Notes

A General disclosures

» 01 Basis of preparation

Pursuant to *Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 19, 2002*, the consolidated financial statements of DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, (DZ BANK) for the 2024 financial year have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU).

The provisions specified in section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for companies whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EU have also been applied in the consolidated financial statements of DZ BANK. In addition, further standards adopted by Deutsches Rechnungslegungs Standards Committee e.V. [German Accounting Standards Committee] have generally been taken into account where such standards have been published in the German Federal Gazette by the Bundesministerium der Justiz [Federal Ministry of Justice] pursuant to section 342q (2) HGB.

DZ BANK is entered in the commercial register at the Frankfurt am Main local court under the number HRB 45651.

The DZ BANK Group's financial year is the same as the calendar year. In the interest of clarity, some items on the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, and the balance sheet – primarily items relating to insurance contracts – have been aggregated and are explained by additional disclosures in the notes. Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are shown in millions of euros (€ million). This may result in very small discrepancies in the calculation of totals and percentages.

The consolidated financial statements of DZ BANK have been released for publication by the Board of Managing Directors following approval by the Supervisory Board on March 27, 2025.

» 02 Accounting policies and estimates

Changes in accounting policies

First-time application in 2024 of changes in IFRS
The listed amendments to IFRS are applied for the first time in DZ BANK's consolidated financial statements for the 2024 financial year:

- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases)
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* and *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants* (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)
- *Supplier Finance Arrangements* (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

The amendments to IFRS 16 clarify that the leaseback liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable payments that do not depend on an index or interest rate constitutes a lease liability pursuant to IFRS 16. They also clarify that the initial measurement requirements in IFRS 16.100(a) apply to the recognition of the right-of-use asset and the gain or loss from the sale and leaseback. Finally, the amendments clarify that no gain or loss relating to the retained right-of-use asset arises upon subsequent measurement of this lease liability. These amendments to IFRS 16 do not have any impact on the accounting treatment of the Group's sale-and-leaseback transactions.

The amendments to IAS 1 provide further details on how an entity must recognize debt and other liabilities on its balance sheet where the settlement date is uncertain. Debt and other liabilities must be classified as current if they are due or potentially due to be settled within one year. Debt and other liabilities must be classified as non-current if they do not have to be settled for at least one year. The amendments also aim to improve the information that an entity should provide if its right to postpone settling a debt by 12 months or more is subject to covenants. The amendments to IAS 1 have no impact on the consolidated financial statements because there is no distinction between current and non-current liabilities and between current and non-current other payables on the balance sheet.

The amendments to IFRS 16 and IAS 1 must be applied for the first time to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2024; early adoption is permitted.

The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 define additional disclosure requirements regarding supply chain finance arrangements. The aim is to make the impact of such arrangements on liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risk more transparent. In the future, an entity will have to describe the contractual terms and conditions of such finance arrangements under IAS 7 and IFRS 7. It will also have to indicate the associated line items and their carrying amounts at the start and end of the reporting period, disclose the range of payment due dates for the relevant transactions and for comparable other liabilities, and state any risk concentrations. These amendments must be applied to financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 have no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in IFRS endorsed by the EU but not adopted early

The DZ BANK Group has decided against voluntary early adoption of the listed amendments to IFRS:

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

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

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

Changes in IFRS that have not yet been endorsed by the EU

The following new IFRS accounting standards, amendments to IFRS accounting standards, and clarifications of IFRS accounting standards have not yet been endorsed by the EU:

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*
- *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11*

The impact of the aforementioned new IFRS accounting standards, amendments to IFRS accounting standards, and clarifications of IFRS accounting standards on the consolidated financial statements is currently being examined.

Changes in presentation

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., the experience adjustments for premiums received and for insurance acquisition cash flows paid that relate to future service are shown in insurance finance income or expenses with effect from 2024. This will provide more useful information in respect of contracts with direct participation features. This retrospective change resulted in the following adjustments to the income statement:

Income statement for the period January 1 to December 31, 2023

€ million	2023 before restatement	Amount of restatement	**2023 after restatement**
(…)			
Insurance service result	1,994	-811	**1,183**
Insurance revenue	12,317	-739	**11,578**
Insurance service expenses	-10,245	-72	**-10,317**
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-78	-	**-78**
(…)			
Insurance finance income or expenses	-4,107	811	**-3,297**
(…)			
Profit before taxes	3,189	-	3,189
Income taxes	-955	-	**-955**
Net profit	**2,234**	**-**	**2,234**

Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the associated disclosures in note 29 (investments in subsidiaries), note 32 (segment information), note 40 (insurance finance income or expenses), note 88 (insurance revenue), note 89 (presentation of income or expense in the insurance business), and note 90 (change in the carrying amounts of insurance contract liabilities).

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., deposits from non-monetary banks are assigned to deposits from banks with effect from 2024. They were previously shown within deposits from customers. This retrospective change resulted in the following adjustments to the balance sheet:

Balance sheet as at January 1, 2023

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

€ million	Jan. 1, 2023 before restatement	Amount of restatement	Jan. 1, 2023 after restatement
(…)			
Deposits from banks	186,787	2,595	189,382
Deposits from customers	159,429	-2,595	156,834
(…)			
Total equity and liabilities	**628,365**	-	**628,365**

Balance sheet as at December 31, 2023

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

€ million	Dec. 31, 2023 before restatement	Amount of restatement	Dec. 31, 2023 after restatement
(…)			
Deposits from banks	174,580	2,014	176,594
Deposits from customers	159,641	-2,014	157,627
(…)			
Total equity and liabilities	**644,589**	-	**644,589**

Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the statement of cash flows and to the associated disclosures in note 61 (deposits from banks), note 62 (deposits from customers), note 71 (classes, categories, and fair values of financial instruments), note 75 (assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the balance sheet), and note 86 (maturity analysis). The changed assignment of counterparties also applies to derivatives with effect from 2024, resulting in adjustments to note 82 (derivatives), specifically in the disclosures on the counterparty structure. The adjustments have been made retrospectively.

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., the previous process for assigning securities to sale and repurchase agreements on the basis of an expert assessment is replaced by a process of assignment from economic assets in note 79 (sale and repurchase agreements, securities lending) – specifically in the disclosures on sale and repurchase agreements and on securities subject to a sale and repurchase or lending agreement that the recipient may sell or repledge as collateral with no requirement for a prior counterparty default – with effect from 2024. Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the associated disclosures in note 78 (offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities). The adjustments have been made retrospectively.

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 8.41 et seq., the total of the undiscounted expected credit losses on purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets that were recognized for the first time during the reporting period is retrospectively adjusted in note 85 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and the gross carrying amounts.

From 2024, stage 3 extensions in the presentation of gross carrying amounts and of loss allowance are no longer shown as derecognitions and repayments or as an addition/increase in loan drawdowns in note 85 (nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments), specifically in the disclosures on loss allowances and gross carrying amounts. The aim of this change is to provide reliable and more relevant information. The adjustments have been made retrospectively. Furthermore, the aforementioned presentation change results in related adjustments to the associated disclosures in note 42 (loss allowances) and note 58 (loss allowances).

Sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

If there are no prices available for certain financial instruments from active markets, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have to be determined on the basis of estimates, resulting in some uncertainty. Uncertainties associated with estimates arise primarily if fair values are determined using valuation techniques involving significant valuation parameters that are not observable in the market. This affects both financial instruments measured at fair value and financial instruments measured at amortized cost whose fair values are disclosed in the notes. The valuation parameter assumptions and valuation methods used to determine fair values are described in the financial instruments disclosures in notes 74 and 75.

Impairment of financial assets

When an impairment test (as described in note 05) is carried out for financial assets that constitute debt instruments or for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, it is necessary to determine estimated future cash flows from interest payments and the repayment of principal as well as from any recovery of collateral. This requires assessments and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows, in turn giving rise to some uncertainty. The factors influencing impairment that are defined on the basis of judgments include economic conditions, the financial performance of the counterparty, and the value of the collateral held. When an impairment test for portfolios is carried out, parameters such as probability of default, which are calculated with the help of statistical models, are used in the assessments and assumptions.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The recognition of goodwill is largely based on estimated future income, synergies, and non-recognizable intangible assets generated by business combinations or acquired as part of business combinations. The recoverability of the carrying amount is verified by means of budget accounts that are largely based on estimates. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of business combinations are recognized on the basis of their future economic benefits. These benefits are assessed by management using reasonable, well-founded assumptions. The estimates applied in the case of business combinations are described in note 100.

Right-of-use assets

The measurement of right-of-use assets in connection with leases (as described in note 12) involves the use of estimates and assumptions, especially in relation to estimated future cash flows, term, and discount rate. Estimates also have a material impact on determining the impairment of right-of-use assets.

Insurance contract liabilities and other assets held by insurance companies

The measurement of insurance contract liabilities and other assets held by insurance companies involves the exercise of judgment, estimates, and assumptions, especially in relation to mortality, claims, rates of return on investment, lapse, and costs. Actuarial calculation methods, statistical estimates, blanket estimates, and measurements based on past experience are used. The basic approaches used in the measurement of insurance contract liabilities are described in the insurance business disclosures in note 11.

Provisions for employee benefits, provisions for share-based payment transactions, and other provisions

Uncertainty associated with estimates in connection with provisions for employee benefits arises primarily from the measurement of defined benefit obligations, on which actuarial assumptions have a material effect. Actuarial assumptions are based on a large number of long-term, forward-looking factors, such as salary increases, annuity trends, and average life expectancy.

In the case of provisions for share-based payment transactions, estimation uncertainty arises from the way in which fair value is determined. This fair value is based on assumptions regarding the payout amount, which in turn depends on the performance of the variables specified in the underlying agreements.

In order to measure provisions relating to building society operations, building society simulations (collective simulations) that forecast home savings customers' future behavior are used that are available for evaluation of the options. These options available to home savings customers include, for example, drawing down the home savings loan, waiving the loan after allocation, or continuing with the home savings contract. Uncertainty in connection with the measurement of the provisions may arise depending on the extent to which the assumptions about future customer behavior – taking account of various interest-rate scenarios and management measures – that were forecast using collective simulation actually materialize in the future. Building society simulations are used to determine the present value of the collective building society operations. The main inputs for the collective simulations are presented in note 26.

Actual cash outflows in the future related to items for which other provisions have been recognized may differ from the forecast utilization of the provisions.

The basis for measurement and the assumptions and estimates underlying the calculation of provisions are described in note 26.

Income tax assets and liabilities

The deferred tax assets and liabilities described in note 56 are calculated on the basis of estimates of future taxable income in taxable entities. In particular, these estimates have an effect on any assessment of the extent to which it will be possible to make use of deferred tax assets in the future. In addition, the calculation of current tax assets and liabilities for the purposes of preparing financial statements involves assessing details relevant to income tax.

Climate-related matters

Climate-related matters impact on the familiar assumptions and estimates. No additional estimation uncertainty has arisen with regard to the calculation of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the calculation of income and expenses. Estimation uncertainty and the related judgments in respect of climate-related matters primarily arise when determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, identifying any impairment of financial assets, and measuring insurance contract liabilities. Climate-related matters did not result in any explicit adjustments being made in the determination of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities in the reporting period. To some extent, however, climate-related matters are factored into the pertinent models implicitly. The consideration of climate-related matters when identifying impairment of financial assets during the reporting period is explained in note 85, specifically in the information on the impact of macroeconomic conditions. When measuring insurance contract liabilities, climate-related matters are taken into account by making prudent additions to the liability for incurred claims and maintaining an extensive reinsurance program that comes into effect when a defined claims threshold is exceeded and thus limits financial risk.

» 03 Scope of consolidation

In addition to DZ BANK as the parent, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 include 14 subsidiaries (December 31, 2023: 16) and 5 subgroups (December 31, 2023: 5) comprising a total of 83 subsidiaries (December 31, 2023: 90).

The main change to the scope of consolidation in 2024 was the deconsolidation of Immobilien-Gesellschaft ‘DG Bank-Turm, Frankfurt am Main, Westend’ mbH & Co. KG des genossenschaftlichen Verbundes, Frankfurt am Main, which was liquidated in the reporting year.

The consolidated financial statements include 7 joint arrangements in the form of joint ventures with at least one other entity outside the group (December 31, 2023: 5) and 24 associates (December 31, 2023: 23) over which DZ BANK has significant influence. These entities are accounted for using the equity method. There are currently no joint arrangements classified as joint operations.

The shareholdings of the DZ BANK Group are listed in full in note 115.

» 04 Procedures of consolidation

Financial information in the consolidated financial statements contains data from the parent company, which incorporates data from its consolidated subsidiaries. The parent company and the consolidated subsidiaries are presented as a single economic entity.

An investee is included in the scope of consolidation as a subsidiary from the date on which DZ BANK obtains control over it. DZ BANK controls an investee when DZ BANK directly or indirectly has power over the investee, is therefore exposed to significant variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the ability to affect the variable returns from the investee through this power. Unless otherwise contractually agreed, DZ BANK controls an entity if it holds more than half of the voting rights, either directly or indirectly. The assessment of whether control exists also takes account of potential voting rights, provided they are considered substantial.

DZ BANK also considers itself to have control over an entity in cases where it does not hold the majority of the voting rights but does have the ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities of the entity concerned. It is sometimes necessary to make judgments, taking all of the relevant facts and circumstances into consideration, when making such a determination. This is particularly applicable to principal/agent relationships, which require an assessment of whether DZ BANK or other parties with decision-making rights are acting as principal or as an agent. With regard to principal/agent relationships, considerable judgments have to be made in order to assess the appropriateness of contractually agreed remuneration and of the level of the variable returns received.

A review is carried out at least once every six months to decide which subsidiaries are to be consolidated.

The financial statements of the entities consolidated in the DZ BANK Group have been prepared using uniform accounting policies. When preparing the consolidated financial statements, uniform accounting policies are used for like transactions.

The consolidated subsidiaries prepared their financial statements on the basis of a financial year ended December 31, 2024. With 20 (December 31, 2023: 19) exceptions, the separate financial statements of the entities accounted for using the equity method are prepared to the same balance sheet date as that of the parent company. There is no resulting material impact in respect of the subsidiaries and associates concerned, and therefore no interim financial statements have been prepared.

Intragroup assets and liabilities, as well as intragroup income and expenses, are eliminated in full. Intragroup profits or losses resulting from transactions within the group are also eliminated in full.

When a subsidiary is consolidated, the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary is offset against the proportionate equity of the subsidiary. Any share of a subsidiary's equity not attributable to the parent company is reported under equity as non-controlling interests.

Where an entity is controlled without there being an investment in the equity of the controlled entity, the subsidiary's entire equity is recognized as non-controlling interests under equity. If the subsidiary's equity does not qualify as equity pursuant to IAS 32, it is recognized under liabilities.

Goodwill resulting from offsetting the acquisition cost of a subsidiary against the equity remeasured at fair value on the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill when the acquisition method is applied. It is recognized under other assets. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year. Any negative goodwill is recognized in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

If DZ BANK loses control over a subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of this former subsidiary, together with the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary, are derecognized when control is lost. The fair value of any consideration received is recognized at the same time. The gain or loss arising in connection with the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss.

Entities under joint control with at least one other entity outside the group are accounted for as joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements. DZ BANK has joint control over an arrangement when there is a contractual agreement in place that requires decisions about the arrangement's relevant activities to be reached with the unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control.

DZ BANK has a significant influence over an investee if it can participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without having control or joint control over it. Unless it can be proved otherwise, this is assumed to be the case where between 20 and 50 percent of the voting shares are held.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method and reported on the balance sheet under investments or investments held by insurance companies.

Under the equity method, the DZ BANK Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the group's share of the profit/loss or other changes to the net assets of the associate or joint venture after the acquisition.

If significant influence over an associate or joint venture is lost, the gain or loss arising from the disposal of the investment accounted for under the equity method is recognized in profit or loss.

» 05 Financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (fair value PL)

Financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as 'financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss'. This category is broken down into the following subcategories:

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The subcategory 'financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss' covers financial assets that do not meet the IFRS 9 SPPI criterion and financial assets that were acquired for the purpose of selling them in the near term. This subcategory also includes financial assets that are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are included in this subcategory too.

In the category 'financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss', all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Contingent considerations in a business combination

This subcategory covers contingent considerations that the acquirer has classified as financial assets in the context of a business combination.

In the subcategory 'contingent considerations in a business combination', all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Financial assets may be assigned to the subcategory 'financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss' by exercising the fair value option, provided that the application of this option eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies (accounting mismatches). The fair value option is applied to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches that arise if non-derivative financial instruments and related derivatives used to hedge such instruments are measured differently. Derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss, whereas non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost or changes in fair value may be recognized in other comprehensive income. If no hedge accounting takes place, this gives rise to accounting mismatches that can be significantly reduced by applying the fair value option. The fair value option is used in the context of financial assets to prevent accounting mismatches that could arise in connection with loans and advances to banks and customers and bearer bonds.

In the subcategory 'financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss', all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (fair value OCI)

This category is broken down into the following subcategories:

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is assigned to this subcategory if it is held in accordance with a business model aimed both at collecting contractual cash flows and at selling financial assets. Moreover, the contractual terms of the financial asset must give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI criterion).

Because of the SPPI criterion, these financial assets only comprise debt instruments. They are measured at fair value. Interest income, loss allowances, and currency translation effects must be recognized in profit or loss. Any differences between the amortized cost and the fair value that do not result from loss allowances or currency translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income must be recycled to the income statement upon derecognition.

Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (fair value OCI option)

There is an irrevocable option to designate equity instruments as 'financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income' (fair value OCI option) upon initial recognition. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, except in the case of dividends that do not constitute repayment of capital. The cumulative other comprehensive income is not subsequently recycled to the income statement, e.g. due to derecognition of the instrument. After derecognition of these equity instruments, the cumulative other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings. The fair value OCI option can generally only be exercised for equity instruments that are not held for trading and do not constitute contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in a business combination pursuant to IFRS 3.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is assigned to this category if it is held in accordance with a business model aimed at holding financial assets for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of the financial asset must give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Because of the SPPI criterion, financial assets in this category only comprise debt instruments. They are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income (using the effective interest method), loss allowances, and currency translation effects are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (fair value PL)

Financial liabilities that are not measured at amortized cost are classified as 'financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss'. This category is broken down into the following subcategories:

Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The subcategory 'financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss' covers financial liabilities that are issued with the intention of repaying them in the near term and financial liabilities that are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are included in this subcategory too.

In the subcategory 'financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss', all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Contingent considerations in a business combination

This subcategory covers contingent considerations that the acquirer has classified as financial liabilities in the context of a business combination.

In the subcategory ‘contingent considerations in a business combination’, all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Financial liabilities may be assigned to the ‘financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss’ subcategory by exercising the fair value option, provided that the application of this option eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies (accounting mismatches), the financial liabilities are managed as a portfolio on a fair value basis, or they include one or more embedded derivatives required to be separated from the host contract.

In the case of financial liabilities, the fair value option is exercised to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches for loan liabilities to banks and customers, issued registered or bearer Pfandbriefe, other bonds and commercial paper, and registered or bearer subordinated liabilities. Some of the promissory notes and bonds issued are structured financial instruments containing derivatives for which bifurcation is not required. The derivative components of these instruments are subject to economic hedging that does not meet the criteria for the application of hedge accounting.

The fair value option is also applied to structured financial liabilities containing embedded derivatives requiring bifurcation, provided that the embedded derivatives cannot be measured separately and the financial liabilities are not designated as held for trading.

As regards financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, any gains/losses resulting from a change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to a change in the liability’s credit risk must be recognized in other comprehensive income. The rest of the change in the fair value of this liability is recognized in profit or loss. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of the relevant financial liability.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (AC)

For measurement subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are generally categorized as ‘financial liabilities measured at amortized cost’.

The following are not included in this category: Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not satisfy the condition for derecognition or accounting treatment is based on a continuing involvement, financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments with an interest rate below the market interest rate, and contingent considerations recognized by the acquirer in a business combination pursuant to IFRS 3.

In accordance with IAS 32, shares in partnerships are normally categorized as debt instruments. Given their subordinated status compared with the liabilities of the partnerships concerned, non-controlling interests in partnerships are reported as subordinated capital. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests in partnerships that has not yet been distributed is recognized under other liabilities, provided that the resulting liability is not of a subordinated nature. The capital and profit of partnerships attributable to non-controlling interests in partnerships are classified as ‘share capital repayable on demand’ under subordinated capital and other liabilities and are assigned to the ‘financial liabilities measured at amortized cost’ category.

This category also includes liabilities under compensation payment obligations owed to non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries. These liabilities arise if DZ BANK or some other entity controlled by

DZ BANK has concluded a profit transfer agreement with a subsidiary in accordance with section 291 (1) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) under which there are non-controlling interests. Liabilities under compensation payment obligations are recognized at the amount of the discounted obligation.

In addition, this category includes liabilities from investment contracts that are not designated as unit-linked insurance products. There is no significant transfer of insurance risk in these investment contracts and they do not therefore satisfy the criteria for an insurance contract under IFRS 17. As a consequence, they need to be treated as financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9.

Interest expense (using the effective interest method) and currency translation effects are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial instruments

Hedging instruments
The designation of derivative and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities as hedging instruments is governed by IFRS 9. The recognition and measurement of these hedging instruments is described in note 16.

Liabilities from financial guarantee contracts
Liabilities from financial guarantee contracts measured in accordance with IFRS 9 must be recognized as a liability at fair value by the issuer of the guarantee at the date of issue. At the date of issue, the fair value is normally equivalent to the present value of the consideration received for issuing the financial guarantee contract. In any subsequent measurement, the obligation must be measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with the impairment model and the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15. In the presentation of financial guarantee contracts, the guarantee commission receivables due from the beneficiary to the DZ BANK Group as the issuer of the guarantee are offset against guarantee obligations (net method).

Finance lease receivables and lease liabilities
Finance lease receivables and lease liabilities fall within the scope of IFRS 16.

Financial assets and financial liabilities specific to insurance business
In addition to financial instruments that fall within the scope of IFRS 9, other assets and liabilities are held in the context of the insurance business.

Deposits with ceding insurers are recognized at their nominal amounts. Receivables arising out of direct insurance operations and receivables arising out of reinsurance operations are recognized at their nominal amounts net of payments made. Impairment losses on receivables arising out of direct insurance operations and on receivables arising out of reinsurance operations are recognized directly in the carrying amounts. Assets related to unit-linked contracts are measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the underlying investments.

Deposits received from reinsurers, payables arising out of direct insurance operations, and payables arising out of reinsurance operations are recognized at their nominal amounts.

Deposits with ceding insurers as well as assets related to unit-linked contracts are reported on the balance sheet under investments held by insurance companies. Deposits received from reinsurers, receivables and payables arising out of direct insurance operations, and receivables and payables arising out of reinsurance operations are recognized under other assets or other liabilities.

Initial recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derivatives are initially recognized and derecognized on the trade date. Regular way purchases and sales of non-derivative financial assets and liabilities are generally recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting. Consolidated investment funds are recognized on the trade date. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognized in accordance with the categorization of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

All financial instruments are generally measured at fair value on initial recognition. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issue of the financial liability concerned are added or deducted on initial recognition.

Differences between transaction prices and fair values are recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition if the fair values correspond to the price quoted in an active market for an identical asset or identical liability or are based on a valuation technique that only uses data from observable markets. If, however, the calculation of the fair value is not substantiated by a price quoted in an active market for an identical asset or identical liability or if the calculation is not based on a valuation technique that only uses data from observable markets, they are initially recognized at fair value on the balance sheet, plus the unrecognized day-one profit or loss. Any differences not recognized in profit or loss at the time of initial recognition are amortized to profit or loss over the maturity period or at the time that all inputs factored into the valuation models are observable.

Financial assets are derecognized if the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets have expired or these rights have been transferred to third parties, and substantially no risks or rewards of ownership in the financial assets remain. If only some of the risks and rewards are transferred and control is partly retained, the financial asset is derecognized only up to the amount of the continuing involvement. If the criteria for derecognizing financial assets are not satisfied, the transfer to third parties is recognized as a secured loan. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations have been settled, extinguished or have expired.

Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost are reported as a separate line item in the income statement.

Loss allowances for financial assets

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are recognized for those financial assets that constitute debt instruments and for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Derivatives and equity instruments do not fall within the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model. Loss allowances are recognized in respect of the following financial assets:

– Financial assets in the IFRS 9 category ‘financial assets measured at amortized cost’
– Financial assets (only debt instruments) in the IFRS 9 category ‘financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income’
– Finance lease receivables that fall within the scope of IFRS 16, and
– Trade receivables and contract assets that fall within the scope of IFRS 15

and for:

- Loan commitments where there is a current legal obligation to grant credit (irrevocable loan commitments), provided they are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, and
- Financial guarantee contracts, provided they are not measured at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets are, as a rule, assigned to stage 1 upon initial recognition. An exception to this rule are financial assets that fall into the category of 'purchased or originated credit-impaired assets' (POCI assets). Other exceptions are trade receivables and contract assets that fall within the scope of IFRS 15, which are allocated directly to stage 2 (simplified approach).

Loss allowances for assets in stage 1 must be recognized in an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost and finance lease receivables are presented in the loss allowances line item on the assets side of the balance sheet. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowances are recognized in the reserve from other comprehensive income on the equity and liabilities side. Loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are recognized on the equity and liabilities side under provisions.

Financial assets subject to the IFRS 9 impairment rules must be reviewed at every balance sheet date to ascertain whether one or more events have occurred, or are still occurring, with an adverse impact on the estimated future cash flows of these financial assets.

At each balance sheet date, assets are assigned to stage 2 if their credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition but there is no objective evidence of impairment, which would require their assignment to stage 3. For these assets, the loss allowances are measured at the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses.

To simplify matters, it can be assumed that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if – for example, on the basis of investment-grade credit ratings – the financial instrument has a low credit risk at the balance sheet date (low credit risk exemption). The low credit risk exemption is applied to securities.

Financial assets deemed to be impaired on the basis of objective evidence are assigned to stage 3. For these assets, the loss allowances are measured at the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses.

Financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI assets) are initially recognized at their carrying amount less the lifetime expected credit losses and amortized using a risk-adjusted effective interest rate. At the balance sheet date, only the cumulative changes to the lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition are recognized as a loss allowance. Stage allocation is not required for these assets. Please refer to note 85 for more detailed information on loss allowances for financial assets.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative financial instrument (host contract), with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined financial instrument vary in a way similar to those of a standalone derivative. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract that is a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9, the categorization rules for financial assets are applied to the entire hybrid contract.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract that is not a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9, an embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If the embedded derivative does not meet all of these conditions, it may not be separated from the host contract. When an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is accounted for separately in accordance with the pertinent rules.

If a contract includes one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is not a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9, the entire hybrid contract can be categorized as measured at fair value through profit or loss. This is not the case where embedded derivatives only have an insignificant impact on the contractually specified cash flows or, upon initial comparison with similar hybrid instruments, it is evident without – or with only minor – analysis that separation of the embedded derivative is not permitted.

Classes of financial instruments

For the purposes of the disclosures on the importance of financial instruments to financial position and financial performance, financial instruments falling within the scope of IFRS 7 are classified using the 7 classes of financial instruments described below.

Classes of financial assets

Financial assets measured at fair value

The class of financial assets measured at fair value comprises the following categories defined by IFRS 9:

- ‘Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss’ with the subcategories ‘financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss’, ‘contingent considerations in a business combination’ (‘contingent considerations’), and ‘financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss’ (fair value option)
- ‘Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income’ with the subcategories ‘financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income’ and ‘financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income’ (fair value OCI option)

In addition to the financial assets in the categories specified above, this class of financial assets measured at fair value includes derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values).

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The ‘financial assets measured at amortized cost’ class includes, in particular, cash and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost, loans and advances to banks and customers measured at amortized cost, and investments measured at amortized cost.

Finance leases

The ‘finance leases’ class comprises solely finance lease receivables.

Classes of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

The ‘financial liabilities measured at fair value’ class comprises financial liabilities in the category ‘financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss’ with the subcategories ‘financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss’, ‘contingent considerations in a business combination’ (‘contingent considerations’), ‘financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss’ (fair value option), and derivatives used for hedging (negative fair values).

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The class known as ‘financial liabilities measured at amortized cost’ is identical to the category of financial liabilities of the same name.

Leases

The ‘leases’ class comprises solely lease liabilities.

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Provisions for financial guarantee contracts and provisions for loan commitments within the scope of IAS 37 are aggregated in the class ‘financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments’.

» 06 Hedge accounting

General information on hedge accounting

As an integral part of its risk management strategy, the DZ BANK Group hedges against risks arising in connection with financial instruments.

If the hedging of risk in connection with financial instruments gives rise to accounting mismatches between the hedged item and the hedging instrument used, the DZ BANK Group designates the hedging transaction as a hedge in accordance with the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 in order to eliminate or reduce such mismatches. In exercise of the option available under IFRS 9.6.1.3, the DZ BANK Group continues to account for portfolio hedges in application of the rules under IAS 39.

Fair value hedges

A fair value hedge is intended to ensure that changes in the fair value of the hedged item are offset by countervailing changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument. Changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk and changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss. Where equity instruments are hedged whose changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Risks may be hedged by designating hedges either on an individual basis in accordance with IFRS 9 or on a portfolio basis in accordance with IAS 39.

Hedged items categorized as ‘financial assets measured at amortized cost’ or ‘financial liabilities measured at amortized cost’ are measured in accordance with the general measurement principles for these financial instruments. The values are adjusted for the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk. Hedged items categorized as 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' are measured at fair value, although only changes not attributable to the hedged changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income and interest expense arising from hedged items or hedging instruments are recognized under net interest income.

If the fair value is hedged against interest-rate risks on a portfolio basis, the cumulative changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk are reported on the balance sheet under fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk, either under assets or liabilities depending on whether the portfolio comprises financial assets or financial liabilities.

In fully effective hedges, the changes in fair value (attributable to the hedged risk) recognized in profit or loss over the lifetime of the hedge completely cancel each other out. Any changes in fair value recognized in the carrying amount of the hedged items are amortized through profit or loss by the time the hedge has been terminated.

Cash flow hedges

The purpose of cash flow hedges is to ensure that changes in uncertain future cash flows from hedged items are offset by changes in cash flows from hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value attributable to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value attributable to the ineffective portion of the hedge are recognized in profit or loss. Hedged items are recognized and measured in accordance with the general principles for the relevant measurement category. At the end of a hedging relationship, any changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income must be reclassified to profit or loss on the date on which the hedged items or transactions are also recognized in profit or loss.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

The purpose of hedges of net investments in foreign operations is to offset exchange differences resulting from net investments denominated in foreign currency.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges.

» 07 Currency translation

All monetary assets and liabilities, together with unsettled spot transactions, are translated at the closing rate into the relevant functional currency of the entities in the DZ BANK Group. Cash in foreign currency is translated using the buying rate for cash on the balance sheet date. The translation of non-monetary assets and liabilities depends on the way in which these assets and liabilities are measured. If non-monetary assets are measured at amortized cost, they are translated using the historical exchange rate. Non-monetary assets measured at fair value are translated at the closing rate. Income, expenses, gains, and losses are translated on the date they are recognized either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

If the functional currency of subsidiaries consolidated in the DZ BANK Group is different from the group's reporting currency (euros), all assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate. Equity (with the exception of the revaluation reserve) is translated at the historical rate. Income and expenses are translated at the spot rate on the transaction date or, in a simplified procedure, at the average rate. The closing rate can also be used if there is no material impact compared with the use of average rates. Any differences arising from currency translation are reported in the currency translation reserve. In most cases, the functional currency of the entities included in the consolidated financial statements is the euro, i.e. the group reporting currency.

» 08 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported as a net amount on the balance sheet if the group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legal right of set-off cannot be contingent on a future event and must be exercisable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency of the entity or any of the counterparties.

» 09 Sale and repurchase agreements, securities lending

Sale and repurchase agreements (repos) are transactions in which the parties agree the sale and subsequent repurchase of securities at a fixed price and time. The risks and rewards of ownership of the sold securities remain in full with the original seller, provided that the buyer is under an obligation to sell back the securities. If the DZ BANK Group enters into repos as the original seller, the securities sold continue to be recognized on the balance sheet because the derecognition criteria in IFRS 9.3 et seq. are not satisfied. A liability corresponding to the amount of the purchase price received is recognized. If the group enters into reverse repos as a buyer, the securities purchased must not be recognized on the balance sheet. A receivable corresponding to the amount of the purchase price paid is recognized.

Securities lending transactions are transactions in which the lender provides the borrower with securities for use over a defined period of time. Securities lent as part of securities lending transactions remain on the balance sheet. Where collateral is received in this regard, and this collateral is in cash, a liability is recognized. Borrowed securities do not meet the recognition criteria set out in IFRS 9.1 et seq. and must therefore not be recognized on the balance sheet. Any cash collateral furnished in connection with borrowed securities is reported as a receivable.

