, sector, rating, rank and maturity.

Derivative financial instruments are measured using standard valuation models, such as the Black-Scholes model, the Black-76 model, the SABR model, the Bachelier model, the G1PP model, the G2PP model or the local volatility model. The models are always calibrated using observable market data.

Interest rate and interest rate/currency swaps and unlisted interest rate futures are measured on the basis of the discounted cash flow model using the market interest rates applying to the remainder of the term of the financial instruments. The tenor structures of the individual interest rates are taken into account by means of separate forward yield curves. Interest rate swaps are discounted using the currency-specific yield curve. This is used for bootstrapping the forward yield curves. For the foreign currency cash flows in interest rate/currency swaps, discounting is carried out taking into account the cross-currency basis.

Fair values for forward currency contracts are determined at the reporting date on the basis of the forward rates, which in turn are quoted by FX swap points in the market.

Fair values of single name and index credit default swaps are determined using a standard hazard rate model calibrated to the respective par CDS spreads.

The fair value of deposits and borrowings is determined by discounting future cash flows using discount rates that are customary for comparable financial transactions with similar terms on liquid or less liquid markets.

The fair value of receivables and liabilities from genuine repurchase agreements is calculated by discounting future cash flows using the corresponding credit risk-adjusted discount rate. The discount rate applied takes into account the collateral criteria agreed at the time of concluding the genuine repurchase agreement.

If no price is observable on an active market for financial liabilities, fair value is determined by discounting the contractually agreed cash flows using an interest rate at which comparable liabilities could have been issued. Any existing collateralisation structure is taken into account, such as that used for covered bonds (*Pfandbriefe*), for example.

Fair value hierarchy level 3

Fair values of amounts due from banks or due from customers relating to lending business are determined using the present value method. The fair value of loans takes into account various spread components, e.g. refinancing and foreign currency costs, credit default risks, additional equity costs and any residual risks. Option components, such as the borrower's rights of termination or caps/floors, are also taken into account. These option components are each taken into account using suitable, recognised valuation procedures. Loans are allocated to level 3 irrespective of their IFRS category.

The debt securities, other fixed-interest securities and loan receivables disclosed under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are bonds, promissory note loans and originated loans.

The fair value of the bonds is calculated either using the discounted cash flow model based on credit spreads that cannot be observed on the market or on the basis of indicative quotations that implicitly result in a valuation spread. The promissory note loans are also measured using the discounted cash flow model based on credit spreads that cannot be observed on the market. Assuming an average uncertainty of five basis points relating to the credit spreads, the fair value of the bonds and promissory note loans could have been €–0.9m higher or lower.

Determining the fair value of loan receivables also involves the use of spreads that are not observable in the market. Assuming an average uncertainty of fifty basis points relating to the credit spreads, the fair value of the loan receivables measured at fair value could have been €–4.3m higher or lower.

The Bank also allocates to level 3 a limited number of equity, credit and interest rate derivatives or issues with embedded equity, credit and interest rate derivatives, for example if unobservable valuation parameters are used which are significant for their valuation. For equity and interest rate derivatives whose valuation requires correlations, the Bank typically uses historical correlations with the relevant share prices or interest rate fixings, or changes to these. The sensitivity of the equity option positions concerned was around €–0.14m as at 31 December 2025. For interest rate derivatives based on an index spread, the sensitivity in terms of the correlation between the relevant reference indices is mapped via shifts in the model parameters. The resulting change in the correlation is approximately +1.52%, giving rise to a measurement difference of €+0.02m. There are also equity derivatives with a maturity that is longer than the equivalent (based on the underlying) exchange-traded equity (index) options. The temporal extrapolation uncertainty as at 31 December 2025 is approximately €92.1m. For credit default swaps (CDS) and credit linked notes with a longer maturity than CDS spreads quoted on the market, a temporal extrapolation uncertainty of five basis points is assumed. As at 31 December 2025, this results in a value of €0.07m.

There are no publicly quoted market prices for the company shares listed as shareholdings. The fair value of company shares is determined using the dividend discount model, provided that the company pays dividends on a sustained basis. Other company shares are measured on the basis of the net asset value approach.

Under subordinated liabilities, DekaBank essentially reports positions of a hybrid capital nature which are allocated to level 3 due to the absence of indications of spreads tradable on the market. They are valued using the discounted cash flow model based on an interest rate which is checked at the relevant reporting date.

The fair values of liabilities in relation to issuing business are determined using the present value method. The future cash flows of the liabilities are discounted at a risk-adjusted market rate that is based on DekaBank's credit risk. For the valuation of collateralised issues, the collateral structure is also taken into account. The interest rate for a comparable unsecured issue is adjusted according to the collateralisation category and percentage.

Day one gains and losses

The table below shows the total unrealised day one gains at the beginning and end of the reporting year. The day one gains result from the difference between the transaction price and the fair value calculated using standard measurement techniques. The transaction price is not used as the fair value, as it includes both hedge costs and the margin. Furthermore, the transaction price is not calculated using market data verified independently of trading operations – in contrast to the fair value, which is measured daily as part of a process that is independent of trading operations.

€m	2025	2024	Change
Balance at 1 January (unrecognised gains)	-0.6	-1.4	0.8
Increase due to new trades	2.0	-0.7	2.6
Reduction due to passage of time	-0.4	1.4	-1.8
Balance at 31 December (unrecognised gains)	1.0	-0.6	1.6

Performance of financial instruments in fair value hierarchy level 3

The movement in hierarchy level 3 assets measured at fair value is shown in the table below.

€m	Debt securities, other fixed- interest securities and loan receivables	Shares and other non- fixed-interest securities	Interest-rate- related derivatives	Share and other price- related derivatives	Shareholdings	Total
As at 1 January 2024	499.3	51.8	45.0	7.1	29.5	632.7
Additions through purchase	2,989.0	-	-	10.7	2.1	3,001.8
Disposals through sale	2,556.9	20.9	0.7	-9.5	2.3	2,571.3
Maturity/repayments	65.5	-	-	3.1	-	68.6
Transfers						
To Level 3	388.8	-	37.2	-	-	426.0
From Level 3	26.0	-	8.0	1.3	-	35.3
Changes arising from measurement/disposal						
Recognised in profit or loss ¹⁾	32.6	0.8	-4.4	10.5	4.0	43.5
Recognised in other comprehensive income ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	1,261.3	31.7	69.1	33.4	33.3	1,428.8
Movement in unrealised gains or losses in respect of assets in the portfolio at the balance sheet date³⁾	12.8	0.3	-4.4	22.2	4.0	34.9
As at 1 January 2025	1,261.3	31.7	69.1	33.4	33.3	1,428.8
Additions through purchase	1,480.2	2.8	-	103.8	12.0	1,598.8
Disposals through sale	1,613.7	8.5	-	0.7	-	1,622.9
Maturity/repayments	310.9	-	1.9	4.6	-	317.4
Transfers						
To Level 3	288.0	-	3.6	135.5	-	427.1
From Level 3	267.5	-	0.9	16.2	-	284.6
Changes arising from measurement/disposal						
Recognised in profit or loss ¹⁾	-138.9	0.2	-16.9	33.9	3.5	-118.2
Recognised in other comprehensive income ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2025	698.5	26.2	53.0	285.1	48.8	1,111.6
Movement in unrealised gains or losses in respect of assets in the portfolio at the balance sheet date³⁾	-16.7	0.1	17.5	35.5	3.5	39.9

¹⁾ Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss from the measurement/disposal of level 3 financial instruments are included in net interest income, trading profit or loss, profit or loss on financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value and profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value.

²⁾ Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income from the measurement of level 3 financial instruments are included in the revaluation reserve.

³⁾ Unrealised profits or losses from level 3 financial instruments are presented within net interest income, trading profit or loss, profit or loss on financial instruments required to be measured at fair value, profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value as well as revaluation reserve. In the reporting period, the mirror "performance of financial instruments in fair value hierarchy level 3" was standardised with regard to the presentation of the different financial instruments for reasons of better readability. In the case of disposals of derivative financial instruments, for example, the value in the opening balance is now also divided into disposal value and realised profit and loss for the period.

The movement in hierarchy level 3 liabilities measured at fair value is shown in the table below.

€m	Interest-rate-related derivatives	Share and other price-related derivatives	Issues	Total
As at 1 January 2024	–	41.6	13.5	55.1
Additions through purchase	–	4.6	5.2	9.8
Disposals through sale	–	–14.0	–	–14.0
Additions through issues	–	–	–	–
Maturity/repayments	–	–0.3	–	–0.3
Transfers				
To Level 3	5.9	–	–	5.9
From Level 3	–	23.8	5.7	29.5
Changes arising from measurement/disposal				
Recognised in profit or loss ¹⁾	–	26.5	3.1	29.6
Recognised in other comprehensive income ²⁾	–	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2024	5.9	10.2	9.9	26.0
Movement in unrealised gains or losses in respect of liabilities in the portfolio at the balance sheet date³⁾	–	3.5	–	3.5
As at 1 January 2025	5.9	10.2	9.9	26.0
Additions through purchase	–	215.8	–	215.8
Disposals through sale	–	0.8	–	0.8
Additions through issues	–	–	94.0	94.0
Maturity/repayments	4.8	3.7	46.9	55.4
Transfers				
To Level 3	3.7	211.0	64.6	279.3
From Level 3	0.5	1.1	9.9	11.5
Changes arising from measurement/disposal				
Recognised in profit or loss ¹⁾	0.6	5.4	1.1	7.1
Recognised in other comprehensive income ²⁾	–	–	–	–
As at 31 December 2025	3.7	426.0	110.6	540.3
Movement in unrealised gains or losses in respect of liabilities in the portfolio at the balance sheet date³⁾	0.6	7.4	0.8	8.8

¹⁾ Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss from the measurement/disposal of level 3 financial instruments are included in net interest income, trading profit or loss, profit or loss on financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value and profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value.

²⁾ Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income from the measurement of level 3 financial instruments are included in the revaluation reserve.

³⁾ Unrealised profits or losses from level 3 financial instruments are presented within net interest income, trading profit or loss, profit or loss on financial instruments required to be measured at fair value, profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value as well as revaluation reserve. In the reporting period, the mirror "performance of financial instruments in fair value hierarchy level 3" was standardised with regard to the presentation of the different financial instruments for reasons of better readability. In the case of disposals of derivative financial instruments, for example, the value in the opening balance is now also divided into disposal value and realised profit and loss for the period.