Sale and repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions result in transfers in which the transferred assets remain on the balance sheet in their entirety. The DZ BANK Group is not involved in any transfers in which the transferred assets are recognized according to the extent of continuing involvement or transfers of financial assets with a continuing involvement that are fully derecognized.

» 10 Collateral

Receivables are recognized for assets pledged as collateral in the form of cash deposits. Other assets pledged as collateral continue to be reported on the balance sheet unchanged. Where collateral is received, and this collateral is in cash, a liability for a corresponding amount is recognized. Other financial or non-financial assets received as collateral are not recognized on the balance sheet unless the assets are obtained in connection with the recovery of collateral or a purchase of real estate that was previously held as collateral.

» 11 Insurance business

General information on the accounting treatment of insurance business

The insurance business comprises insurance contracts, investment contracts, and service contracts. It also includes financial guarantee contracts with policyholders.

Under an insurance contract, the issuer accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if an uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Insurance contracts are recognized in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17. Investment contracts are mainly pension fund contracts based on defined benefit plans or contracts to protect semi-retirement employment models. Investment contracts are classified as financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9. Service contracts comprise, in particular, separable components of insurance contracts that contain services other than services pursuant to IFRS 17. Such service contracts are subject to the revenue recognition requirements specified in IFRS 15. Any financial guarantee contracts in connection with insurance business are recognized in accordance with the accounting requirements applicable to insurance contracts.

The insurance business is reported under specific insurance items in the income statement and on the balance sheet. Material components of the specific insurance items are described below.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities held or acquired as part of insurance business are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for financial instruments described in note 05. These financial assets and financial liabilities are reported under investments held by insurance companies, other assets held by insurance companies, and other liabilities of insurance companies. Any loss allowances related to financial assets reported under investments held by insurance companies or other assets held by insurance companies are recognized for the categories 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' and 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' and are applied as a deduction within the relevant line item on the assets side of the balance sheet or are reported in the reserve from other comprehensive income. Loss allowances are presented on a net basis for investments held by insurance companies measured at amortized cost and for other assets held by insurance companies. However, in the notes on these balance sheet items, the loss allowances are presented on a gross basis.

Other liabilities of insurance companies include the performance obligations under investment contracts for which no material insurance risk is assumed when the policy is concluded. These are reported under liabilities from investment contracts within payables and residual other liabilities. The underlying financial instruments in these contracts are reported as part of assets related to unit-linked contracts under investments held by insurance companies.

Investment property

The investment property included in the investments held by insurance companies is measured at amortized cost in accordance with the cost model. On subsequent measurement, straight-line depreciation is applied over the asset's useful life on the basis of cost.

Any expenditure that increases value and extends the useful life of real estate or results in a significant improvement in the fabric of a building is capitalized. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Recoverable amounts are determined for real estate so that this information can be used in impairment tests and provided in the disclosures required in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 13. For this purpose, standard valuation methods are generally used that are based on the requirements of the German Real Estate Valuation Guidelines (WertR 2006) and the German Building Code (BauGB). Accordingly, the current value of real estate is determined by using the sales comparison approach, income approach, or cost approach and taking into account the provisions of any relevant contracts.

Advantages gained from low-interest, non-interest-bearing, or forgivable loans, including development loans, are recognized in the same way as government grants. The amount of financial assistance or any government grant is deducted when the carrying amount of the asset is identified and is then recognized in profit or loss over the period covered by the assistance or grant by means of a reduced depreciation charge.

General measurement methods

IFRS 17 includes 3 measurement methods, the main one being the general measurement model. The second approach is the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is used if no material differences in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage are expected compared with the general measurement model. It is also used for short-term business of a maximum of one year. The third approach is the variable fee approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features. All of the measurement models are used. However, the degree to which the measurement models are used in the individual business segments varies due to the differences in the nature of the aggregated business segments.

General measurement model

For the general measurement model, IFRS 17 specifies that the liability for remaining coverage for a group of insurance contracts (GIC) at initial recognition is calculated as the sum of the fulfillment cash flows and the contractual service margin (CSM). The fulfillment cash flows comprise the probability-weighted estimate of future cash flows, adjusted for the time value of money and for financial and non-financial risk. All relevant uncertainties arising from financial risk are factored into the estimate of the cash flows. An adjustment for non-financial risk is also made. The CSM is the unearned profit that will be recognized in the future during the coverage period. It is recognized in profit or loss in accordance with an amortization pattern. In the general measurement model, measurement is based on GICs instead of individual contracts. To form the GICs, portfolios are defined that comprise contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. These portfolios are divided into GICs based on profitability, measurement approach, and annual cohorts.

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of a GIC at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the liability for future coverage and the liability for incurred claims. On subsequent measurement of the liability for remaining coverage, each GIC is remeasured using current assumptions and parameters. As a result, the CSM incorporates changes to non-financial estimates regarding future coverage and new business margins and is updated in line with the provision of services. The liability for remaining coverage is calculated at each balance sheet date from the sum of the present value of the estimated cash outflows, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and the CSM.

The general measurement model is used for inward reinsurance and for reinsurance contracts held (with the exception of the fire, property, and hail portfolios in inward reinsurance), the risk part of the casualty insurance with premium refund business in non-life insurance, and credit insurance as part of the personal insurance business.

Premium allocation approach

The measurement of a GIC may be simplified using the premium allocation approach, provided that certain criteria are met. This simplification can be applied upon initial recognition of a GIC if an entity reasonably expects that use of the premium allocation approach will result in a measurement of the liability for future coverage that is not materially different from its measurement under the general measurement model or if the coverage period of each contract in the GIC is one year or less. When comparing the different possible measurements, the impact of the time value of money and the different amortization patterns of the liability for remaining coverage on profit or loss is taken into account. In view of the nature of the underlying business, no significant variability in the fulfillment cash flows before claims are incurred is expected.

At initial recognition of each group of insurance contracts measured using the premium allocation approach, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured on the basis of the premiums received at initial recognition less any insurance acquisition cash flows that have been allocated to the GIC. The carrying amount is also adjusted for any amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities that were previously recognized for cash flows related to the GIC, including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows.

Reinsurance contracts held are measured on the same basis as the underlying insurance contracts. If a loss is recognized at initial recognition of a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts or if further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a GIC, a loss recovery component is calculated, provided that corresponding reinsurance is in place. It is calculated by multiplying the loss recognized for the underlying contracts by the percentage of claims from the reinsurance contracts held.

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by premiums received and by the amortization of the insurance acquisition cash flows, which are recognized as an expense, and is reduced by the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided and by all additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. The same applies to subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held, with the exception of insurance acquisition cash flows recognized that are not available for these contracts.

The premium allocation approach is used for the non-life insurance business (except for casualty insurance with premium refund), for the fire, property, and hail portfolios in inward reinsurance, for international travel healthcare insurance in personal insurance, and for reinsurance contracts held.

Variable fee approach

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are measured in accordance with the rules of the variable fee approach. Initial measurement is the same as under the general measurement model, whereas subsequent measurement – particularly regarding the updating of the CSM – takes policyholder participation features into account.

The annual cohort rule under IFRS 17.22 as endorsed by the EU is optional; this option is exercised. The European Commission permits users in the EU to choose whether to apply the requirement under IFRS 17.22 for certain contracts or not. This decision affects the portfolios pursuant to article 2 letter a) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1803. These comprise GICs with direct participation features, groups of investment contracts with discretionary participation features, and insurance contracts with cash flows that affect or are affected by other insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 17.B67 and IFRS 17.B68 (mutualization). This mutualization takes place across annual cohorts. In the personal insurance business involving contracts with direct participation features and with mutualization, and in casualty insurance business with premium refund involving endowment life insurance, annual cohorts are generally not formed.

On subsequent measurement of a GIC with direct participation features, the fulfillment cash flows for the entirety of the changes to the obligation to pay policyholders are adjusted by an amount corresponding to the change in the fair value of the underlying items. These changes do not relate to future services and are therefore recognized in profit or loss. The CSM is then adjusted by the changes to the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items that relate to future services.

The variable fee approach is used for the personal insurance business (except for credit insurance and international travel healthcare insurance) and for the savings component in casualty insurance with premium refund in the non-life insurance business.

Insurance contract assets and liabilities

Liability for remaining coverage

Fulfillment cash flows

For the non-life portfolios, cash flows – calculated using the general measurement model – for estimated future claims and the associated premiums and costs are needed to be able to determine the liability for remaining coverage. The estimated future cash flows are determined using estimated ratios, realization patterns, estimated premiums written, and estimated premiums earned.

The following ratios are modeled:

– Estimated ultimate claims rates in order to model the future claims expenses for compensation payments, recourse, excess proceeds, and loss sharing agreements as well as external claim settlement costs
– Expected ratios for internal claim settlement costs, insurance acquisition cash flows, administration costs, fire protection taxes, premium refunds, and lapse

Various realization patterns are modeled for settlement purposes. The payment pattern for future compensation payments, recourse, excess proceeds, loss sharing agreements and claim settlement costs is derived from the settlement pattern used in the recognition of claims provisions. In addition, various payment patterns for the insurance acquisition cash flows, administration costs, fire protection taxes, and premium refunds are modeled.

In the personal insurance business, the fulfillment cash flows are based on a projection of future cash flows within the contract boundaries. This takes account of all cash inflows and outflows that are needed to settle the insurance liabilities during their term to maturity. These comprise premium payments and related cash flows, all payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (including future policyholder participation), and all expenses incurred in order to fulfill the insurance obligations, where these can be allocated directly.

Premiums, guaranteed benefits, and costs are projected for the main portfolios on an individual contract basis until expiry. The stochastic measurement is primarily based on these deterministic cash flows, with other factors such as dynamic policyholder behavior also taken into account. Business that is not modeled on an individual contract basis is taken into account using an appropriate scaling approach.

In addition to the product and portfolio data at the start of the projection, assumptions about changes in the portfolio over the course of the projection are also incorporated. These are assumptions about biometrics and policyholder behavior, such as second-order mortality probabilities, probabilities for lump-sum payments, and lapse probabilities. Inflation assumptions are taken into account in the cost projection.

To measure the policyholder participation payments, the policyholder participation is allocated for each year of the projection depending on the funds available from the provision for premium refunds under HGB. The HGB provision for premium refunds is updated in accordance with the German Minimum Allocation Regulation (MindZV).

The value of the options and guarantees is determined using stochastic simulation.

In inward reinsurance, the fulfillment cash flows – both for the liability for remaining coverage and for the liability for incurred claims – are measured using estimates of future cash flows determined in accordance with IFRS 17.33-35 and taking account of IFRS 17.B65, B66, and B66(a). A distinction is made in the modeling between cash flows related to premiums, cash flows related to benefits, and cash flows related to costs. The costs modeled are the administration costs that can be allocated and other insurance-related costs. IFRS 17.59(a) applies only if insurance acquisition cash flows within the meaning of IFRS 17 exist.

The estimates of future cash flows are determined for each GIC, broken down into items relating to premiums, claims, and costs, using a multi-stage model as a best estimate on the basis of past data and future forecasts. The future cash flows of the outstanding payments are generated using actuarial payment flow patterns. Changes to estimates of future cash flows are predominantly based on information from previous insurers and on historic and current data. Changes to estimates that are based on the exercise of judgment are documented separately. The modeling of the estimated cash flows is based on the 5 biggest currencies in terms of volume (euro, US dollar, pound sterling, Japanese yen, and South African rand).

The outstanding cash flows are then divided into those for coverage already provided (liability for incurred claims) and those for coverage still outstanding (liability for remaining coverage). The future cash flows are determined on an underwriting year basis, although forecasts of future claims and the settlement of claims incurred are combined. It is therefore necessary to allocate the remaining claims provision to future coverage and past coverage. The basis for this distribution draws on the breakdown of the total estimate of premiums at each balance sheet date. Analysis of the settlement year enables the premium payments to be allocated to the actual coverage provided by the previous insurer.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risks

A confidence level technique is used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. A confidence level of 75 percent has been set for the Group. The option to not split the change in the risk adjustment into an insurance service component and an insurance finance component is not exercised. When determining the risk adjustment for each GIC, no risk compensation effects are taken into account that go beyond the level of the individual legal entity.

Discount rates

All cash flows are discounted with a risk-free yield curve that has been adjusted to reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts. The liquidity of an insurance contract is determined by the predictability of its cash flows. The amount of the liquidity premium is derived from the liquidity of the reference market. Uncertainties in determining the discount rates and, in particular, the differences between different insurance contracts are taken into account in the measurement of the fulfillment cash flows at another point and are thus not taken into account by adjusting the yield curve. The relevant uncertainties arising from financial risk are factored into the estimate of the cash flows as part of a stochastic measurement that is based on up-to-date market prices of relevant hedging instruments. Non-financial uncertainties are reflected in the risk adjustment for non-financial risks. No further differentiation in terms of liquidity is therefore made in the measurement yield curve. The yield curve is determined for each currency using a bottom-up approach. In a two-step process, the risk-free and liquid basic yield curve is determined and then adjusted for an illiquidity premium.

The risk-free, liquid basic yield curve is determined using the risk-free, liquid swap rates based on 6M Euribor, which are derived from observable market prices and which are extrapolated for maturities for which no observable market prices can be determined. The Nelson Siegel method is used for the extrapolation. If no suitable discount rates are observable in the market, they have to be estimated in accordance with IFRS 17.B78. Market data that is fundamentally observable but cannot be obtained from liquid markets with sufficient transaction volumes is not regarded as reliable. In this case, judgment has to be exercised in order to assess the degree of similarity between the features of the insurance contracts to be measured and the observable market prices.

To reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts, the risk-free, liquid basic yield curve is adjusted for an illiquidity premium. As the complete illiquidity of a cash flow is, by definition, not observable in the market, it is determined only approximately from observable market data. This process of determination results in a lower-end barrier for the complete illiquidity premium and thus in an abstract, risk-free, and completely illiquid yield curve pursuant to IFRS 17.B84. Higher illiquidity premiums cannot be established due to a lack of available data and are thus not estimated on the basis of reliable data. To determine the illiquidity premium from market data, the yield differential between German Pfandbriefe and German government securities with 1, 5, and 10-year maturities as at the reporting date are used, with interpolation between these maturities. Estimation uncertainties are also taken into account for longer yield differentials.

In inward reinsurance, there are transactions in foreign currencies for which yield curves for discounting are also provided in the following main currencies: US dollar, pound sterling, Japanese yen, and South African rand. The foreign currency curves are determined using a methodology that involves determining the difference between the risk-free interest rates and the risk-free euro yield curve and adjusting the euro IFRS 17 discount curve by the individual maturity-related interest-rate differentials.

Investment component

The investment component of a contract is determined by calculating the amount that has to be repaid to the policyholder in all scenarios that have commercial substance, irrespective of the occurrence of an insured event. Investment component payments are not recognized as part of insurance revenue or insurance service expenses.

In personal insurance, the investment component is calculated as the cash surrender value defined in the contract terms and conditions less any fees due. Policyholder participation in the form of the interest-bearing accumulated amount or unit-linked policyholder participation also constitutes an investment component.

In inward reinsurance, the amount of the guaranteed payment to the ceding insurer and thus the investment component is calculated as the minimum of the benefit and the contractual agreements if no claim is made. Owing to the nature of the reinsurance business, it is assumed that the guaranteed benefit if no claim is made is smaller than the benefits in a loss event. As the contractual terms and conditions are clearly defined, the amount of the investment component can be unequivocally determined when the contract is signed.

Contractual service margin

At initial measurement, the CSM of a GIC essentially represents the unearned profit that will be recognized as the entity provides services under the insurance contracts in the group.

In the case of insurance contracts without direct participation features, the CSM is calculated at each reporting date from the carrying amount at the end of the preceding reporting period, adjusted by the following:

- The CSM for all new contracts added to the GIC over the course of the year
- The interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period
- The changes to the fulfillment cash flows relating to future services
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue on the basis of the services performed during the year

In the case of insurance contracts with direct participation features, the CSM is calculated at each reporting date from the carrying amount at the end of the preceding reporting period, adjusted by the following:

- The CSM for all new contracts added to the GIC over the course of the year
- The change in the amount of the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items
- The changes to the fulfillment cash flows relating to future services
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue on the basis of the services performed during the year

In each period, a share of the CSM of a GIC is recognized in profit or loss in order to reflect the services provided on the basis of the number of coverage units provided in the year. At each reporting date, the coverage units are reviewed and updated for each contract, taking account of the scope of the services provided and the expected coverage period.

The projected risk result, which can be applied consistently across all life insurance product types, is used as a measure of the benefits provided by insurance coverage in life insurance. In health insurance, the total value – calculated for each rate scale – of the profile of benefit drawdown normalized to a single age is used. Both the projected risk result and the rate-scale-specific benefit drawdown constitute an adequate approximation for the rate-scale-specific insurance benefit payment. For investment-related services, the amounts invested in the capital markets are used. The projected benefit reserve under HGB is an equivalent value derived from the setting of insurance rates and HGB accounting principles.

In the case of biometric products, the relative weighting between the benefits provided by insurance coverage and the investment-related service is significantly different from that for savings-focused products. This difference reflects the character of the service being provided. Biometric protection predominates in the case of biometric products. By contrast, the investment-related service is a more important aspect in the case of savings-focused products, although biometric protection is not to be regarded as immaterial.

In the personal insurance business, policyholders of insurance contracts with direct participation features share in both the risk result and the gains and losses on investments. This participation can be structured as a variable fee paid to the entity for the services to be provided. The insurance coverage protection is weighted using the projected risk result, with the weighting determined in line with MindZV. The weighting of the investment-based service is based on the range determined for shareholders' historical share of gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies from the projected HGB benefit reserve. Finally, the weighting factors are used to determine the ratio of the fees for the benefits provided by insurance coverage to the investment-related service.

In inward reinsurance, the settlement pattern for premiums earned is used to measure the coverage units and amortize the CSM. Due to the contract-specific, complex structure of reinsurance products, there is not a more objective method of quantifying the insurance benefit payment that could be used to compare and contrast the individual contracts. Using premiums earned rather than premiums written ensures that amounts are accrued and recognized accordingly.

Liability for incurred claims

In non-life insurance, the liability for incurred claims in respect of a GIC is recognized in the amount of the fulfillment cash flows related to claims incurred. The future cash flows are discounted at current discount rates.

To calculate the liability for incurred claims, the following 3 components must be measured:

Claims provision

Claims provisions are provisions for known claims and claims incurred but not reported. The final amount of the claims and the timing of payment are not known. Claims provisions contain compensation payments, annuities that have not been accepted, external claim settlement costs, internal claim settlement costs, recourse, excess proceeds, and loss sharing agreements.

Claims provisions are mainly calculated using the chain ladder method or other actuarial loss reserving technique. The chain ladder method is an actuarial method of calculating claims provisions on the basis of claim payments and claims expenses. This multiplicative reserving technique is the market standard in non-life insurance. It is based on the assumption that historical claim settlement patterns are indicative of future claim settlement patterns. It is also assumed that the individual years in which claims are incurred are independent of each other. Settlement for a particular year is based on a settlement pattern that is identical for all years. This settlement pattern is then used to estimate the expected future cash flows.

The very short period for the settlement of claims in the personal insurance business means that the claims provision in this business is calculated in the amount of the nominal values of the expected payments for claims incurred. In the life insurance business, benefits paid due to occupational incapacity or total unfitness for work are part of the liability for remaining coverage.

For calculation of the claims provision in inward reinsurance, please refer to the section on the liability for remaining coverage and the information on the difference between the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Provision for accepted annuities

Provisions for accepted annuities cover obligations from claims that previously had to be recognized in the claims provisions and were annuitized. Annuities can arise in the liability insurance, casualty insurance, and motor vehicle liability insurance businesses. These annuities are measured in the same way as in the life insurance business.

Risk adjustment

A confidence level technique is used to determine the risk adjustment. A confidence level of 75 percent has been set for the Group. The necessary distribution assumptions are determined on the basis of stochastic simulations and using market-standard distributions, particularly log-normal distribution. The parameters used include the expected values and the forecasting errors in the recognition of claims provisions.

Recognition of onerous business on the balance sheet

If, for contracts not measured using the premium allocation approach, the increase in the fulfillment cash flows resulting from changes in estimates relating to remaining coverage exceeds the amount of the CSM, a loss is recognized in profit or loss in the amount of this difference. The loss component is recognized as part of the liability for remaining coverage and reduced to zero on a systematic basis over the coverage period. If, for contracts measured using the premium allocation approach, facts and circumstances indicate at any time during the coverage period that a GIC is onerous, the loss is recognized in profit or loss. The liability for remaining coverage is increased by the amount by which the current estimates of the fulfillment cash flows relating to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. This difference is also reduced to zero on a systematic basis over the coverage period.

The change in the liability for remaining coverage due to onerous contracts also results in a pro rata change in the loss recovery component from reinsurance contracts held.

Option of recognition in other comprehensive income

The accounting policy choice to disaggregate and recognize the total insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income is exercised (‘option of recognition in other comprehensive income’). Where this option pursuant to IFRS 17.89(b) is exercised for insurance contracts with direct participation features, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is equal to the cumulative amount of the underlying items recognized in other comprehensive income. On subsequent measurement, insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated in such a way that this amount combined with the income and expenses recognized in profit or loss for the underlying items gives a balance of nil for the items presented separately in profit or loss. Exercising the option of recognition in other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 17.88(b) for insurance contracts without direct participation features, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 17.C19(b)(i) is calculated on the basis of the discount rates determined at initial recognition of a GIC. On subsequent measurement, insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated in such a way that the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive income always corresponds to the difference between the carrying amount of the GIC applying the yield curve valid as at the reporting date and the carrying amount of the GIC applying the yield curve valid at the time of initial recognition of the GIC (locked-in yield curve). The locked-in yield curve to be used for the claims provision for insurance contracts under the premium allocation approach is determined on the basis of when the claim is incurred.

» 12 Leases

DZ BANK Group as lessor

A lease is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset are transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards remain substantially with the lessor, the lease is an operating lease.

If a lease is classified as a finance lease, a receivable due from the lessee must be recognized. The receivable is measured at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease at the inception of the lease. Lease payments are apportioned into a payment of interest and repayment of principal. The interest portion based on the lessor’s internal discount rate for a constant periodic rate of return is recognized as interest income, whereas the repayment of principal reduces the carrying amount of the receivable.

If a lease is classified as an operating lease, the entities in the DZ BANK Group retain beneficial ownership of the leased asset. These leased assets are reported as assets. The leased assets are measured at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern of income over time, the lease payments received are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and reported under other net operating income.

DZ BANK Group as lessee

For every lease, the lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset for a leased asset as well as a corresponding lease liability. The only exceptions are short-term leases (term of less than one year from the commencement date) and leases for low-value assets (cost of new purchase of up to €5,000 net); in these cases, the lease payments are recognized as an expense.

The amount of the right-of-use asset initially corresponds to the amount of the lease liability. In subsequent periods, the right-of-use asset is measured at amortized cost. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the entire lease term and reported as an administrative expense.

The lease liability is measured as the present value of the future lease payments and is shown under other liabilities. Lease payments must be broken down into an interest portion and a repayment portion. The interest portion based on the internal discount rate or the incremental borrowing rate of interest is recognized as interest expense, whereas the repayment of principal reduces the liability.

The DZ BANK Group uses the practical expedient that enables a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components from lease components and instead account for all components as a lease.

» 13 Income

Interest and dividends received

Interest is recognized in the relevant period. If the effective interest method is used to calculate interest income, such income is reported under interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

The cash flows used to calculate the effective interest rate take into account contractual agreements in connection with the financial assets and financial liabilities concerned.

Premiums and discounts are allocated over the expected life of financial instruments using the effective interest method. Any additional costs incurred that are directly connected with the acquisition or sale of a financial asset or financial liability, and thus can be directly assigned to the transaction, are factored into the calculation of the effective interest rate. Such costs include sales charges directly associated with the origination of home savings contracts and commitment fees for loans.

Dividends are recognized as soon as a legal entitlement to the payment of such a dividend is established.

Interest income and interest expense arising in connection with derivatives that were not entered into for trading purposes are reported under net interest income. Interest income and interest expense arising in connection with derivatives that were entered into for trading purposes are reported under gains and losses on trading activities.

Recognition of fair value gains and losses when exercising the fair value option

If, to avoid accounting mismatches, hedged items are allocated to the category 'financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss' (FVO hedged items), the effects of changes in market prices are reported under other gains and losses on financial instruments unless the effects of changes in market prices relate to derivatives whose gains and losses are reported under gains and losses on trading activities. In this case, the effects of changes in the market prices of the affected financial instruments are reported under gains and losses on trading activities. Credit rating effects arising from FVO hedged items are generally reported under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

As a rule, fair value gains and losses on derivatives that are classified as FVO hedged items and not reported under gains and losses on trading activities are recognized as an element of other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments under gains and losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Otherwise, the fair value gains and losses on derivatives that are classified as FVO hedged items are recognized under gains and losses on trading activities.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the underlying services have been performed, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group, and the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured.

In the DZ BANK Group, revenue from contracts with customers primarily consists of fee and commission income. Revenue from contracts with customers is also included in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses as well as in other net operating income.

The main components of fee and commission income are fee and commission income from securities business, fee and commission income from payments processing (including card processing), fee and commission income from lending and trust activities, and fee and commission income from asset management.

Fee and commission income from securities business is generated from funds business and brokerage, and also includes custody charges. The income is generally recognized as soon as the service has been performed. Fee and commission income from payments processing (including card processing) and fee and commission income from lending and trust activities is recognized immediately after the service has been provided.

Fees and commissions earned over the period in which a service is performed include certain types of fees for administration and safe custody as part of the securities business and asset management, and fees in connection with the furnishing of financial guarantees. In the case of performance-related management fees, income is recognized when the contractually agreed performance criteria have been satisfied. This is either when the service is contracted (brokering of life insurance or fund contracts, or brokering of home savings loans) or when the service is performed (fee and commission income from building society operations).

Fees and charges that form an integral part of the effective interest rate do not fall within the scope of IFRS 15 and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 regardless of whether the financial assets are measured at fair value or at amortized cost.

The DZ BANK Group applies the following practical expedients as permitted by IFRS 15: it applies the standard to a portfolio of contracts, does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component, recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred, and does not disclose certain information for some performance obligations.

Insurance business

The amounts recognized in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income are disaggregated into an insurance service result – comprising insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held – and insurance finance income or expenses. Insurance revenue is the amount recognized to depict the provision of services relating to the GIC in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for these services. Amounts resulting from experience adjustments for premiums earned and for insurance acquisition cash flows that do not relate to future periods are recognized in insurance revenue. The insurance revenue and insurance service expenses recognized in profit or loss must not contain any investment components.

Insurance finance income or expenses generally comprises the changes in the carrying amount of the GIC arising from the effect of the time value of money, the effect of financial risk, and changes in these effects. The accounting policy choices of partial presentation in other comprehensive income pursuant to IFRS 17.88(b) and IFRS 17.89(b) are exercised consistently throughout the group.

» 14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand and balances with central banks.

Cash on hand comprises euros and foreign currencies. Cash in euros is measured at nominal value; foreign currency cash is translated at the buying rate. Balances with central banks are allocated to the 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' category. Interest income on cash and cash equivalents is recognized as interest income from lending and money market business.

» 15 Loans and advances to banks and customers

All receivables attributable to registered debtors (banks and customers) that are categorized as 'financial assets measured at amortized cost', 'financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss', or 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' are recognized as loans and advances to banks and customers. To eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, certain loans and advances are designated as at fair value through profit or loss. In addition to fixed-term receivables and receivables payable on demand in connection with lending, lease, and money market business, loans and advances to banks and to customers include promissory notes and registered bonds.

Loans and advances to banks and customers are measured predominantly at amortized cost using the effective interest method. In fair value hedges, the carrying amounts of hedged receivables are adjusted for the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk. The resulting hedge adjustments are recognized within other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments under gains and losses arising on hedging transactions. Finance lease receivables are recognized and measured in accordance with the requirements for the accounting treatment of leases.

Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers are determined on the basis of the IFRS 9 requirements applicable to the relevant category of financial assets. Depending on these requirements, the loss allowances are reported as a separate line item that is applied as a deduction on the assets side of the balance sheet or are reported in the reserve from other comprehensive income. Finance lease receivables are also subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements.

Interest income on loans and advances to banks and customers is recognized as interest income from lending and money market business. This also includes the amortization of hedge adjustments to carrying amounts due to fair value hedges. Realized gains and losses on loans and advances to banks and customers that are categorized as financial assets measured at amortized cost are included in the gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

» 16 Hedging instruments (positive and negative fair values)

The carrying amounts of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments in effective and documented hedging relationships are reported under either hedging instruments (positive fair values) or hedging instruments (negative fair values).

These financial instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments in the categories 'financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss' and 'financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss' used in fair value hedges are recognized in the income statement as an element of other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments under gains and losses from hedge accounting. If the hedged item is an equity instrument in which changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

In the case of financial instruments used for cash flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations, changes in fair value attributable to the effective portion of the hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative amounts are recognized in the reserve from other comprehensive income as part of equity. Changes in fair value attributable to the ineffective portion of hedges are included in other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments under gains and losses from hedge accounting.

» 17 Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading

Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading comprise financial assets and financial liabilities that are held for trading purposes.

Derivatives with positive fair values are classified as financial assets held for trading if they were entered into for trading purposes or, despite being intended to be used as hedges, do not meet the requirements for an accounting treatment as hedging instruments. Financial assets held for trading also include bonds and other fixed-income securities, shares and other variable-yield securities, and receivables held for trading purposes.

Financial liabilities held for trading include short positions, bonds and other debt certificates issued, and other liabilities held for trading purposes. The procedure for classifying derivatives with negative fair values as financial liabilities held for trading is the same as that used for financial assets held for trading.

Financial instruments reported as financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading are always measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses on valuation, interest income and expense, and dividends arising from financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading are recognized under gains and losses on trading activities, provided that there is an actual intent to trade the instruments concerned.

» 18 Investments

The following are recognized as investments: bearer bonds and other fixed-income securities, shares and other variable-yield securities, investment fund units, and other bearer or registered shareholdings in entities in which the DZ BANK Group has no significant influence, provided that these securities or shares are not held for trading purposes. Investments also include investments in non-material subsidiaries and investments in joint ventures and associates.

Investments are initially recognized at fair value. Investments in joint ventures and associates that are accounted for using the equity method are initially recognized at cost. These investments are subsequently measured in accordance with the principles applicable to the relevant measurement category. In the case of investments in joint ventures and associates, the equity method is used for subsequent measurement.

Impairment losses on investments are determined on the basis of the IFRS 9 requirements applicable to the relevant category of financial assets or on the basis of accounting standards relevant to the financial assets concerned. They are generally reported as a separate line item that is applied as a deduction on the assets side of the balance sheet or are reported in the reserve from other comprehensive income.

Interest and any investment premiums or discounts amortized over the maturity of the investment using the effective interest method are recognized under net interest income. Dividends derived from equity instruments are recognized as current income under net interest income. Current income and expense arising from use of the equity method is also reported under net interest income.

Gains and losses realized on the sale of investments that are not categorized as financial assets measured at amortized cost, as well as impairment losses and reversals thereof on investments in associates and joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method, are reported under gains and losses on investments. Realized gains and losses on investments that are categorized as financial assets measured at amortized cost are included in the gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Fair value gains and losses on investments that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are reported under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

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

Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets comprises land and buildings as well as office furniture and equipment with an estimated useful life of more than one year used by the entities in the DZ BANK Group. This item also includes right-of-use assets arising from leases. Investment property is real estate held for the purposes of generating rental income or capital appreciation.

Property, plant and equipment, and investment property is measured at cost and subsequently at cost less cumulative depreciation and cumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is largely recognized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. As a rule, external valuations are used to measure recoverability.

Right-of-use assets arising from leases are measured in accordance with the lease accounting provisions and subsequently reduced by cumulative depreciation and cumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is largely recognized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

If facts or circumstances give rise to indications that property, plant and equipment, investment property, or right-of-use assets might be impaired, the recoverable amount is determined. An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is lower than the asset’s carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Borrowing costs directly assignable to property, plant and equipment, and investment property are capitalized as part of the asset cost, provided that the asset concerned is a qualifying asset.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets is reported as an administrative expense. Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are reported under other net operating income.

» 20 Income tax assets and liabilities

Current and deferred tax assets are shown under the income tax assets balance sheet item; current and deferred tax liabilities are reported under income tax liabilities. Current income tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the amount of any expected refund or future payment.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the IFRS carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities and their carrying amounts for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are also recognized in respect of as yet unused tax loss carryforwards, provided that utilization of these loss carryforwards is sufficiently probable. Deferred tax assets are measured using the national and entity-specific tax rates expected to apply at the time of recovery. A uniform tax rate is applied in the case of group companies forming a tax group with DZ BANK.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. Where temporary differences arise in relation to items recognized in other comprehensive income, the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Current and deferred tax income and expense to be recognized through profit or loss are reported under income taxes in the income statement.

In accordance with the exception set out in IAS 12.88A, deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the global minimum tax requirements are not recognized, nor is any information about them disclosed.

The DZ BANK Group is covered by the scope of legal provisions that have been enacted or substantively enacted to introduce global minimum tax (Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules Pillar Two). In Germany, Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation is transposed into national law by means of the Minimum Tax Act (MinStG), which has been in force since the financial year beginning January 1, 2024. No tax expense has arisen for the DZ BANK Group under MinStG or under foreign minimum tax laws.

» 21 Other assets and other liabilities

The other assets and other liabilities line items are used to report assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to any of the other asset or liability line items.

Other assets held by insurance companies, intangible assets, and contract assets are reported under other assets. Intangible assets are recognized at cost. In the subsequent measurement of software, acquired customer relationships, and other intangible assets with a finite useful life, carrying amounts are reduced by cumulative amortization and cumulative impairment losses. Goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized but are subject to an impairment test at least once during the financial year.

If the group has satisfied its performance obligation in respect of a customer, but the customer has not yet paid the consideration and payment of the consideration still depends on a condition other than simply a due date, then the group recognizes a contract asset on the balance sheet in place of a receivable. As soon as an unconditional right to the consideration arises, the contract asset is reclassified as a receivable. Contract assets are not amortized, but are included in the calculation of the loss allowances in accordance with IFRS 9.

Other liabilities include other liabilities of insurance companies, accrued expenses, and lease liabilities.

» 22 Loss allowances

Loss allowances for cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances to banks and customers, investments, and other assets that are measured at amortized cost or designated as finance leases are reported as a separate line item on the assets side of the balance sheet. Additions to loss allowances for these balance sheet items, and any reversals of such allowances, are recognized under loss allowances in the income statement.

Loss allowances for investments held by insurance companies and other assets held by insurance companies measured at amortized cost are netted with the carrying amounts of these assets within the investments held by insurance companies and other assets held by insurance companies line items on the balance sheet. Additions to loss allowances for these balance sheet items, and any reversals of such allowances, are recognized under gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses in the income statement.

Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks and customers, for investments, and for investments held by insurance companies that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not applied as a deduction on the assets side of the balance sheet but instead are reported in the reserve from other comprehensive income. Additions to loss allowances for these balance sheet items are recognized under loss allowances in the income statement; any reversals of such allowances are recognized under gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses in the income statement.

Any additions to, or reversals of, provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts and other provisions for loans and advances are also recognized in profit or loss under loss allowances.

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

The carrying amount of non-current assets or disposal groups for which a sale is planned is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through their continuing use. These assets and disposal groups therefore need to be classified as held for sale if the criteria set out below are satisfied.

To be classified as held for sale, the assets or disposal groups must be available for immediate sale in their present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups, and it must be highly probable that a sale will take place. A sale is deemed to be highly probable if there is a commitment to a plan to sell the asset or disposal group and an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated. In addition, the asset or disposal group must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to the current fair value. A sale must be expected to be completed within one year of the date on which the asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The assets are no longer depreciated from the date on which they are classified as held for sale.

Assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are shown separately on the balance sheet under non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale and liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale. Gains and losses arising on measurement as well as gains and losses on the sale of these assets or disposal groups that do not belong to a discontinued operation are recognized in the income statement under other net operating income. If the assets or disposal groups belong to discontinued operations, all gains and losses arising from these assets and disposal groups must be shown separately as ‘profit/loss from discontinued operations, net of tax’.

» 24 Deposits from banks and customers

All liabilities attributable to registered creditors (banks and customers) not classified as 'financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss' are recognized as deposits from banks and customers.

In addition to fixed-maturity liabilities and liabilities repayable on demand arising from the deposit, home savings and loan, and money market businesses, these liabilities also include, in particular, registered bonds and promissory notes issued.

Deposits from banks and customers are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Where deposits from banks and customers are designated as a hedged item in an effective fair value hedge, the carrying amount is adjusted for any change in the fair value attributable to the hedged risk. If, to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches, the fair value option is applied for deposits from banks and customers, the liabilities are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date.

Interest expense on deposits from banks and customers is recognized separately under net interest income. Interest expense also includes gains and losses on early redemptions and the amortization of hedge adjustments to carrying amounts due to fair value hedges. Hedge adjustments to the carrying amount due to fair value hedges are reported within other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments under gains and losses from hedge accounting.

» 25 Debt certificates issued including bonds

Debt certificates issued including bonds cover 'Pfandbriefe', other bonds, and commercial paper for which transferable bearer certificates have been issued.

Debt certificates issued including bonds are measured in the same way as deposits from banks and customers.

» 26 Provisions

Provisions for employee benefits

Pension plans agreed with the employees of the entities in the DZ BANK Group are based on various types of pension schemes that depend on the legal, economic, and tax situation in each country and include both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Where a commitment is made to defined contribution plans, fixed contributions are paid to external pension providers. The amount of the contributions and the income earned from the pension assets determine the amount of future pension benefits. The risks arising from the obligation to pay such benefits in the future lie with the pension provider. No provisions are recognized for these defined contribution pension commitments. The contributions paid are recognized as pension and other post-employment benefit expenses under administrative expenses.

Under a defined benefit plan, the employer promises a specific benefit and bears all the risks arising from this promise. Defined benefit obligations are measured on the basis of the projected unit credit method. The measurement depends on various actuarial assumptions. These include, in particular, assumptions about long-term salary and annuity trends and average life expectancy. Assumptions about the salary trend are based on past trends and take into account expectations regarding future changes in the labor market. Assumptions about the annuity trend are based on expected changes in the inflation rate. The 2018 G mortality tables published by Professor Dr. Klaus Heubeck are used to estimate average life expectancy in Germany; outside Germany, the relevant country-specific mortality tables are used. The discount rate used to discount future payment obligations in the eurozone is an appropriate market interest rate for investment-grade fixed-income corporate bonds with a maturity equivalent to that of the defined benefit obligations. The discount rate depends on the obligation structure (duration) and is determined using a portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds that must satisfy certain quality criteria. One of the notable quality criteria is a credit rating of AA from at least one of the two rating agencies with the greatest coverage in the currency area in question. For the eurozone, these are Moody’s Investors Service and Standard & Poor’s, both New York. Bonds with existing call options in the form of embedded derivatives are not included in this process.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions regarding the defined benefit obligations, together with gains and losses arising from the remeasurement of plan assets and reimbursement rights, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the reporting period in which they occur.

In addition to the provisions for defined benefit pension plans, the provisions for employee benefits include provisions for other long-term employee benefits, provisions for termination benefits, and provisions for short-term employee benefits.

Provisions for other long-term employee benefits are recognized, in particular, to cover semi-retirement (Altersteilzeit) and long-service bonuses. Provisions for early retirement are included under the provisions for termination benefits.

Provisions for termination benefits linked with restructuring are reported separately from other restructuring provisions.

Provisions for employee benefits are generally recognized as a charge to administrative expenses, although reversals of such provisions are reported under other net operating income. As an exception to the rule, the expense for the recognition of provisions for restructuring is included in other net operating income.

Provisions for share-based payment transactions

The entities in the DZ BANK Group have entered into various agreements covering variable remuneration components to be paid to members of the Board of Managing Directors and certain other salaried employees. The amount and timing of such remuneration depends on a number of factors, not least the performance of the entity concerned. These agreements are classified as cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

Provisions for share-based payment transactions are recognized (at fair value) if it is sufficiently probable that the remuneration will be paid out in the future. Where payment transactions are linked to targets relating to a multi-year, retrospective performance period, the provision is recognized on the basis of the underlying performance period. The timing of initial recognition is therefore before the grant date and before any payout in subsequent years. This results in discrepancies compared with the nominal amounts disclosed in note 109 for share-based payments granted but not yet paid out.

Provisions for share-based payment transactions are also subsequently measured at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss under administrative expenses.

Other provisions

Provisions are liabilities in which the amounts or due dates are uncertain. Provisions are recognized for present obligations arising out of past events, in which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The provisions are recognized and measured using the best estimate of the present value of their anticipated utilization. This estimate takes account of future events as well as the risks and uncertainties relating to the issue concerned. The underlying assumptions and estimates used include figures based on past experience as well as expectations and forecasts relating to future trends and developments.

Provisions for irrevocable loan commitments and provisions for financial guarantee contracts are recognized with the same model used for financial assets and in the amount of the expected credit losses.

Other provisions for loans and advances factor in the usual sector-specific level of uncertainty.

Subject to various criteria being met, the building society's terms and conditions provide for bonuses for home savings customers in the form of a reimbursement of some of the sales charge or in the form of interest bonuses on deposits. The bonuses constitute independent payment obligations and are measured and recognized in accordance with IAS 37. In line with the building society's terms and conditions, the granting of bonuses to home savings customers is tied to various conditions, such as the selection of the interest bonus option by the home savings customer, adherence to a lock-up period that, after the option has been selected, starts on the valuation date on which the target valuation and a certain minimum volume of home savings deposits are reached, the achievement of a minimum term for the home savings contract, or a decision not to draw down the allocated home savings loan. In order to measure provisions relating to building society operations, building society simulations (collective simulations) that forecast home savings customers' future behavior are used to evaluate these options. The parameters for collective simulation, including the probabilities of the options being exercised by home savings customers, are set using the exercise rate determined from customer behavior observed in the past and using current market interest rates. The collective simulations form the basis for cash flow projections that are used to measure the provisions relating to building society operations. These cash flow projections are carried out at portfolio level for a projection period of 50 years. Uncertainty in connection with the measurement of the provisions may arise depending on the extent to which the assumptions about future customer behavior – taking account of various interest-rate scenarios and management assessments – that were forecast using collective simulation actually materialize in the future. Unconditional bonuses in the form of additional interest credit are recognized as part of the amortized cost of the home savings deposits in accordance with IFRS 9.5.3.1 in conjunction with IFRS 9.4.2.1.

Provisions that cover the possible resulting losses are recognized for risks arising from ongoing legal disputes and for pre-litigation risks, including in relation to tax matters. Such provisions are recognized when the reasons indicating that a legal dispute will result in a payment obligation for an entity in the DZ BANK Group are stronger than those indicating the opposite. Any concentration risk owing to similarities between individual cases is taken into consideration.

The amount in which provisions are recognized for risks arising from ongoing legal disputes and for pre-litigation risks is based on the information available at the time and is subject to assumptions and discretion in how a dispute is assessed. For example, this may be because the entity in the DZ BANK Group does not yet have at its disposal all the information required to make a final assessment of the legal dispute, particularly during the early stages of proceedings. Moreover, predictions made by entities in the DZ BANK Group in relation to changes to legal circumstances, changes to official interpretations, or – in the case of court cases – to procedural orders, decisions by the courts, or the arguments expected to be put forward by the opponent in the case may later turn out to be unfounded.

The expense incurred by the unwinding of the discount on provisions is recognized as interest expense under net interest income.

» 27 Subordinated capital

Subordinated capital comprises all registered or bearer debt instruments that, in the event of insolvency or liquidation, are repaid only after settlement of all unsubordinated liabilities but before distribution to shareholders of any proceeds from the insolvency or liquidation.

Subordinated liabilities largely comprise subordinated bearer bonds and promissory notes. Profit-sharing rights outstanding comprise registered and bearer profit-participation certificates in issue. Regulatory Tier 1 capital that does not meet IFRS equity criteria is recognized as other hybrid capital. Non-controlling interests in partnerships controlled by entities in the DZ BANK Group that must be classified as subordinated are recognized as share capital repayable on demand.

Subordinated capital is measured in the same way as deposits from banks and customers.

» 28 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events. The existence of these obligations will only be confirmed by future events outside the control of the entities in the DZ BANK Group. Present obligations arising out of past events but not recognized as provisions because of the improbability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or because the amount cannot be measured with sufficient reliability also constitute contingent liabilities.

The amount of contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are measured at the best estimate of possible future outflows of resources embodying economic benefits.

Contingent liabilities in respect of litigation risk are reported when the reasons indicating that there is no current obligation are stronger than those indicating the opposite, but there is still a likelihood that a legal dispute will result in a payment obligation for an entity in the DZ BANK Group. Risks arising from legal disputes are assessed according to how likely they are to occur.

B Disclosure of interests in other entities

» 29 Investments in subsidiaries

Proportion of the DZ BANK Group's activities and cash flow attributable to non-controlling interests

In the DZ BANK Group, material non-controlling interests in the capital and profit exist in the following subsidiaries and subgroups:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall subgroup	96	191
DZ PRIVATBANK	83	77
R+V Versicherung subgroup	1,554	1,423
Union Asset Management Holding subgroup	132	110
Other	170	162
Total	**2,036**	**1,963**

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall

Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG – Bausparkasse der Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken, Schwäbisch Hall, (BSH) is the parent company of the BSH subgroup. BSH is headquartered in Schwäbisch Hall. DZ BANK directly holds 97.60 percent of the shares in BSH (December 31, 2023: 97.59 percent). The share of voting rights is equal to the shareholding. Non-controlling interests account for 2.40 percent of the voting rights and shares (December 31, 2023: 2.41 percent). As was the case a year earlier, most of these non-controlling interests are held by local cooperative banks.

In the DZ BANK Group, the net income for the year attributable to the non-controlling interests was €2 million (2023: €13 million). Nearly all of this amount was accounted for by the net income for the year attributable to non-controlling interests within the BSH subgroup of €2 million (2023: €13 million). The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests in the DZ BANK Group was €96 million (December 31, 2023: €191 million). As at the reporting date, there were no non-controlling interests within the BSH subgroup (December 31, 2023: €98 million). DZ BANK has entered into a profit-transfer agreement with BSH. This guarantees a cash settlement of €6.97 per non-par-value share (after corporation tax and ancillary taxes) for the outside shareholders of BSH until the end of the 2025 financial year. After the end of the 2025 financial year, the profit transfer agreement will be extended automatically by one year at a time until December 31, 2030 at the latest, unless the agreement is terminated by giving notice no later than 6 months before it is due to end. Guaranteed dividends of €1 million were paid to outside shareholders of BSH in 2024 (2023: €1 million).

Aggregated financial information for the BSH subgroup:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	82,684	84,369
Liabilities	78,272	79,916

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income and fee and commission income	1,534	1,543
Net loss	-38	-36
Other comprehensive income	92	277
Total comprehensive income	53	241
Cash flow	-	-80

DZ PRIVATBANK

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Strassen, Luxembourg, (DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.), headquartered in Luxembourg, together with its wholly owned subsidiaries DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, Switzerland, (DZ PRIVATBANK Schweiz), IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A., Strassen, Luxembourg, (IPC Luxemburg), and IPConcept (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, Switzerland, (IPC Schweiz) is the cooperative center of excellence for the private banking business of the local cooperative banks in Germany.

DZ BANK directly holds 91.84 percent (December 31, 2023: 91.83 percent) of the shares in DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. The share of voting rights is equal to the shareholding. Non-controlling interests account for 8.16 percent (December 31, 2023: 8.17 percent) and are held by local cooperative banks and investment companies in the cooperative sector.

The net income for the year attributable to the non-controlling interests was €7 million (2023: €7 million). The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests was €83 million (December 31, 2023: €77 million). The dividend distributed to the non-controlling interests came to €1 million in 2024 (2023: €1 million).

Aggregated financial information for DZ PRIVATBANK:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	21,681	26,190
Liabilities	20,404	24,969

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income and fee and commission income	1,545	1,386
Net profit	93	60
Other comprehensive income/loss	-3	11
Total comprehensive income	90	71
Cash flow	-5,414	1,445

R+V Versicherung

R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden, (R+V) is the parent company of the R+V subgroup. R+V is headquartered in Wiesbaden. DZ BANK directly holds 92.32 percent of the shares in R+V (December 31, 2023: 92.31 percent). The share of voting rights is equal to the shareholding. Non-controlling interests account for 7.68 percent of the voting rights and shares (December 31, 2023: 7.69 percent). Within this figure, local cooperative banks hold 5.92 percent (December 31, 2023: 5.93 percent). The other 1.75 percent (December 31, 2023: 1.75 percent) is held by other entities in the cooperative sector.

In the DZ BANK Group, the net income for the year attributable to the non-controlling interests was €108 million (2023: €40 million). This included the net income for the year attributable to non-controlling interests within the R+V subgroup of €38 million (2023: net loss of €14 million). The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests in the DZ BANK Group was €1,554 million (December 31, 2023: €1,423 million). Of this amount, €819 million was attributable to non-controlling interests within the R+V subgroup (December 31, 2023: €774 million). DZ BANK entered into a profit-transfer agreement with R+V in 2022. This guarantees an annual cash settlement of €7.32 per non-par-value share (after corporation tax and ancillary taxes) for the outside shareholders of R+V until the end of the 2026 financial year. After the end of the agreement, it can be extended by one year at a time until 2031. Guaranteed dividends of €8 million were paid to outside shareholders of R+V in 2024 (2023: €8 million). In the R+V subgroup, dividends of €10 million were paid to non-controlling interests (2023: €9 million).

Aggregated financial information for the R+V subgroup:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	134,737	127,039
Liabilities	124,246	117,631

€ million	2024	2023
Insurance service result	1,371	1,162
Net profit	843	573
Other comprehensive income	318	277
Total comprehensive income	1,161	850

Union Asset Management Holding

Union Asset Management Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main, (UMH) is the parent company of the UMH subgroup. UMH is headquartered in Frankfurt am Main. Other major locations are Hamburg and Luxembourg. DZ BANK's aggregated shareholding in UMH is 96.60 percent (December 31, 2023: 96.59 percent). The share of voting rights is equal to the aggregated shareholding. Non-controlling interests account for 3.40 percent of the shares (December 31, 2023: 3.41 percent). Most of these non-controlling interests are held by local cooperative banks. The proportion held indirectly by DZ BANK is 95.83 percent (December 31, 2023: 95.82 percent).

The carrying amount of the non-controlling interests within the DZ BANK Group was €132 million (December 31, 2023: €110 million) and related to the multiplicative share of the capital of UMH. Of this amount, €30 million was attributable to non-controlling interests within the UMH subgroup (December 31, 2023: €31 million). In the DZ BANK Group, the net income for the year attributable to the non-controlling interests was €36 million (2023: €29 million). This included the net income for the year attributable to non-controlling interests within the UMH subgroup of €8 million (2023: €6 million). The dividend distributed to the non-controlling interests totaled €15 million in 2024 (2023: €13 million). €8 million of this amount was paid as dividends to non-controlling interests in the UMH subgroup (2023: €7 million).

Aggregated financial information for the UMH subgroup:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	5,935	5,156
Liabilities	2,336	2,115

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income and fee and commission income	3,988	3,487
Net profit	840	684
Other comprehensive income/loss	26	-32
Total comprehensive income	866	652

Nature and extent of significant restrictions

National regulatory requirements, contractual provisions, and provisions of company law restrict the DZ BANK Group's ability to transfer assets within the group. Where these restrictions can be specifically assigned to individual line items on the balance sheet, the assets and liabilities subject to restrictions on the balance sheet date are shown in the following table:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	**104,540**	**110,433**
Loans and advances to banks	336	431
Loans and advances to customers	6,869	4,974
Investments	596	731
Investments held by insurance companies	96,240	103,852
Other assets	499	445
Liabilities	**153,395**	**162,409**
Deposits from banks	824	962
Deposits from customers	62,493	63,708
Provisions	833	913
Insurance contract liabilities	89,244	96,825

» 30 Interests in joint arrangements and associates

Nature, extent, and financial effects of interests in joint arrangements

Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa

Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa a.s., Bratislava, Slovakia, (PSS) is a joint venture between BSH and its partners Raiffeisen Bausparkassen Holding GmbH, Vienna, Austria, Slovenská sporiteľňa a.s., Bratislava, Slovakia, and Erste Group Bank AG, Vienna, Austria. PSS is headquartered in Bratislava, Slovakia. BSH's shareholding in PSS was 32.50 percent on the balance sheet date, as it had been at December 31, 2023. In the DZ BANK Group, the interests in PSS are accounted for using the equity method. PSS did not pay a dividend to BSH in 2024, as had also been the case in the previous year.

Aggregated financial information for PSS:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Current assets	115	518
of which cash and cash equivalents	5	13
Non-current assets	2,904	2,608
Current liabilities	714	787
of which financial liabilities	695	771
Non-current liabilities	1,980	2,027
of which financial liabilities	1,953	1,999

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income	103	96
Interest expense	-43	-35
Fee and commission income	14	11
Fee and commission expenses	-1	-1
Administrative expenses	-42	-41
Income taxes	-5	-4
Profit from continuing operations, net of tax	12	21
Total comprehensive income	13	21

Reconciliation from the aggregated financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in PSS:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Total net assets	**324**	**312**
Share of net assets	**105**	**101**
Cumulative impairment losses on the carrying amount of the investment	-35	-35
Carrying amount under the equity method	**71**	**67**

Zhong De Zuh Fang Chu Xu Yin Hang (Sino-German-Bausparkasse)

Zhong De Zuh Fang Chu Xu Yin Hang (Sino-German-Bausparkasse), Tianjin, China, (SGB) is a joint venture between BSH and China Construction Bank Corporation, Beijing, China. SGB is headquartered in Tianjin, China. BSH’s shareholding in this Chinese building society was 24.90 percent on the balance sheet date, as it had been at December 31, 2023. In the DZ BANK Group, the interests in SGB are accounted for using the equity method. SGB did not pay a dividend to BSH in 2024, as had also been the case in the previous year.

Aggregated financial information for SGB:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Current assets	2,288	1,681
of which cash and cash equivalents	330	332
Non-current assets	3,169	3,111
Current liabilities	3,931	3,345
of which financial liabilities	3,877	3,129
Non-current liabilities	1,113	1,058
of which financial liabilities	1,113	1,058

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income	161	149
Interest expense	-93	-85
Fee and commission income	1	5
Fee and commission expenses	-11	-12
Administrative expenses	-39	-40
Income taxes	1	-2
Profit from continuing operations, net of tax	11	10
Other comprehensive income/loss	14	-26
Total comprehensive income/loss	25	-16

Reconciliation from the aggregated financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in SGB:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Total net assets	**413**	**388**
Share of net assets	**103**	**97**
Cumulative impairment losses on the carrying amount of the investment	-75	-75
Carrying amount under the equity method	**28**	**21**

Deutsche WertpapierService Bank

Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, (dwpbank) is a joint venture of DZ BANK with Westfälisch-Lippische Sparkassen- und Giroverband, Münster, Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband, Düsseldorf, and 3 other banks in Germany and is accounted for in the DZ BANK Group's financial statements using the equity method. dwpbank is headquartered in Frankfurt am Main. Its capital is divided into 20,000,000 voting registered shares with transfer restrictions. DZ BANK holds a 50.00 percent stake in dwpbank, as it did at December 31, 2023. The equity method is applied to dwpbank on the basis of financial statements prepared in accordance with HGB because the difference compared with financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS is not material.

The shares in dwpbank are not traded in an active market. dwpbank did not pay a dividend to DZ BANK in 2024, as had also been the case in the previous year.

Aggregated financial information for dwpbank:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	904	635
Liabilities	514	301
of which financial liabilities	272	91

dwpbank only has a small amount of cash and cash equivalents.

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income	10	7
Interest expense	-3	-2
Fee and commission income	429	403
Fee and commission expenses	-103	-94
Administrative expenses	-286	-264
Income taxes	-18	-25
Profit from continuing operations, net of tax	55	49
Total comprehensive income	55	49

Reconciliation from the aggregated financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in dwpbank:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Total net assets	390	334
Share of net assets	195	167
Capitalization of goodwill	29	29
Carrying amount under the equity method	224	197

Other joint ventures

The carrying amount of the equity-accounted joint ventures that, individually, are not material totaled €63 million on the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €27 million).

The share of profit (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax, and the share of total comprehensive income were not material in 2024, as had also been the case in 2023.

Nature, extent, and financial effects of investments in associates

Other associates

The carrying amount of the equity-accounted associates that, individually, are not material totaled €163 million on the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €139 million).

Aggregated financial information for equity-accounted associates that, individually, are not material:

€ million	2024	2023
Share of profit/loss from continuing operations, net of tax	-2	-1
Share of total comprehensive income/loss	-2	-1

» 31 Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

Structured entities are entities that have been designed so that voting rights or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. The DZ BANK Group distinguishes between the following types of interests in unconsolidated structured entities, based on their design and the related risks:

- Interests in investment funds issued by the DZ BANK Group
- Interests in investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group
- Interests in securitization vehicles

Interests in investment funds issued by the DZ BANK Group

The interests in the investment funds issued by the DZ BANK Group largely comprise investment funds issued by entities in the UMH subgroup in accordance with the contractual form model without voting rights and, to a lesser extent, those that are structured as a company with a separate legal personality. The number of unit/share types and volume of investment funds issued and managed by entities in the UMH subgroup can be broken down as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2024		Dec. 31, 2023	
€ million	Volume	Number	Volume	Number
Mutual funds	273,887	342	240,449	337
of which guarantee funds	108	4	282	6
Special funds	161,053	507	152,181	517
Total	**434,940**	**849**	**392,630**	**854**

The maximum exposure of the investment funds issued and managed by the DZ BANK Group is shown in the following tables as a gross value, excluding deduction of available collateral:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Mutual funds	of which guarantee funds	Special funds	Total
Assets	**3,124**	**-**	**219**	**3,344**
Loans and advances to customers	2	-	17	18
Investments	2,723	-	33	2,755
Investments held by insurance companies	33	-	154	187
Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets	98	-	-	98
Other assets	249	-	16	265
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	21	-	-	21
Liabilities	**116**	**4**	**-**	**116**
Financial liabilities held for trading	4	4	-	4
Other liabilities	111	-	-	112
Net exposure recognized on the balance sheet	3,009	-4	219	3,228
Financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments and other obligations	**109**	**109**	**-**	**109**
Other obligations	109	109	-	109
Maximum exposure	**3,118**	**105**	**219**	**3,337**

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Mutual funds	of which guarantee funds	Special funds	Total
Assets	**2,786**	**-**	**154**	**2,940**
Loans and advances to customers	2	-	14	16
Investments	2,402	-	27	2,429
Investments held by insurance companies	30	-	98	128
Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets	110	-	-	110
Other assets	194	-	14	208
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	48	-	-	48
Liabilities	**128**	**7**	**-**	**128**
Financial liabilities held for trading	7	7	-	7
Other liabilities	121	-	-	121
Net exposure recognized on the balance sheet	2,658	-7	154	2,812
Financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments and other obligations	**290**	**290**	**-**	**290**
Other obligations	290	290	-	290
Maximum exposure	**2,948**	**283**	**154**	**3,102**

The maximum exposure for market price guarantees for the guarantee funds does not represent the economic risk of this product type because the economic risk also has to reflect these guarantee funds' net assets on the reporting date and the management model used with these products to safeguard the minimum payment commitments. The benefit under a market price guarantee is triggered if the fair value of the affected units does not reach the specified guaranteed level on particular dates. As at the balance sheet date, the UMH subgroup managed guarantee funds with a volume of €108 million (net asset value) (December 31, 2023: €282 million) and a nominal amount of minimum payment commitments of €109 million (December 31, 2023: €290 million). The put options embedded in the guarantee funds were measured at €4 million as at the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €7 million) and are reported as derivatives (negative fair values) under equity and liabilities on the balance sheet.

In addition, there were investment funds issued by the group in connection with unit-linked life insurance amounting to €5,668 million (December 31, 2023: €5,064 million) that, however, do not result in a maximum exposure.

The earnings generated from investment funds issued by the DZ BANK Group were as follows:

2024

€ million	Mutual funds	of which guarantee funds	Special funds	**Total**
Interest income and current income and expense	63	-	2	**65**
Fee and commission income	3,299	1	276	**3,575**
Gains and losses on investments	14	-	-	**13**
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	46	-2	1	**46**
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	3	-	4	**7**
Losses	-7	-3	-	**-7**
Total	**3,418**	**-4**	**282**	**3,700**

2023

€ million	Mutual funds	of which guarantee funds	Special funds	**Total**
Interest income and current income and expense	13	-	1	**15**
Fee and commission income	2,853	1	265	**3,118**
Gains and losses on investments	-2	-	-	**-2**
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	55	6	7	**62**
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	3	-	8	**11**
Losses	-4	-	-	**-4**
Total	**2,918**	**7**	**281**	**3,199**

Distributions in 2024 relating to each investment fund were offset in the calculation of the losses incurred in respect of each fund.

Interests in investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group

The interests in the investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group above all comprise investment funds managed by entities in the UMH subgroup within the scope of their own decision-making powers that have been issued by entities outside the DZ BANK Group and parts of such investment funds. Their total volume amounted to €39,900 million (December 31, 2023: €38,100 million). The DZ BANK Group also extends loans to investment funds in order to generate interest income.

In addition, there were investment funds issued by entities outside the group in connection with unit-linked life insurance amounting to €19,091 million (December 31, 2023: €15,428 million) that, however, do not result in a maximum exposure.

The maximum exposure arising from the investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group is shown as a gross value, excluding deduction of available collateral. The following assets and liabilities have been recognized on the DZ BANK Group's balance sheet in connection with interests in investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	**10,030**	**9,889**
Loans and advances to banks	1	-
Loans and advances to customers	7,719	7,731
Investments held by insurance companies	2,311	2,158
Net exposure recognized on the balance sheet	10,030	9,889
Financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments and other obligations	**102**	**355**
Financial guarantee contracts	41	38
Loan commitments	62	317
Maximum exposure	**10,132**	**10,244**

The earnings generated from interests in investment funds not issued by the DZ BANK Group were as follows:

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income and current income	170	139
Fee and commission income	70	69
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	197	185
Gains and losses from loss allowances	-1	2
Total	**436**	**396**

Interests in securitization vehicles

The interests in securitization vehicles are interests in vehicles where the DZ BANK Group's involvement goes beyond that of an investor. The assets and liabilities listed below have been recognized on the DZ BANK Group's balance sheet in connection with these interests. There is also an additional exposure from contingent liabilities and from financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments, and other obligations, which are shown at their nominal amounts. Only financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments, and other obligations for which no liability or contingent liability has been recognized are included. The maximum exposure is determined as a gross value, excluding deduction of available collateral.

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	**3,671**	**3,851**
Loans and advances to customers	2,463	2,337
Financial assets held for trading	67	52
Investments	128	106
Investments held by insurance companies	1,013	1,355
Liabilities	**38**	**28**
Financial liabilities held for trading	26	26
Provisions	11	2
Net exposure recognized on the balance sheet	3,633	3,823
Financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments and other obligations	**4,729**	**3,712**
Loan commitments	4,729	3,712
Maximum exposure	**8,362**	**7,535**

In 2024, interests in securitization vehicles resulted in income of €22 million that was recognized in other comprehensive income (2023: €39 million).

The earnings generated from interests in securitization vehicles were as follows:

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income	108	88
Fee and commission income	111	83
Gains and losses on trading activities	-7	-
Gains and losses on investments	4	4
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	65	60
Gains and losses from loss allowances	-9	-
Total	**273**	**236**

The material interests in securitization vehicles comprise DZ BANK's two multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) programs CORAL and AUTOBAHN as well as R+V's asset-backed securities (ABSs).

DZ BANK acts as sponsor and program agent for both programs. It is also the program administrator for the AUTOBAHN program. As sponsor, DZ BANK was involved in setting up the structured entities and provides various services for them. Under the CORAL program, customers of the bank sell assets to separate special-purpose entities. The assets purchased essentially consist of trade receivables, loans, and lease receivables. Under the AUTOBAHN program, assets of North American customers are sold to specially established special-purpose entities and funded through the issuing company by means of ABCP issues.

The special-purpose entities are unconsolidated structured entities. Owing to the cellular structure of the transactions, there are no investee companies to be assessed. DZ BANK does not have control over the individual silos because it acts as agent and not as principal.

The purchase of the assets is funded using liquidity lines and by issuing money market-linked ABCPs. DZ BANK is a liquidity agent for the program, which involves making liquidity facilities available.

In 2024, DZ BANK did not provide either of the programs with any non-contractual support. Moreover, it currently has no intention to provide financial or other support. Because the ABCP programs are fully supported programs, DZ BANK bears all the credit risk.

The current carrying amount of the ABSs held by R+V represents the maximum downside risk.