During the reporting period, positive market values of debt securities, other fixed-interest securities and loan receivables amounting to €288.0m were transferred to level 3, while €267.5m was transferred from level 3. Interest rate-related derivatives amounting to €3.6m were transferred to level 3, with €0.9m being transferred from level 3. Share- and other price-related derivatives amounting to €135.5m were transferred to level 3, with €16.2m being transferred from level 3. Negative market values of interest-rate-related derivatives amounting to €3.7m were also transferred to level 3, with €0.5m being transferred from level 3. Negative market values of share- and other price-related derivatives amounting to €211.0m were transferred to level 3, with €1.1m being transferred from level 3. Issues amounting to €64.6m were transferred to level 3, with €9.9m being transferred from level 3. This was due to a more detailed analysis of the market data used for valuation.

Level 3 financial instruments are analysed with regard to the materiality of spread curves and correlation matrices as at the reporting date. In the case of spread curves, the valuation is performed without a spread or with a spread of zero. If the resulting change in present value is insignificant ($\leq 5\%$), the product can be assigned to level 2. For financial instruments whose valuation involves the use of a correlation matrix (historical 250-day correlations), sensitivity to a change in the correlation matrix is a relevant factor. This sensitivity is expressed in relation to the present value of the financial instrument. If the sensitivity is insignificant ($\leq 0.5\%$ of the present value), the product can be assigned to level 2. As a result, positions with a market value of €-7,585.2m (previous year: €-6,792.5m) were transferred from level 3 to level 2 on the reporting date.

Measurement processes for financial instruments in fair value hierarchy level 3

For all transactions in the trading book and the banking book, DekaBank generally performs a daily valuation independent of trading operations, which provides the basis for the calculation of results. Responsibility for the valuation process lies with Risk Control, the different tasks being assigned to various specialist teams as part of the valuation process. The models used for theoretical valuation of transactions must undergo validation and initial acceptance before they can be employed in the valuation process. Adequacy checks are carried out on a regular basis as part of normal operations. The main steps in the process are the provision of market data that is independent of trading activities, parametrisation, performance of the valuation and quality assurance. Each of these steps and processes has a team responsible for design and implementation.

Finance and Risk Control analyse and provide commentary on any notable changes in the valuation carried out independently of trading activities. The economic profits and losses determined on the basis of this independent valuation are made available to the trading units on a daily basis for the trading book and on at least a weekly basis for the banking book. To support the process, a committee has been established within Risk Control which plans and coordinates the medium to long-term development of the valuation process.

Valuation models are always used where no reliable external prices are available. External price quotations are obtained from established providers such as stock exchanges and brokers. Every price is subject to a monitoring process which assesses its quality and establishes whether it is appropriate for use in the valuation process. If the level of quality is assessed as inadequate, a theoretical valuation is carried out.

For financial instruments whose present value is determined using a valuation model, the prices needed to calibrate the model are either found directly, independently of trading, or are checked via an independent price verification process (IPV) to ensure they are consistent with the market, and are corrected if necessary. The valuation models used are either validated by Risk Control or implemented in Risk Control independently of trading. The appropriateness of the models is examined by Risk Control on a regular basis, and at least once a year. The results of the examination form the basis for a joint recommendation agreed between Risk Control, Finance and the trading units on whether the valuation models should continue to be used or require further development.

When new financial instruments are introduced, existing valuation processes are examined to determine whether they can be applied to the new instrument and modified or expanded if necessary. Valuation processes may be expanded to include new price sources or apply new valuation models. Where new models are introduced, Risk Control checks for model risks as part of the implementation and validation process.

66 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains disclosures concerning the effects of offsetting on the Deka Group's consolidated balance sheet. Offsetting is currently only carried out for receivables and liabilities from genuine repurchase agreements and derivative transactions (see also note [13] "Genuine repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" and note [68] "Derivative transactions").

31 Dec 2025	Associated amounts not offset in the statement of financial position					Net amount
	Financial assets/liabilities (gross)	Offset financial assets/liabilities	Amount disclosed in the statement of financial position (net)	Collateral – securities	Cash – collateral	
€m						
Assets						
Receivables arising from securities repurchase agreements (eligible for offsetting)	3,464.9	3,178.5	286.4	286.4	–	–
Receivables arising from securities repurchase agreements (not eligible for offsetting)	13,753.7	–	13,753.7	13,753.7	–	–
Derivatives (eligible for offsetting)	14,862.0	14,497.0	365.0	–	365.0	–
Derivatives (not eligible for offsetting)	7,106.0	–	7,106.0	197.9	2,319.7	4,588.4
Total	39,186.6	17,675.5	21,511.1	14,238.0	2,684.7	4,588.4
Liabilities						
Liabilities arising from securities repurchase agreements (eligible for offsetting)	3,180.4	3,178.5	1.9	1.9	–	–
Liabilities arising from securities repurchase agreements (not eligible for offsetting)	1,164.7	–	1,164.7	1,164.7	–	–
Derivatives (eligible for offsetting)	12,750.6	12,398.0	352.6	352.6	–	–
Derivatives (not eligible for offsetting)	8,014.6	–	8,014.6	786.2	1,053.0	6,175.4
Total	25,110.3	15,576.5	9,533.8	2,305.4	1,053.0	6,175.4

31 Dec 2024				Associated amounts not offset in the statement of financial position		Net amount
	Financial assets/ liabilities (gross)	Offset financial assets/ liabilities	Amount disclosed in the statement of financial position (net)	Collateral – securities	Cash – collateral	
€m						
Assets						
Receivables arising from securities repurchase agreements (eligible for offsetting)	2,543.1	1,829.7	713.4	713.4	–	–
Receivables arising from securities repurchase agreements (not eligible for offsetting)	15,295.4	–	15,295.4	15,295.4	–	–
Derivatives (eligible for offsetting)	14,969.7	14,969.2	0.5	–	0.5	–
Derivatives (not eligible for offsetting)	7,378.0	–	7,378.0	284.0	1,973.8	5,120.2
Total	40,186.2	16,798.9	23,387.3	16,292.8	1,974.3	5,120.2
Liabilities						
Liabilities arising from securities repurchase agreements (eligible for offsetting)	1,832.4	1,829.7	2.7	2.7	–	–
Liabilities arising from securities repurchase agreements (not eligible for offsetting)	1,032.2	–	1,032.2	1,032.2	–	–
Derivatives (eligible for offsetting)	13,448.1	13,410.4	37.7	37.7	–	–
Derivatives (not eligible for offsetting)	7,902.4	–	7,902.4	653.9	1,183.9	6,064.6
Total	24,215.1	15,240.1	8,975.0	1,726.5	1,183.9	6,064.6

In principle, the Deka Group enters into repurchase agreements and derivative transactions eligible for offsetting on the basis of standardised framework contracts with central counterparties. Offsetting is carried out provided the offsetting agreements defined in the contracts are in accordance with the offsetting criteria under IAS 32.42. The contractual agreements generally provide for the right to offset receivables and liabilities both in the course of ordinary business and in the event of default.

Depending on the fair value of the underlying derivative, collateral (variation margins) is provided or received, and thus accounted for either as a receivable or as a liability. The fair values and associated receivables or liabilities from variation margins are used in offsetting.

Transactions that are subject to offsetting agreements but that do not meet the offsetting criteria under IAS 32.42, or that are carried out on a gross basis as part of ordinary business activities, are reported gross. In such cases, all claims and obligations are essentially only offset and settled on a net basis if the counterparty does not meet its payment obligations (liquidation netting).

67 Information on the quality of financial assets

Non-performing exposures

The Deka Group uses the definition of non-performing exposures introduced for regulatory reporting. This relates to exposures that are more than 90 days overdue or for which the Bank expects that the borrower will not satisfy its loan obligations in full. It is also mandatory to classify exposures as non-performing where the CRR regulations (Article 178) require them to be classified as in default or where they have been allocated to stage 3 of the general impairment model pursuant to IFRS 9. In addition, exposures subject to successful restructuring measures may only be classified as performing after a recovery period of at least one year has elapsed.

The following table shows the breakdown of non-performing exposures by risk segment.

€m	Transport sector	Renewable energies	Real estate sector	Conventional energies and infrastructure	Total 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2024
Non-performing exposures ¹⁾	12.8	71.9	982.5	–	1,067.2	941.3
Collateral ²⁾	12.8	–	684.3	–	697.1	596.2
Provisions for loan losses/credit rating-related changes in fair value	–	25.3	297.5	–	322.8	289.6

¹⁾ The figures shown represent the cross carrying value of the credit risk-bearing financial asset classified as non-performing.

²⁾ Recognition of measurable collateral. Indication of market or fair value not exceeding the underlying exposure.

The collateral which the Deka Group considers to reduce credit risk is stated. The carrying amount of the physical collateral corresponds, in general, to the market value. The amounts stated for guarantees or sureties are primarily based on the creditworthiness of the party providing the collateral. The table shows the maximum collateral or guarantee amount eligible for consideration, i.e. the maximum collateral stated is the carrying amount, taking into account any risk provisions that have already been set up. In the case of non-performing exposures measured at fair value, collateral is reported at a maximum of the fair value of the underlying exposure (reporting date: €4.9m, previous year: €7.2m).

Exposures with forbearance measures

The Deka Group concludes extension or restructuring agreements with borrowers experiencing financial difficulties if there is a prospect of recovery. Responsibility for the monitoring and management of such deferred or restructured exposures rests with the Monitoring Committee/Risk Provisioning Committee, in accordance with the general rules on default monitoring (see the risk report). Furthermore, creditworthiness-related restructuring measures or deferral agreements are indicators of credit impairment (see note [17] "Risk provisions in the lending and securities business").

Exposures are no longer classified as forborne if all of the following conditions are met:

- More than two years (probation period) have elapsed since the exposure ceased to be classified as non-performing.
- Regular payments for a significant amount of the interest and principal due have been made during the probation period.
- None of the exposures is more than 30 days overdue.

The following table shows the breakdown of forborne exposures by risk segment.

€m	Transport sector	Renewable energies	Real estate sector	Industrial sector	Total 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2024
Forborne exposures ¹⁾	50.4	388.8	1,112.9	61.2	1,613.4	1,604.4
thereof: Performing	50.4	316.9	507.0	61.2	935.5	1,047.7
thereof: Non-Performing	–	71.9	605.9	–	677.8	556.7
Collateral ²⁾	49.9	–	951.1	57.0	1,058.0	1,229.5
Provisions for loan losses/credit rating-related changes in fair value	0.6	35.9	161.1	1.2	198.8	144.6

¹⁾ The figures shown represent the cross carrying value of the credit risk-bearing financial asset classified as forborne.

²⁾ Recognition of measurable collateral. Indication of market or fair value not exceeding the underlying exposure.