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

» 32 Segment information

Information on operating segments

2024

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
Net interest income	537	-	534	101
Net fee and commission income	-14	-	-37	2,309
Gains and losses on trading activities	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses on investments	-	-	-	14
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	-4	-	-	85
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	-	1,371	-	-
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	5,210	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-	-5,351	-	-
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business	-	1	-	-
Loss allowances	-24	-	-205	-
Administrative expenses	-491	-	-283	-1,263
Other net operating income	60	8	13	-6
Profit/loss before taxes	**64**	**1,240**	**23**	**1,241**
Cost/income ratio (%)	84.8	-	55.5	50.5
Regulatory RORAC (%)	5.1	13.0	4.4	>100.0
Average own funds/solvency requirement	1,260	9,575	529	670
Total assets/total equity and liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	82,684	134,737	10,857	5,935

	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	DZ BANK – holding function	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	1,552	795	176	141	-158	992	**4,670**
	632	6	235	-35	-	95	**3,191**
	7	-	23	-	-	-872	**-842**
	12	4	-	-	-	35	**65**
	134	-8	-24	-	-	46	**229**
	43	-	-3	-	-	-	**40**
	-	-	-	-	-	29	**1,400**
	-	-	-	-	-	-116	**5,094**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-5,351**
	-	-	-	-	-	3	**4**
	-457	-90	-17	-52	-	-	**-845**
	-1,452	-246	-295	-78	-215	-229	**-4,552**
	-3	19	16	-	-	93	**200**
	468	**479**	**112**	**-23**	**-373**	**72**	**3,303**
	61.1	30.1	69.7	73.6	-	-	**52.3**
	8.2	34.9	32.0	-14.0	-	-	**16.8**
	5,708	1,373	350	164	-	-	**19,628**
	386,178	85,931	21,681	3,618	23,412	-95,395	**659,638**

2023

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	UMH
Net interest income	550	-	530	71
Net fee and commission income	-13	-	-39	2,018
Gains and losses on trading activities	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses on investments	-	-	-	-31
Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments	1	-	-2	197
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-2	-	-	-
Insurance service result	-	1,162	-	-
Gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	3,136	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-	-3,297	-	-
Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business	-	6	-	-
Loss allowances	-18	-	-133	-1
Administrative expenses	-536	-	-285	-1,231
Other net operating income	38	-	10	-50
Profit/loss before taxes	**20**	**1,008**	**81**	**974**
Cost/income ratio (%)	93.4	-	57.1	55.8
Regulatory RORAC (%)	1.6	11.3	16.3	>100.0
Average own funds/solvency requirement	1,276	8,955	495	647
Total assets/total equity and liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2023	84,369	127,039	10,640	5,156

	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	DZ BANK – holding function	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	1,483	721	147	123	-103	811	4,333
	544	9	220	-29	-	97	2,807
	674	-1	16	-	-	-864	-175
	-42	-	-	-	-	1	-72
	-93	87	17	-	-	91	298
	-35	-	-7	-	-	55	11
	-	-	-	-	-	21	1,183
	-	-	-	-	-	-138	2,998
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,297
	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	-82	-111	-1	-18	-	2	-362
	-1,455	-247	-293	-73	-253	-224	-4,597
	41	19	-16	-2	-	16	56
	1,035	**476**	**83**	**1**	**-356**	**-133**	**3,189**
	56.6	29.6	77.7	79.3	-	-	56.4
	18.9	35.2	25.3	0.7	-	-	17.1
	5,474	1,355	328	161	-	-	18,690
	375,464	87,410	26,190	3,454	23,077	-98,210	644,589

General information on operating segments

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

Definition of operating segments

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

Presentation of operating segments

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

Measurement

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

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

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

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

Operating income comprises net interest income, net fee and commission income, gains and losses on trading activities, gains and losses on investments, other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments, gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost, net income from insurance business, and other net operating income.

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

Other/Consolidation

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

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

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

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

DZ BANK Group-wide disclosures

Information about geographical areas

Operating income was generated in the following geographical areas:

€ million	**2024**	2023
Germany	**7,878**	7,392
Rest of Europe	**975**	808
Rest of World	**220**	135
Consolidation/reconciliation	**-373**	-186
Total	**8,700**	**8,149**

Information on geographical areas is presented according to the home countries of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

This information does not include the separate disclosure of certain non-current (largely tangible) assets because these assets are of minor significance in the DZ BANK Group's business model.

Information about products and services

Information on products and services is included in the income statement disclosures below.

» 33 Net interest income

€ million	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME AND CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENSE	**15,843**	13,834
Interest income from	**15,716**	13,733
Lending and money market business	12,861	11,423
of which relating to mortgage loans	1,524	1,340
of which relating to money market business	4,765	4,262
of which relating to home savings loans advanced by building society	1,105	1,063
of which relating to pass-through loans	762	617
of which relating to registered securities	472	435
of which relating to finance leases	19	20
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,356	916
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	1,502	1,405
Financial assets with a negative effective interest rate	-5	-11
Other assets	3	-
Current income and expense from	**127**	101
Shares and other variable-yield securities	79	57
of which income from other shareholdings	14	14
Investments in subsidiaries	8	4
Entities accounted for using the equity method	32	34
of which relating to investments in joint ventures	34	34
of which relating to investments in associates	-2	-
Income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer and partial profit-transfer agreements	6	7
INTEREST EXPENSE ON	**-11,173**	-9,501
Deposits from banks and customers	-7,872	-7,180
of which relating to home savings deposits	-661	-746
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-2,834	-1,754
Subordinated capital	-161	-151
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-322	-421
Financial liabilities with a positive effective interest rate	15	20
Provisions and other liabilities	1	-15
Total	**4,670**	4,333

The interest income from other assets included gains from non-credit-risk-related modifications of €1 million (2023: €3 million) and losses from non-credit-risk-related modifications of €0 million (2023: €3 million), such gains and losses resulting from financial assets. The interest expense on provisions and other liabilities included interest expense on lease liabilities of €8 million (2023: €7 million).

» 34 Net fee and commission income

€ million	2024	2023
Fee and commission income	**5,767**	**5,174**
Securities business	4,443	3,964
Asset management	392	334
Payments processing including card processing	372	368
Lending business and trust activities	209	178
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	115	96
International business	13	13
Building society operations	37	35
Other	184	186
Fee and commission expenses	**-2,575**	**-2,368**
Securities business	-1,834	-1,656
Asset management	-245	-201
Payments processing including card processing	-199	-224
Lending business	-83	-79
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-12	-12
Building society operations	-80	-73
Other	-122	-122
Total	**3,191**	**2,807**

Fee and commission income included revenue from contracts with customers pursuant to IFRS 15 in an amount of €5,767 million (2023: €5,166 million); see note 102.

» 35 Gains and losses on trading activities

€ million	2024	2023
Gains and losses on non-derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives	-1,331	-2,430
of which gains and losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss that are related to derivatives held for trading purposes	-393	-975
Gains and losses on derivatives	341	2,193
Gains and losses on exchange differences	148	62
Total	**-842**	**-175**

Gains and losses on exchange differences included currency translation gains of €36 million on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (2023: €5 million).

» 36 Gains and losses on investments

€ million	2024	2023
Gains and losses on the disposal of bonds and other fixed-income securities	**16**	**-36**
Gains and losses on the disposal of shares and other variable-yield securities	**17**	**-2**
Gains and losses on investments in joint ventures	**1**	**-28**
Impairment losses	-	-28
Reversals of impairment losses	1	-
Gains and losses on investments in associates	**32**	**-5**
Disposals	35	-
Impairment losses	-3	-11
Reversals of impairment losses	-	5
Total	**65**	**-72**

» 37 Other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments

€ million	2024	2023
Gains and losses from fair value hedge accounting	52	-44
Gains and losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss that are not related to derivatives held for trading purposes	-11	-162
Gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading	109	433
Gains and losses on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	80	71
Total	**229**	**298**

Gains and losses on derivatives used for purposes other than trading result from the recognition and measurement of derivatives that are used for economic hedging or are related to financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss but are not included in hedge accounting.

» 38 Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost

€ million	2024	2023
Gains from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	**83**	**122**
Loans and advances to banks and customers	1	2
Investments	3	4
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	79	117
Losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	**-43**	**-111**
Loans and advances to banks and customers	-24	-70
Investments	-11	-21
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-8	-21
Total	**40**	**11**

The derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost was primarily attributable to the sale of impaired loans and advances to customers and early redemptions at the request of customers.

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

€ million	2024	2023
Income from investments held by insurance companies	**9,158**	**7,117**
Interest income and current income	3,055	2,535
Income from reversals of impairment losses and reversals of loss allowances, and unrealized gains	1,143	342
Gains on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	4,295	3,833
Gains on disposals	666	407
Expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies	**-3,361**	**-3,589**
Administrative expenses	-175	-156
Depreciation/amortization expense, additions to loss allowances, and impairment losses and unrealized losses	-612	-859
Losses on valuation through profit or loss of investments held by insurance companies	-1,407	-1,899
Losses on disposals	-1,168	-675
Other non-insurance gains and losses	**-704**	**-530**
Total	**5,094**	**2,998**

Other non-insurance gains and losses included interest expenses on lease liabilities amounting to €2 million (2023: €2 million).

Income from and expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies and other non-insurance gains and losses included currency translation gains of €48 million on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (2023: losses of €9 million).

Income from and expenses in connection with investments held by insurance companies and other non-insurance gains and losses included additions to loss allowances of €49 million (2023: €100 million) and reversals of loss allowances of €67 million (2023: €39 million).

» 40 Insurance finance income or expenses

€ million	2024	2023
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	-5,356	-3,298
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	5	2
Total	**-5,351**	**-3,297**

» 41 Gains and losses from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business

The derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost in the insurance business gave rise to gains of €5 million (2023: €8 million) and losses of €1 million (2023: €1 million).

» 42 Loss allowances

€ million	2024	2023
Loss allowances for loans and advances to banks	**-4**	**14**
Additions	-48	-36
Reversals	36	45
Recoveries on loans and advances to banks previously impaired	8	4
Loss allowances for loans and advances to customers	**-729**	**-374**
Additions	-2,288	-1,940
Reversals	1,495	1,480
Directly recognized impairment losses	-55	-53
Recoveries on loans and advances to customers previously impaired	89	105
Other	30	33
Loss allowances for investments	**-2**	**2**
Additions	-20	-21
Reversals	18	23
Loss allowances for other assets	**-1**	**-1**
Reversals	1	1
Directly recognized impairment losses	-1	-2
Other loss allowances for loans and advances	**-110**	**-3**
Additions to and reversals of provisions for loan commitments	-108	9
Additions to and reversals of provisions for financial guarantee contracts	-27	-14
Additions to and reversals of other provisions for loans and advances	25	2
Total	**-845**	**-362**

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

» 43 Administrative expenses

€ million	2024	2023
Staff expenses	**-2,201**	**-2,174**
Wages and salaries	-1,851	-1,812
Social security contributions	-251	-239
Pension and other post-employment benefit expenses	-84	-105
Expenses for share-based payment transactions	-15	-18
General and administrative expenses	**-2,058**	**-2,128**
Expenses for temporary staff	-32	-28
Contributions and fees	-156	-284
of which contributions to the resolution fund for CRR credit institutions	-	-114
Consultancy	-516	-509
Office expenses	-159	-162
IT expenses	-668	-624
Property and occupancy costs	-126	-120
Information procurement	-112	-109
Public relations and marketing	-166	-168
Other general and administrative expenses	-119	-120
Expenses for administrative bodies	-4	-4
Depreciation and amortization	**-293**	**-295**
Property, plant and equipment, and investment property	-79	-81
Right-of-use assets	-88	-89
Other assets	-126	-125
Total	**-4,552**	**-4,597**

» 44 Other net operating income

€ million	2024	2023
Income from the reversal of provisions and accruals	151	175
Restructuring expenses	-48	-94
Gains and losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	30	25
Gains on the disposal of other assets	25	21
Income and expense from impairment losses on other intangible assets, and reversals thereof	-7	-53
Residual other net operating income	48	-18
Total	**200**	**56**

Gains and losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale only included realized gains on disposals.

Restructuring expenses included additions of €36 million to provisions for termination benefits linked with restructuring (2023: €70 million).

Residual other net operating income included rental income from investment property of €18 million (2023: €17 million) and directly assignable expenses of €6 million for the management of investment property (2023: €4 million).

» 45 Income taxes

€ million	2024	2023
Current tax expense	-792	-986
Deferred tax expense/income	-121	31
Total	**-913**	**-955**

The total for current taxes includes income of €38 million (2023: expenses of €302 million) attributable to previous years. Deferred taxes include expenses of €52 million (2023: income of €4 million) related to temporary differences and their reversal.

Current taxes in relation to the German limited companies in the group are calculated using an effective corporation tax rate of 15.825 percent (2023: 15.825 percent) based on a corporation tax rate of 15.0 percent (2023: 15.0 percent) plus the solidarity surcharge. The effective rate of trade tax for DZ BANK and subsidiaries that are members of its tax group was 15.540 percent (2023: 15.470 percent).

Deferred taxes must be calculated using tax rates expected to apply when the tax asset is recovered or liability settled. The tax rates used are therefore those that are valid or have been announced for the periods in question as at the balance sheet date.

The following table shows a reconciliation from expected income taxes to recognized income taxes based on application of the current tax law in Germany:

€ million	2024	2023
Profit before taxes	**3,303**	**3,189**
Group income tax rate	31.365%	31.295%
Expected income taxes	**-1,036**	**-998**
Income tax effects	**123**	**43**
Impact of tax-exempt income and non-deductible expenses	-85	-50
Adjustments resulting from other types of income tax, other trade tax multipliers, and changes in tax rates	116	76
Tax rate differences on income subject to taxation in other countries	37	26
Current and deferred taxes relating to prior years	42	-38
Change in impairment losses on deferred tax assets	-2	38
Other effects	15	-10
Recognized income taxes	**-913**	**-955**

» 46 Items reclassified to the income statement

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

€ million	2024	2023
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**886**	**4,679**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	303	4,338
Gains (-)/losses (+) reclassified to the income statement during the reporting period	583	341
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	**50**	**-12**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	27	-12
Gains (-)/losses (+) reclassified to the income statement during the reporting period	22	-
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	**-829**	**-3,745**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	-829	-3,745
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	**5**	**-8**
Gains (+)/losses (-) arising during the reporting period	5	-8

» 47 Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income

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

	2024			2023		
€ million	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement	**113**	**-16**	**97**	**914**	**-349**	**566**
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	886	-241	645	4,679	-1,460	3,219
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	50	-8	41	-12	5	-7
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	-829	233	-595	-3,745	1,106	-2,638
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	5	-	5	-8	-	-8
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	**-241**	**129**	**-112**	**108**	**-117**	**-9**
Gains and losses on equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	189	-29	161	-47	-71	-118
Gains and losses in relation to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	-513	161	-352	300	-94	206
Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	82	-3	79	-145	48	-98
Total	**-129**	**113**	**-16**	**1,022**	**-465**	**556**

D Balance sheet disclosures

» 48 Cash and cash equivalents

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Cash on hand	446	366
Balances with central banks	81,344	101,463
Total	**81,790**	**101,830**

The average target minimum reserve for 2024 was €4,207 million (2023: €4,134 million).

» 49 Loans and advances to banks

	Repayable on demand		Other loans and advances		Total	
€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Domestic banks	**3,745**	4,945	**124,122**	117,557	**127,867**	122,502
Affiliated banks	1,936	2,831	116,031	115,153	117,967	117,984
Other banks	1,809	2,115	8,091	2,404	9,900	4,519
Foreign banks	**1,830**	2,108	**13,835**	4,256	**15,665**	6,364
Total	**5,575**	7,054	**137,957**	121,813	**143,532**	128,867

The following table shows the breakdown of loans and advances to banks by type of business:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Mortgage loans	58	56
Home savings loans advanced by building society	158	103
Registered securities	11,549	11,502
Pass-through loans	69,372	69,065
Other bank loans	29,410	27,175
Money market placements	30,124	17,847
Current account debit balances	1,930	2,075
Other loans and advances	932	1,044
Total	**143,532**	**128,867**

» 50 Loans and advances to customers

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Loans and advances to domestic customers	178,565	178,389
Loans and advances to foreign customers	30,123	26,388
Total	**208,688**	**204,776**

The following table shows the breakdown of loans and advances to customers by type of business:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Mortgage loans	57,288	57,227
Home savings loans advanced by building society	65,298	64,631
Finance leases	385	463
Registered securities	6,891	7,605
Pass-through loans	8,350	8,378
Other bank loans	53,027	49,643
Money market placements	2,973	2,165
Current account debit balances	5,827	5,686
Other loans and advances	8,648	8,979
Total	**208,688**	**204,776**

» 51 Hedging instruments (positive fair values)

Hedging instruments (positive fair values) amounted to €796 million (December 31, 2023: €923 million) and resulted solely from derivatives used as fair value hedges.

» 52 Financial assets held for trading

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
DERIVATIVES (POSITIVE FAIR VALUES)	**16,231**	**16,482**
Interest-linked contracts	12,752	13,799
Currency-linked contracts	2,686	1,759
Share-/index-linked contracts	571	688
Credit derivatives	222	225
Other contracts	1	11
BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES	**10,441**	**8,334**
Money market instruments	1,361	60
Bonds	9,080	8,275
SHARES AND OTHER VARIABLE-YIELD SECURITIES	**2,102**	**1,329**
Shares	2,102	1,325
Investment fund units	-	4
RECEIVABLES	**1,666**	**8,815**
of which from affiliated banks	516	816
of which from other banks	598	7,522
Money market placements	**680**	**7,815**
with banks	680	7,798
with customers	-	17
Promissory notes and registered bonds	**986**	**1,000**
from banks	434	539
from customers	552	461
Total	**30,441**	**34,961**

» 53 Investments

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**58,076**	**44,453**
Money market instruments	2,082	925
Bonds	55,995	43,527
Shares and other variable-yield securities	**3,184**	**2,880**
Shares and other shareholdings	357	388
Investment fund units	2,826	2,492
Investments in subsidiaries	**217**	**180**
Investments in joint ventures	**386**	**312**
Investments in associates	**186**	**145**
Total	**62,049**	**47,970**

The carrying amount of investments in joint ventures accounted for using the equity method totaled €386 million (December 31, 2023: €312 million). €163 million of the investments in associates has been accounted for using the equity method (December 31, 2023: €139 million).

» 54 Investments held by insurance companies

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Investment property	3,655	3,866
Investments in subsidiaries	761	810
Investments in joint ventures	76	62
Investments in associates	20	-
Mortgage loans	12,685	12,008
Promissory notes and loans	5,991	5,996
Registered bonds	5,729	5,531
Other loans	906	1,014
Variable-yield securities	12,257	11,871
Fixed-income securities	55,403	53,647
Derivatives (positive fair values)	60	159
Deposits with ceding insurers and other investments	223	40
Assets related to unit-linked contracts	24,859	20,563
Total	**122,625**	**115,568**

The fair value of investment property was €5,438 million as at the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €5,643 million).

Some investment property has been pledged as collateral and is subject to restrictions on disposal, the total furnished collateral value of the property being €1,175 million (December 31, 2023: €1,242 million). The group also has capital expenditure commitments amounting to €56 million (December 31, 2023: €48 million). A total of €51 million was spent on the repair and maintenance of investment property in 2024 (2023: €35 million). Vacant property resulted in repair and maintenance expenses of €5 million (2023: €3 million).

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

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Land and buildings	841	858
Office furniture and equipment	187	178
Investment property	285	280
Right-of-use assets	515	554
Total	**1,828**	**1,870**

The fair value of investment property was €354 million as at the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €345 million). Payments in advance are allocated to the relevant item of property, plant and equipment.

» 56 Income tax assets and liabilities

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Income tax assets	**4,899**	**4,827**
Current income tax assets	385	329
Deferred tax assets	4,514	4,497
Income tax liabilities	**4,844**	**4,813**
Current income tax liabilities	671	662
Deferred tax liabilities	4,173	4,151

In addition to deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carryforwards, deferred tax assets and liabilities are also recognized for temporary differences in respect of the items shown below:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Tax loss carryforwards	49	118		
Loans and advances to banks and customers	76	33	218	222
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading, hedging instruments (positive and negative fair values)	792	812	47	29
Investments	466	635	22	5
Loss allowances	407	262	-	-
Investments held by insurance companies	2,506	2,745	240	223
Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets	11	10	200	207
Deposits from banks and customers	203	196	193	310
Debt certificates issued including bonds	1	2	400	713
Provisions for employee benefits and for share-based payment transactions	592	583	100	70
Other provisions	369	361	34	33
Insurance contract liabilities	1,204	1,162	4,929	4,746
Other balance sheet items	632	461	584	476
Total (gross)	7,308	7,380	6,968	7,034
Netting of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	-2,795	-2,883	-2,795	-2,883
Total (net)	**4,514**	**4,497**	**4,173**	**4,151**

Deferred tax assets for temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are only recognized if it is sufficiently probable that the asset can be recovered in the future. No deferred tax assets have been recognized for corporation tax loss carryforwards amounting to €212 million (December 31, 2023: €182 million), which can be carried forward indefinitely, or for trade tax loss carryforwards amounting to €157 million (December 31, 2023: €148 million). There remained foreign loss carryforwards of €64 million (December 31, 2023: €95 million) for which no deferred tax assets are recognized. Of this total, €64 million can be used indefinitely (December 31, 2023: €85 million).

As regards companies (or permanent establishments of companies) in the DZ BANK Group that suffered tax losses in 2024 or 2023 in their tax jurisdiction, it will be possible to utilize deferred tax assets amounting to €4,178 million (December 31, 2023: €4,219 million) in the future if a corresponding level of taxable income is available. It is assumed that this will in fact be the case based on information available from planning of taxable income.

Overall, there was a net deferred tax asset recognized through other comprehensive income of €731 million (December 31, 2023: €615 million).

Deferred tax assets of €3,241 million (December 31, 2023: €3,347 million) and deferred tax liabilities of €3,044 million (December 31, 2023: €3,064 million) are expected to be realized only after a period of 12 months.

As at December 31, 2024, no deferred tax liabilities were recognized for temporary differences of €208 million (December 31, 2023: €182 million) relating to investments in subsidiaries.

» 57 Other assets

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Other assets held by insurance companies	3,983	3,578
Goodwill	155	155
Other intangible assets	440	437
of which software	389	388
of which acquired customer relationships	2	10
Other loans and advances	639	526
Residual other assets	1,860	1,149
Total	**7,077**	**5,845**

Other intangible assets include internally generated intangible assets amounting to €13 million (December 31, 2023: €16 million).

Residual other assets included initial margins from client clearing of €1,321 million (December 31, 2023: €522 million).

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

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Intangible assets	**187**	160
Reinsurance contract assets	**312**	368
Liability for remaining coverage	32	34
Liability for incurred claims	279	334
Insurance contract assets	**-**	1
Liability for remaining coverage	1	1
Receivables	**1,119**	1,028
Receivables arising out of direct insurance operations	134	114
Receivables arising out of reinsurance operations	21	41
Other receivables	964	873
Credit balances with banks, checks and cash on hand	**1,029**	647
Property, plant and equipment	**465**	424
Land and buildings	358	298
Office furniture and equipment	51	61
Right-of-use assets held by insurance companies	57	64
Residual other assets	**872**	952
Prepaid expenses	63	53
Remaining assets held by insurance companies	809	899
Loss allowances	**-2**	-2
Total	**3,983**	3,578

The intangible assets in the other assets held by insurance companies include internally generated intangible assets amounting to €36 million (December 31, 2023: €24 million).

Trustee’s blocking notes have been entered in the land register for land and buildings held by companies offering personal insurance of €205 million (December 31, 2023: €176 million).

» 58 Loss allowances

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

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

	Loans and advances to banks			Loans and advances to customers			
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	17	5	32	244	535	1,157	18
Additions	26	2	8	275	920	713	31
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-2	-199	-5
Reversals	-29	-4	-13	-472	-592	-393	-21
Other changes	-	-	-1	196	-357	152	-5
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	15	2	26	243	504	1,430	18
Additions	28	2	18	235	958	1,033	59
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-2	-255	-5
Reversals	-29	-1	-6	-382	-560	-497	-52
Other changes	-	-3	-2	152	-345	253	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**15**	**1**	**36**	**248**	**555**	**1,965**	**20**

	Investments			Other assets	Total
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	4	11	4	2	2,029
Additions	2	2	1	-	1,980
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-205
Reversals	-10	-4	-2	-1	-1,541
Other changes	8	-8	-	-	-15
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	3	1	4	1	2,248
Additions	3	2	4	-	2,342
Utilizations	-	-	-3	-	-265
Reversals	-2	-3	-5	-	-1,539
Other changes	-	-	-	-	57
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,843**

» 59 Changes in non-current assets

The following table shows the changes in investment property included in the investments held by insurance companies, the changes in property, plant and equipment, and investment property, and the changes in intangible assets included in other assets:

	Investments held by insurance companies
€ million	Investment property
Carrying amounts as at Jan. 1, 2023	4,028
Cost as at Jan. 1, 2023	4,869
Additions	29
Reclassifications	-
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-25
Disposals	-5
Changes attributable to currency translation	-
Changes in scope of consolidation	-
Cost as at Dec. 31, 2023	**4,867**
Reversals of impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2023	28
Additions	-
Reversals of impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2023	**28**
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2023	-869
Depreciation/amortization expense for the year	-88
Impairment losses for the year	-84
Reclassifications	-
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	12
Disposals	1
Changes attributable to currency translation	-
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2023	**-1,029**
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2023	3,866
Cost as at Jan. 1, 2024	4,867
Additions	18
Reclassifications	-
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-127
Disposals	-37
Changes attributable to currency translation	-
Cost as at Dec. 31, 2024	**4,722**
Reversals of impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2024	28
Additions	1
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-2
Disposals	-12
Reversals of impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2024	**15**
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2024	-1,029
Depreciation/amortization expense for the year	-85
Impairment losses for the year	-58
Reclassifications	-
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	56
Disposals	34
Changes attributable to currency translation	-
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2024	**-1,082**
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2024	**3,655**

	Property, plant and equipment, and investment property			Other assets	
	Land and buildings	Office furniture and equipment	Investment property	Goodwill	Other intangible assets
	867	179	293	155	508
	1,303	594	339	356	2,133
	535	61	2	-	137
	3	-2	-1	-	-
	-	-22	-	-	-48
	-	-42	-	-	-24
	-	1	-	-	3
	-521	-	-	-	-
	1,320	**590**	**340**	**356**	**2,200**
	18	-	6	-	4
	-	2	-	-	2
	18	**2**	**6**	**-**	**6**
	-454	-416	-52	-202	-1,628
	-24	-51	-6	-	-128
	-1	-	-8	-	-55
	-1	1	-	-	-
	-	13	-	-	23
	-	41	-	-	21
	-	-1	-	-	-2
	-480	**-413**	**-66**	**-202**	**-1,769**
	858	178	280	155	437
	1,320	590	340	356	2,200
	11	62	6	-	138
	-8	2	6	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-2	-24	-	-	-157
	1	1	-	-	-
	1,322	**629**	**352**	**356**	**2,181**
	18	2	6	-	6
	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	18	**2**	**6**	**-**	**7**
	-480	-413	-66	-202	-1,769
	-22	-52	-6	-	-127
	-	-	-	-	-8
	2	-1	-1	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	2	22	-	-	156
	-1	-	-	-	-
	-499	**-444**	**-73**	**-202**	**-1,748**
	841	**187**	**285**	**155**	**440**

€ million	Other assets of which other assets held by insurance companies Land and buildings	Office furniture and equipment	Intangible assets
Carrying amounts as at Jan. 1, 2023	281	65	145
Cost as at Jan. 1, 2023	514	228	771
Additions	30	19	78
Reclassifications	-	-	-2
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-8	-	-
Disposals	-	-20	-81
Cost as at Dec. 31, 2023	**536**	**227**	**767**
Reversals of impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2023	10	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2023	**10**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2023	-243	-163	-626
Depreciation/amortization expense for the year	-8	-22	-56
Impairment losses for the year	-4	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	2
Reclassifications to/from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	7	-	-
Disposals	-	20	73
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2023	**-247**	**-166**	**-607**
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2023	298	61	160
Cost as at Jan. 1, 2024	536	227	767
Additions	70	11	77
Disposals	-5	-47	-12
Cost as at Dec. 31, 2024	**601**	**190**	**833**
Reversals of impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2024	10	-	-
Disposals	-3	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2024	**7**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Jan. 1, 2024	-247	-166	-607
Depreciation/amortization expense for the year	-7	-20	-49
Impairment losses for the year	-2	-	-
Disposals	5	47	11
Depreciation/amortization and impairment losses as at Dec. 31, 2024	**-251**	**-139**	**-645**
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2024	**358**	**51**	**187**

In 2024 and 2023, the useful life of the assets ranged from 2 to 60 years for buildings and from 1 to 25 years for office furniture and equipment. As had been the case in 2023, the useful life for investment property was 1 to 80 years. Software included in other intangible assets was amortized over a useful life of 1 to 10 years in both 2024 and 2023. Acquired customer relationships were amortized over a useful life of 10 to 20 years, as had also been the case in 2023. Depreciation and amortization are recognized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Payments in advance are allocated to the relevant item of property, plant and equipment.

Disclosures regarding the changes in goodwill are included in note 100.

Other intangible assets include acquired customer relationships amounting to €2 million (December 31, 2023: €10 million). The associated amortization expense came to €1 million (2023: €2 million) and the associated impairment losses to €7 million (2023: €50 million).

The changes in right-of-use assets are described in note 101.

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

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

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

The individual non-current assets classified as held for sale comprise real estate with a carrying amount of €46 million and other shareholdings of €1 million. The sale of these individual non-current assets classified as held for sale is expected to take place within a year.

At the level of the BSH subgroup, shares in the Hungarian subsidiary Fundamenta-Lakáskassza Lakástrakarékpénztár Zrt., Budapest, Hungary (FLK) were sold to MBH Bank Nyrt, Budapest, Hungary, which is part of Magyar Bankholding, on March 27, 2024. FLK constitutes a disposal group not qualifying as a discontinued operation. The gain on disposal amounted to €1 million and was recognized under other net operating income.

The sale of individual non-current assets classified as held for sale gave rise to income of €29 million in the year under review, which was recognized under other net operating income.

» 61 Deposits from banks

	Repayable on demand		With agreed maturity or notice period		Total	
€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Domestic banks	**53,177**	49,823	**110,890**	109,078	**164,066**	158,901
Affiliated banks	48,921	44,407	28,511	27,644	77,432	72,052
Other banks	4,256	5,415	82,379	81,434	86,634	86,849
Foreign banks	**8,798**	9,698	**14,661**	7,995	**23,459**	17,694
Total	**61,975**	59,521	**125,551**	117,073	**187,526**	176,594

The following table shows the breakdown of deposits from banks by type of business:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Home savings deposits	194	433
Money market deposits	52,970	44,959
Other deposits	134,362	131,203
Total	**187,526**	176,594

» 62 Deposits from customers

€ million	Repayable on demand		With agreed maturity or notice period		Total	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Domestic customers	36,793	37,126	96,782	97,628	133,575	134,754
Foreign customers	18,063	19,049	2,465	3,824	20,528	22,874
Total	**54,856**	**56,176**	**99,247**	**101,452**	**154,103**	**157,627**

The following table shows the breakdown of deposits from customers by type of business:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Home savings deposits	62,487	63,702
Money market deposits	42,771	39,598
Other deposits	48,845	54,327
Total	**154,103**	**157,627**

» 63 Debt certificates issued including bonds

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bonds issued	**88,139**	**88,011**
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	32,551	31,859
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	2,759	1,696
Other bonds	52,829	54,457
Other debt certificates issued	**21,672**	**15,757**
Total	**109,810**	**103,768**

As was also the case a year earlier, all other debt certificates issued are commercial paper.

» 64 Hedging instruments (negative fair values)

Hedging instruments (negative fair values) amounted to €659 million (December 31, 2023: €624 million) and resulted solely from derivatives used as fair value hedges.

» 65 Financial liabilities held for trading

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
DERIVATIVES (NEGATIVE FAIR VALUES)	**14,997**	**17,131**
Interest-linked contracts	11,148	13,687
Currency-linked contracts	2,314	1,897
Share-/index-linked contracts	1,397	1,362
Other contracts	61	112
Credit derivatives	77	73
SHORT POSITIONS	**2,379**	**701**
BONDS ISSUED	**20,961**	**20,836**
DEPOSITS	**3,898**	**9,007**
of which from affiliated banks	3,773	3,688
of which from other banks	59	4,943
Money market deposits	**3,754**	**8,854**
from banks	3,742	8,571
from customers	13	284
Promissory notes and registered bonds issued	**143**	**153**
to banks	90	60
to customers	53	93
Total	**42,234**	**47,675**

As was also the case a year earlier, bonds issued mainly comprise share certificates and index-linked certificates.

» 66 Provisions

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Provisions for employee benefits	**1,170**	**1,508**
Provisions for defined benefit plans	729	1,045
Provisions for other long-term employee benefits	216	213
of which for semi-retirement schemes	83	79
Provisions for termination benefits	193	221
of which for early retirement schemes	23	26
of which for restructuring	151	156
Provisions for short-term employee benefits	32	29
Provisions for share-based payment transactions	**59**	**58**
Other provisions	**1,625**	**1,669**
Provisions for onerous contracts	15	10
Provisions for restructuring	25	31
Provisions for loan commitments	243	138
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	128	105
Other provisions for loans and advances	27	52
Provisions relating to building society operations	833	913
Residual provisions	353	420
Total	**2,854**	**3,235**

The underlying discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations rose from 3.20 percent as at December 31, 2023 to 3.40 percent as at December 31, 2024. At 2.30 percent, the assumption about the salary trend was unchanged compared with December 31, 2023. The assumption about the annuity trend was reduced from 2.30 percent as at December 31, 2023 to 2.20 percent as at December 31, 2024.

Other provisions

The following table shows the changes in other provisions in 2024:

€ million	Provisions for onerous contracts	Provisions for restruc-turing	Provisions for loan commit-ments	Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	Other provisions for loans and advances	Provisions relating to building society operations	Residual provisions	**Total**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	10	31	138	105	52	913	420	1,669
Additions	6	12	430	127	10	222	135	**943**
Utilizations	-	-17	-	-	-	-301	-123	**-442**
Reversals	-1	-1	-322	-100	-35	-1	-78	**-538**
Interest expense/changes in discount rate	-1	-	-4	-4	-	-	-	**-8**
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	**-1**
Other changes	-	-1	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**15**	**25**	**243**	**128**	**27**	**833**	**353**	**1,625**

The residual provisions included provisions of €103 million for pre-litigation risks in connection with the lending business and building society operations (December 31, 2023: €111 million). The other disclosures required under IAS 37 are not provided because it is likely that such disclosures would seriously harm the outcome of the legal disputes.

The expected maturities of other provisions are shown in the tables below.

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	≤ 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite
Provisions for onerous contracts	-	-	-	15	-
Provisions for restructuring	-	6	19	-	-
Provisions for loan commitments	26	76	97	38	6
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	14	21	69	25	-
Other provisions for loans and advances	-	1	26	-	-
Provisions relating to building society operations	4	251	439	140	-
Residual provisions	70	209	46	20	8
Total	**114**	**563**	**696**	**238**	**14**

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	≤ 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite
Provisions for onerous contracts	-	-	-	10	-
Provisions for restructuring	-	7	24	-	-
Provisions for loan commitments	19	16	57	41	5
Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	15	11	53	26	-
Other provisions for loans and advances	1	1	50	-	-
Provisions relating to building society operations	4	266	490	153	-
Residual provisions	84	181	52	94	9
Total	**123**	**482**	**726**	**324**	**14**

The changes in loss allowances recognized under provisions for loan commitments and provisions for financial guarantee contracts were as follows:

	Loss allowances for loan commitments				Loss allowances for financial guarantee contracts				Total
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI assets	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	46	74	27	-	6	21	62	-	236
Additions	90	123	51	2	12	28	61	-	367
Reversals	-113	-101	-59	-2	-11	-21	-55	-	-362
Other changes	23	-28	5	-	-	-11	12	-	1
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	46	68	24	-	8	17	80	-	242
Additions	82	118	195	35	10	28	83	6	557
Reversals	-83	-96	-132	-11	-12	-27	-59	-2	-422
Other changes	5	-3	-3	-1	2	-1	-5	-	-7
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**50**	**86**	**84**	**22**	**9**	**16**	**99**	**4**	**371**

» 67 Insurance contract liabilities

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Insurance contract liabilities	**111,339**	105,150
Liability for remaining coverage	98,482	93,033
Liability for incurred claims	12,856	12,117
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**1**	1
Liability for remaining coverage	2	2
Total	**111,340**	**105,151**

» 68 Other liabilities

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Other liabilities of insurance companies	5,863	5,620
Accruals	1,724	1,518
Other payables	301	250
Lease liabilities	543	576
Residual other liabilities	1,013	907
Total	**9,443**	**8,872**

Residual other liabilities included initial margins from client clearing of €620 million (December 31, 2023: €489 million).

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

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Other provisions	**391**	**394**
Provisions for employee benefits	340	344
of which provisions for defined benefit plans	103	125
Provisions for share-based payment transactions	4	4
Other provisions	48	46
Payables and residual other liabilities	**5,471**	**5,226**
Subordinated capital	87	100
Deposits received from reinsurers	6	6
Payables arising out of direct insurance operations	350	340
Payables arising out of reinsurance operations	7	8
Debt certificates issued including bonds	42	39
Deposits from banks	435	431
Derivatives (negative fair values)	266	44
Liabilities from investment contracts	3,180	3,145
Insurance lease liabilities	65	75
Other payables	360	345
Residual other liabilities	672	694
Total	**5,863**	**5,620**

» 69 Subordinated capital

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Subordinated liabilities	4,419	4,257
Share capital repayable on demand	1	5
Total	**4,420**	**4,261**

» 70 Equity

Subscribed capital

The subscribed capital of DZ BANK consists of 1,791,344,757 registered non-par-value shares each with an imputed value of €2.75. All shares in issue are fully paid-up.

For the 2023 financial year, DZ BANK paid a dividend of €0.25 per share in 2024 on the basis of a resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 16, 2024. In 2023, DZ BANK had paid a dividend of €0.20 per share on the basis of a resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting on October 19, 2023. A dividend of €0.25 per share for 2024 will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting.

Authorized capital

The Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK is authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by June 30, 2026 on one or more occasions by up to a total of €200 million by way of issuing new registered non-par-value shares in return for cash or non-cash contributions. The Board of Managing Directors is authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to exclude the

subscription right of shareholders both in the case of capital increases in return for non-cash contributions and in the case of capital increases in return for cash contributions if the capital is increased for the purpose of
– issuing new shares to employees of the corporation (employee shares),
– acquiring companies, equity investments in companies or for granting equity investments in the corporation in order to back strategic partnerships.

The Board of Managing Directors is also authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to exclude fractions from the subscription right of shareholders (‘Authorized Capital I’).

The Board of Managing Directors is authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by June 30, 2026 on one or more occasions by up to a total of €600 million by issuing new registered non-par-value shares in return for cash contributions. The Board of Managing Directors is authorized, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to exclude fractions from the subscription right of shareholders (‘Authorized Capital II’).

The new shares issued on the basis of utilizing Authorized Capital I or Authorized Capital II can also be acquired by credit institutions determined by the Board of Managing Directors if aforesaid credit institutions agree to offer said shares to the shareholders (indirect subscription right).

The Board of Managing Directors did not make use of any of this authorized action in 2024.

Disclosures on shareholders

At the end of 2024, 99.5 percent of shares were held by cooperative enterprises (December 31, 2023: 99.5 percent). These cooperative enterprises include the cooperative banks and other legal entities and trading companies economically associated with the cooperative movement or cooperative housing sector.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve comprises the amounts from the issue of DZ BANK shares in excess of the imputed par value of the shares.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise earned, undistributed consolidated profit together with gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans after taking into account deferred taxes. Cumulative gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans amounted to a loss of €460 million (December 31, 2023: loss of €537 million).

Reserve from other comprehensive income

Reserve from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised

The reserve from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been applied is used to report the changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income after taking into account deferred taxes. If the equity instruments are sold, the related reserve is reclassified to retained earnings.

Reserve from gains and losses on financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk

The portion of the changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the DZ BANK Group's own credit risk is also recognized in the reserve from other comprehensive income. If the liabilities are derecognized, the cumulative gains and losses recognized through other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

Reserve from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The reserve from debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is used to report the changes in fair value after taking into account deferred taxes. In the case of debt instruments, gains and losses are only recognized in profit or loss when the relevant asset is sold. Loss allowances are recognized for these assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

Currency translation reserve

The currency translation reserve is the result of the translation of financial statements of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currency into euros (the group reporting currency). It also includes the gains and losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations and the change in the currency translation reserve for entities accounted for using the equity method. At the end of 2024, an amount of €0 million was attributable to the currency translation reserve for disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations that are classified as held for sale (December 31, 2023: minus €19 million).

Reserve for insurance contracts measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The reserve for insurance contracts measured at fair value through other comprehensive income contains the cumulative insurance finance income or expenses that are recognized in other comprehensive income taking deferred taxes into account.

Additional equity components

In previous years, DZ BANK had issued tranches of additional Tier 1 capital (AT1 bonds) in 3 placements with a total volume of €3,293 million. In all of the placements, the AT1 bonds are split into up to 4 types depending on their interest-rate arrangements (types A to D). All interest is payable annually; the date for the payment of interest has been specified as August 1 each year in all of the placements.

Under the terms and conditions of the bonds, interest payments are at the discretion of the issuer. However, the interest payments may be canceled, either wholly or in part, depending on the items eligible for distribution or by order of the competent supervisory authority. Interest payments are not cumulative; canceled or reduced payments will not be made up in subsequent periods.

The bonds do not have any maturity date and are subject to the terms and conditions set out in the relevant prospectus. Among other things, the terms and conditions specify that DZ BANK may only call the bonds in their entirety, and not in part, provided that there are certain regulatory or tax reasons for doing so. In all instances, DZ BANK must obtain the consent of the competent supervisory authority in order to call the bonds.

The tranches of AT1 bonds issued are shown in the 'Additional equity components' sub-item. According to the provisions of IAS 32, the AT1 bonds have characteristics of equity. The AT1 bonds are unsecured, subordinated bearer bonds of DZ BANK.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests comprise the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to DZ BANK.

Breakdown of changes in equity by component of other comprehensive income

2024

€ million	Retained earnings	Reserve from other compre-hensive income	Non-controlling interests
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	569	76
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	-	42	-1
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	-	-538	-58
Gains and losses on equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	-	142	19
Gains and losses in relation to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	-352	-1
Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	77	-	3
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-	5	-
Other comprehensive income/loss	**77**	**-131**	**39**

2023

€ million	Retained earnings	Reserve from other compre-hensive income	Non-controlling interests
Gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,900	319
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	-	-10	3
Insurance finance income or expenses included in other comprehensive income	-	-2,384	-254
Gains and losses on equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	-	-118	-
Gains and losses in relation to financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	206	-
Gains and losses arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-94	-	-4
Share of other comprehensive income/loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-8	-
Other comprehensive income/loss	**-94**	**586**	**64**

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

	Items not reclassified to the income statement		Items reclassified to the income statement		
€ million	Reserve from equity instruments for which the fair value OCI option has been exercised	Reserve from gains and losses on financial liabilities for which the fair value option has been exercised, attributable to changes in own credit risk	Reserve from debt instruments measured at fair value through other compre-hensive income	Currency translation reserve	Reserve for insurance contracts measured at fair value through other compre-hensive income
Equity as at Jan. 1, 2023	690	59	-10,786	80	8,785
Other comprehensive income/loss	-118	206	2,900	-18	-2,384
Total comprehensive income/loss	**-118**	**206**	**2,900**	**-18**	**-2,384**
Acquisition/disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	-4	-	4
Reclassifications within equity	-59	1	-	-	-
Equity as at Dec. 31, 2023	**514**	**267**	**-7,889**	**62**	**6,405**
Other comprehensive income/loss	142	-352	569	48	-538
Total comprehensive income/loss	**142**	**-352**	**569**	**48**	**-538**
Acquisition/disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	-6	-	1
Reclassifications within equity	-124	2	-	-	-
Equity as at Dec. 31, 2024	**531**	**-83**	**-7,327**	**109**	**5,868**

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

	Loans and advances to customers		Investments			Investments held by insurance companies			Total
€ million	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	-	-	7	-	24	34	17	1	83
Additions	1	1	11	3	2	17	55	29	**118**
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6	**-6**
Reversals	-1	-1	-7	-1	-	-32	-8	-	**-49**
Other changes	-	-	-1	-	-1	13	-29	-10	**-30**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	-	-	9	2	25	31	35	13	115
Additions	-	-	9	2	-	20	20	7	**58**
Utilizations	-	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-7	**-14**
Reversals	-	-	-6	-1	-	-15	-26	-25	**-73**
Other changes	-	-	-	-1	2	-4	5	20	**22**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**12**	**2**	**20**	**31**	**34**	**9**	**108**

Information on regulatory capital

The information on regulatory capital and on capital management pursuant to IAS 1.134-136, which also forms part of these IFRS consolidated financial statements, can be found in chapter VI.7 ‘Capital adequacy’ of the risk report in the group management report.

E Financial instruments and fair value disclosures

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

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

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2024 Fair value	Dec. 31, 2023 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2023 Fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**196,504**	**196,524**	**188,770**	**188,785**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**74,624**	**74,644**	**75,149**	**75,164**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***70,454***	***70,473***	***70,134***	***70,149***
Loans and advances to customers	246	246	221	221
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	796	796	923	923
Financial assets held for trading	30,441	30,461	34,961	34,975
Investments	3,663	3,663	3,385	3,385
Investments held by insurance companies	35,309	35,309	30,644	30,644
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	***4,171***	***4,171***	***5,015***	***5,015***
Loans and advances to banks	1,168	1,168	1,202	1,202
Loans and advances to customers	515	515	613	613
Investments	2,487	2,487	3,200	3,200
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**121,858**	**121,858**	**113,573**	**113,573**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***116,496***	***116,496***	***108,080***	***108,080***
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	31	31
Loans and advances to customers	1,810	1,810	2,115	2,115
Investments	36,356	36,356	30,169	30,169
Investments held by insurance companies	78,330	78,330	75,765	75,765
Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	***5,362***	***5,362***	***5,493***	***5,493***
Investments	404	404	394	394
Investments held by insurance companies	4,958	4,958	5,099	5,099
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	**22**	**22**	**48**	**48**
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**446,663**	**438,730**	**440,080**	**428,109**
Cash and cash equivalents	81,344	81,344	101,463	101,462
Loans and advances to banks	142,312	139,627	127,591	122,965
Loans and advances to customers	202,951	196,375	199,175	189,565
Investments	18,586	18,616	10,362	10,288
Investments held by insurance companies	150	137	154	193
Other assets	2,631	2,631	2,043	2,043
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-1,310		-2,389	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	1,680	1,592
FINANCE LEASES	**379**	**370**	**456**	**447**
Loans and advances to customers	379	370	456	447
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	1	1

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2024 Fair value	Dec. 31, 2023 Carrying amount	Dec. 31, 2023 Fair value
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**75,613**	**75,523**	**78,663**	**78,591**
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**45,439**	**45,384**	**50,554**	**50,515**
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	659	659	624	624
Financial liabilities held for trading	42,234	42,180	47,675	47,636
Other liabilities	2,546	2,546	2,256	2,256
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	**30,174**	**30,138**	**28,109**	**28,076**
Deposits from banks	3,448	3,448	3,804	3,804
Deposits from customers	7,672	7,653	7,420	7,399
Debt certificates issued including bonds	19,054	19,037	16,885	16,872
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**427,640**	**422,558**	**417,111**	**409,333**
Deposits from banks	184,077	181,770	172,790	169,303
Deposits from customers	146,431	145,387	150,208	148,907
Debt certificates issued including bonds	90,756	88,926	86,883	83,583
Other liabilities	2,127	2,129	2,098	2,098
Subordinated capital	4,420	4,347	4,261	3,933
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	-171		-634	
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	1,505	1,509
LEASES	**608**	**608**	**664**	**664**
Other liabilities	608	608	652	652
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	12	12
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS	**371**	**573**	**242**	**585**
Financial guarantee contracts	**128**	**128**	**105**	**105**
Provisions	128	128	105	105
Loan commitments	**243**	**445**	**138**	**480**
Provisions	243	445	138	480

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

Building society simulations are used to calculate risk-bearing capacity and for regulatory purposes. The simulations have been updated in line with the increased requirements imposed by the banking supervisor in recent years. Statistical parameters, empirical values, and current market assessments are used in these collective simulations. The present value of the expected future cash flows from the collective contracts in force, less cost components and risk margins, is compared with the balance of the carrying amounts from building society operations below. The balance of the carrying amounts from building society operations amounted to an excess of liabilities and stood at minus €55,678 million (December 31, 2023: minus €60,338 million), whereas the collective present value came to minus €48,656 million (December 31, 2023: minus €52,854 million).

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

» 72 Differences not recognized at the time of initial recognition

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

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

	Measured at fair value	
€ million	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	14	87
Additions as a result of transactions	25	67
Differences amortized to profit or loss	-28	-79
Reclassifications	3	-3
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	15	72
Additions as a result of transactions	28	105
Differences amortized to profit or loss	-24	-87
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**20**	**90**

» 73 Equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments and investments held by insurance companies include shares and other variable-yield securities and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates that the DZ BANK Group has elected to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income. These investments and investments held by insurance companies are not held for trading or to generate returns. Consequently, the DZ BANK Group believes that reporting gains and losses in profit or loss would be inadequate in this case.

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Investments	**404**	**394**
Shares and other variable-yield securities	325	324
Investments in subsidiaries	56	65
Investments in associates	23	6
Investments held by insurance companies	**4,958**	**5,099**
Shares and other variable-yield securities	4,485	4,657
Investments in subsidiaries	438	425
Investments in joint ventures	15	16
Investments in associates	20	-
Total	**5,362**	**5,493**

In 2024, dividends of €49 million (2023: €46 million) were recognized in respect of equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income that were held as at the balance sheet date.

Equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of €1,960 million (December 31, 2023: €2,152 million) were derecognized in 2024. The derecognition of these investments was attributable to capital repayments, liquidations, and disposals. No further current gains or losses are expected from these assets. These derecognitions resulted in cumulative net gains of €141 million (2023: €235 million), which were reclassified to retained earnings. Dividends of €115 million (2023: €115 million) were recognized in respect of equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income that were sold in 2024.

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

€ million	Level 1 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 1 Dec. 31, 2023	Level 2 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 2 Dec. 31, 2023	Level 3 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 3 Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	**103,232**	86,356	**59,222**	68,911	**34,070**	33,518
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,168	1,232	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	2,102	2,309	469	641
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	-	-	796	918	-	5
Financial assets held for trading	7,321	5,870	21,828	27,368	1,312	1,737
Investments	27,881	23,171	12,694	11,536	2,336	2,442
Investments held by insurance companies	68,010	57,267	20,634	25,549	29,953	28,692
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	21	48	-	-	1	-
Liabilities	**2,236**	623	**71,998**	76,664	**1,289**	1,304
Deposits from banks	-	-	3,448	3,804	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-	7,399	7,109	254	290
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-	-	18,493	16,363	545	510
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	-	-	659	624	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,236	617	39,511	46,514	433	505
Other liabilities	-	6	2,488	2,250	58	-

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

Transfers

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

€ million	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 2024	Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 2023	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 2024	Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 2023
Financial assets measured at fair value	**17,484**	10,219	**21,884**	18,071
Financial assets held for trading	3,508	2,117	6,710	6,629
Investments	11,686	2,670	6,117	10,041
Investments held by insurance companies	2,290	5,432	9,057	1,356
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	45
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	**803**	2,526	**1,010**	237
Debt certificates issued including bonds	706	2,520	682	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	97	6	328	237

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

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

Fair value measurements within Levels 2 and 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The measurement of financial instruments also involves carrying out measurement adjustments to a suitable degree. These include, among other things, model reserves that enable uncertainties regarding model selection, model parameters, and model configuration to be taken into account. The DZ BANK Group measures financial instruments at the price at which these financial instruments can be realized in the market. If this differs from the measurement of the individual instruments (e.g. measurement at middle rates), the bid/ask adjustments (close-out reserves) are determined on a net basis applying the option in IFRS 13.48. Measurement takes account of the group’s funding structure.

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

Risk categories

Asset-backed-securities spreads (ABS spreads)

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

Probability of default

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

Adjustment spreads

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

Bond spreads

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

Discount rate for investments in companies

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

Dividend estimate

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

Duration

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

Fair value adjustments

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

Fund prices

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

Funding and treasury spreads

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aggregate sensitivity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measurements of fair value at Level 3 as at December 31, 2023

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Loans and advances to customers	Other bank loans	18	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other bank loans	14	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Registered securities	14	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Registered securities	405	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	4
	Other loans and advances	1	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and advances	189	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
Derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values)	Derivatives	5	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
Financial assets held for trading	Shares	1	Mark-to-market	Equity prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Bonds	35	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Bonds	182	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1 percentage point	1
	Bonds	74	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	4
	Derivatives	83	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-6
			Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
	Derivatives	22	Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	14
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	53
	Derivatives	508	Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	10
			Local volatility model	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Derivatives	13	Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	-2
			One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	9
	Derivatives	58	One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	2
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	27
	Derivatives	478	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	4
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	1	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Promissory notes and registered bonds	282	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 percentage point	-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
	Shares and other shareholdings	118	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	126	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other shareholdings	3	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other shareholdings	141	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 percentage point	1
	Bonds	1	Black model (simple option pricing model)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	5
	Bonds	553	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	1
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Bonds	303	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	4
Investments	Bonds	6	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Bonds	699	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	7
	Bonds	255	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Duration	Shift of +1 year	-7
	Bonds	12	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment	Absolute amount (impairment)	-
	Investments in associates	6	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	67	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	43	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	59	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Yield curves	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	10	Net asset value			-
	Investment fund units	31	Mark-to-model (other)	Fund prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Investment fund units	9	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	3	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	24	Valuation reports			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	11	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
	Shares and other variable-yield securities	5,194	Net asset value			-
	Investments in joint ventures	4	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in joint ventures	58	Net asset value			-
	Investments in subsidiaries	276	Income capitalization approach	Discount rate for investments in companies	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Investments in subsidiaries	1	Simplified income capitalization approach			-
Investments held by insurance companies	Investments in subsidiaries	418	Net asset value			-
	Fixed-income securities	1,962	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-2
	Fixed-income securities	485	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Fixed-income securities	1,194	Mark-to-model (DCF)	ABS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Fixed-income securities	3	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1% in relation to fair value	-
	Mortgage loans	12,004	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-11
	Registered bonds	2,058	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-3
	Registered bonds	1,353	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-3
	Promissory notes and loans	3,125	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-3
	Promissory notes and loans	310	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Other loans and receivables	105	Amortized cost			-
	Other loans and receivables	102	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default	Shift of +1 basis point	-
	Assets managed for third parties	1	Net asset value			-

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Risk category	Sensitivity reference value	Aggregate sensitivity (€ million)
Deposits from customers	Other deposits	180	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	5
			Multi-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	3
	Other deposits	110	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	1
			Analytical yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-6
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Other bonds	310	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Illiquid market prices	Shift of +1 percentage point	-4
	Other bonds	26	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	-
	Other bonds	173	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	4
Financial liabilities held for trading	Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	116	Local volatility model	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	3
			Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	1
	Derivatives	5	Analytical yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
	Derivatives	71	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	6
			Black model (simple option pricing model)	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-5
	Derivatives	28	One-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	2
			One-factor yield curve model	Volatilities (normal)	Shift of +1 basis point	-1
	Derivatives	131	Local volatility model	Dividend estimate	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Local volatility model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	6
			Local volatility model	Volatilities (log-normal)	Shift of +1 percentage point	-16
	Derivatives	94	Mark-to-model (DCF)	CDS spreads	Shift of +1 basis point	-
			Mark-to-model (DCF)	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	14
	Derivatives	58	Multi-factor yield curve model	Fair value adjustments	Absolute amount (fair value adjustment)	5
	Derivatives	1	One-factor yield curve model	Mean reversion	Shift of +1 basis point	-

Fair value measurements within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

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

€ million	Loans and advances to customers	Derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values)	Financial assets held for trading	Investments	Investments held by insurance companies	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	596	-	623	1,985	20,366	-
Additions (purchases)	9	-	1,333	737	3,557	-
Transfers	44	-1	1,408	1,532	6,819	-
from Level 3 to Levels 1 and 2	-12	-1	-389	-1,675	-607	-
from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3	56	-	1,797	3,207	7,426	-
Disposals (sales)	-20	-	-1,535	-1,692	-2,001	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	5	1	-85	-119	-12	-
through profit or loss	-5	1	-81	23	-413	-
through other comprehensive income	10	-	-4	-142	401	-
Other changes	7	5	-6	-2	-38	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	641	5	1,737	2,442	28,692	-
Additions (purchases)	31	-	1,537	1,264	3,345	-
Transfers	-	-	-444	-465	-362	-
from Level 3 to Levels 1 and 2	-	-	-1,161	-1,505	-917	-
from Levels 1 and 2 to Level 3	-	-	717	1,040	555	-
Disposals (sales)	-211	-	-1,606	-929	-2,420	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	19	-	84	-13	629	-
through profit or loss	10	-	86	11	262	-
through other comprehensive income	9	-	-2	-24	367	-
Other changes	-12	-5	3	37	68	1
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**469**	**-**	**1,312**	**2,336**	**29,953**	**1**

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

€ million	Deposits from customers	Debt certificates issued including bonds	Financial liabilities held for trading	Other liabilities	Subordinated capital
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	-	404	98	-	69
Additions (issues)	200	193	1,213	-	-
Transfers	282	18	206	-	-
from Level 3 to Level 2	-	-	-2,082	-	-
from Level 2 to Level 3	282	18	2,287	-	-
Disposals (settlements)	-201	-100	-842	-	-68
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	7	-6	-173	-	-
through profit or loss	9	-2	-158	-	1
through other comprehensive income	-2	-4	-16	-	-1
Other changes	2	-	4	-	-1
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	290	510	505	-	-
Additions (issues)	-	145	2,053	-	-
Transfers	-76	17	-301	69	-
from Level 3 to Level 2	-200	-120	-816	-	-
from Level 2 to Level 3	124	137	516	69	-
Disposals (settlements)	-	-145	-1,758	-	-
Changes resulting from measurement at fair value	38	18	-68	-11	-
through profit or loss	14	-5	-51	-11	-
through other comprehensive income	24	22	-17	-	-
Other changes	2	1	2	-	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**254**	**545**	**433**	**58**	**-**

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

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

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

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

The amount of gains or losses recognized in profit or loss resulting from the recurring fair value measurements within Level 3 of assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date constituted a net gain of €380 million during the year under review (2023: net loss of €538 million). The gains or losses are predominantly included in the line items net interest income, gains and losses on trading activities, other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments, and gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses.

Exercise of option pursuant to IFRS 13.48

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Changes in fair values, using alternative assumptions for unobservable inputs

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024		Dec. 31, 2023	
	Alternative assumptions at the lower end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the upper end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the lower end of the uncertainty spread	Alternative assumptions at the upper end of the uncertainty spread
Loans and advances to customers				
Other loans and advances	2	-2	2	-2
Financial assets held for trading				
Derivatives	-1	1	-1	1
Investments				
Shares and other shareholdings	2	1	6	-2
Bonds	-14	14	-8	7
Investments in subsidiaries	5	-5	1	-1
Investment fund units	-5	2	-3	1
Investments held by insurance companies				
Investments in subsidiaries	22	-19	19	-16
Fixed-income securities	30	-33	33	-31
Mortgage loans	4	-4	2	-2
Registered bonds	133	-133	163	-163
Promissory notes and loans	49	-81	65	-36
Other loans	2	-3	2	-2
Deposits from customers				
Other deposits	1	-1	-	-
Debt certificates issued including bonds				
Other bonds	1	-1	-1	1
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Bonds issued, share certificates and index-linked certificates, and other debt certificates issued	1	-1	-1	1
Derivatives	-3	3	4	-4
Other liabilities				
Derivatives	-4	4	-	-

» 75 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities that are not recognized at fair value on the balance sheet, but whose fair value must be disclosed, are assigned to the levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

€ million	Level 1 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 1 Dec. 31, 2023	Level 2 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 2 Dec. 31, 2023	Level 3 Dec. 31, 2024	Level 3 Dec. 31, 2023
Assets	**9,130**	4,070	**248,744**	251,052	**186,748**	178,983
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	81,344	101,462	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	134,918	119,326	4,709	3,639
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	23,473	23,376	172,903	166,189
Investments	8,999	3,850	8,370	6,224	1,247	215
Investments held by insurance companies	131	37	-	2	5,445	5,797
Property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	354	345
Other assets	-	-	639	526	1,991	1,518
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	184	-	137	100	1,280
Liabilities	**19,876**	19,368	**333,121**	318,593	**70,135**	71,957
Deposits from banks	-	-	180,897	168,338	873	965
Deposits from customers	-	-	82,700	84,803	62,686	64,103
Debt certificates issued including bonds	19,876	19,368	68,551	64,215	500	-
Provisions	-	-	81	359	492	226
Other liabilities	-	-	892	830	1,236	1,268
Subordinated capital	-	-	-	1	4,347	3,933
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	47	-	1,462

Fair value measurements within Levels 2 and 3

The fair value measurements of assets and liabilities that are not recognized at fair value on the balance sheet largely correspond to the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value on the balance sheet.

The following table shows the valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used for the fair value measurements at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024.

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs
Loans and advances to banks	Home savings loans advanced by building society	158	Amortized cost	
	Mortgage loans	6	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Current account debit balances	4	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Registered securities	103	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, subordinated spreads
	Registered securities	15	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, funding and treasury spreads
	Other bank loans	4,423	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Loans and advances to customers	Home savings loans advanced by building society	6,751	Amortized cost	
	Home savings loans advanced by building society	56,313	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Pass-through loans	1,538	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Pass-through loans	7	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Mortgage loans	52,611	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Mortgage loans	553	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Current account debit balances	1,743	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Current account debit balances	42	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Registered securities	1,025	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, volatilities
	Registered securities	1,425	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments
	Other bank loans	49,610	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Other bank loans	11	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Other loans and advances	1,273	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Investments	Bonds	992	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices, fair value adjustments
	Bonds	223	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments
	Bonds	32	Amortized cost	Illiquid market prices
Investments held by insurance companies	Investment property	25	Amortized cost	
	Investment property	3,722	Simplified income capitalization approach	
	Investment property	1,692	Valuation reports	
	Registered bonds	4	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads
	Registered bonds	1	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads
	Promissory notes and loans	1	Amortized cost	

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs
Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	354	Valuation reports	
Other assets	Credit balances with banks (insurance)	1,029	Amortized cost	
	Other receivables	962	Amortized cost	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Investments held by insurance companies	96	Income capitalization approach	Future rent and reference prices in the market
	Investments held by insurance companies	4	Valuation reports	
Deposits from banks	Home savings deposits	194	Cost	
	Other deposits	678	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Deposits from customers	Home savings deposits	62,392	Cost	
	Other deposits	25	Cost	
	Other deposits	270	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Debt certificates issued including bonds	Public-sector Pfandbriefe	500	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Provisions	Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	60	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Provisions for loan commitments	256	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Provisions for loan commitments	176	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads
Other liabilities	Subordinated liabilities (insurance)	16	Cost	
	Subordinated liabilities (insurance)	29	Net asset value	
	Other payables	239	Cost	
	Liabilities from profit transfer agreements	6	Cost	
	Liabilities from investment contracts	598	Cost	
	Liabilities to banks (insurance)	320	Cost	
	Debt certificates issued including bonds (insurance)	28	Cost	
Subordinated capital	Subordinated liabilities	1	Simplified income capitalization approach	
	Subordinated liabilities	837	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, subordinated spreads
	Subordinated liabilities	3,509	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, subordinated spreads

The following table shows the valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used for the fair value measurements at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2023.

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs
Loans and advances to banks	Home savings loans advanced by building society	103	Amortized cost	
	Mortgage loans	4	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Current account debit balances	8	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Registered securities	110	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, subordinated spreads
	Registered securities	46	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads
	Other bank loans	3,367	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Other bank loans	1	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
Loans and advances to customers	Home savings loans advanced by building society	4,848	Amortized cost	
	Home savings loans advanced by building society	56,179	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Pass-through loans	1,462	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Pass-through loans	2	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Mortgage loans	51,924	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Mortgage loans	333	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Current account debit balances	1,565	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Current account debit balances	16	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Registered securities	1,394	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, volatilities
	Registered securities	1,105	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments
	Other bank loans	46,228	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Other bank loans	4	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
	Other loans and advances	1,127	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Investments	Bonds	5	Black model (simple option pricing model)	ABS spreads
	Bonds	24	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Illiquid market prices, fair value adjustments
	Bonds	68	Mark-to-market	Illiquid market prices, fair value adjustments
	Bonds	116	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments
	Bonds	3	Multi-factor yield curve model	Illiquid market prices, fair value adjustments
Investments held by insurance companies	Investment property	25	Amortized cost	
	Investment property	3,945	Income capitalization approach	Future rent and reference prices in the market
	Investment property	1,673	Valuation reports	
	Registered bonds	100	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Bond spreads
	Registered bonds	33	Multi-factor yield curve model	Bond spreads
	Promissory notes and loans	10	Amortized cost	
	Other loans and receivables	11	Amortized cost	

Class according to IFRS 13	Assets/liabilities	Fair value (€ million)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs
Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	345	Valuation reports	
Other assets	Credit balances with banks (insurance)	647	Amortized cost	
	Other receivables	871	Amortized cost	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Loans and advances to customers	170	Amortized cost	
	Loans and advances to customers	1,101	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Other assets	9	Income capitalization approach	Future rent and reference prices in the market
Deposits from banks	Home savings deposits	433	Cost	
	Other deposits	533	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Deposits from customers	Home savings deposits	63,564	Cost	
	Other deposits	32	Cost	
	Other deposits	508	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
Provisions	Provisions for financial guarantee contracts	2	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Provisions for loan commitments	6	Cost	
	Provisions for loan commitments	216	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Probability of default
	Provisions for loan commitments	1	Present value for which loss allowances have been recognized	Impairment
Other liabilities	Subordinated liabilities (insurance)	15	Cost	
	Subordinated liabilities (insurance)	26	Net asset value	
	Other payables	282	Cost	
	Liabilities from investment contracts	608	Cost	
	Liabilities to banks (insurance)	312	Cost	
	Debt certificates issued including bonds (insurance)	25	Cost	
Subordinated capital	Subordinated liabilities	1,030	Black model (simple option pricing model)	Bond spreads, fair value adjustments, subordinated spreads
	Subordinated liabilities	2,904	Mark-to-model (DCF)	Subordinated spreads
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	Deposits from customers	1,462	Cost	

» 76 Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss

A residual value method is used to determine changes in fair value attributable to changes in the DZ BANK Group’s own credit risk. In this method, the measurement effect caused by changes in own credit risk is determined by deducting the measurement effect caused by factors other than the change in own credit risk from the overall change in fair value. The cumulative changes in fair value resulting from changes in own credit risk amounted to a loss of €119 million in 2024 (2023: gain of €389 million). The use of this method ensures that the changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk are not distorted by other effects caused by changes in market risk.