Key ratios for non-performing and forborne exposures

%	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
NPE ratio at the reporting date		
(Ratio of non-performing exposures to maximum credit risk)	1.26	1.04
NPE coverage ratio, including collateral, at the reporting date		
(Ratio of risk provisions, including collateral, to non-performing exposures)	95.57	94.10
NPE coverage ratio, excluding collateral, at the reporting date		
(Ratio of risk provisions, excluding collateral, to non-performing exposures)	30.25	30.76
Forborne exposure ratio, at the reporting date		
(Ratio of forborne exposures to maximum credit risk)	1.91	1.78

The maximum credit risk underlying the ratio of non-performing and forborne exposures is determined based on IFRS 7.35K(a)/IFRS 7.36(a) using credit risk-bearing financial assets and the corresponding off-balance sheet commitments. Financial instruments measured at amortised cost are stated at gross carrying value, credit risk-bearing financial instruments measured at fair value are stated at fair value, irrevocable lending commitments are stated at the respective amount of the commitment and sureties and guarantees are stated at nominal value. On this basis, as at the reporting date the maximum credit risk was €84.4bn (previous year: €90.3bn).

68 Derivative transactions

The Deka Group uses derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and to hedge interest rate risks, currency risks, and share and other price risks. The following table shows the portfolio of derivative financial instruments by type of risk hedged and by contract type:

€m	Nominal value		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest rate risks						
OTC products						
Interest rate swaps	616,980.2	575,682.1	17,339.6	17,906.8	17,315.8	17,947.5
Forward rate agreements	76,507.0	80,643.0	20.3	27.9	18.0	33.1
Interest rate options						
Purchases	31,512.6	30,536.3	446.0	427.6	235.3	165.0
Sales	36,351.7	36,090.6	385.4	332.5	490.6	473.2
Caps, floors	21,936.0	21,189.5	52.4	86.3	97.8	133.3
Other interest rate contracts	1,444.0	2,224.9	26.4	191.6	3.7	12.0
Exchange traded products						
Interest rate futures/options	35,848.1	30,216.5	8.7	6.9	2.7	5.5
Total interest rate risks	820,579.6	776,582.9	18,278.8	18,979.6	18,163.9	18,769.6
Currency risks						
OTC products						
Foreign exchange future contracts	24,649.8	18,569.7	120.9	173.1	108.6	154.1
(Interest rate) currency swaps	9,363.3	10,493.0	128.6	34.6	81.4	378.2
Currency options						
Purchases	28.7	–	0.9	–	–	–
Total currency risks	34,041.8	29,062.7	250.4	207.7	190.0	532.3
Share and other price risks						
OTC products						
Share options						
Purchases	6,339.2	5,041.0	1,486.5	1,288.8	–	–
Sales	7,902.4	6,289.4	–	–	835.0	612.3
Credit derivatives	11,661.4	12,867.2	102.5	137.8	150.8	114.3
Options on credit derivatives						
Purchases	565.0	–	0.2	–	–	–
Other forward contracts	8,732.4	6,068.1	230.8	183.3	157.5	101.8
Exchange traded products						
Share options	43,748.7	43,078.2	1,627.4	1,555.4	1,270.7	1,225.8
Share futures	915.6	716.4	15.2	8.0	3.8	11.5
Total share and other price risks	79,864.7	74,060.3	3,462.6	3,173.3	2,417.8	2,065.7
Total	934,486.1	879,705.9	21,991.8	22,360.6	20,771.7	21,367.6
Net amount disclosed in the statement of financial position¹⁾			7,471.0	7,378.5	8,367.2	7,940.1

¹⁾ The lower balance sheet value of the derivatives in the trading portfolio compared to the market values is due to the offsetting of the market values against the variation margin.

The following table shows nominal values and positive and negative market values for derivative transactions by counterparty:

€m	Nominal value		Positive fair values		Negative fair values	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Banks in the OECD	315,926.1	657,400.3	4,567.7	14,269.4	8,314.4	15,705.7
Public sector entities in the OECD	15,036.5	14,966.2	804.3	1,016.1	239.2	145.9
Other counterparties	603,523.5	207,339.4	16,619.8	7,075.1	12,218.1	5,516.0
Total	934,486.1	879,705.9	21,991.8	22,360.6	20,771.7	21,367.6

69 Breakdown by residual term to maturity

Residual term to maturity is the time between the reporting date and the contractually agreed maturity of the receivable or liability or the time at which part-payments fall due. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are generally taken into account based on their contractual maturity, whereas financial instruments in the “trading portfolio” sub-category are included with a maximum residual term to maturity of one year (with the exception of economic hedging derivatives). Equity instruments were allocated to the “due on demand and indefinite term” maturity range. Shareholdings that serve business operations on an ongoing basis as part of ordinary business activity but do not have a contractually agreed maturity are included in the “due on demand and indefinite term” maturity range.

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Asset items			
Due from banks			
Due on demand and indefinite term	8,839.8	9,178.9	-339.1
Up to 3 months	5,681.8	10,190.6	-4,508.8
Between 3 months and 1 year	6,614.0	5,162.0	1,452.0
Between 1 year and 5 years	4,889.6	5,340.7	-451.1
More than 5 years	311.5	564.8	-253.3
Due from customers			
Due on demand and indefinite term	1,459.1	1,184.7	274.4
Up to 3 months	1,059.4	1,006.7	52.7
Between 3 months and 1 year	2,716.7	3,321.4	-604.7
Between 1 year and 5 years	12,294.1	14,753.5	-2,459.4
More than 5 years	4,364.7	4,441.0	-76.3
Financial assets at fair value			
Thereof: non-derivative financial assets			
Due on demand and indefinite term	1,645.2	1,364.5	280.7
Up to 3 months	1,623.4	581.3	1,042.1
Between 3 months and 1 year	10,173.0	10,735.6	-562.6
Between 1 year and 5 years	975.5	1,151.6	-176.1
More than 5 years	101.6	119.7	-18.1
Thereof: Derivative financial assets			
Due on demand and indefinite term	1.0	0.8	0.3
Up to 3 months	339.4	499.9	-160.5
Between 3 months and 1 year	7,021.6	6,815.1	206.6
Between 1 year and 5 years	10.4	0.5	9.9
More than 5 years	0.4	2.7	-2.2
Positive market values of derivative hedging instruments			
Due on demand and indefinite term	-	-	-
Up to 3 months	3.3	5.6	-2.3
Between 3 months and 1 year	16.0	2.5	13.6
Between 1 year and 5 years	59.7	31.3	28.4
More than 5 years	19.0	20.2	-1.2
Financial investments			
Due on demand and indefinite term	19.0	19.0	-0.0
Up to 3 months	700.4	869.1	-168.7
Between 3 months and 1 year	1,547.8	1,163.2	384.6
Between 1 year and 5 years	10,585.8	9,453.7	1,132.1
More than 5 years	1,878.2	2,592.1	-713.9

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Liability items			
Due to banks			
Due on demand and indefinite term	4,899.6	3,681.5	1,218.1
Up to 3 months	2,203.0	2,132.3	70.7
Between 3 months and 1 year	1,469.9	1,445.5	24.4
Between 1 year and 5 years	1,292.2	1,294.5	-2.3
More than 5 years	485.0	661.0	-176.0
Due to customers			
Due on demand and indefinite term	24,055.1	24,032.2	22.9
Up to 3 months	1,340.3	2,612.2	-1,271.9
Between 3 months and 1 year	2,349.1	2,182.4	166.7
Between 1 year and 5 years	720.6	651.9	68.7
More than 5 years	662.5	573.8	88.7
Securitised liabilities			
Due on demand and indefinite term	-	-	-
Up to 3 months	585.4	3,508.4	-2,923.0
Between 3 months and 1 year	2,638.6	5,253.0	-2,614.5
Between 1 year and 5 years	6,209.4	6,376.7	-167.3
More than 5 years	1,557.7	1,746.5	-188.8
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Thereof: non-derivative financial liabilities			
Due on demand and indefinite term	296.9	209.2	87.8
Up to 3 months	435.2	455.5	-20.2
Between 3 months and 1 year	17,486.2	18,028.5	-542.3
Between 1 year and 5 years	32.6	126.2	-93.7
More than 5 years	-	-	-
Thereof: Derivative financial liabilities			
Due on demand and indefinite term	1.1	0.1	0.9
Up to 3 months	275.0	451.2	-176.2
Between 3 months and 1 year	8,026.4	7,113.1	913.3
Between 1 year and 5 years	6.9	4.8	2.1
More than 5 years	0.7	8.6	-7.9
Negative market values of derivative hedging instruments			
Due on demand and indefinite term	-	-	-
Up to 3 months	1.4	21.4	-20.0
Between 3 months and 1 year	3.4	53.1	-49.7
Between 1 year and 5 years	28.4	224.5	-196.1
More than 5 years	23.9	63.3	-39.4
Subordinated capital			
Due on demand and indefinite term	-	5.0	-5.0
Up to 3 months	22.0	160.4	-138.4
Between 3 months and 1 year	22.7	212.0	-189.3
Between 1 year and 5 years	316.2	186.8	129.4
More than 5 years	447.3	570.1	-122.8

70 Further information on hedge accounting

The interest rate swaps from interest rate fair value hedges and the cross-currency swaps from currency fair value hedges have the following structure.