The following overview compares carrying amounts with the amounts contractually required to be paid at maturity to the creditors concerned for liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, but whose changes in fair value attributable to own credit risk are reported in other comprehensive income:

	Carrying amount		Repayment amount	
€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Deposits from banks	3,448	3,804	3,632	4,138
Deposits from customers	7,672	7,420	8,322	8,318
Debt certificates issued including bonds	19,054	16,885	20,019	18,538
Total	**30,174**	**28,109**	**31,972**	**30,993**

In the course of the year under review, a loss of €2 million – previously reported in other comprehensive income/loss – was realized upon derecognition of financial liabilities as a result of measurement effects in connection with changes in the DZ BANK Group's own credit risk (2023: loss of €1 million). This amount was reclassified to retained earnings within equity once the financial liabilities had been derecognized.

» 77 Reclassification

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

Financial assets with a gross carrying amount of €15,606 million (fair value: €18,156 million) categorized as 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' had been reclassified as 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' in 2021. As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the reclassified assets still held was €10,078 million (December 31, 2023: €11,786 million) and their fair value was €9,291 million (December 31, 2023: €10,806 million).

Financial assets of €3,139 million categorized as 'financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss' had been reclassified as 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' in 2021. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of the reclassified assets still held was €817 million (December 31, 2023: €1,075 million). At the time of reclassification, the reclassified assets had an average effective interest rate of 2.25 percent; as at December 31, 2024, their carrying amount-weighted effective interest rate was 3.48 percent (December 31, 2023: 3.33 percent). During the reporting period, these assets generated interest income of €43 million (2023: €59 million).

» 78 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities reference standard master agreements, such as ISDA Master Agreements and German Master Agreements for Financial Futures. However, these standard master agreements do not generally satisfy the offsetting criteria in IAS 32.42 because the legal right to set off the amounts under these agreements is contingent on the occurrence of a future event.

The following tables show financial assets that were offset or that were subject to a legally enforceable global netting agreement or a similar arrangement:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Gross amount of financial assets before offsetting	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities	Net amount of financial assets (carrying amount)	Associated amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivatives	54,418	38,337	16,082	9,648	5,371	1,063
Reverse repos/securities borrowing	17,322	-	17,322	17,106	-	215
Total	**71,740**	**38,337**	**33,403**	**26,755**	**5,371**	**1,278**

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Gross amount of financial assets before offsetting	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities	Net amount of financial assets (carrying amount)	Associated amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivatives	60,015	43,024	16,991	9,840	6,232	919
Reverse repos/securities borrowing	8,686	-	8,686	8,656	-	30
Total	**68,701**	**43,024**	**25,677**	**18,497**	**6,232**	**949**

The following tables show financial liabilities that were offset or that were subject to a legally enforceable global netting agreement or a similar arrangement:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Gross amount of financial liabilities before offsetting	Gross amount of offset financial assets	Net amount of financial liabilities (carrying amount)	Associated amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral furnished	
Derivatives	54,338	38,563	15,775	10,104	2,900	2,771
Repos/securities lending	2,929	-	2,929	2,928	-	1
Other financial instruments	206	206	-	-	-	-
Total	**57,474**	**38,769**	**18,704**	**13,032**	**2,900**	**2,772**

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Gross amount of financial liabilities before offsetting	Gross amount of offset financial assets	Net amount of financial liabilities (carrying amount)	Associated amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral furnished	
Derivatives	59,669	41,584	18,086	10,122	4,414	3,550
Repos/securities lending	1,195	-	1,195	1,195	-	-
Other financial instruments	214	214	-	-	-	-
Total	**61,078**	**41,798**	**19,280**	**11,316**	**4,414**	**3,550**

» 79 Sale and repurchase agreements, securities lending

Transfers of financial assets

In 2024, the only transfers carried out by the DZ BANK Group in which the transferred assets remained on the balance sheet in their entirety were transfers under sale and repurchase agreements (repos), in which the DZ BANK Group was the original seller, and transfers as part of securities lending transactions.

Sale and repurchase agreements

The entities in the DZ BANK Group enter into sale and repurchase agreements using standard banking industry master agreements, notably the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) and the master agreement provided by the International Securities Market Association (ISMA). Under these agreements, the buyer of the securities is permitted to make use of the securities without restriction (with no requirement for a prior counterparty default) and return securities of the same type. If the fair value of the securities received or transferred in such transactions increases or decreases, the entity concerned may be required to furnish additional collateral or may demand additional collateral.

As at the balance sheet date, the sale and repurchase agreements entered into by companies in the DZ BANK Group were exclusively genuine sale and repurchase agreements, i.e. the buyer is obliged to sell back the securities.

Sale and repurchase agreements in which DZ BANK acts as a seller (repos)

Under sale and repurchase agreements, bonds and other fixed-income securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value and financial assets measured at amortized cost are temporarily transferred to another party.

As at the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of securities subject to such sale and repurchase agreements were:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**2,289**	**796**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**1,256**	**53**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***1,256***	***53***
Financial assets held for trading	1,256	53
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,033**	**743**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***95***	-
Investments	95	-
Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	***938***	***743***
Investments	938	743
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**648**	**408**
Investments	648	408
Total	**2,937**	**1,205**

As at the balance sheet date, additional collateral with a carrying amount of €90 million had been furnished in connection with repos (December 31, 2023: €160 million). This collateral is recognized under financial assets held for trading and may be sold or repledged by the recipient even if the provider is not in default.

The carrying amounts of liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements were as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**2,291**	796
Liabilities associated with financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**1,256**	53
Liabilities associated with financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***1,256***	*53*
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for trading	1,256	53
Liabilities associated with financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,034**	743
Liabilities associated with financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***96***	-
Liabilities associated with investments	96	-
Liabilities associated with financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	***938***	*743*
Liabilities associated with investments	938	743
LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**639**	398
Liabilities associated with investments	639	398
Total	**2,929**	**1,195**

Sale and repurchase agreements in which DZ BANK acts as the buyer (reverse repos)

In reverse repo transactions, bonds and other fixed-income securities are bought on a temporary basis. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of securities involved in such transactions was €17,042 million (December 31, 2023: €8,718 million).

The receivables arising from these reverse repo transactions and reported under financial assets held for trading and under loans and advances to banks had a carrying amount of €17,420 million as at the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €8,680 million). As part of the collateral management requirements, the original seller provides the DZ BANK Group with additional collateral for reverse repo transactions in which the fair value of the securities purchased is less than the amounts receivable from the seller.

Securities lending

Securities lending transactions are undertaken on the basis of the Global Master Securities Lending Agreement (GMSLA) or on the basis of individual contractual arrangements. Under these agreements, the borrower of the securities is permitted to make use of the securities without restriction and return securities of the same type. If the fair value of the securities received or transferred in such transactions increases or decreases, the entity concerned may be required to furnish additional collateral or may demand additional collateral.

Securities lending

In securities lending transactions, shares and other variable-yield securities and/or bonds and other fixed-income securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value and financial assets measured at amortized cost are temporarily transferred to another party.

As at the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of securities lent under securities lending arrangements were as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**5,574**	**4,866**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**164**	883
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	***164***	*883*
Financial assets held for trading	164	883
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,410**	3,982
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	***5,410***	*3,982*
Investments held by insurance companies	5,410	3,982
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**72**	**52**
Investments held by insurance companies	72	52
Total	**5,646**	**4,918**

Collateral is provided or received as part of collateral management arrangements in connection with financial assets held for trading and investments held by insurance companies that are lent under securities lending agreements. In this process, all positions with the counterparty concerned are netted to determine the collateral to be provided or received.

As at the balance sheet date, additional collateral with a carrying amount of €21 million had been furnished in connection with securities lending (December 31, 2023: €34 million). This collateral is recognized under financial assets held for trading and may be sold or repledged by the recipient even if the provider is not in default.

Securities borrowing

The fair value of borrowed securities as at the balance sheet date was as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	998	737
Shares and other variable-yield securities	22	34
Total	**1,021**	**770**

In addition to securities subject to sale and repurchase agreements or that have been borrowed, bonds and other fixed-income securities and shares and other variable-yield securities are accepted as additional collateral. These may be sold or repledged as collateral by the recipient, even if there is no default. As at December 31, 2024, the fair value of the additional collateral received was €41 million (December 31, 2023: €22 million).

Securities subject to a sale and repurchase or lending agreement that the recipient may sell or repledge as collateral with no requirement for a prior counterparty default

All securities transferred to another party by entities in the DZ BANK Group under sale and repurchase agreements or securities lending agreements may be sold or repledged as collateral by the recipient without restriction.

The carrying amounts of the individual balance sheet items concerned are as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Financial assets held for trading	1,420	937
Investments	1,681	1,152
Investments held by insurance companies	5,481	4,034
Total	**8,583**	**6,123**

Securities subject to a sale and repurchase and borrowed securities that the collateral provider may sell or repledge as collateral with no requirement for a prior counterparty default

The fair value of the sold or repledged securities amounted to €4,306 million as at the balance sheet date (December 31, 2023: €4,398 million). The DZ BANK Group is obliged to return collateral of equal value to the collateral provider.

» 80 Collateral

The breakdown of the carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities is as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Loans and advances to banks	76,564	76,807
Loans and advances to customers	117	179
Financial assets held for trading	10,492	8,810
Investments	190	504
Investments held by insurance companies	1,847	1,591
Total	**89,211**	**87,891**

Of the total financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities, financial assets held for trading and investments with a carrying amount of €6,103 million (December 31, 2023: €4,187 million) may be sold or repledged as collateral by the recipient, even if the relevant entity in the DZ BANK Group is not in default.

Funds received from German federal and state development banks that are to be specifically used for the purposes of development program loans are mainly passed on to affiliated banks. The corresponding loans and advances to affiliated banks serve as collateral with the German federal and state development banks.

The pledged loans and advances to customers predominantly consist of building loans issued as part of KfW development program loans. The amounts due to Germany's KfW development bank are secured by assigning to KfW the receivables arising from the forwarding of the development loans together with the collateral furnished by the borrowers. The loans and advances to customers pledged as collateral also comprise collateral in the form of cash as part of collateral management. This is arranged under standard industry collateral agreements.

Securities and money market placements recognized as financial assets held for trading are pledged as collateral for exchange-traded forward transactions, non-exchange-traded derivatives and for forward forex transactions. These arrangements are governed by standard industry collateral agreements.

The investments pledged as collateral predominantly comprise securities lodged with the clearing broker at EUREX as part of customer-initiated trading in exchange-traded derivatives.

The investments held by insurance companies are predominantly securities pledged as collateral as part of the reinsurance business; this collateral may only be sold or pledged by the recipient in the event of default by the provider.

» 81 Items of income, expense, gains, and losses

Net gains and losses

The breakdown of net gains or net losses on financial instruments by IFRS 9 category for financial assets and financial liabilities is as follows:

€ million	2024	2023
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-698**	**326**
Financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	216	1,794
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-913	-1,467
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,235**	**5,954**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,886	5,840
of which gains and losses recognized in profit or loss	2,166	1,843
of which gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income	303	4,338
of which gains and losses reclassified on derecognition from cumulative other comprehensive income to profit or loss	-583	-341
Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	349	114
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	**12,248**	**10,899**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	**-10,298**	**-8,653**

Net gains or net losses comprise gains and losses on fair value measurement and gains and losses from loss allowances and on the sale or early repayment of the financial instruments concerned. These items also include interest income and interest expense, current income, income from profit-pooling, profit-transfer agreements, partial profit-transfer agreements, and expenses from the transfer of losses.

In connection with financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, a loss of €513 million (2023: gain of €300 million) was recognized in other comprehensive income/loss and a loss of €1,112 million (2023: loss of €1,712 million) in profit or loss.

Interest income and expense

The following total interest income and expense arose in connection with financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

€ million	2024	2023
Interest income	**15,734**	13,532
From financial assets measured at amortized cost including finance leases	13,000	11,277
From financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,734	2,256
Interest expense	**-10,307**	-8,662

Fee and commission income and expenses

The table below shows the changes in fee and commission income and expenses:

€ million	2024	2023
Fee and commission income		
From financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	173	170
From trust and other fiduciary activities	4,915	4,359
Fee and commission expenses		
For financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	-204	-202
For trust and other fiduciary activities	-2,077	-1,856

» 82 Derivatives

Derivatives are used primarily to hedge against market risk as well as for trading purposes. As at the balance sheet date, the breakdown of the portfolio of derivatives was as follows:

	Nominal amount					Fair value			
	Time to maturity			Total amount		Positive		Negative	
€ million	≤ 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
INTEREST-LINKED CONTRACTS	287,635	631,037	801,396	1,720,068	1,555,925	13,549	14,735	11,859	14,311
OTC products									
Forward rate agreements	24,816	-	-	24,816	38,583	-	-	-	-
Interest-rate swaps	222,936	588,560	783,168	1,594,664	1,404,353	12,431	13,632	10,324	11,982
Interest-rate options – bought	15,757	20,099	6,792	42,649	46,670	682	790	182	132
Interest-rate options – written	19,262	22,174	11,436	52,873	57,410	435	303	1,303	2,195
Other interest-rate contracts	31	38	-	69	57	-	-	50	-
Exchange-traded products									
Interest-rate futures	4,833	166	-	4,998	8,853	-	8	-	2
CURRENCY-LINKED CONTRACTS	138,199	27,724	8,587	174,511	141,981	2,703	1,884	2,528	1,935
OTC products									
Cross-currency swaps (excl. portfolio hedging)	6,746	16,936	7,972	31,653	30,873	689	640	848	595
Forward forex transactions	117,842	9,389	587	127,818	99,629	1,919	1,168	1,571	1,280
Forex options – bought	5,691	295	-	5,986	5,589	46	10	29	39
Forex options – written	7,788	1,105	20	8,913	5,738	48	66	79	18
Gold derivatives	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange-traded products									
Forex futures	71	-	-	71	49	-	-	-	-
Forex options	51	-	9	60	103	-	-	1	2
SHARE-/INDEX-LINKED CONTRACTS	15,332	14,555	1,544	31,431	32,643	613	709	1,397	1,368
OTC products									
Share/index options – bought	1,826	240	65	2,131	2,377	42	21	-	-
Share/index options – written	476	593	-	1,069	951	-	-	35	21
Other share/index contracts	340	4,258	1,184	5,782	6,472	75	89	307	331
Exchange-traded products									
Share/index futures	1,241	129	-	1,370	1,569	-	-	-	1
Share/index options	11,449	9,334	296	21,079	21,274	496	598	1,054	1,015
OTHER CONTRACTS	4,529	3,382	12,254	20,165	19,927	1	11	61	112
OTC products									
Precious metal contracts (excl. gold derivatives)	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Commodities contracts	-	-	-	-	110	-	10	-	-
Other contracts	4,331	3,382	12,235	19,947	19,434	-	-	57	103
Exchange-traded products									
Futures	48	-	-	48	38	-	-	-	-
Options	139	-	19	159	346	-	1	4	8
CREDIT DERIVATIVES	2,106	7,957	3,178	13,242	14,398	222	225	77	73
Protection buyer									
Credit default swaps	563	2,228	643	3,434	3,159	1	3	70	60
Protection seller									
Credit default swaps	1,543	5,729	2,535	9,808	11,212	220	222	7	12
Total return swaps	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	1
Total	447,801	684,655	826,960	1,959,416	1,764,874	17,087	17,564	15,922	17,798

The derivatives held at the balance sheet date involve the following counterparties:

	Fair value			
	Positive		Negative	
€ million	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
OECD central governments	**10**	11	**3**	36
OECD banks	**13,725**	13,961	**13,754**	14,957
OECD financial services institutions	**187**	135	**112**	171
Other companies, private individuals	**2,953**	3,296	**1,925**	2,566
Non-OECD banks	**213**	162	**127**	68
Total	**17,087**	**17,564**	**15,922**	**17,798**

The Union Investment Group has capital preservation commitments under section 1 (1) no. 3 of the German Personal Pension Plan Certification Act (AltZertG) amounting to €19,838 million (December 31, 2023: €19,144 million). These commitments are the total amount of the pension contributions paid by investors into the individual variants of the *UniProfiRente* and *UniProfiRente Select* products, which represent the minimum amount that must be made available at the start of the payout phase under statutory provisions, and the guaranteed payout amounts for existing contracts that are already in the portfolio payout phase. The group also has minimum payment commitments of €109 million (December 31, 2023: €290 million) in connection with genuine guarantee funds launched by fund management companies in the group.

» 83 Hedge accounting

Risk management strategy

Fair value hedges are used as part of the risk management strategy to eliminate or reduce accounting mismatches.

Hedged items

Fair value hedges are used in the hedging of interest-rate risk. In this context, interest-rate risk refers to the risk of an adverse change in the fair value of fixed-income financial instruments caused by a change in market interest rates. The hedged financial assets are loans and advances to banks, loans and advances to customers, and investments that are categorized as 'financial assets measured at amortized cost' or 'financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income'. Hedged financial liabilities are deposits from banks and customers and debt certificates issued including bonds, all of which are measured at amortized cost. Interest-rate risk portfolios under both assets and liabilities are identified and designated as hedged items in portfolio hedges.

Hedging instruments

Swaps are designated as hedging instruments in fair value hedges of financial assets and financial liabilities. The swaps are predominantly plain vanilla interest-rate swaps, but occasionally interest-rate swaps with termination options are used. In the DZ BANK Group, hedging instruments are reported under hedging instruments (positive fair values) and hedging instruments (negative fair values).

Assessment of hedge effectiveness

The prerequisite for recognizing a hedge is that the hedge must be highly effective on both a prospective and retrospective basis. Highly effective in this case means that the changes in fair value of the hedged items must be almost fully offset by the changes in fair value of the hedging instruments. In the case of the individual hedges entered into by the DZ BANK Group, this is achieved by ensuring that the main features of hedged items that influence their value match those of the hedging instruments and that there is a hedging ratio of 100 percent (1:1 hedging). In portfolio hedges, there is no direct economic relationship between hedged item and hedging instrument. An individual hedging ratio based on the sensitivities of the hedged items and hedging instruments is used to ensure that the respective changes in fair value more or less balance each other out. Hedge effectiveness must be assessed and documented at every balance sheet date as a minimum.

For individual hedges accounted for in application of the rules under IFRS 9, any hedge ineffectiveness is quantified retrospectively and recognized in profit or loss. IFRS 9 does not define effectiveness in terms of a mandatory range of values. If a hedge no longer satisfies the effectiveness criterion in relation to the hedge ratio, the hedge ratio must be adjusted (recalibration). If it is no longer possible to adjust the hedge ratio or if the risk management objective for the hedge has changed, the hedge must be de-designated.

Portfolio hedges that continue to be accounted for in application of the rules under IAS 39 are deemed to be highly effective if the changes in the fair value of the hedged items are offset by the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments within the range of 80 percent to 125 percent specified by IAS 39. If this assessment identifies that a hedge has not achieved the required effectiveness, the hedge must be reversed retrospectively to the balance sheet date of the last assessment in which the hedge was found to be effective.

In the case of fair value hedges, prospective effectiveness is assessed by using sensitivity analyses (based on the basis point value method) and regression analysis; it is also assessed qualitatively with the critical-terms-match method. Retrospective effectiveness is assessed primarily by using the dollar offset method, a noise threshold value, and regression analysis. In these methods, the cumulative changes in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk are compared with the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments.

Gains and losses and hedge ineffectiveness from hedge accounting

In hedge accounting, hedge ineffectiveness arises when the changes in the fair value of hedging instruments do not fully offset the changes in the fair value of the hedged items. The ineffective portions of hedges are recognized in profit or loss under other gains and losses on valuation of financial instruments.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise in fair value hedges of interest-rate risk. Some of the ways in which this can occur are where the changes in the fair values of hedged items and hedging instruments do not balance each other out in full because of differences in maturities, cash flows, and/or discount rates. Unexpected causes of hedge ineffectiveness may arise, primarily in the event of early (partial) termination of derivatives used for hedging or the unexpected sale or repayment of hedged items.

Extent of risks managed by the use of hedges

The table below presents information on the volume of hedged items and hedging instruments designated as hedges for the purposes of hedging interest-rate risk:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Carrying amount	Nominal amount of hedging instruments	Fair value hedge adjustments included in carrying amount of hedged items		Fair value changes as basis for measuring hedge ineffective-ness for the period
			Existing hedges	Terminated hedges	
Assets	**74,069**	**41,555**	**-1,274**	**-525**	**739**
Loans and advances to banks	4		-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,108		-166	52	32
Investments	3,852		-16	9	60
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	68,309		-1,092	-586	540
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	796	41,555			107
Liabilities	**11,664**	**45,174**	**-132**	**-51**	**-688**
Deposits from banks	96		-9	6	-5
Deposits from customers	75		-12	7	-3
Debt certificates issued including bonds	29		-6	3	-2
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	10,805		-105	-66	-233
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	659	45,174			-445

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Carrying amount	Nominal amount of hedging instruments	Fair value hedge adjustments included in carrying amount of hedged items		Fair value changes as basis for measuring hedge ineffective-ness for the period
			Existing hedges	Terminated hedges	
Assets	**63,369**	**48,556**	**-2,361**	**-945**	**888**
Loans and advances to banks	4		-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,112		-199	58	74
Investments	3,319		-82	10	132
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	58,011		-2,081	-1,013	1,427
Hedging instruments (positive fair values)	923	48,556			-744
Liabilities	**21,032**	**32,671**	**-233**	**-420**	**-932**
Deposits from banks	90		-14	7	-6
Deposits from customers	72		-15	7	-5
Debt certificates issued including bonds	33		-8	3	-2
Portfolio hedges of interest-rate risk	20,214		-197	-437	-101
Hedging instruments (negative fair values)	624	32,671			-818

Effects of hedging instruments on cash flows

The residual maturities of the hedging instruments entered into by the DZ BANK Group to hedge interest-rate risk are as follows:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	≤ 1 month	> 1 month – 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years
Nominal amount (€ million)	61	199	5,096	48,062	33,311
Average hedged interest rate (%)	1.44	0.61	1.67	1.87	1.98

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	≤ 1 month	> 1 month – 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years
Nominal amount (€ million)	82	940	7,932	43,428	28,844
Average hedged interest rate (%)	0.22	-0.06	2.07	1.5	1.84

» 84 Reform of interest-rate benchmarks

Provision of the synthetic (non-representative) USD Libor for existing business that is difficult to switch over (‘tough legacy’) was discontinued on September 30, 2024, marking the end of the reform of Libor interest-rate benchmarks. Publication of CDOR was discontinued by the administrator with effect from June 28, 2024.

The material transactions and contracts referencing USD Libor and CDOR were switched over in 2024. This means that the DZ BANK Group has completed its changeover in connection with the reform of interest-rate benchmarks. Given the immateriality of the remaining transactions affected by the reform, there are no notable risks.

» 85 Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Disclosures pursuant to IFRS 7.35F(a)-36(b) can be found in this note in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. With the exception of the qualitative and quantitative disclosures pursuant to IFRS 7.35F(a)-36(b), further disclosures on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments (IFRS 7.31-42) are included in chapters VI.6 ‘Liquidity adequacy’ and VI.8 ‘Credit risk’ and, for the Bank sector, in chapter VI.10 ‘Market risk’ of the risk report in the group management report.

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

Credit risk management practices

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

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

The impairment rules are also applied to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the retail consumer finance business, further adjustments are carried out because, for various input parameters in the impairment model, it is assumed that developments observable in the past are no longer fully representative of future developments. The appropriateness test carried out for the adjustments in the first half of 2024 found that, as a result of the various recalibrations of the models (e.g. the introduction of an improved scorecard for new business), it was possible to eliminate much of the adjustment. Furthermore, the test carried out at the end of the year showed that the decrease in the recoveries realized will lead to the expected loss being underestimated in the long term and this cannot be resolved by recalibrating the model in the short term owing to the long estimate history. A new adjustment of €11 million was therefore recognized. After taking portfolio growth and the increase in risk into consideration, the updating of the adjustments resulted in a decrease of €8 million in the requirement for loss allowances by the end of 2024, which led to an adjustment volume of €38 million as at the reporting date (December 31, 2023: €46 million).

Impact of macroeconomic conditions

The established models and processes for calculating expected losses on specific exposures or at portfolio level in line with IFRS 9 have generally been retained. The impact of geopolitical risks is also examined at specific exposure level. Primary effects due to customer or supplier relationships and secondary effects such as rising energy prices are considered as part of impact analyses. These effects are factored into the calculation of specific loan loss allowances and, in a more nuanced manner, in the credit assessment and in decisions concerning inclusion in watchlists for the early identification of risk. At portfolio level, the forecast macroeconomic conditions are taken into account by adjusting the model-driven default probability profiles used in economic and regulatory risk management on the basis of shift factors.

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

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

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

The shift factors used as at December 31, 2024 are based on 3 macroeconomic scenarios developed by the Economic Roundtable of the DZ BANK Group in November 2024 (baseline scenario 70 percent, risk scenario 20 percent, opportunity scenario 10 percent). In these scenarios, expectations about future developments depend heavily on the activities of the new administration in the United States. Given the high level of uncertainty that this creates, 3 underlying scenarios are now in use. Assuming that the US administration implements a measured policy approach to customs tariffs, the German and European economies will remain weak in the baseline scenario. However, a recession is not anticipated. In the risk scenario, by contrast, escalating trade disputes between the United States and Europe will push Germany into a deep recession, while the rest of the eurozone stagnates. In the opportunity scenario, a potential trade dispute is averted through negotiation, while a new German government is able to function effectively and returns both Germany and the eurozone as a whole to growth.

The main macroeconomic forecasts for 2025 to 2028 used to calculate the expected loss as at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

		2025			2026			2027			2028		
		Baseline	Risk	Opportunity	Baseline	Risk	Opportunity	Baseline	Risk	Opportunity	Baseline	Risk	Opportunity
DAX 40, Germany	Index	19,600	15,900	19,600	20,400	18,300	20,580	21,200	19,200	21,600	22,000	21,100	22,700
EURO STOXX 50, European Monetary Union (EMU)	Index	4,900	4,000	5,350	5,100	4,600	5,600	5,300	4,830	5,900	5,500	5,300	6,200
Unemployment rate, Germany	%	3.50	3.80	3.40	3.50	3.70	3.30	3.40	3.60	3.10	3.40	3.60	2.90
Harmonized unemployment rates, EU	%	6.30	6.90	5.70	6.20	6.60	5.50	6.10	6.50	5.40	5.90	6.40	5.20
Real GDP growth, Germany (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	0.25	-0.50	0.25	0.50	-1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	2.00
Real GDP growth, EU (seasonally and calendar-adjusted)	Compared with prior year (%)	1.30	0.80	1.30	1.00	0.30	2.30	1.00	0.80	2.80	1.10	1.10	2.80
Consumer price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	2.25	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Oil price (Brent), USD/bbl	At year-end	75	100	75	70	95	70	75	85	80	75	80	80
Natural gas price, USD/MMBtu	At year-end	2.25	7.00	2.25	2.00	6.50	2.00	2.25	5.50	2.25	2.25	5.00	2.25
Commercial real estate price index, Germany	Compared with prior year (%)	0.00	-2.00	0.00	0.00	-4.00	0.00	0.00	-2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
3m Euribor, EMU	%	1.70	2.10	1.75	1.75	1.50	2.25	2.10	1.55	2.30	2.30	1.80	2.30
10-year government bonds, Germany	%	2.75	3.00	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.25	2.75	2.75	3.25

On the basis of consultation with relevant experts, the shift factors determined using statistical methods were overridden again as at December 31, 2024 in order to better represent the currently critical market situation. This ensures that, on a sector-specific basis, the shift factors used take account of the identifiable material increases in risk as a result of the current crisis situation. These are not currently adequately depicted in the models, which are based on historical data. The methodology for the process of overriding the model shift factors at group level was unchanged compared with December 31, 2023. This aspect includes all identifiable material increases in risk resulting from current developments and factors influencing the economy that have yet to be included in the credit rating. These factors specifically include the war in Ukraine, other geopolitical risks, commodity shortages, supply chain difficulties, the renewed rise in energy prices and related high rates of inflation, Germany's ongoing government crisis, the trade dispute between the United States, China, and the EU, and the consideration of climate-related and environmental risks. Overall, additional loss allowances of €301 million were recognized as at December 31, 2024 due to the expert-led override of the shift factors determined using statistical methods.

The shifted lifetime PDs are then factored into the decision on stage assignment. An increase in the lifetime PDs resulting from the shift factors being overridden does not necessarily lead to a transfer to stage 2. Consequently, a second override is carried out for portfolios that are particularly affected. Unlike the first override component, this second override component results in a general stage 2 classification for all unimpaired exposures in certain sectors. The automotive supplier, construction, home improvement store, and textile/clothing sectors and the asset classes hotels, department stores, shopping malls, inner-city commercial properties, building contractors, project developers, and office real estate were classified as stage 2 as at December 31, 2024, as had also been the case at December 31, 2023. This decision reflects current macroeconomic developments, such as supply chain disruptions, high inflation (primarily renewed rises in energy prices and increased construction costs), unavailability of materials, the shortage of skilled workers, the rise in interest rates, the gloomy economic outlook, and a changed competitor structure. The fixed staging that had been in place at the end of 2023 was reviewed again at the end of 2024 and, given the continued high level of uncertainty, was retained.

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

Since December 31, 2024, DZ BANK has explicitly factored climate-related and environmental risks into the calculation of loss allowances. To this end, NGFS scenarios are used to determine customer-specific risk premiums based on the transition and physical risk scores. Currently, only the impacts of transition risk are verifiable. As a first step, the premiums only apply to corporates with a manual or automated credit risk score. The environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG)-related increase in loss allowances stood at €2 million as at December 31, 2024. DZ BANK intends to develop further manual scorecards for the ‘finance companies’ and ‘project finance’ customer segments in 2025 so that it can also factor the climate-related and environmental risks for these customer segments into loss allowances. Project finance, which is part of the corporates segment, is a prominent portfolio when it comes to assessing the impact of climate-related and environmental risks.

Loss allowances and gross carrying amounts

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
€ million	Loss allowances	Fair value	Loss allowances	Fair value	Loss allowances	Fair value
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	41	95,034	17	795	25	32
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	11	20,851	1	52	-	2
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	10	-1,191	-12	1,068	2	122
Transfer from stage 1	-4	-1,586	4	1,578	-	8
Transfer from stage 2	15	388	-16	-510	2	122
Transfer from stage 3	-	8	-	-	-	-8
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-6	-6
Derecognitions and repayments	-10	-14,222	-1	-132	-	-9
Changes to models/risk parameters	-13	-	50	-	31	-
Additions	17	-	57	-	31	-
Reversals	-30	-	-8	-	-	-
Modifications	-	-1	-	-1	-	-
Modification losses	-	-1	-	-1	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	5,112	-	67	-	4
Exchange differences and other changes	-	-94	-	-1	-	-1
Changes in scope of consolidation	-	599	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	599	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxes	1	-	-18	-	-13	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	40	106,087	37	1,849	38	144
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	15	23,966	1	138	-	-
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	-1	-312	1	297	-	15
Transfer from stage 1	-3	-437	3	425	-	11
Transfer from stage 2	2	124	-2	-128	-	3
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-14	-7
Derecognitions and repayments	-10	-16,757	-14	-386	-	-9
Changes to models/risk parameters	2	-	8	-	-18	-
Additions	14	-	21	-	7	-
Reversals	-12	-	-13	-	-25	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	1,172	-	96	-	24
Exchange differences and other changes	-	172	-	6	-	-
Deferred taxes	-4	-	3	-	23	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**43**	**114,328**	**36**	**2,001**	**29**	**167**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
€ million	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowances	Gross carrying amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	266	388,040	548	38,094	1,185	2,716	18	142
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	173	28,172,045	125	39,817	186	1,386	2	159
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	214	-8,095	-363	6,506	148	1,588	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-56	-14,384	55	14,250	2	134	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	265	6,250	-444	-7,982	179	1,732	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	5	40	27	238	-32	-278	-	-
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-2	-	-199	-47	-5	-8
Reclassifications to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-8	-1,560	-2	-115	-15	-30	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-147	-28,152,706	-170	-42,427	-171	-2,305	-10	-199
Changes to models/risk parameters	-234	-	370	-	304	-	18	-
Additions	130	-	796	-	533	-	29	-
Reversals	-364	-	-426	-	-228	-	-11	-
Modifications	-	-1	-	2	1	1	-	-
Modification gains	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
Modification losses	-	-3	-	-1	-	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-68	-	-9	-	-10	-	-
Positive change in fair value of POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Exchange differences and other changes	-3	-55	-1	-8	17	24	-5	5
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	7	-	107	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	7	-	107	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	263	397,607	506	41,967	1,457	3,325	18	133
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	151	25,347,051	114	60,767	196	7,346	20	314
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	151	-8,337	-348	6,323	197	2,014	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-61	-14,635	60	14,515	1	120	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	208	6,251	-445	-8,478	236	2,227	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	4	47	36	286	-41	-333	-	-
Use of loss allowances/directly recognized impairment losses	-	-	-2	-	-258	-48	-5	-8
Derecognitions and repayments	-118	-25,336,242	-156	-64,237	-159	-8,096	-32	-319
Changes to models/risk parameters	-180	-	439	-	511	-	18	-
Additions	114	-	844	-	855	-	38	-
Reversals	-294	-	-405	-	-344	-	-21	-
Modifications	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Modification gains	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	569	-	30	-	8	-	1
Positive change in fair value of POCI assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Exchange differences and other changes	1	449	1	77	54	42	-	6
Changes in the scope of consolidation	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Addition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**267**	**401,097**	**555**	**44,969**	**1,998**	**4,591**	**20**	**156**

The undiscounted expected credit losses on purchased or originated credit-impaired assets measured at amortized cost that were recognized for the first time during the reporting period totaled €67 million (2023: €64 million).