	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Up to 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years
Interest rate fair value hedges of financial assets						
Interest rate swaps LIBOR/CORRA (CAD)						
Nominal (C\$m)	309.9	1,155.6	407.5	107.0	1,012.9	498.6
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	192.5	717.9	253.2	71.9	680.3	334.9
Average fixed rate (%)	1.8	2.2	2.1	0.8	1.8	2.2
Interest rate swaps EURIBOR/ESTR (EUR)						
Nominal (€m)	1,631.3	10,541.4	4,387.8	1,714.4	9,460.7	4,928.0
Average fixed rate (%)	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8
Interest rate swaps SONIA (GBP)						
Nominal (£m)	124.0	865.4	50.0	97.3	924.8	–
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	142.0	991.1	57.3	117.8	1,118.7	–
Average fixed rate (%)	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.8	1.7	–
Interest rate swaps SOFR (USD)						
Nominal (\$m)	375.2	846.1	56.8	635.8	1,349.0	61.6
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	319.5	720.5	48.3	614.0	1,302.7	59.5
Average fixed rate (%)	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.4
Interest rate swaps other benchmark interest rates (Other currencies)						
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	26.7	–	62.2	–	27.5	66.0
Interest rate fair value hedges of financial liabilities						
Interest rate swaps EURIBOR/ESTR (EUR)						
Nominal (€m)	362.0	4,102.7	2,362.7	300.0	3,154.8	2,499.2
Average fixed rate (%)	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.5
Interest rate swaps SONIA (GBP)						
Nominal (£m)	–	–	20.0	–	–	20.0
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	–	–	22.9	–	–	24.2
Average fixed rate (%)	–	–	4.0	–	–	4.0
Interest rate swaps other benchmark interest rates (Other currencies)						
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	–	107.5	–	–	–	–

¹⁾ The conversion is made at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Up to 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years	Up to 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years
Currency fair value hedges of financial assets						
Cross-currency base swaps (CAD/EUR)						
Nominal (C\$m)	289.3	1,469.7	370.5	382.7	1,116.2	462.0
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	179.7	913.1	230.2	257.0	749.7	310.3
Average contract rate (EUR/CAD) ²⁾	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.49	1.48	1.50
Cross-currency base swaps (CHF/EUR)						
Nominal (CHFm)	–	–	57.7	–	–	61.8
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	–	–	62.0	–	–	65.8
Average contract rate (EUR/CHF) ²⁾	–	–	1.15	–	–	1.15
Cross-currency base swaps (GBP/EUR)						
Nominal (£m)	520.9	1,587.6	133.4	146.5	1,888.3	191.7
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	596.6	1,818.2	152.8	177.3	2,284.2	231.9
Average contract rate (EUR/GBP) ²⁾	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.86
Cross-currency base swaps (USD/EUR)						
Nominal (\$m)	1,100.0	3,257.6	524.7	1,273.5	3,760.9	384.0
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	936.6	2,773.8	446.8	1,229.8	3,632.0	370.9
Average contract rate (EUR/USD) ²⁾	1.16	1.15	1.13	1.08	1.07	1.09
Cross-currency base swaps (other currencies)						
Nominal (€m) ¹⁾	26.8	26.3	–	24.9	27.5	–

¹⁾ The conversion is made at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

²⁾ The conversation rate is quoted in quantity. If several swaps are included in a maturity band, a weighted nominal is used to determine the average price.

The carrying value adjustments are broken down according to the hedged underlying transactions as follows:

€m	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Carrying amount of the hedged items	Accumulated valuation result of the hedged items ¹⁾²⁾	Valuation result of the hedged items for the reporting period ³⁾	Carrying amount of the hedged items	Accumulated valuation result of the hedged items ¹⁾²⁾	Valuation result of the hedged items for the reporting period ³⁾
Interest rate fair value hedges						
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Due from banks	2,271.7	7.0	-0.0	3,328.5	32.7	1.7
Due from customers	7,602.5	-318.9	15.7	8,481.6	-369.9	122.8
Financial investments	8,640.0	18.9	-63.9	6,895.5	82.5	78.3
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Financial investments	1,315.5	8.4	-7.7	1,557.7	18.3	11.6
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Due to banks	1,017.4	-31.3	12.1	857.1	-27.0	-16.5
Due to customers	812.3	-33.3	-	670.2	-26.3	-12.5
Securitised liabilities	4,192.3	-65.6	36.4	3,518.3	-32.9	-53.5
Subordinated capital	618.1	-33.1	8.8	582.7	-25.8	-12.5
Currency fair value hedges						
Bottom layer financial assets	8,134.8	-	-583.6	9,361.4	-	354.9
Total	34,604.7	-447.9	-582.2	35,253.2	-348.4	474.3

¹⁾ The accumulated hedge adjustment is the accumulated amount included in the carrying amount of the hedged item of interest rate related adjustments from current hedging relationships.

²⁾ Amounts with a positive leading sign represent an increase of value and amounts with a negative leading sign a decrease of value.

³⁾ Includes the change in value of the hedged items used to measure ineffectiveness during the reporting period. In the case of interest rate fair value hedges, these are interest-related changes in value, and in the case of currency fair value hedges, these are spot exchange rate differences in relation to the nominal value of the hedged item.

In the case of currency fair value hedges, the designation of a layer component first of all involves specifying the group of underlying transactions as a whole from which the layer component is defined. This means that existing financial assets which are of the same type in terms of the hedged risk are identified along with their nominal amounts. At the Deka Group, the hedged layer component is a bottom layer of this defined nominal amount.

The following table shows the composition of the bottom layers for currency fair value hedges on the balance sheet date:

€m	2025	2024	Change
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Due from banks	16.6	21.8	-5.2
Due from customers	7,913.4	8,965.5	-1,052.1
Financial investments	-	374.1	-374.1

Other disclosures

71 Equity management

The objectives of equity management are to ensure adequate capital to carry out the business strategy determined by the Board of Management, to achieve an appropriate return on equity and to comply with regulatory capital requirements (for more information, see note [72] "Regulatory capital (own funds)").

In the economic perspective, internal capital in the risk-bearing capacity analysis means the risk capacity as defined in the risk strategy. In principle, the Deka Group determines its total risk across all significant risk types that impact profit or loss and also includes those risks not taken into consideration for regulatory purposes, for example business risk. Total risk is measured as the amount of capital that is highly likely to be sufficient to cover losses from all main risk exposures in a one-year period at any time. The Deka Group uses the value-at-risk approach (VaR) in order to quantify individual risks on a uniform basis and to aggregate them as an indicator for total risk.

To assess risk-bearing capacity on a differentiated basis, the Deka Group distinguishes between the risk capacity and the risk appetite. In the risk-bearing capacity analysis, risk capacity essentially consists of equity under IFRS and earnings components. Corresponding adjustment items are used to take into account balance sheet items whose value does not reflect the concept of economic value. Deduction items for risks from pension obligations and for reputational risk also reduce internal capital directly. As a formal overall risk limit, risk capacity serves to guarantee the Bank's risk-bearing capacity as a whole. Risk appetite is the primary control parameter. The maximum permissible risk appetite is equal to risk capacity less a management buffer and a buffer for climate and environmental risks.

In the normative perspective, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is the key management indicator. The Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is defined as the ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (RWAs). Other relevant indicators include own funds, risk-weighted assets and leverage ratio exposure along with the corresponding capital ratios, the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) ratio, the subordinated MREL requirements and the utilisation of the large exposure limit. Risk-weighted assets are managed in line with the Deka Group's strategy, the targeted balance sheet structure and the capital market environment.

The regulatory ratios are calculated on a monthly or quarterly basis and are reported to the Board of Management and the Administrative Board. Compliance with the internal thresholds is ensured by means of an ongoing monitoring process, which additionally includes a monthly comparison between the target and actual figures and a quarterly forecast process.

In normative risk and capital planning, the regulatory ratios are calculated for each budget year. In the course of the annual planning process, the guidelines for the next three years are defined for the Group, the individual business divisions and the Treasury corporate centre. Within the framework of this overall plan, the business divisions and the Treasury corporate centre must in principle not exceed the RWA allocation, an indicator used in management (at the beginning of the year, this corresponds to the target RWAs specified in the current medium-term planning). The allocation of RWAs to the business divisions and Treasury corporate centre can be adjusted throughout the year as required while adhering to the planned capital ratios. In the event that individual business divisions or the Treasury corporate centre may conceivably exceed these targets, the affected business divisions and the Treasury and Finance corporate centres examine whether measures to reduce RWAs are required.

When managing regulatory capital requirements, particular attention is also paid to assessing future regulatory developments. This includes analysing current recommendations from supervisory committees and proposed legislation on an ongoing basis and assessing the impact of such proposals on capital adequacy. The findings from the analysis are incorporated into the annual planning process.

72 Regulatory capital (own funds)

Regulatory capital and the capital ratios were calculated as at 31 December 2025 on the basis of the capital requirements currently applicable under CRR III (Capital Requirements Regulation), which is subject to certain transitional provisions. CRR II still applied as at 31 December 2024. The CRR regulations do not require retroactive calculations for new requirements, which is why these have not been disclosed.

Own funds were calculated based on the IFRS consolidated financial statements. Pursuant to Article 26 (2) CRR, the year-end profit less foreseeable charges and dividends is recognised in Common Equity Tier 1 capital (dynamic approach) within the same period. The composition of own funds is shown in the following table:

€m	CRR III (without transitional provisions)	CRR III (with transitional provisions)	CRR II
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Subscribed capital	286	286	286
Less repurchased Common Equity Tier 1 items	95	95	95
Open reserves	6,675	6,675	6,454
Other comprehensive income	-78	-78	-32
Prudential filters	140	140	193
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 items	320	320	382
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital	6,484	6,484	6,104
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	599	599	599
Silent capital contributions	-	-	-
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 items	-	-	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) capital	599	599	599
Tier 1 capital	7,082	7,082	6,702
Subordinated liabilities	702	702	746
Other items	-	-	-
Deductions from Tier 2 items	-	-	-
Tier 2 (T2) capital	702	702	746
Own funds	7,784	7,784	7,448

Credit risk is essentially determined according to the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach. The capital charges for specific market risk and CVA risk are determined using standard methods. General market risk is determined using an internal model. Operational risk was still measured using the advanced measurement approach (AMA) in the previous year. In the reporting year, this was also switched to a standardised approach in line with CRR III. DekaBank is also affected by the phasing in of the new output floor, which limits the benefits of internal models as compared to standardised approaches.

Each of the aforementioned risk types must be backed by own funds. The following table shows the items that have to be included:

€m	CRR III (without transitional provisions)	CRR III (with transitional provisions)	CRR II
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Credit risk	15,054	14,497	19,212
Market risk	5,588	5,588	5,257
Operational risk	7,895	7,895	5,969
CVA risk	461	461	375
Output Floor-RWA	1,555	–	–
Risk-weighted assets	30,553	28,441	30,814

The Deka Group's own funds have been reported in accordance with CRR III, which has applied since 1 January 2025, with and without transitional arrangements. The latter represents full application of the CRR framework, in which all transitional provisions are disregarded and the final target state of the regulatory requirements is reached. A delegated regulation from the European Commission has once again postponed the introduction of the CRR III rules on calculating RWAs for market risk under the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB). This pushes the start date back by one year to 1 January 2027, meaning that the internal market risk model in line with CRR II is still applicable until the end of 2026. However, the FRTB standardised approach is already being used in calculating the output floor.

The adequacy of the capital and reserves is to be calculated by expressing Common Equity Tier 1 capital (Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio), Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 capital ratio) and own funds (total capital ratio) as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount. The table below shows the key ratios for the Deka Group:

%	CRR III (without transitional provisions)	CRR III (with transitional provisions)	CRR II
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	21.2	22.8	19.8
Tier 1 capital ratio	23.2	24.9	21.7
Total capital ratio	25.5	27.4	24.2

Regulatory own funds requirements were met at all times during the reporting period. The ratios for the Deka Group are significantly higher than the statutory minimum ratios.

73 Contingent liabilities and other obligations

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Irrevocable lending commitments	402.4	384.7	17.7
Other liabilities	20.8	15.6	5.2
Total	423.2	400.3	22.9

Other financial liabilities include payment obligations of €0.1m to unconsolidated companies or companies outside the Group.

In a circular dated 9 July 2021, the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) presented revised rules for the tax treatment of share trades around the dividend record date, and noted, *inter alia*, that certain transaction types may fall under the scope of section 42 of the German Tax Code (*Abgabenordnung*, AO) and that, in certain cases, beneficial ownership pursuant to section 39 AO does not pass to the recipient of the shares. In the period leading up to November 2024, the tax authorities issued tax assessment notices for the period from 2013 to 2018 that refused to allow any relief from capital yields tax (*Kapitalertragsteuer*) relating to share trades around the dividend record date for these years.

In the context of these assessment notices, the tax authorities pointed out that the content of the share trades could not be reviewed, and that changes to the tax relief amounts could be made in the future (subject to a review). An appeal has been lodged in each case. DekaBank paid all of the stipulated amounts, including interest, in 2024.

DekaBank's risk assessment regarding an ultimate victory in fiscal court proceedings has not changed. This is consistent with the view of its tax adviser. As a result, DekaBank still sees no convincing reason to believe that the share trades it transacted around the dividend record date will fall under the scope of section 42 AO. In the case of its share trades, DekaBank also believes that there was a transfer of beneficial ownership and therefore considers it more unlikely than not that a final claim will be made in this regard. As DekaBank continues to assume that its legal view will be confirmed in the final instance of fiscal court proceedings, tax refund claims of €478.0m are recognised in this context (€260.4m reported under income tax assets and €217.6m under other assets). This amount is unchanged as against 31 December 2024.

Other liabilities include an amount of €17.3m (previous year: €14.4m) for a capital-strengthening measure in relation to a company in the equity investment portfolio, by which the guaranteed maximum amount exceeds the average net present value (see note [59] "Provisions").

74 Assets transferred as collateral

Assets transferred as collateral for the Group's liabilities are shown in the following table:

€m	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Carrying value of transferred collateral			
Under Pfandbrief Act	4,665.0	4,302.6	362.4
For refinancing purposes with Deutsche Bundesbank	–	–	–
From transactions on German and foreign futures exchanges	1,301.6	920.6	381.0
From repurchase agreements	465.5	207.1	258.4
From securities lending agreements	4,029.2	3,951.1	78.1
From tri-party transactions	4,213.4	3,230.8	982.6
From other transactions	153.9	216.8	–62.9
Loan and securities collateral	14,828.6	12,829.0	1,999.6
Cash collateral relating to securities lending and repurchase agreements	199.3	438.2	–238.9
Cash collateral relating to derivative transactions	3,369.1	2,990.9	378.2
Cash collateral	3,568.4	3,429.1	139.3
Total	18,397.0	16,258.1	2,138.9

75 Assets received as collateral

In the Deka Group, collateral is accepted to reduce default risks resulting from lending and trading transactions. In the Deka Group's lending business, the collateral currently used includes, depending on the type of financing, the following in particular: guarantees and sureties from domestic local authorities or recognised export credit insurers, charges on commercial and residential property and registered liens on ships and aircraft, as well as assignments of receivables and cash collateral. Valuation of collateral and of any discounts applied is primarily based on the creditworthiness of the party providing the guarantee in the case of guarantees and sureties, or on the market value or lending value of the financed property in the case of physical collateral. The collateral received in the lending business is tested for impairment on a regular basis, at least once a year. Each type of collateral is subject to a risk-oriented review cycle, in both formal and substantive terms. Internally, deductions are generally made to take account of fluctuations in value and realisation risks. Credit balances maintained in the Deka Group are counted in full.

Credit derivatives and netting agreements for derivatives and repo lending transactions are used in the Deka Group to reduce credit risks. In addition, financial collateral in the form of securities (shares and bonds) and/or cash collateral is received for derivatives and repo lending transactions. The securities collateral permitted in derivatives and repo lending transactions is defined in a DekaBank-specific Collateral Policy. Compliance is monitored daily by the Risk Control unit. In order to reduce the risks resulting from fluctuations in the market price of the collateral accepted, collateral discounts or overcollateralisation and a daily additional contribution obligation to maintain the overcollateralisation are agreed with the counterparty.

Collateral received for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and other securities transactions that may be re-pledged or resold even if the collateral provider does not default amounted to €54.9bn (previous year: €50.9bn). Of this total, €29.7bn (previous year: €25.5bn) was resold or re-pledged.

76 Financial instruments transferred but not derecognised

The Deka Group transfers financial assets while retaining the material risks and rewards arising from these assets. Such transfers take place mainly in the context of genuine repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. The assets continue to be reported in the consolidated balance sheet.

€m	Carrying amount of financial assets not derecognised		Carrying amount of the associated financial liabilities		Net position	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Genuine repurchase agreements						
thereof financial assets measured at amortised cost	156.7	136.0	154.2	134.0	2.5	2.0
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	308.7	50.3	305.0	49.9	3.7	0.4
Securities lending transactions						
thereof financial assets measured at amortised cost	97.9	322.0	–	–	97.9	322.0
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	483.1	403.3	–	2.8	483.1	400.5
Other transfers not constituting economical disposal						
thereof financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.3	3.2	0.3	3.0	–	0.2
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	2.2	–	2.2	–	–
thereof financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	107.5	127.1	107.2	126.7	0.3	0.4
Total	1,154.2	1,044.1	566.7	318.6	587.5	725.5

77 Letter of comfort

Except in the case of political risk, DekaBank will ensure that Deka Verwaltungsgesellschaft Luxembourg S.A. can meet its obligations. Deka Verwaltungsgesellschaft Luxembourg S.A. has in turn issued a letter of comfort in favour of Deka International S.A., Luxembourg.

78 Information on holdings in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies

Significant restrictions

Significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use assets and settle liabilities arise in particular as a result of the contractual, legal and regulatory requirements that apply to financial institutions (see note [72] "Regulatory capital (own funds)" and note [74] "Assets transferred as collateral" with regard to restrictions associated with the pledging of cash, loans or securities as collateral to cover Group liabilities under, for example, genuine repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and over-the-counter derivatives transactions).

Banks are also obliged to maintain mandatory deposits in accounts held with their national central banks (minimum reserve requirement). The extent of the mandatory minimum reserve is determined by the central banks.

Interests in joint arrangements and associates

DekaBank has interests in three jointly controlled entities and one associated company. Equity investments in the joint ventures S-PensionsManagement GmbH, SWIAT GmbH and Dealis Fund Operations GmbH i.L. are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. One affiliated company was not consolidated despite the fact that DekaBank exercises significant influence over it, because it is immaterial to the presentation of the financial position and financial performance of the Group.

Joint ventures and associated companies included in the consolidated financial statements can be found in the list of shareholdings (see note [80]).

79 Information on holdings in unconsolidated structured entities

According to the definition in IFRS 12, an entity is classified as structured if it has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity.

The Deka Group engages in business relationships with structured entities as part of its ordinary business activities. Structured entities are often characterised by their restricted activities and a narrow and well-defined business objective. Furthermore, a structured entity may also be characterised by the absence of sufficient equity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support.

The Deka Group is deemed to have an interest in an unconsolidated structured entity if companies in the Deka Group are exposed to variable returns from a structured entity's activities as a result of either contractual or non-contractual involvement with that entity, but where the entity concerned does not require consolidation under the provisions of IFRS 10. An interest can be evidenced by the holding of debt or equity instruments, liquidity arrangements, guarantees and various derivative financial instruments via which the Bank takes on risks arising from the structured entity. For the purposes of IFRS 12, an interest in an unconsolidated structured entity does not generally arise solely from a typical customer-supplier relationship between Deka Group companies and a structured entity.

The Deka Group has relationships with entities classified as unconsolidated structured entities based on the definition under IFRS 12 and criteria set internally by the Group. Unconsolidated structured entities involved in the following business activities have been identified:

Investment funds

Part of the Deka Group's core business involves providing securities and real estate investments to private and institutional investors. As a result, companies in the Deka Group play a role, directly or indirectly, in setting up fund structures as part of their ordinary business activities and are involved in determining the purpose and design of such structures. In addition, the Group's activities cover the whole of the usual value chain for fund business. In return, the Group receives appropriate commission, for example in the form of management and custodial fees. The Group also invests in holdings in investment funds owned by the Group in the context of start-up financing, thereby providing those funds with liquidity. Investment funds are therefore considered to be structured entities within the meaning of IFRS 12. Funds are primarily financed by issuing unit certificates (equity). To a limited extent, funds can also take up loans. Borrowings are generally secured against the assets held within the fund. Fund assets held in Group-owned and external investment funds amount to €452.4bn (previous year: €430.5bn). This amount includes all fund assets and also the fund assets of third parties in which the Deka Group has an interest within the meaning of IFRS 12, irrespective of the percentage of the Deka Group's unit holding. Fund assets calculated exclusively for the purposes of the IFRS 12 disclosures do not correspond to the relevant indicator total of asset management and Deka certificates volume.

Lending business

According to the definition, if a company is founded specifically to finance or operate the assets for which a loan is made, and the design of that company is such that it is not controlled by means of voting or similar rights, then this constitutes a structured entity for DekaBank. A holding in a structured entity may also exist if rights that are contractually agreed as part of the loan agreement (for example intellectual property or trademark rights) are converted into co-determination rights in the event of deteriorating creditworthiness. An operating company can, for example, become a structured entity if relevant business activities start to be governed predominantly by the provisions of the loan agreement. As part of the classification performed in accordance with IFRS 12, structured entities were identified within the transport sector (aviation and shipping), real estate sector (including real estate funds) and retail risk segments. The financing concerned is generally collateralised by charges on property, aircraft mortgages, ship mortgages, and sureties and guarantees. In addition, and as in the previous year, there was an unsecured financing arrangement in the form of a promissory note loan in the reporting year, some of which was also assigned to third parties. To secure the claims, the financed asset (consumer loan portfolio) was transferred by a structured entity to a security trustee.

When determining the size of the financing classified as structured, the total assets shown in the currently available financial statements or the market value of the financed asset were used. This figure amounts to €363.1m (previous year: €838.9m). Amounts in foreign currencies were translated at the mid-market spot rate as at the reporting date.