Held-for-sale financial assets measured at amortized cost

€ million	Stage 1 Loss allowances	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	Stage 2 Loss allowances	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	Stage 3 Loss allowances	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	8	1,560	2	115	15	30
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	8	1,560	2	115	15	30
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	-	60	-	-	-	-
Change to financial assets due to transfer between stages	1	-8	2	6	-3	1
Transfer from stage 1	-	-36	-	35	-	1
Transfer from stage 2	-	27	-	-33	-	6
Transfer from stage 3	1	2	2	5	-3	-6
Derecognitions and repayments	-	-34	-	-2	-	-1
Changes to models/risk parameters	-1	-	-2	-	3	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	3	-
Reversals	-1	-	-2	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-23	-	-2	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-	-52	-	-4	-	-1
Changes in scope of consolidation	-7	-1,504	-2	-113	-14	-29
Derecognition of subsidiaries	-7	-1,504	-2	-113	-14	-29
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Finance leases

€ million	Stage 1 Loss allowances	Stage 1 Gross carrying amount	Stage 2 Loss allowances	Stage 2 Gross carrying amount	Stage 3 Loss allowances	Stage 3 Gross carrying amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	1	435	3	111	9	19
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	2	154	3	6	3	1
Change to finance leases due to transfer between stages	-	15	1	-8	-1	-6
Transfer from stage 1	-	-76	-	75	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	1	90	-1	-97	1	7
Transfer from stage 3	-	-	2	13	-2	-13
Reclassifications to non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-1	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-2	-209	-4	-45	-8	-8
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	1	394	3	63	3	6
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	-	108	-	5	-	1
Change to finance leases due to transfer between stages	1	-23	-1	17	-	6
Transfer from stage 1	-	-63	-	63	-	1
Transfer from stage 2	1	40	-1	-47	-	7
Transfer from stage 3	-	-	-	1	-	-1
Derecognitions and repayments	-2	-159	-3	-27	-1	-6
Changes to models/risk parameters	1	-	3	-	1	-
Additions	2	-	5	-	4	-
Reversals	-1	-	-2	-	-3	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**1**	**320**	**2**	**58**	**3**	**7**

Held-for-sale finance leases

The gross carrying amount of the finance leases classified as held for sale in stage 1 amounted to €1 million as at January 1, 2024. Reclassification to this category was carried out in 2023. Following the sale of FLK, there were no longer any finance leases classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2024.

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI assets	
€ million	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount	Loss allowances	Nominal amount
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	53	80,472	95	7,903	89	242	-	2
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	68	90,750	78	9,601	63	262	2	11
Change to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments due to transfer between stages	23	-4,909	-39	4,723	16	186	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-12	-5,943	12	5,914	-	28	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	35	1,031	-51	-1,194	16	163	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	2	-	3	-1	-5	-	-
Reclassifications to liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-83	-85,459	-51	-10,176	-81	-356	-2	-5
Changes to models/risk parameters	-8	-	3	-	16	-	-	-
Additions	34	-	74	-	49	-	-	-
Reversals	-42	-	-71	-	-33	-	-	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	-69	-	-5	-	-2	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-	160	-1	12	2	-	-	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	54	80,932	85	12,056	104	332	-	7
Addition/increase in loan drawdowns	64	64,444	68	8,316	161	725	31	248
Change to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments due to transfer between stages	9	-1,504	-7	1,245	-2	258	-	-
Transfer from stage 1	-9	-2,886	9	2,786	-	100	-	-
Transfer from stage 2	18	1,381	-25	-1,552	8	172	-	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	1	9	12	-9	-14	-	-
Derecognitions and repayments	-72	-63,995	-84	-9,971	-156	-779	-8	-55
Changes to models/risk parameters	6	-	38	-	82	-	4	-
Additions	29	-	77	-	117	-	10	-
Reversals	-22	-	-39	-	-35	-	-5	-
Amortization, fair value changes, and other changes in measurement	-	159	-	17	-	2	-	-
Exchange differences and other changes	-2	-259	3	-18	-6	-	-2	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**59**	**79,777**	**102**	**11,646**	**183**	**539**	**27**	**201**

Held-for-sale financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

The nominal values of the financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments classified as held for sale in stage 1 amounted to €14 million as at January 1, 2024. Reclassification to this category was carried out in 2023. During the reporting period, there were increases of €31 million and derecognitions of €27 million. Following the sale of FLK, there were no longer any financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2024.

Contractual modifications and derecognitions

The negotiation or modification of contractually agreed cash flows relating to a financial asset leads to a modified asset.

In the case of modifications that do not lead to the derecognition of the financial asset (non-substantial contractual modifications), the modifications of the contractually agreed cash flows are recognized in profit or loss as a modification gain or loss in the amount of the difference between the original gross carrying amount (taking account of any amortization or impairment) and the modified present value, calculated on the basis of the modified cash flows discounted with the original effective interest rate. If contractual modifications are credit-risk-related non-substantial contractual modifications, previously recognized loss allowances are used in the first instance. Any remaining difference is recognized under gains/losses from loss allowances. Gains/losses from market-related non-substantial contractual modifications are recognized as a modification gain or loss within net interest income.

If substantial modifications are made to the contract for a financial asset, the existing financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized. These modifications are recognized in gains/losses from loss allowances. When the financial asset is derecognized, the previously recognized loss allowance is then used. The derecognition may potentially result in gains or losses on derecognition.

In 2024, contractually agreed cash flows from financial assets allocated to stage 2 or stage 3 of the impairment model were modified. The amortized costs of these financial assets amounted to €350 million (December 31, 2023: €633 million). The modifications resulted in a modification gain of €1 million (2023: modification loss of €1 million).

The gross carrying amount of financial assets whose contractually agreed cash flows were modified and that had been allocated to stage 2 or stage 3 in the impairment model since initial recognition but were transferred to stage 1 during the reporting period amounted to €1 million (December 31, 2023: €15 million). Across all classes, the outstanding contractually agreed amount for financial assets on which impairment was recognized in the reporting year and that are still subject to enforcement measures stood at €150 million as at the reporting date (December 31, 2023: €97 million).

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The DZ BANK Group is exposed to credit risk from financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the fair value, amortized cost, or nominal amount of financial instruments. The following collateral is held to reduce the exposure to this maximum credit risk:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**163,494**	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**46,998**	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	42,827	
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	4,171	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**116,496**	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	116,496	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	**446,663**	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCE LEASES	**379**	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS	**92,795**	
of which credit-impaired		

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale from financial assets measured at fair value	21	

	of which secured with:					
	Guarantees, indemnities, risk subparticipations	Credit insurance	Land charges, mortgages, registered ship and aircraft mortgages	Pledged loans and advances, assignments, other pledged assets	Financial collateral	Other collateral
	1,787	**-**	**14,070**	**614**	**5,983**	**1,485**
	234	**-**	**1**	**15**	**308**	**1**
	59	-	1	15	308	1
	175	-	-	-	-	1
	1,553	**-**	**14,069**	**599**	**5,675**	**1,484**
	1,553	-	14,069	599	5,675	1,484
	-	-	196	-	-	-
	6,338	**4,354**	**112,066**	**1,352**	**9,702**	**1,613**
	93	202	1,048	150	76	1
	1	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**
	1	-	-	3	-	-
	313	**2,212**	**1,527**	**435**	**31**	**11**
	160	61	40	19	-	-

	of which secured with:					
	Guarantees, indemnities, risk subparticipations	Credit insurance	Land charges, mortgages, registered ship and aircraft mortgages	Pledged loans and advances, assignments, other pledged assets	Financial collateral	Other collateral
	-	-	-	-	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	160,614	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	52,534	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	47,519	
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	5,015	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	108,080	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	108,080	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST	438,399	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCE LEASES	456	
of which credit-impaired		
FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS AND LOAN COMMITMENTS	93,873	
of which credit-impaired		

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale from financial assets measured at fair value	48	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale from financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,680	
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale from finance leases	1	
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	14	

	of which secured with:					
	Guarantees, indemnities, risk subparticipations	Credit insurance	Land charges, mortgages, registered ship and aircraft mortgages	Pledged loans and advances, assignments, other pledged assets	Financial collateral	Other collateral
	1,749	**-**	**13,368**	**428**	**4,528**	**1,455**
	304	**-**	**1**	**7**	**382**	**1**
	29	-	1	7	382	-
	275	-	-	-	-	1
	1,445	**-**	**13,367**	**421**	**4,146**	**1,454**
	1,445	-	13,367	421	4,146	1,454
	-	-	50	-	-	-
	7,105	**3,895**	**112,041**	**1,375**	**9,490**	**1,792**
	106	276	758	112	67	1
	1	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**
	1	-	-	2	-	-
	220	**2,063**	**2,385**	**515**	**32**	**8**
	39	69	33	18	-	-

	of which secured with:					
	Guarantees, indemnities, risk subparticipations	Credit insurance	Land charges, mortgages, registered ship and aircraft mortgages	Pledged loans and advances, assignments, other pledged assets	Financial collateral	Other collateral
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,218	-	24	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	11	-	-	-

A range of different collateral is held in the traditional lending business to reduce the exposure to the maximum credit risk. Specifically, this collateral includes mortgages on residential and commercial real estate, guarantees (including indemnities and credit insurance), financial security (e.g. certain fixed-income securities, shares, and investment fund units), blanket and individual assignments of trade receivables, and various types of physical collateral. Generally, cash collateral, high-quality government bonds, and Pfandbriefe are held in the trading business in accordance with the collateral policy to reduce the risk attaching to OTC derivatives. Some financial instruments in stage 3 are not written down because they are fully covered by collateral.

A residual value method is used to determine changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk. As a result of changes in credit risk, the fair value of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss had risen by €52 million at the end of 2024 (2023: decrease of €43 million). The cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk amounted to a net loss of €1 million (2023: net loss of €78 million).

The credit risk associated with financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss was mitigated as at the reporting date by financial guarantee contracts with a value of €78 million (December 31, 2023: €90 million) furnished by affiliated banks.

Credit risk concentrations

The credit risk from financial instruments to which the DZ BANK Group is exposed is broken down by sector using the Deutsche Bundesbank industry codes and by geographic region using the annually updated country groups published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Volumes, measured on the basis of fair values and gross carrying amounts of financial assets and the credit risk from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, are broken down using the following credit rating classes:

- Investment grade: equates to internal rating classes 1A–3A
- Non-investment grade: equates to internal rating classes 3B–4E
- Default: equates to internal rating classes 5A–5E
- Not rated: no rating necessary or not classified

'Not rated' comprises counterparties for which a rating classification is not required.

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million		Financial sector	Public sector	Corporates	Retail	Industry conglomerates	Other
Investment grade							
Fair value	Stage 1	51,725	30,292	15,923	11,564	1,157	-
	Stage 2	17	-	1,317	-	-	177
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	235,311	15,689	45,286	62,574	7,198	-
	Stage 2	1,789	1	23,834	1,221	4,326	-
	POCI assets	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	32,168	440	25,348	3,622	4,934	14
	Stage 2	69	-	7,054	15	112	-
Non-investment grade							
Fair value	Stage 1	-	948	815	93	-	-
	Stage 2	11	117	334	28	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	7	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	910	235	8,744	11,181	6	-
	Stage 2	470	7	6,466	3,330	7	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	2	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	348	362	5,609	468	-	-
	Stage 2	219	-	3,521	33	82	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million		Financial sector	Public sector	Corporates	Retail	Industry conglomerates	Other
Investment grade							
Fair value	Stage 1	48,931	26,779	14,711	11,002	1,587	15
	Stage 2	-	-	1,349	-	-	112
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	234,515	13,512	46,854	61,493	6,272	-
	Stage 2	1,977	4	23,350	1,075	3,978	-
	POCI assets	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	35,541	246	25,286	4,039	3,884	43
	Stage 2	17	-	7,474	4	83	-
Non-investment grade							
Fair value	Stage 1	-	763	668	-	-	-
	Stage 2	14	77	267	16	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	13	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	956	169	8,008	12,674	9	-
	Stage 2	362	-	5,201	2,828	16	-
	Stage 3	-	-	40	-	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	378	389	4,297	837	-	-
	Stage 2	227	-	3,581	49	51	-
	Stage 3	-	-	2	-	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million		Financial sector	Public sector	Corporates	Retail	Industry conglomerates	Other
Default							
Fair value	Stage 3	11	-	126	23	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 3	389	36	2,964	619	72	-
	POCI assets	-	-	75	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 3	8	65	457	6	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	201	-	-	-
Not rated							
Fair value	Stage 1	1,273	139	100	-	300	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	3,200	233	2,366	8,041	443	-
	Stage 2	1,391	7	534	1,331	283	31
	Stage 3	1	-	17	498	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	-	76	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	877	-	1,408	4,085	96	-
	Stage 2	231	-	195	113	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	2	1	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million		Financial sector	Public sector	Corporates	Retail	Industry conglomerates	Other
Default							
Fair value	Stage 3	12	-	105	14	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 3	268	33	1,948	536	87	-
	POCI assets	1	-	57	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 3	2	72	247	8	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	7	-	-	-
Not rated							
Fair value	Stage 1	906	362	67	-	298	-
	Stage 2	15	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	2,856	121	2,104	8,211	246	-
	Stage 2	1,008	3	861	1,112	224	31
	Stage 3	1	-	11	407	-	-
	POCI assets	-	-	-	68	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	933	-	1,550	3,511	-	-
	Stage 2	308	-	166	94	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	1	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million		Germany	Other industrialized countries	Advanced economies	Emerging markets	Supranational institutions
Investment grade						
Fair value	Stage 1	39,200	58,069	2,059	3,710	7,623
	Stage 2	506	978	-	28	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	317,165	37,230	5,194	4,878	1,592
	Stage 2	27,845	3,158	113	55	-
	POCI assets	3	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	56,062	9,432	181	851	-
	Stage 2	6,711	523	11	6	-
Non-investment grade						
Fair value	Stage 1	274	645	-	937	-
	Stage 2	272	157	-	60	-
	Stage 3	-	7	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	17,265	1,353	46	2,412	-
	Stage 2	8,175	1,266	49	790	-
	Stage 3	2	-	-	-	-
	POCI assets	2	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	3,720	1,577	258	1,231	-
	Stage 2	2,460	1,009	-	386	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million		Germany	Other industrialized countries	Advanced economies	Emerging markets	Supranational institutions
Investment grade						
Fair value	Stage 1	37,453	54,483	1,658	3,496	5,934
	Stage 2	609	829	-	23	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	325,199	33,006	1,198	2,472	772
	Stage 2	27,338	2,931	66	50	-
	POCI assets	4	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	59,800	8,421	163	654	-
	Stage 2	6,877	682	12	8	-
Non-investment grade						
Fair value	Stage 1	124	497	12	798	-
	Stage 2	154	118	-	102	-
	Stage 3	-	13	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	18,214	1,032	126	2,445	-
	Stage 2	6,854	796	29	727	-
	Stage 3	40	-	-	-	-
	POCI assets	3	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	3,458	1,074	172	1,196	-
	Stage 2	2,146	1,336	7	420	-
	Stage 3	2	-	-	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million		Germany	Other industrialized countries	Advanced economies	Emerging markets	Supranational institutions
Default						
Fair value	Stage 3	149	11	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 3	3,345	312	20	403	-
	POCI assets	75	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 3	415	8	20	93	-
	POCI assets	201	-	-	-	-
Not rated						
Fair value	Stage 1	205	1,564	43	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	11,043	3,017	23	199	-
	Stage 2	2,400	935	3	240	-
	Stage 3	418	96	-	2	-
	POCI assets	65	10	-	1	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	5,378	1,082	1	5	-
	Stage 2	326	131	-	84	-
	Stage 3	2	-	-	-	-

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million		Germany	Other industrialized countries	Advanced economies	Emerging markets	Supranational institutions
Default						
Fair value	Stage 3	118	12	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 3	2,244	173	56	399	-
	POCI assets	58	-	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 3	210	-	21	99	-
	POCI assets	7	-	-	-	-
Not rated						
Fair value	Stage 1	127	1,198	23	-	285
	Stage 2	-	15	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	10,213	2,887	19	385	35
	Stage 2	2,295	774	1	168	-
	Stage 3	339	78	-	2	-
	POCI assets	60	7	-	-	-
Nominal amount	Stage 1	4,858	1,056	-	79	-
	Stage 2	417	77	-	76	-
	Stage 3	1	-	-	-	-

» 86 Maturity analysis

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

€ million	≤ 1 month	> 1 month – 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite
Financial assets	**126,643**	**21,527**	**56,070**	**202,107**	**261,496**	**26,317**
Cash and cash equivalents	81,344	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	17,358	9,093	22,199	52,256	50,657	-
Loans and advances to customers	22,516	7,838	23,443	89,180	91,372	12
Derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values)	16	23	93	354	378	-
Financial assets held for trading	1,018	1,710	3,350	9,382	13,365	2,128
of which non-derivative financial assets held for trading	413	943	2,072	3,998	4,923	2,128
of which derivatives (positive fair values)	605	767	1,278	5,384	8,442	-
Investments	1,255	1,566	3,539	30,143	27,543	3,646
Investments held by insurance companies	586	1,269	3,294	20,791	78,180	20,458
of which non-derivative investments held by insurance companies	576	1,271	3,264	20,761	78,143	20,456
of which derivatives (positive fair values)	10	-2	30	31	38	2
Other assets	2,550	27	153	2	-	73
Financial liabilities	**-148,845**	**-25,357**	**-49,396**	**-120,402**	**-114,286**	**-65,513**
Deposits from banks	-80,221	-8,053	-16,978	-44,282	-41,849	-194
Deposits from customers	-59,987	-4,085	-7,309	-6,189	-17,695	-62,524
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-7,301	-11,071	-18,980	-45,583	-33,341	-
Derivatives used for hedging (negative fair values)	-12	-28	-85	-295	-272	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	-828	-1,622	-5,314	-21,977	-16,292	-314
of which non-derivative financial liabilities held for trading	-302	-903	-3,141	-15,750	-6,827	-314
of which derivatives (negative fair values)	-526	-720	-2,173	-6,227	-9,465	-
Other liabilities	-491	-487	-296	-764	-1,038	-2,476
of which non-derivative other liabilities	-386	-369	-244	-736	-985	-2,476
of which derivatives (negative fair values)	-105	-119	-52	-28	-53	-
Subordinated capital	-5	-10	-434	-1,312	-3,799	-5
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	**-85,832**	**-343**	**-388**	**-779**	**-119**	**-4,702**
Financial guarantee contracts	-12,109	-30	-13	-16	-4	-
Loan commitments	-73,723	-312	-375	-763	-115	-4,702

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	≤ 1 month	> 1 month – 3 months	> 3 months – 1 year	> 1 year – 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite
Financial assets	**141,216**	**18,463**	**45,238**	**191,409**	**258,230**	**24,743**
Cash and cash equivalents	101,463	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	11,640	5,138	14,931	53,244	51,440	-
Loans and advances to customers	21,192	7,608	21,404	84,468	94,855	19
Derivatives used for hedging (positive fair values)	19	30	135	386	403	-
Financial assets held for trading	3,696	3,195	3,018	9,882	13,842	1,718
of which non-derivative financial assets held for trading	3,342	2,749	1,860	4,613	4,531	1,718
of which derivatives (positive fair values)	354	446	1,157	5,269	9,311	-
Investments	713	1,285	2,481	22,589	22,440	3,293
Investments held by insurance companies	522	1,157	3,149	20,839	75,249	19,636
of which non-derivative investments held by insurance companies	497	1,081	3,056	20,787	75,147	19,636
of which derivatives (positive fair values)	25	76	93	52	102	-
Other assets	1,971	50	120	2	-	75
Financial liabilities	**-137,970**	**-19,037**	**-55,465**	**-116,325**	**-113,417**	**-67,824**
Deposits from banks	-66,917	-6,518	-18,554	-45,644	-41,947	-433
Deposits from customers	-60,858	-4,743	-8,200	-6,251	-17,391	-63,821
Debt certificates issued including bonds	-5,062	-5,464	-22,868	-43,306	-32,728	-
Derivatives used for hedging (negative fair values)	-8	-28	-101	-253	-260	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	-4,629	-1,829	-5,266	-18,751	-16,288	-1,152
of which non-derivative financial liabilities held for trading	-4,204	-1,009	-3,326	-14,563	-6,290	-1,152
of which derivatives (negative fair values)	-425	-820	-1,940	-4,188	-9,998	-
Other liabilities	-489	-447	-227	-764	-1,091	-2,394
of which non-derivative other liabilities	-317	-436	-217	-740	-1,037	-2,392
of which derivatives (negative fair values)	-172	-11	-10	-24	-54	-2
Subordinated capital	-6	-9	-249	-1,355	-3,711	-25
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	**-86,755**	**-316**	**-449**	**-1,330**	**-124**	**-4,353**
Financial guarantee contracts	-11,278	-42	-77	-21	-4	-18
Loan commitments	-75,476	-274	-372	-1,309	-120	-4,335

The maturity analysis shows contractually agreed cash inflows with a plus sign and contractually agreed cash outflows with a minus sign. In the case of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, the potential cash outflows are shown.

The contractual maturities do not match the estimated actual cash inflows and cash outflows, especially in the case of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments. The management of liquidity risk based on expected and unexpected cash flows is described in chapter VI.6.2.5 'Risk management' of the risk report in the group management report.

The maturity analysis for lease liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16.58 is presented in note 101.

» 87 Issuance activity

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

	2024			2023		
€ million	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments	New issues	Repurchases	Repayments
DEBT CERTIFICATES ISSUED INCLUDING BONDS	**66,170**	**-2,073**	**-59,831**	**108,948**	**-2,085**	**-86,464**
Bonds issued	**18,042**	**-1,731**	**-17,961**	**29,321**	**-2,075**	**-8,532**
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	3,966	-21	-3,459	4,408	-57	-1,806
Public-sector Pfandbriefe	1,178	-	-120	590	-	-223
Other bonds	12,898	-1,710	-14,382	24,322	-2,019	-6,502
Other debt certificates issued	**48,128**	**-343**	**-41,870**	**79,627**	**-10**	**-77,933**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	**11,229**	**-905**	**-10,416**	**10,129**	**-552**	**-9,048**
SUBORDINATED CAPITAL	**209**	**-3**	**-70**	**253**	**-4**	**-263**
Total	**77,608**	**-2,982**	**-70,317**	**119,330**	**-2,642**	**-95,775**

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

F Insurance business disclosures

» 88 Insurance revenue

€ million	2024	2023
INSURANCE REVENUE NOT UNDER THE PREMIUM ALLOCATION APPROACH	**3,488**	3,322
Changes to the liability for remaining coverage that are recognized in profit or loss	**3,054**	2,924
Reversal of expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses through profit or loss	2,382	2,308
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	124	103
Recognition of the CSM in profit or loss based on provision of service	600	521
Experience adjustment for premium receipts	-51	-8
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	**434**	398
INSURANCE REVENUE UNDER THE PREMIUM ALLOCATION APPROACH	**8,678**	8,256
Total	**12,165**	**11,578**

» 89 Presentation of income and expense in the insurance business

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

€ million	2024	2023
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	**-6,333**	-7,034
Changes in the fair value of underlying items relating to insurance contracts with direct participation features	-4,230	-4,670
Interest accretion effects	-1,806	-1,994
Effects of changes in the discount rate	-164	-393
Foreign exchange gains and losses, net	-134	22
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**9**	12
Interest accretion effects	9	12
Total	**-6,325**	**-7,021**
of which recognized in profit or loss	-5,494	-3,277
of which recognized in other comprehensive income	-829	-3,745

The portion of the net foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, which amounted to a net loss of €144 million (2023: net gain of €20 million), is included in other non-insurance gains and losses within gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses in the income statement.

Insurance finance income or expenses includes, firstly, the effect of the time value of money resulting from discounting with the locked-in yield curve for insurance contracts without direct participation features and, secondly, the effect of changes in the time value of money resulting from insurance contracts with direct participation features whose underlying items are assigned to the category ‘financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss’.

In exercise of the option of recognizing the relevant share of insurance finance income or expenses in other comprehensive income instead of in profit or loss, a net expense of €4,767 million was recognized in other comprehensive income for insurance contracts with direct participation features (2023: net expense of €2,951 million), thereby minimizing the volatilities recognized in profit or loss. The basis of calculation for exercising the aforementioned option amounted to €5,890 million (2023: €3,497 million).

For insurance contracts without direct participation features, the impact of the measurement-related volatilities of equity and liabilities on profit or loss were also reduced.

Investment income recognized in other comprehensive income in connection with insurance contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach

The reserve from other comprehensive income changed as a result of investment income in connection with insurance contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach as follows:

€ million	2024	2023
Balance as at Jan. 1	-5,385	-7,442
Net change in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income	157	2,750
Reclassified to the income statement in the reporting period	488	241
Deferred taxes for the reporting period	-172	-935
Balance as at Dec. 31	**-4,913**	**-5,385**

» 90 Change in the carrying amounts of insurance contract liabilities

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

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
€ million	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2024	-1	-	-	-	-	-1
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2024	92,568	464	3,854	8,170	92	105,150
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	92,568	464	3,854	8,170	92	105,149
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**-12,752**	**17**	**9,651**	**7,476**	**2**	**4,395**
Insurance service result from insurance contracts	**-10,853**	**25**	**2,234**	**6,982**	**-5**	**-1,617**
Insurance revenue	***-12,165***	-	-	-	-	***-12,165***
Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	-2,117	-	-	-	-	-2,117
Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	-82	-	-	-	-	-82
All other insurance contracts	-9,966	-	-	-	-	-9,966
Insurance service expenses	***1,312***	***25***	***2,234***	***6,982***	***-5***	***10,548***
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-17	1,975	6,299	64	8,322
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,312	-	-	-	-	1,312
Changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims	-	-	258	683	-69	872
Changes that relate to future service under onerous contracts	-	42	-	-	-	42
Expenses for/income from investment components	**-7,178**	-	**7,097**	**81**	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	**5,606**	**2**	**207**	**379**	**6**	**6,200**
Other	**-327**	**-10**	**113**	**34**	**1**	**-188**
CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS	**29**	-	-	-	-	**29**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**18,156**	-	**-9,350**	**-7,040**	-	**1,766**
Premium income	19,720	-	-	-	-	19,720
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-1,564	-	-	-	-	-1,564
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-9,350	-7,040	-	-16,389
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**98,001**	**481**	**4,156**	**8,606**	**95**	**111,338**
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2024	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	98,001	481	4,156	8,606	95	111,339

€ million	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2023	-3	-	2	-	-	-2
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2023	86,353	387	3,842	7,655	90	98,328
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	86,350	387	3,843	7,655	90	98,326
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**-10,513**	**77**	**8,782**	**7,342**	**2**	**5,691**
Insurance service result from insurance contracts	-10,327	77	2,128	6,871	-12	**-1,261**
Insurance revenue	*-11,578*	-	-	-	-	***-11,578***
Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	-3,288	-	-	-	-	-3,288
Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	-259	-	-	-	-	-259
All other insurance contracts	-8,032	-	-	-	-	-8,032
Insurance service expenses	*1,251*	*77*	*2,128*	*6,871*	*-12*	***10,317***
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-21	2,042	6,204	53	8,277
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,251	-	-	-	-	1,251
Changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims	-	-	87	668	-64	690
Changes that relate to future service under onerous contracts	-	99	-	-	-	99
Expenses for/income from investment components	-6,482	-	6,402	80	-	**-**
Insurance finance income or expenses	6,441	1	201	399	15	**7,056**
Other	-145	-1	51	-9	-1	**-104**
CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS	**22**	-	-	-	-	**22**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**16,709**	**-**	**-8,772**	**-6,827**	**-**	**1,110**
Premium income	18,116	-	-	-	-	18,116
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-1,407	-	-	-	-	-1,407
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	-8,772	-6,827	-	-15,599
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	**92,568**	**464**	**3,854**	**8,170**	**92**	**105,149**
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2023	-1	-	-	-	-	-1
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2023	92,568	464	3,854	8,170	92	105,150

The following tables show the change in the carrying amounts of the reinsurance contract assets relating to the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims:

€ million	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2024	34	-	3	324	8	368
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2024	-2	-	-	-	-	-1
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	32	-	3	324	8	366
Overall change recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income	**-309**	**-**	**18**	**84**	**-3**	**-211**
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-306	-	18	77	-3	-215
Change in reinsurers' credit risk	-	-	-	-2	-	-2
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-1	-	-	9	-	9
Other	-2	-	-	-	-	-2
Changes resulting from cash flows	**308**	**-**	**-18**	**-136**	**-**	**155**
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	308	-	-	-	-	308
Incurred claims recovered and other insurance service expenses recovered under reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-18	-136	-	-153
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**31**	**-**	**3**	**272**	**4**	**310**
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2024	32	-	3	272	4	312
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	-2	-	-	-	-	-1

€ million	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding the loss component	Loss component	No premium allocation approach	Premium allocation approach: present value of expected cash flows	Premium allocation approach: risk adjustment	
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2023	36	-	3	507	15	560
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2023	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	35	-	3	507	15	559
Overall change recognized in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income	**-285**	**-**	**24**	**195**	**-8**	**-73**
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-284	-	24	190	-8	-78
Change in reinsurers' credit risk	-	-	-	-8	-	-8
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-1	-	-	13	-	12
Changes resulting from cash flows	**282**	**-**	**-24**	**-378**	**-**	**-120**
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	282	-	-	-	-	282
Incurred claims recovered and other insurance service expenses recovered under reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-24	-378	-	-402
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	**32**	**-**	**3**	**324**	**8**	**366**
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2023	34	-	3	324	8	368
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2023	-2	-	-	-	-	-1

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

€ million	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	CSM: All other insurance contracts	Total
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2024	90,163	810	3,032	107	2,282	96,394
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	90,163	810	3,032	107	2,282	96,394
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**3,972**	**123**	**293**	**-13**	**428**	**4,803**
Insurance service result	**2,817**	**16**	**-1,975**	**-60**	**-1,624**	**-825**
Changes that relate to current service	***-326***	***-170***	***-146***	***-13***	***-441***	***-1,096***
Amortization of the CSM in profit or loss based on provision of service	-	-	-146	-13	-441	-600
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	-	-170	-	-	-	-170
Deviation from budgeted figures	-326	-	-	-	-	-326
Changes that relate to future service	***2,850***	***221***	***-1,830***	***-47***	***-1,182***	***13***
New business	-676	132	-	-	641	97
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	3,610	90	-1,830	-47	-1,824	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses on onerous contracts or reversals of such losses	-84	-1	-	-	-	-85
Changes that relate to past service	***292***	***-34***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***258***
Change in the liability for incurred claims	292	-34	-	-	-	258
Insurance finance income or expenses	**1,361**	**103**	**2,275**	**47**	**2,031**	**5,816**
Other	**-207**	**4**	**-7**	**-**	**21**	**-188**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**905**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**905**
Premium income	10,910	-	-	-	-	10,910
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-655	-	-	-	-	-655
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-9,350	-	-	-	-	-9,350
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**95,041**	**933**	**3,325**	**94**	**2,710**	**102,102**
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	95,041	933	3,325	94	2,710	102,102