The table below shows the carrying values of assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet that are related to interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The table also includes the maximum possible exposure to loss associated with these interests.

€m	Investment funds		Lending business ¹⁾	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Asset items				
Due from customers	1,032.3	1,514.2	184.7	434.8
Financial assets at fair value	488.1	629.0	14.4	27.0
Other assets	4.4	3.0	–	–
Total asset items	1,524.8	2,146.2	199.1	461.9
Liability items				
Due to customers	17,178.0	18,121.2	4.5	4.8
Financial liabilities at fair value	227.8	166.3	–	–
Provisions	0.0	–	–	–
Other liabilities	2.6	2.4	–	–
Total liability items	17,408.4	18,289.9	4.5	4.8
Contingent liabilities and other obligations				
Irrevocable lending commitments	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total contingent liabilities and other obligations	–	–	–	–
Maximum exposure to loss	1,524.8	2,146.2	199.1	461.9

¹⁾ Including risk provisions

The maximum exposure to loss sets out the highest possible loss that the Bank could sustain in connection with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The figure presented does not take into account the probability of such a loss being incurred.

- The maximum possible exposure to loss from interests in unconsolidated structured entities that arise as a result of on-balance-sheet transactions corresponds to the carrying value or fair value of the respective balance sheet item.
- According to the definition, the maximum possible exposure to loss from interests in unconsolidated structured entities that arise from off-balance-sheet transactions, for example from guarantees or lending commitments, corresponds to the maximum guaranteed amount, or the amount of the potential liability that would arise if the credit line that is extended were to be fully utilised.

In addition, provisions are established for investment funds with formal guarantees (see note [59] “Provisions”).

The maximum exposure to loss is a gross figure, i.e. it does not take into account the effects of collateral received or hedging transactions.

As at the reporting date, and as in the previous year, one borrower classified as an unconsolidated structured entity is classified as forborne. The carrying value of the exposures classified as forborne comes to €19.4m (previous year: €25.4m). As at 31 December 2025, no exposures to unconsolidated structured entities were classified as non-performing.

In connection with interests in unconsolidated structured entities, the Deka Group received interest income, commission income and income from the revaluation and disposal of interests in unconsolidated structured entities during the year under review.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

All circumstances must be considered when determining whether a company from the Deka Group should be categorised as the sponsor of a structured entity. An unconsolidated structured entity in which DekaBank has no interest as defined by IFRS 12 is regarded as sponsored if it was established for the benefit of a company in the Deka Group, and the Group has played an active role in determining the purpose and design of the unconsolidated structured entity. The Group is also considered to be a sponsor if a name used by the unconsolidated structured entity – for example its company name or the name of a product – is connected to a company in the Deka Group.

No relationships with sponsored unconsolidated structured entities existed during the year under review. There were no sponsored unconsolidated structured entities as at 31 December 2025 either.

80 List of shareholdings

The following information on shareholdings is a supplementary disclosure required under section 315e HGB. No comparative information is therefore presented in respect of the previous period.

Consolidated subsidiaries (affiliated companies):

Name, registered office	Share of equity
	%
	31 Dec 2025
bevestor GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Beteiligungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Far East Pte. Ltd., Singapore	100.00
Deka Immobilien Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka International S.A., Luxembourg	100.00
Deka Investment GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Real Estate International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Real Estate Services USA Inc., New York	100.00
Deka Vermögensmanagement GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Vermögensverwaltungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Verwaltungsgesellschaft Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg	100.00
IQAM Invest GmbH, Salzburg	100.00 ¹⁾
IQAM Partner GmbH, Vienna	100.00
S Broker AG & Co. KG, Wiesbaden	100.00
S Broker Management AG, Wiesbaden	100.00
WestInvest Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds mbH, Düsseldorf	99.74 ²⁾
WIV GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG, Frankfurt/Main	94.90

¹⁾ 25.5% is held by IQAM Partner GmbH.

²⁾ 5.1% is held by WIV GmbH & Co. Beteiligungs KG.

Consolidated subsidiaries (structured entities):

Name, registered office	Share in fund
	assets %
	31 Dec 2025
S Broker 1 Fonds, Frankfurt/Main	100.00

Equity-accounted joint ventures:

Name, registered office	Share of equity	Equity	Total of
	%	€'000	profit or loss
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025	€'000
S-PensionsManagement GmbH, Cologne ¹⁾	50.00	44,414.6	1,223.6
Dealis Fund Operations GmbH i.L. Frankfurt/Main 1)	50.00	34,624.3	882.0
SWIAT GmbH, Frankfurt/Main ¹⁾	30.50	5,487.3	-3,814.2

¹⁾ Amounts from the most recently published annual financial statements for as of 31 December 2024

Non-equity-accounted associated companies:

Name, registered office	Share of equity
	%
	31 Dec 2025
DPG Deutsche Performancemessungs-Gesellschaft für Wertpapierportfolios mbH, Frankfurt/Main	22.20
Merry Hill NewCo Limited, Jersey	21.37

Unconsolidated subsidiaries (affiliated companies):

Name, registered office	Share of equity
	%
	31 Dec 2025
Deka Investors Spezial InvAG m.v.K. und TGV, Frankfurt/Main	
Teilgesellschaftsvermögen Deka Investors Unternehmensaktien, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Treuhand Erwerbgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Treuhand GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Vorratsgesellschaft 03 mbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Vorratsgesellschaft 04 mbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
Deka Vorratsgesellschaft 05 mbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
LBG Leasing Beteiligungs-GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
IQAM Research der DekaBank GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00
WIV Verwaltungs GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	94.90

Unconsolidated structured entities:

Name, registered office	Fund assets €m	Share of equity/fund assets %
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025
Deka STOXX Future Water ESG UCITS ETF, Frankfurt/Main	5.01	100.00%
Deka-FlexFonds Stabilität, Frankfurt/Main	5.05	100.00%
Deka-FlexFonds 35, Frankfurt/Main	5.08	99.82%
Deka-FlexFonds 100, Frankfurt/Main	5.20	98.42%
Deka-FlexFonds 65, Frankfurt/Main	5.18	98.27%
Deka-MultiFactor Global Corporates, Luxembourg	31.01	94.44%
Deka-Globale Aktien Value, Luxembourg	14.50	73.75%
Connect-Perspektive Aktien 2, Frankfurt/Main	2.38	59.93%
Connect-Perspektive Aktien 3, Frankfurt/Main	1.90	59.21%
Connect-Perspektive Aktien 1, Frankfurt/Main	2.08	57.65%
Connect-Aktien Globale Trends, Frankfurt/Main	2.67	42.67%
Connect-Aktien Gesundheit, Frankfurt/Main	3.63	33.82%
Deka-MultiFactor Global Corporates HY, Luxembourg	43.20	31.97%
Connect-Aktien Technologie, Frankfurt/Main	4.51	31.94%
Deka-Lifestyle, Luxembourg	10.38	27.10%
Deka-MultiFactor Emerging Markets Corporates, Luxembourg	47.20	23.18%

81 Related party disclosures

The Deka Group has business dealings with related parties. These include DekaBank's shareholders, subsidiaries that are not consolidated on materiality grounds, joint ventures, associates and their respective subsidiaries, individuals in key positions and their relatives, and companies controlled by these individuals. For the purposes of this disclosure, unconsolidated own mutual funds and special funds where the Deka Group's holding exceeds 10.0% as at the reporting date are shown as subsidiaries, associates or other related parties in accordance with their equity holding.

Natural persons in key positions deemed to be related parties under IAS 24 are the members of the Board of Management and Administrative Board of DekaBank as the parent company. Remuneration to employees' representatives on the Administrative Board made separately from their Administrative Board activities was at current market terms. Personnel expenses in respect of the persons concerned are shown in the table below:

€m	Board of Management		Administrative Board	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Short-term benefits	5.7	5.6	1.2	1.2
Post-employment benefits	0.4	0.4	–	–
Other long-term benefits	2.5	2.7	–	–
Total	8.6	8.6	1.2	1.2

Related parties have the option of making use of DekaBank's financial services. These include the acquisition of mutual funds and the safekeeping of fund units in a DekaBank securities account. Where this option was used, these services were provided on the terms that applied in the financial year.

Transactions are carried out with related parties under arm's length terms and conditions as part of the ordinary business activities of the Deka Group. These relate, *inter alia*, to loans, daily and time deposits and derivatives. The unconsolidated subsidiaries receive services from the Deka Group free of charge as part of general day-to-day business. This also applies to three subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements that do not have any employees of their own. The liabilities of the Deka Group to mutual funds and special funds essentially comprise bank balances from the temporary investment of liquid funds. The tables below show the extent of these transactions.

Business dealings with shareholders of DekaBank and unconsolidated subsidiaries:

€m	Shareholders		Subsidiaries	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Asset items				
Due from customers	–	–	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at fair value	–	–	–	–
Other assets	–	–	0.1	0.0
Total asset items	–	–	0.1	0.0
Liability items				
Due to customers	479.8	239.0	3.1	2.3
Financial liabilities at fair value	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	0.0	–	0.0	0.0
Total liability items	479.8	239.0	3.1	2.3

Business dealings with joint ventures, associated companies and other related parties:

€m	Joint ventures/ associated companies		Other related parties	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Asset items				
Due from customers	118.8	121.2	6.5	0.6
Financial assets at fair value	1.6	2.4	0.2	2.0
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total asset items	120.4	123.6	6.7	2.6
Liability items				
Due to customers	23.9	21.7	45.1	65.7
Financial liabilities at fair value	15.1	17.0	9.1	3.6
Other liabilities	0.0	0.6	–	0.0
Total liability items	39.0	39.4	54.2	69.3

There are risk provisions of €72.4m for amounts due from customers (previous year: €74.8m).

82 Average number of staff

	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Full-time employees	2,938	1,314	4,252	2,859	1,232	4,091
Part-time and temporary employees	478	952	1,430	455	935	1,390
Total	3,416	2,266	5,682	3,314	2,167	5,481

83 Remuneration of Board members

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Total remuneration of active Board members		
Board of Management	8,676,381	8,513,231
Administrative Board	1,240,753	1,219,038
Total remuneration of former Board members and their surviving dependents		
Board of Management	3,777,274	3,575,543
Provisions for pensions for former Board members and their dependents	46,691,372	50,777,293

The remuneration to active members of the Board of Management presented above includes all remuneration and benefits in kind paid in the respective financial year, including variable components that are attributable to previous years and are thus dependent on business performance in earlier periods.

No loans or advances were granted to members of the Board of Management or Administrative Board. No guarantees or other commitments were entered into in favour of such persons.

In the 2025 financial year, variable remuneration elements that are dependent on future performance amounting to €2.2m (previous year: €3.8m) were committed to current members of the Board of Management. Half of the variable remuneration components to which an entitlement does not already arise in the year of commitment and which are paid out at a later date (deferred variable remuneration components) are granted in cash, with the other half being granted in the form of instruments. All deferred variable remuneration components are subject to a waiting period of up to five years, during which they can be reduced or forfeited altogether in accordance with the statutory provisions in the event of failure to meet targets at individual, company or Group level.

The value of the instruments depends on the sustainable performance of the Deka Group. The instruments are subject to a one-year holding period after the end of the waiting period and are paid out after that period has elapsed. In the event of serious misconduct or breaches of duty, variable remuneration components that have already been paid out can still be clawed back for a period of up to two years following the end of the last waiting period for the financial year in question.

Total emoluments include deferred variable remuneration components from previous years payable to current members of the Board of Management amounting to €2.8m and to former members of the Board of Management amounting to €0.2m. The entitlement of current board members comprises €0.4m for the 2024 financial year, €1.0m for the 2023 financial year, €0.5m for the 2022 financial year, €0.4m for the 2021 financial year, €0.2m for the 2020 financial year and €0.2m for the 2019 financial year.

84 Fees for auditors

The total fee paid to the Group auditor Deloitte GmbH, its affiliated companies and other companies in the international Deloitte network, as recognised in the reporting year, is broken down by service as follows:

€m	2025	2024	Change
Fees for			
Year-end audit services	4.4	4.2	0.2
Non-audit services			
Other assurance services	1.5	1.7	-0.2
Tax advisory services	-	-	-
Other services	0.0	0.0	-
Total	5.9	5.9	0.0

The fees for services related to the audit of the financial statements include, in particular, expenses for the audit of the Deka Group's consolidated financial statements and the Group management report, as well as for the audits of the annual financial statements and management reports of DekaBank and the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements. Other assurance services relate primarily to the review of the condensed interim financial report, the audit pursuant to section 89 of the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz, WpHG*), the issue of a comfort letter in accordance with IDW Auditing Standard 910 (IDW PS 910) and other assurance services required for regulatory purposes. The fees for services related to the audit of the financial statements in the reporting year include €0.2m for foreign network companies of the auditor. In the previous year, no services related to the audit of the financial statements related to foreign network companies of the auditor.

85 Additional miscellaneous information

Events after the reporting period

No major developments of particular significance occurred after the 2025 reporting date.

Recommendation regarding appropriation of net profit

The proposed appropriation of DekaBank's net profit for the 2025 financial year of €400,161,380.00 (previous year: €300,073,100.00) is as follows:

- Distribution of a dividend amounting to €400,161,380.00 (previous year: €300,073,100.00), i.e. 208.7% on existing shares in the Bank's subscribed capital (€191,740,000.00) that are entitled to dividends as at 31 December 2025.

The consolidated financial statements were approved for publication on 2 March 2026 by the Board of Management of DekaBank.

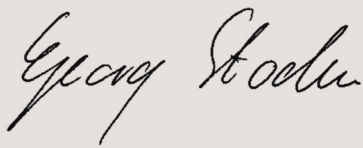
ASSURANCE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge, the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the applicable reporting standards convey a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Group and that the management report conveys a true and fair view of the business performance including the business results and position of the Group and suitably presents the material risks and opportunities and likely development of the Group.

Frankfurt/Main, 2 March 2026

DekaBank
Deutsche Girozentrale

The Board of Management



Dr. Stocker



Dr. Danne



Dietl-Benzin



Kapffer



Knapmeyer



Müller

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

Audit Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany, and its subsidiaries (the Group; hereinafter also referred to as "Deka Group") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and the notes (notes to the consolidated financial statements), including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the group management report of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with Section 315b and Section 315c German Commercial Code (HGB) included in section "Sustainability report" of the group management report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the IFRS® Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereinafter "IFRS Accounting Standards") as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB and, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and
- the accompanying group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, this group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our audit opinion does not cover the content of the consolidated sustainability statement referred to above.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinions

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014; referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the group entities in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Key Audit Matters in the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

In the following we present the key audit matters we have determined in the course of our audit:

1. Valuation of financial assets and derivative liabilities measured at fair value for which significant valuation parameters cannot be measured by observation
2. Valuation of financial liabilities measured at fair value (certificate issuance)
3. Net commission income from the fund business

Our presentation of these key audit matters has been structured as follows:

- a) description (including reference to corresponding information in the consolidated financial statements)
- b) auditor's response

1. Valuation of financial assets and derivative liabilities measured at fair value for which significant valuation parameters cannot be measured by observation

- a) Customer-led trading of financial instruments is part of the core business activities of Deka Group. The financial assets (bEUR 21.9) and derivative liabilities (bEUR 8.3) resulting from this business activity are recognised as line item "financial assets at fair value" on the assets side and as line item "financial liabilities at fair value" on the liabilities side. For a portion of these assets and derivative liabilities (bEUR 1.5) significant valuation parameters cannot be derived from observable market data (level 3).

The fair value for financial instruments for which there is no active market and therefore there are no observable price-determining parameters is determined by means of model non-observable parameters. In this respect, the characteristics used for the non-observable parameters represent the executive directors' assumptions and estimates as regards the valuation premises used as a basis by market participants to determine the pricing of these assets and derivative liabilities.

In our opinion, the determination of the fair values for level 3 financial instruments is of particular significance as the assumptions and estimates are based on the bank's executive directors' judgement and are prone to inherent and considerable estimation uncertainty regarding the accounting. For this reason, we identified the determination of fair values to be a key audit matter.

Corresponding information on the determination of financial assets measured at fair value and derivative liabilities are presented in note 18 "Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value", in note 47 "Financial assets at fair value" as well as in note 57 "Financial liabilities at fair value".

- b) In the context of our risk-based audit approach, we audited the relevant internal control and performed substantive audit procedures based on our risk assessment. In so doing, we analysed the trading transactions measured using models. For this purpose, we gained an understanding of the underlying process and assessed the appropriateness and effectiveness of the relevant internal control for the valuation of these trading transactions, particularly regarding the controls in respect of the verification process for prices and market data independent of trading as well as of the model validation. We assessed the suitability of the used valuation models for products selected according to risk-based criteria by involving our internal valuation specialists, who are part of the audit team. In addition, we audited the effectiveness of the general and application-specific IT controls of the IT systems used.

We identified Deka Group's implemented controls for the determination of fair values and assessed the appropriateness and effectiveness of the controls relevant to the audit. Controls in the verification process for prices and market data independent of trading and model validation were focal points in this respect. For this purpose, we, i.a., assessed the appropriateness of the models and valuation parameters used as well as their stringent and proper processing.

Our valuation specialists performed independent subsequent valuations of the fair values on the basis of a sample test and independent of the values determined by Deka Group's valuation models as at the reporting date. The results of these subsequent valuations were then compared with the valuation results provided by Deka Group.

In addition, we checked the disclosures in the notes for completeness and accuracy.

2. Valuation of financial liabilities measured at fair value (certificate issuance)

- a) Deka Group issues structured financial instruments (so-called certificates), which are subscribed by private customers and institutional investors and which are disclosed as financial liabilities held for trading on the liabilities side in the amount of bEUR 17.4. The valuation of certificate issuance is based on observable and non-observable input parameters.

The risk for the financial statements is particularly seen in appropriate market prices, measurement methods and models as well as parameters not being used for the determination of the fair values. Hence, we identified the determination of fair values for the valuation of certificate issuance to be a key audit matter.

Corresponding information on the determination of financial assets measured at fair value are presented in note 18 "Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value" and in note 57 "Financial liabilities at fair value".

- b) In the context of our risk-based audit approach, we audited the relevant internal control system and also performed substantive audit procedures based on our risk assessment. In so doing, we analysed the trading transactions measured using models. For this purpose, we gained an understanding of the underlying process and assessed the appropriateness and effectiveness of the relevant internal control for the valuation of these trading transactions, particularly regarding the controls in respect of the verification process for prices and market data independent of trading as well as of the model validation. We assessed the suitability of the measurement models used for products selected according to risk-based criteria by involving our internal valuation specialists. In addition, we audited the effectiveness of the general and application-specific IT controls of the IT systems used.

As at 31 December 2025, we, with the help of internal valuation specialists, have examined the subsequent valuation by applying independent valuation procedures, parameters and models in a risk-oriented manner by means of substantive procedures. In this respect, we covered the main product/model combinations used by Deka Group. Furthermore, we verified the discount curves used for the valuation of certificate issuance by means of external market data.

In addition, we checked the disclosures in the notes for completeness and accuracy.

3. Net commission income from the fund business

- a) Deka Group's net commission income from the fund business represents the main component of total commission income and is thus also significant for the consolidated result for the year. In the financial year 2025, commission income amounts to bEUR 4.0 while commission expenses amount to bEUR 2.2; bEUR 3.5 and bEUR 1.9 thereof relate to income and expenses from the fund business, respectively.

Deka Group generates revenue from management and administrative activities for investment funds as well as from fund-based asset management products. These services are remunerated with (asset) management fees, sales commissions, performance-related remuneration and in the form of lump-sum cost allowances. Additional commission income from the fund business results from brokerage services rendered during the service period. Deka Group renders these services on an ongoing basis and settles them on a monthly basis in the vast majority of cases. In addition to portfolio-related remuneration, Deka Group also sometimes levies sales-related commissions (front-end loads) for issuing units in investment funds. The amount of the front-end load is based on the unit value at the time of issuance. Furthermore, transaction fees are incurred when real estate is added to or disposed of from the managed investment fund.

Commission expenses from the fund business are connected to commission income and mainly comprise sales-related and portfolio-related commissions that predominantly result from remuneration to Sparkassen as sales partners.

Net commission income from the fund business represents a key audit matter particularly due to the financial significance for Deka Group and the diversity of the invoicing systems and posting logic.

Disclosures on the determination of the net commission income from the fund business is presented in note 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" and in note 33 "Net commission income".

- b) We gained an understanding of the processes within the Group based on our risk assessment and on the analysis of the inherent risks of the net commission income from the fund business. This includes the invoicing processes and the general and application-specific IT controls set up for this purpose as well as manual controls. On this basis, we conducted an audit of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the material accounting-relevant controls and additionally performed substantive procedures. This audit of controls primarily related to the proper order entry, the recognition and maintenance of fund and custodial account master data as well as the presentation for accounting purposes of commission income and expenses from the fund business. In addition, we audited the effectiveness of the general and application-specific IT controls of the IT systems used.

The focal point of our audit during the substantive procedures was the accounting entry of commission income and expenses. In this respect, we compared the invoices for individual business transactions with the underlying documents that served as the basis for the determination and recognition of commission income and expenses. In addition, we performed analytical audit procedures by means of regression and comparative analyses. We substantiated calculated and transferred management fees at the investment funds level in terms of figures used by means of the respective applicable management cost rates and the average net asset values. In this respect, we examined whether the recognition of commission income at the level of the asset management companies was properly recorded based on the invoicing of the fund accounting and whether the provisions under IFRS 15 with regard to the realisation of income were adhered to by applying sampling methods and by means of analytical audit procedures.

In addition, we checked the disclosures in the notes for completeness and accuracy.

Other Information

The executive directors and/or the administrative board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises

- the foreword by the board of management,
- the report of the administrative board,
- the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with Section 315b and Section 315c HGB included in section "Sustainability report" of the group management report,
- the executive directors' confirmation in accordance with Section 297 (2) sentence 4 and Section 315 (1) sentence 5 HGB regarding the consolidated financial statements and the group management report, and
- all other parts of the annual report, which is expected to be presented to us after the date of this auditor's report,
- but not the consolidated financial statements, not the audited content of the disclosures in the group management report and not our auditor's report thereon.

The administrative board is responsible for the report of the administrative board. Otherwise, the executive directors are responsible for the other information.

Our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, with the audited content of the disclosures in the group management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Administrative Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB, and that the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with these requirements, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have determined necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the executive directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the group management report that as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a group management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the group management report.

The administrative board is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 HGB and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures relevant to the audit of the group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of internal control or these arrangements and measures of the Group.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and with the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Section 315e (1) HGB.
- plan and perform the audit of the consolidated financial statements in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or of the business activities within the Group, which serves as a basis for forming audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit procedures performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.

- evaluate the consistency of the group management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate audit opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the actions taken or safeguards applied to eliminate independence threats.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on the Assurance on the Electronic Reproductions of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report Prepared for Publication Pursuant to Section 317 (3a) HGB

Assurance Opinion

We have performed assurance work in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB to obtain reasonable assurance whether the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report (hereinafter referred to as "ESEF documents") prepared for publication, contained in the file, which has the SHA-256 value 2b18aae079f1b3885836b36a6231bbe49040f1e59ec5d50c5b8057c61aaaf3a0, meet, in all material respects, the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB ("ESEF format"). In accordance with the German legal requirements, this assurance work only covers the conversion of the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report into the ESEF format, and therefore covers neither the information contained in these electronic reproductions nor any other information contained in the file identified above.

In our opinion, the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report prepared for publication contained in the file identified above meet, in all material respects, the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB. Beyond this assurance opinion and our audit opinions on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and on the accompanying group management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 contained in the "Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and of the Group Management Report" above, we do not express any assurance opinion on the information contained within these electronic reproductions or on any other information contained in the file identified above.

Basis for the Assurance Opinion

We conducted our assurance work on the electronic reproductions of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report contained in the file identified above in accordance with Section 317 (3a) HGB and on the basis of the IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance Work on the Electronic Reproductions of Financial Statements and Management Reports Prepared for Publication Purposes Pursuant to Section 317 (3a) HGB (IDW AsS 410 (06.2022)). Our responsibilities in this context are further described in the "Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents" section. Our audit firm has applied the IDW Quality Management Standards.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Administrative Board for the ESEF Documents

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the ESEF documents based on the electronic files of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report according to Section 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 1 HGB and for the tagging of the consolidated financial statements according to Section 328 (1) sentence 4 no. 2 HGB.

In addition, the executive directors of the Company are responsible for such internal control that they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of ESEF documents that are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements for the electronic reporting format pursuant to Section 328 (1) HGB.

The administrative board is responsible for overseeing the process for preparing the ESEF documents as part of the financial reporting process.

Group Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Work on the ESEF Documents

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the ESEF documents are free from material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB. We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the assurance work. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material intentional or unintentional non-compliance with the requirements of Section 328 (1) HGB, design and perform assurance procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain assurance evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance opinion.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the assurance on the ESEF documents in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance opinion on the effectiveness of these controls.
- evaluate the technical validity of the ESEF documents, i.e. whether the file containing the ESEF documents meets the requirements of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the balance sheet date, on the technical specification for this electronic file.
- evaluate whether the ESEF documents enable an XHTML reproduction with content equivalent to the audited consolidated financial statements and to the audited group management report.
- evaluate whether the tagging of the ESEF documents with Inline XBRL technology (iXBRL) in accordance with the requirements of Articles 4 and 6 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, in the version in force at the balance sheet date, enables an appropriate and complete machine-readable XBRL copy of the XHTML reproduction.

Further Information Pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as group auditor by the general meeting on 3 April 2025. We were engaged by the administrative board on 12/17 June 2025. We have been the group auditor of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany, since the financial year 2023.

We declare that the audit opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

In addition to the financial statement audit, we have provided to the group entities the following services that are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements or in the group management report:

- review of the half-yearly financial report,
- voluntary annual financial statements audits of subsidiaries,
- securities accounts audit and German Securities Act (WpHG) audits pursuant to Section 89 WpHG and Section 68 (7) German Investment Code (KAGB),
- assurance engagements pursuant to ISAE 3402 / ISAE 3000, and
- assurance services under supervisory law.

OTHER MATTER – USE OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Our auditor's report must always be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report as well as with the assured ESEF documents. The consolidated financial statements and the group management report converted into the ESEF format – including the versions to be submitted for inclusion in the Company Register – are merely electronic reproductions of the audited consolidated financial statements and the audited group management report and do not take their place. In particular, the ESEF report and our assurance opinion contained therein are to be used solely together with the assured ESEF documents made available in electronic form.

GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT

The German Public Auditor responsible for the engagement is Stephanie Fischer.

Frankfurt am Main/Germany, 5 March 2026

Deloitte GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed:
Klaus Löffler
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Signed:
Stephanie Fischer
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(German Public Auditor)

TRANSLATION

– German version prevails –

ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT GERMAN PUBLIC AUDITOR ON A LIMITED ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT IN RELATION TO THE CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT INCLUDED IN THE GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

To DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany

Assurance Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement of DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale AöR, Berlin and Frankfurt am Main/Germany, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025, included in section "Sustainability report" of the group management report. The Consolidated Sustainability Statement was prepared to fulfil the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD) and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and Sections 315b and 315c German Commercial Code (HGB) for a consolidated non-financial statement.

Not subject to our assurance engagement are

- the references to additional information of the Company outside of the group management report marked as unassured.

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Consolidated Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, Sections 315b and 315c HGB for a consolidated non-financial statement, and the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company. This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe

- that the accompanying Consolidated Sustainability Statement does not comply, in all material respects, with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the entity to identify information to be included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement (the materiality assessment) is not, in all material respects, in accordance with the description set out in section "SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model" of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, or
- that the disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on the above-mentioned parts of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement that were not covered by our assurance engagement.

Basis for the Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in section "German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement".

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our audit firm has applied the requirements of the IDW Quality Management Standards. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Executive Directors and the Administrative Board for the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements as well as with the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with these requirements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. fraudulent reporting in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement) or error.

This responsibility of the executive directors includes establishing and maintaining the materiality assessment process, selecting and applying appropriate reporting policies for preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Statement as well as making assumptions and estimates and ascertaining forward-looking information for individual sustainability-related disclosures.

The administrative board is responsible for overseeing the process for the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

The CSRD and the applicable German legal and other European requirements contain wording and terms that are subject to considerable interpretation uncertainties and for which no authoritative comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. The executive directors have disclosed interpretations of such wording and terms in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement. The executive directors are responsible for the reasonableness of these interpretations. As such wording and terms may be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legality of measurements or evaluations of the sustainability matters based on these interpretations is uncertain. The quantification of non-financial performance indicators disclosed in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement is also subject to inherent uncertainties.

These inherent limitations also affect the assurance engagement on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

German Public Auditor's Responsibilities for the Assurance Engagement on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

Our objective is to express a limited assurance conclusion, based on the assurance engagement we have conducted, on whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the Consolidated Sustainability Statement has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the CSRD, the applicable German legal and other European requirements and the specifying criteria presented by the executive directors of the Company and to issue an assurance report that includes our assurance conclusion on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism. We also

- obtain an understanding of the process used to prepare the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- identify disclosures where a material misstatement due to fraud or error is likely to arise, design and perform procedures to address these disclosures and obtain limited assurance to support the assurance conclusion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control. In addition, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources not within the entity's control (value chain information) is ordinarily higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement in information obtained from sources within the entity's control, as both the entity's executive directors and we as practitioners are ordinarily subject to restrictions on direct access to the sources of the value chain information.
- consider the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the Procedures Performed by the German Public Auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves the performance of procedures to obtain evidence about the sustainability information. The nature, timing and extent of the selected procedures are subject to our professional judgement.

In performing our limited assurance engagement, we

- evaluated the suitability of the criteria as a whole presented by the executive directors in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- inquired of the executive directors and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement about the preparation process, including the materiality assessment process carried out by the entity to identify the disclosures to be reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, and about the internal controls relating to this process.
- evaluated the reporting policies used by the executive directors to prepare the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- evaluated the reasonableness of the estimates and related information provided by the executive directors. If, in accordance with the ESRS, the executive directors estimate the value chain information to be reported for a case in which the executive directors are unable to obtain the information from the value chain despite making reasonable efforts, our assurance engagement is limited to evaluating whether the executive directors have undertaken these estimates in accordance with the ESRS and assessing the reasonableness of these estimates, but does not include identifying information in the value chain that the executive directors were unable to obtain.
- performed analytical procedures or tests of details and made inquiries in relation to selected information in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- considered the presentation of the information in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.
- considered the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Restriction of Use

We issue this report as stipulated in the engagement letter agreed with the Company (including the "General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüferinnen, Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms)" dated 1 January 2024 of the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW)). We draw attention to the fact that the assurance engagement was conducted for the Company's purposes and that the report is intended solely to inform the Company about the result of the assurance engagement. Consequently, it may not be suitable for any other than the aforementioned purpose. Accordingly, the report is not intended to be used by third parties as a basis for making (financial) decisions.

Our responsibility is to the Company alone. We do not accept any responsibility to third parties. Our assurance conclusion is not modified in this respect.

Frankfurt am Main/Germany, 5 March 2026

Deloitte GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Signed:
Klaus Löffler
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Signed:
Stephanie Fischer
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(German Public Auditor)

TRANSLATION

– German version prevails –