€ million	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	CSM			Total
			Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	All other insurance contracts	
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2023	-1	-	-	-	1	-
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Jan. 1, 2023	84,472	955	2,914	151	1,723	90,214
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	84,471	955	2,914	151	1,724	90,214
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**5,045**	**-145**	**119**	**-44**	**558**	**5,533**
Insurance service result	**2,417**	**-193**	**-1,818**	**-51**	**-1,170**	**-816**
Changes that relate to current service	***-239***	***-125***	***-146***	***-12***	***-362***	***-885***
Amortization of the CSM in profit or loss based on provision of service	-	-	-146	-12	-362	-521
Release of the risk adjustment through profit or loss	-	-125	-	-	-	-125
Deviation from budgeted figures	-239	-	-	-	-	-239
Changes that relate to future service	***2,526***	***-54***	***-1,672***	***-39***	***-808***	***-46***
New business	-603	114	-	-	584	96
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	3,272	-169	-1,672	-39	-1,392	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses on onerous contracts or reversals of such losses	-143	1	-	-	-	-142
Changes that relate to past service	***129***	***-14***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***116***
Change in the liability for incurred claims	129	-14	-	-	-	116
Insurance finance income or expenses	**2,938**	**36**	**1,936**	**8**	**1,732**	**6,650**
Other	**-309**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-4**	**-301**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**647**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**647**
Premium income	10,042	-	-	-	-	10,042
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-624	-	-	-	-	-624
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	-8,772	-	-	-	-	-8,772
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	**90,163**	**810**	**3,032**	**107**	**2,282**	**96,394**
Carrying amount of insurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2023	90,163	810	3,032	107	2,282	96,394

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

€ million	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	CSM: All other insurance contracts	Total
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2024	-55	5	63	8	11	33
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2024	-55	5	63	8	11	33
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**-20**	**-**	**13**	**-1**	**-2**	**-10**
Insurance service result	-17	-	6	-1	3	**-8**
Changes that relate to current service	*1*	-	*-3*	*-1*	*-3*	***-7***
CSM recognized in profit or loss	-	-	-3	-1	-3	-8
Deviation from budgeted figures	1	-	-	-	-	1
Changes that relate to future service	*-17*	*1*	*9*	*1*	*7*	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-12	-	9	1	3	-
New business	-5	1	-	-	4	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-4	-	3	-	-	**-1**
Other	1	-	4	-	-6	**-1**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	23	-	-	-	-	23
Incurred claims recovered and other insurance service expenses recovered under reinsurance contracts held	-18	-	-	-	-	-18
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**-70**	**5**	**77**	**7**	**9**	**29**
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2024	-69	5	76	7	9	29
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract liabilities as at Dec. 31, 2024	-1	-	1	-	-	-

€ million	Present value of expected cash flows	Risk adjustment	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the modified retrospective approach at the transition date	CSM: Insurance contracts measured using the fair value approach at the transition date	CSM: All other insurance contracts	Total
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Jan. 1, 2023	-41	4	52	7	6	29
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	-41	4	52	7	6	29
OVERALL CHANGE RECOGNIZED IN PROFIT OR LOSS AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**-3**	**-**	**11**	**1**	**5**	**15**
Insurance service result	1	-	10	1	3	**16**
Changes that relate to current service	*18*	-	*-2*	-	-	***16***
CSM recognized in profit or loss	-	-	-2	-	-	-2
Deviation from budgeted figures	18	-	-	-	-	18
Changes that relate to future service	*-17*	*1*	*12*	*1*	*3*	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-14	-	12	1	1	-
New business	-3	1	-	-	2	-
Insurance finance income or expenses	-4	-	1	-	2	**-2**
CHANGES RESULTING FROM CASH FLOWS	**-11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-11**
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	13	-	-	-	-	13
Incurred claims recovered and other insurance service expenses recovered under reinsurance contracts held	-24	-	-	-	-	-24
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	-55	5	63	8	11	33
Carrying amount of reinsurance contract assets as at Dec. 31, 2023	-55	5	63	8	11	33

» 91 Fair values of underlying items relating to contracts with direct participation features

The following table shows the fair values of the underlying items:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Investments	**96,362**	**89,969**
Investment property	2,995	3,078
Investments in subsidiaries	330	420
Investments in joint ventures	71	55
Investments in associates	12	-
Mortgage loans	11,015	10,309
Promissory notes and loans	4,978	4,863
Registered bonds	5,069	4,692
Other loans	141	169
Variable-yield securities	9,955	9,664
Fixed-income securities	39,435	38,585
Derivatives (positive fair values)	56	157
Other investments	181	32
Assets related to unit-linked contracts	22,125	17,944
Other	**791**	**310**
Total	**97,153**	**90,279**

As at the reporting date, the underlying items relating to investment contracts with direct participation features mainly consisted of a share of the total investment portfolio of each insurance company. An exact assignment of the investments to the insurance contract liabilities for the total portfolio or individual subportfolios is neither possible nor envisaged in the German insurance market, with the exception of unit-linked insurance contracts. Consequently, the amounts of the underlying items in life insurance are determined using the insurance cash flows pursuant to IFRS 17, i.e. the fulfillment cash flows less the risk adjustment, and the present value of the companies' future share of gross profit plus costs that cannot be attributed directly. In health insurance, equity calculated in accordance with commercial law is also taken into account owing to the rules on policyholder participation. These components thus contain all future payments from the underlying items.

» 92 Effects of initial measurement

The following table shows the effects on the measurement components of the insurance and reinsurance contracts recognized for the first time in the financial year for which the premium allocation approach is not applied:

	2024		2023	
€ million	Non-onerous contracts	Onerous contracts	Non-onerous contracts	Onerous contracts
LOSSES RECOGNIZED AT INITIAL MEASUREMENT OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS	**-**	**97**	**-**	**96**
Present value of claims/costs/insurance acquisition cash flows	**5,207**	**3,684**	**5,563**	**2,024**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	239	361	412	208
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	4,968	3,324	5,151	1,816
Present value of premiums	**-5,937**	**-3,630**	**-6,234**	**-1,955**
Risk adjustment	**89**	**43**	**87**	**27**
CSM	**641**	**-**	**584**	**-**
LOSSES RECOGNIZED AT INITIAL MEASUREMENT OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Present value of claims/costs/insurance acquisition cash flows	-4	-	-6	-
Present value of premiums	9	-	9	-
Risk adjustment	-1	-	-1	-
CSM	-4	-	-2	-

» 93 Expected recognition of the contractual service margin in profit or loss

The following table shows when the CSM remaining as at the reporting date is likely to be recognized in profit or loss:

	Dec. 31, 2024		Dec. 31, 2023	
€ million	Insurance contracts	Reinsurance contracts	Insurance contracts	Reinsurance contracts
≤ 1 year	369	-5	360	-5
> 1 year – 2 years	333	-7	289	-5
> 2 years – 3 years	288	-6	271	-5
> 3 years – 4 years	271	-6	255	-5
> 4 years – 5 years	278	-6	242	-5
> 5 years – 10 years	1,176	-20	1,033	-17
> 10 years – 20 years	1,606	-26	1,433	-22
> 20 years – 30 years	927	-11	817	-11
> 30 years – 40 years	495	-4	417	-5
> 40 years – 50 years	250	-2	200	-2
> 50 years	134	-	106	-1

» 94 Claims rate trend

Claims rate trend for direct non-life insurance business including claim settlement costs

The following table shows the change in the gross liability for incurred claims in direct business and payments made against the original liability:

€ million	Total	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Gross liability for incurred claims											
At the end of the year		5,245	5,237	4,479	5,067						
1 year later			5,412	4,882	5,152	3,930					
2 years later				4,902	5,196	3,885	4,074				
3 years later					5,213	3,865	4,057	3,927			
4 years later						3,840	4,027	3,904	3,583		
5 years later							4,015	3,896	3,574	3,574	
6 years later								3,899	3,559	3,559	3,240
7 years later									3,583	3,531	3,231
8 years later										3,522	3,220
9 years later											3,221
Total claim payments made	**36,328**	**2,492**	4,315	4,218	4,663	3,502	3,724	3,620	3,362	3,340	3,092
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred in 2015 to 2024	**6,524**	**2,753**	1,097	684	550	338	291	279	221	182	129
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred before 2015	1,068										
Discounting effect	-893										
Risk adjustment	84										
Gross liability for incurred claims	**6,783**										

The following table shows the change in the net liability for incurred claims in direct business and payments made against the original liability:

€ million	Total	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net liability for incurred claims											
At the end of the year		5,220	5,099	4,762	5,057						
1 year later			5,275	4,864	5,142	3,948					
2 years later				4,886	5,072	3,900	4,078				
3 years later					5,123	3,882	4,061	3,946			
4 years later						3,857	4,029	3,922	3,588		
5 years later							4,016	3,914	3,578	3,604	
6 years later								3,917	3,562	3,589	3,247
7 years later									3,586	3,561	3,238
8 years later										3,552	3,227
9 years later											3,227
Total claim payments made	**36,273**	**2,488**	4,192	4,206	4,659	3,520	3,729	3,639	3,370	3,371	3,099
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred in 2015 to 2024	**6,386**	**2,732**	1,083	680	464	337	287	278	216	181	128
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred before 2015	1,047										
Discounting effect	-886										
Risk adjustment	81										
Net liability for incurred claims	**6,628**										

Claims rate trend for inward reinsurance business

The following table shows the change in the gross liability for incurred claims in inward reinsurance business and payments made against the original liability:

€ million	Total	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Gross liability for incurred claims											
At the end of the year		2,010	1,937	1,989	2,079						
1 year later			2,357	2,385	2,512	2,944					
2 years later				2,478	2,543	2,974	2,688				
3 years later					2,637	2,922	2,749	2,352			
4 years later						2,936	2,748	2,364	2,355		
5 years later							2,758	2,363	2,379	1,631	
6 years later								2,386	2,367	1,637	1,391
7 years later									2,354	1,616	1,380
8 years later										1,630	1,364
9 years later											1,359
Total claim payments made	**16,749**	**329**	**1,182**	**1,674**	**1,933**	**2,402**	**2,384**	**2,084**	**2,101**	**1,435**	**1,225**
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred in 2015 to 2024	**6,156**	**1,681**	**1,175**	**804**	**704**	**534**	**374**	**302**	**253**	**195**	**134**
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred before 2015	424										
Discounting effect	-941										
Risk adjustment	68										
Gross liability for incurred claims	**5,707**										

The following table shows the change in the net liability for incurred claims in inward reinsurance business and payments made against the original liability:

€ million	Total	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net liability for incurred claims											
At the end of the year		2,004	1,893	1,978	1,942						
1 year later			2,266	2,374	2,369	2,947					
2 years later				2,468	2,391	2,974	2,686				
3 years later					2,492	2,924	2,747	2,350			
4 years later						2,939	2,745	2,362	2,353		
5 years later							2,756	2,361	2,377	1,632	
6 years later								2,384	2,366	1,639	1,389
7 years later									2,353	1,618	1,378
8 years later										1,632	1,362
9 years later											1,358
Total claim payments made	**16,624**	**328**	**1,178**	**1,666**	**1,821**	**2,406**	**2,382**	**2,082**	**2,100**	**1,437**	**1,224**
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred in 2015 to 2024	**6,028**	**1,676**	**1,088**	**802**	**671**	**533**	**374**	**302**	**253**	**195**	**134**
Liability for incurred claims in respect of claims that occurred before 2015	423										
Discounting effect	-935										
Risk adjustment	67										
Net liability for incurred claims	**5,583**										

» 95 Yield curves

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

	1 year		5 years		10 years		15 years		20 years	
Percent	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
EUR	2.80	4.02	2.87	3.26	2.96	3.28	3.03	3.36	2.95	3.29
GBP	4.95	5.29	4.71	4.19	4.70	4.06	4.86	4.17	4.93	4.21
JPY	0.99	0.63	1.42	1.30	1.65	1.65	1.97	1.96	2.26	2.19
USD	4.64	5.33	4.65	4.34	4.66	4.23	4.72	4.27	4.70	4.24
ZAR	8.13	8.68	8.64	8.91	10.05	10.26	10.95	11.01	11.07	11.01

» 96 Risk and capital management

Disclosures pursuant to IFRS 17.132(b) and IFRS 17.132(c) can be found in this note in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. With the exception of the disclosures on maturity analysis pursuant to IFRS 17.132(b) and IFRS 17.132(c), further disclosures on the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts (IFRS 17.121-132) are included in chapters VI.6 'Liquidity adequacy' and VI.8 'Credit risk' and, for the Insurance sector, in chapters VI.16 'Actuarial risk' and VI.17 'Market risk' of the risk report in the group management report.

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

Maturity analysis

The following table contains an analysis of the remaining undiscounted contractual net cash flows for insurance contracts, by estimated maturity. Liabilities for remaining coverage measured under the premium allocation approach are excluded from this analysis.

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
≤ 1 year	6,429	5,768
> 1 year – 2 years	4,981	3,517
> 2 years – 3 years	3,931	3,145
> 3 years – 4 years	3,847	2,549
> 4 years – 5 years	3,801	2,727
> 5 years – 10 years	23,156	17,808
> 10 years – 20 years	36,035	32,449
> 20 years – 30 years	37,123	34,501
> 30 years – 40 years	29,969	26,134
> 40 years – 50 years	21,401	18,805
> 50 years	28,088	24,604

The insurance contract liabilities repayable on demand amounted to €65,514 million (December 31, 2023: €61,991 million).

Sensitivity analysis

For internal and external reporting purposes, sensitivity analyses are carried out in accordance with IFRS 17.125 in conjunction with IFRS 17.128 in order to quantify the impact on equity and on profit or loss. This sensitivity analysis contains 4 scenarios that simulate the potential impact on insurance assets and liabilities measured in accordance with IFRS 17.

Interest-rate scenario

Expert appraisals from the Economic Roundtable dated November 13, 2024 are used as the basis for determining the ranges to be examined in the interest-rate scenario. The information from the Economic Roundtable is analyzed on an ongoing basis to ascertain whether any adjustments are needed for future reporting-date-related sensitivity analyses.

For 10-year government bonds of the Federal Republic of Germany, an interest rate of 2.50 percent is expected in the main scenario, risk scenario, and opportunity scenario for 2024. The insurance sensitivities are calculated with a shift in interest rates of plus or minus 50 basis points.

Currency scenario

The basis for determining the ranges to be examined in the currency scenario is the assumption that the exchange rate for the US dollar – which acts as a reserve currency, especially in international reinsurance business – will change by plus or minus 10 percent.

Equity scenario

The basis for determining the ranges to be examined in the equity scenario is the assumption that the prices of the equities held as at the reporting date will change by plus or minus 10 percent. This scenario is mainly relevant to personal insurance, in which the variable fee approach is used for the stochastic modeling of future policyholder participation and any changes in share prices affect both the measurement of liabilities under IFRS 17 and the amount of other comprehensive income/loss.

Claims scenario

The claims scenario is based on the assumption that direct insurance business and inward reinsurance business in the non-life segment are affected, in particular, by a change in the cash flows of the liability for incurred claims of plus or minus 1 percent. For the liability for remaining coverage and the fulfillment cash flows for the loss component, the claims rate is adjusted by plus or minus 1 percent. This results in, for example, an increase or decrease in claim payments, leading to measurement effects on the insurance contract assets and liabilities measured using the premium allocation approach or under the general measurement model in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

The following table shows the sensitivity of profit or loss before taxes and equity before taxes to a change in the underlying parameters. Correlation effects between individual parameters are not considered.

	Dec. 31, 2024		Dec. 31, 2023	
€ million	Change in profit or loss before taxes	Change in equity before taxes	Change in profit or loss before taxes	Change in equity before taxes
Increase in interest-rate risk of 50 basis points	-7	106	-13	37
Decrease in interest-rate risk of 50 basis points	7	-122	4	-53
Increase in equity risk of 10 percent	11	10	-3	6
Decrease in equity risk of 10 percent	-12	-12	-	-8
Increase in currency risk of 10 percent	-128	-127	-110	-112
Decrease in currency risk of 10 percent	128	127	110	112
Increase in claims risk of 1 percent	-159	-160	-142	-147
Decrease in claims risk of 1 percent	156	157	144	148

G Other disclosures

» 97 Contingent liabilities

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Contingent liabilities arising from contributions to the resolution fund for CRR credit institutions	169	169
Contingent liabilities in respect of litigation risk	2	10
Other contingent liabilities	2	-
Total	**172**	**179**

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

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

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

» 98 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Financial guarantee contracts	**12,173**	**11,441**
Loan guarantees	6,006	5,345
Letters of credit	822	912
Other guarantees and warranties	5,345	5,184
Loan commitments	**79,990**	**81,886**
Credit facilities to banks	26,442	30,073
Credit facilities to customers	38,403	37,644
Guarantee credits	1,653	1,751
Letters of credit	315	297
Global limits	13,176	12,120
Total	**92,163**	**93,327**

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

» 99 Trust activities

Assets held and liabilities entered into as part of trust activities do not satisfy the criteria for recognition on the balance sheet. The following table shows the breakdown for trust activities:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Trust assets	**1,603**	**1,944**
Loans and advances to banks	1,529	1,836
Loans and advances to customers	12	41
Investments	63	67
Trust liabilities	**1,603**	**1,944**
Deposits from banks	1,292	1,663
Deposits from customers	311	280

Trust assets and trust liabilities each include trust loans amounting to €1,292 million (December 31, 2023: €1,663 million).

» 100 Business combinations

In 2024, an impairment loss of €7 million was recognized in the income statement for intangible assets identified in the past in connection with business combinations (2023: €52 million).

Goodwill is allocated to the DZ BANK Group’s operating segments, each of which constitutes a cash-generating unit. As at the balance sheet date, goodwill of €155 million was allocated to the UMH subgroup operating segment (December 31, 2023: €155 million).

Goodwill is regularly tested for possible impairment in the last quarter of the financial year. If there are any indications of possible impairment, more frequent impairment tests are also carried out. In an impairment test, the carrying amount of the goodwill-bearing cash-generating unit is, by definition, compared with the relevant recoverable amount. The carrying amount is equivalent to the equity attributable to the goodwill-bearing cash-generating unit. For the purposes of the test, the goodwill is notionally increased by the amount attributable to non-controlling interests. If the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment of the goodwill is recognized. The recoverable amount is determined as the value in use of the goodwill-bearing entity.

The value in use for a goodwill-bearing entity is produced by discounting the forecast future cash flows back to the date of the impairment test. The discount rate (before taxes) used for the UMH subgroup operating segment in 2024, which was determined on the basis of the capital asset pricing model, was 17.4 percent (2023: 17.1 percent). The discount rate is derived from a risk-free basic interest rate plus a risk premium. The risk premium contains a markup for the relevant sector risk plus a further markup for business risk. The beta factor is derived from a suitable group of similar companies.

The basic assumptions underlying the preparation of financial planning and the resulting forecasts of future cash flows consist of the following elements:

- The economic data used for the 4-year planning horizon includes a still weak German economy with low GDP growth of 1.00 percent in 2025 and below 1.00 percent in subsequent years, combined with a slight decline in inflation rates from 2.50 percent in 2025 to 2.25 percent in subsequent years.
- The assessment of market conditions for the asset management business is carried out separately for each asset class (fixed-income securities, equities, and tangible assets). Overall, however, returns are expected to be robust because interest rates have fallen.
- With regard to net inflows in the different areas of business, the assumption is that retail clients will increasingly turn to fund products in order to build up wealth and that the institutional client business will see a small rise in market share.
- It is also assumed that productivity will go up slightly and that increases in staff expenses and operating costs will normalize, leading to moderate growth of administrative expenses and an improvement in the cost/income ratio during the planning period.

The basic assumptions are determined using an overall assessment based on past experience, current market and economic conditions, and assessments of future market trends. Future cash flows beyond the end of the 4-year period were estimated using a constant rate of growth of 0.5 percent (2023: 0.5 percent) for the UMH subgroup operating segment.

The cash flows are forecast in accordance with a particular model. In this model, income from asset management is estimated on the basis of the expected volume of fund assets at the start of the planning horizon plus the expected volume of net inflows in the planning horizon, and an assumption about the annual returns of individual asset classes, taking account of the economic situation. Administrative expenses are determined on the basis of headcount planning, required external resources, project and capital expenditure planning, and changes in factor prices, while also taking account of historical data and inflation forecasts.

There were no impairment losses in the reporting year or in the previous year.

Sensitivity analyses are also carried out in which parameters relevant to the calculation of value in use are modified within a plausible range of values. No impairment requirement arose in the UMH subgroup operating segment in any of the scenarios.

» 101 Leases

DZ BANK Group as lessor

The underlying assets in leases in which the DZ BANK Group is the lessor can be subdivided into the following classes: land and buildings, and office furniture and equipment.

For the most part, the land and buildings asset class consists of commercial real estate, including parking areas. A small proportion is accounted for by residential real estate. Lease assets in the office furniture and equipment asset class are motor vehicles, IT and office equipment, production machinery, medical technology devices, and photovoltaic installations.

Finance leases

Within the DZ BANK Group, the VR Smart Finanz subgroup is also active as a lessor. The companies in the VR Smart Finanz subgroup enter into leases with customers, for example for motor vehicles, production machinery, photovoltaic installations, and office equipment. Some of the leases include purchase options or extension and purchase options; they have terms of 1 to 21 years.

In addition to the underlying assets financed by the leases, further items of collateral such as guarantees, repurchase agreements, and residual value guarantees are contractually agreed in order to reduce the risk. Lease assets are also monitored, for example by means of on-site inspections.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the gross investment to the net investment:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Gross investment	**419**	**494**
Up to 1 year	132	170
More than 1 year and up to 2 years	107	117
More than 2 years and up to 3 years	76	89
More than 3 years and up to 4 years	50	58
More than 4 years and up to 5 years	28	32
More than 5 years	27	28
less unearned finance income	**-34**	**-32**
Net investment	385	463
less present value of unguaranteed residual values	**-12**	**-13**
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	**373**	**449**

The change in the present value of the minimum lease payment receivables was largely attributable to expiring finance leases and partial repayments at the request of customers.

Gains on disposals of €1 million were recognized in 2024 (2023: €2 million). Losses on disposals amounted to €1 million (2023: €1 million). They are reported under interest income in note 33 together with the financial income derived from the net investment in the lease.

Operating leases

Leases are in place for commercial and residential real estate, including parking areas. The leases normally include extension options. A small number of leases are also entered into for office furniture and equipment.

The following table shows a breakdown by asset class of the carrying amounts of the underlying assets in the leases, comprising investment property and items of property, plant and equipment, as at the reporting date:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Land and buildings	4,057	4,276
Office furniture and equipment	10	11
Total	**4,066**	**4,287**

Income from operating leases amounted to €310 million in the reporting year (2023: €309 million), the bulk of which comprised rental income from investment property held by the insurance companies.

As at the reporting date, the breakdown of the total amount of minimum lease payments expected to be received from non-cancelable operating leases in the future was as follows:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable leases	**1,205**	**1,318**
Up to 1 year	273	289
More than 1 year and up to 2 years	159	178
More than 2 years and up to 3 years	144	147
More than 3 years and up to 4 years	118	131
More than 4 years and up to 5 years	97	104
More than 5 years	414	469

DZ BANK Group as lessee

The underlying assets in leases in which the DZ BANK Group is the lessee can be subdivided into the following classes: land and buildings, and office furniture and equipment.

Leases involving the land and buildings asset class in which the DZ BANK Group is the lessee relate to the leasing of offices and business premises (including parking) for the group's own business operations. Some of these leases include extension and termination options. The lease terms are up to 20 years. There are also a small number of leases for office furniture and equipment. These include leases for motor vehicles, bicycles, and workplace equipment. The lease terms are up to 7 years.

Rights to use underlying assets in leases are included under property, plant and equipment, investment property, and right-of-use assets, and under other assets. The following table shows the changes in the carrying amounts of the right-of-use assets, broken down by class of underlying asset:

€ million	Land and buildings	Office furniture and equipment
Carrying amounts as at Jan. 1, 2023	655	31
Additions	37	27
Revaluation	11	1
Reclassifications	-10	-
Depreciation	-93	-20
Impairment losses	-3	-
Disposals	-13	-2
Changes attributable to currency translation	-1	-
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2023	582	36
Additions	48	29
Revaluation	2	-
Depreciation	-88	-21
Impairment losses	-2	-
Disposals	-14	-2
Changes attributable to currency translation	2	-
Carrying amounts as at Dec. 31, 2024	**529**	**43**

Lease liabilities of €608 million were recognized under other liabilities and insurance companies' other liabilities (December 31, 2023: €652 million).

The interest expense for lease liabilities is disclosed in notes 33 and 39.

The following table shows a breakdown of the contractual maturities for lease liabilities:

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Up to 1 year	100	97
More than 1 year and up to 3 years	179	173
More than 3 years and up to 5 years	150	159
More than 5 years	216	262

The total cash outflows for lease liabilities in 2024 amounted to €146 million (2023: €149 million).

The following income and expenses have been recognized in the income statement for rights to use underlying assets in leases:

€ million	2024	2023
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-1	-1
Expenses relating to leases for low-value assets	-20	-19
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the lease liability	-9	-11
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	16	13

The expenses relating to short-term leases relate primarily to leases for motor vehicles as well as real estate with lease terms between 2 and 12 months. Expenses relating to leases for low-value assets mainly relate to the office furniture and equipment asset class.

The lease commitments could give rise to potential future cash outflows as a result of variable lease payments, extension options, or termination options. These potential cash outflows have not been included in the measurement of the lease liability because, under current assessments, it is not possible to determine with a sufficient degree of reliability whether, and to what extent, the variable components will materialize or will be used. Within the DZ BANK Group, there are variable lease payments of this nature in connection with utilities related to real estate leases. The entities in the DZ BANK Group estimate that variable lease payments, extension options, and termination rights contractually provided for in leases could give rise to future cash outflows of €513 million (2023: €529 million). As at the reporting date, there were also future commitments amounting to €1 million (December 31, 2023: €17 million) arising from leases that had been signed by the entities in the DZ BANK Group but that had not yet commenced. In 2024, most of these leases related to motor vehicles; in 2023, most of them had related to real estate used for the group’s own business operations.

Taking account of the contractual term, the incremental borrowing rate of interest is mainly determined on the basis of observable risk-free yield curves, supplemented by liquidity spreads, credit spreads and, if applicable, a currency markup. The term to maturity of the lease liabilities is based on the initial contractual term of the lease. If leases contain termination or extension options, the probability of these options being exercised is assessed using objective criteria or on the basis of expert opinion.

» 102 Disclosures on revenue from contracts with customers

Effects in the income statement

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

2024

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	
Income type				
Fee and commission income from securities business	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from asset management	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from payments processing including card processing	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from lending business and trust activities	-	-	4	
Fee and commission income from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from international business	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from building society operations	37	-	-	
Other fee and commission income	74	-	28	
Fee and commission income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	59	-	
Other income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	108	-	
Other operating income	44	-	8	
Total	**155**	**166**	**40**	
Main geographical markets				
Germany	153	156	40	
Rest of Europe	2	10	-	
Rest of World	-	-	-	
Total	**155**	**166**	**40**	
Type of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	121	21	40	
Over a period of time	34	145	-	
Total	**155**	**166**	**40**	

	UMH	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	3,854	490	-	207	-	-108	4,443
	28	-	-	369	-	-4	392
	-	301	-	2	-	69	372
	-	119	10	-	-	76	209
	-	111	5	-	-	-2	115
	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
	-	68	-	4	5	5	184
	-	-	-	-	-	-2	57
	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
	15	-	-	-	-	21	88
	3,896	**1,104**	**15**	**582**	**5**	**54**	**6,019**
	2,872	1,021	15	54	5	36	4,352
	1,025	1	-	528	-	19	1,586
	-	81	-	-	-	-	81
	3,896	**1,104**	**15**	**582**	**5**	**54**	**6,019**
	325	397	12	207	5	49	1,177
	3,571	706	3	375	-	6	4,841
	3,896	**1,104**	**15**	**582**	**5**	**54**	**6,019**

2023

€ million	BSH	R+V	TeamBank	
Income type				
Fee and commission income from securities business	1	-	-	
Fee and commission income from asset management	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from payments processing including card processing	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from lending business and trust activities	-	-	4	
Fee and commission income from financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from international business	-	-	-	
Fee and commission income from building society operations	35	-	-	
Other fee and commission income	64	-	29	
Fee and commission income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	61	-	
Other income in gains and losses on investments held by insurance companies and other insurance company gains and losses	-	82	-	
Other operating income	50	-	7	
Total	**150**	**143**	**40**	
Main geographical markets				
Germany	140	137	40	
Rest of Europe	10	6	-	
Total	**150**	**143**	**40**	
Type of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	110	5	40	
Over a period of time	40	138	-	
Total	**150**	**143**	**40**	

	UMH	DZ BANK – CICB	DZ HYP	DZ PRIVAT-BANK	VR Smart Finanz	Other/ Consolidation	**Total**
	3,387	463	-	214	-	-100	3,964
	24	-	-	315	-	-5	334
	-	306	-	2	-	60	368
	-	109	8	-	-	57	178
	-	93	6	-	-	-3	96
	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
	-	64	-	5	6	9	177
	-	-	-	-	-	-3	58
	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
	13	-	-	-	-	12	84
	3,424	**1,047**	**14**	**536**	**6**	**28**	**5,389**
	2,559	1,047	14	54	6	14	4,011
	865	-	-	482	-	14	1,377
	3,424	**1,047**	**14**	**536**	**6**	**28**	**5,389**
	359	377	11	62	6	30	1,000
	3,066	670	4	474	-	-1	4,390
	3,424	**1,047**	**14**	**536**	**6**	**28**	**5,389**

Effects on the balance sheet

Receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities

Receivables from contracts with customers in which the recognized income is not subject to calculation using the effective interest method are accounted for in application of the rules in IFRS 15. Contract assets and contract liabilities are also recognized as a result of circumstances in which the fulfillment of the counter-performance is conditional on something other than the passage of time.

Changes in receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

€ million	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Other receivables (other assets)	Contract liabilities (other liabilities)
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	22	132	209	-
Additions	151	547	3,110	-
Derecognitions	-147	-553	-3,102	-
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	26	127	217	-
Additions	154	674	3,839	2
Derecognitions	-140	-646	-3,778	-1
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**40**	**155**	**278**	**2**

Other disclosures on revenue from contracts with customers

Performance obligations

Performance obligations are satisfied predominantly over a period of time. Within any year, performance obligations over time are billed mainly on a monthly or quarterly basis. Performance obligations related to a point in time are satisfied when the service in question has been performed. The related fees are normally due after the service has been provided. In the property development business, the performance obligation is satisfied gradually with the completion of the individual stages of construction. The consideration does not vary for the most part.

» 103 Government grants

Government grants of €28 million were deducted from the carrying amount of investment property held by insurance companies (December 31, 2023: €28 million). The grants are non-interest-bearing, low-interest or forgivable loans. In addition, income subsidies of €2 million were recognized in profit or loss (2023: €1 million).

» 104 Letters of comfort

DZ BANK has issued letters of comfort for its subsidiaries DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. and DZ HYP. Except in the event of political risk, DZ BANK has thus undertaken to ensure, in proportion to its shareholding, that these companies are able to meet their contractual obligations.

The following letters of comfort have also been issued:

Entity covered by the letter of comfort	Subject of the undertaking
Alchemy Parts (Malta) Ltd. i.L., Floriana, Malta	Liabilities that are due up to the date of liquidation
Delfco Leasing (Malta) Ltd. i.L., Floriana, Malta	Liabilities in connection with the 2022 annual financial statements and liabilities up to US$ 280,000 that are due up to the date of liquidation if equity is negative
Deucalion Capital II Ltd. i. L., George Town, Cayman Islands	Winding-up obligation for winding-up costs
Deucalion Ltd., George Town, Cayman Islands	Winding-up obligation for winding-up costs
FPAC (Malta) Ltd. i.L., Floriana, Malta	Liabilities in connection with the 2022 annual financial statements and liabilities up to US$ 210,000 that are due up to the date of liquidation if equity is negative

These entities are identified in the list of DZ BANK's shareholdings (note 115) as being covered by a letter of comfort.

» 105 Employees

Average number of employees by employee group:

	2024	2023
Full-time employees	26,193	26,179
Part-time employees	7,643	7,443
Total	**33,837**	**33,622**

» 106 Provisions for defined benefit plans

The provisions for defined benefit plans, which are recognized under provisions and other liabilities (provisions for defined benefit plans of insurance companies), predominantly result from pension plans that no further employees can join (closed plans). There are also defined benefit pension plans for members of boards of managing directors. The majority of new employees in Germany are offered defined contribution pension plans, for which it is not generally necessary to recognize a provision. The expense for defined contribution pension plans came to €21 million for the insurance companies (2023: €20 million) and €20 million for the other group entities (2023: €20 million). Outside Germany, there continue to be both defined contribution and defined benefit plans that are open to new employees. The proportion of the group's total obligations accounted for by obligations outside Germany is not material, as can be seen from the table below.

Present value of defined benefit obligations

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is broken down by risk category as follows:

€ million	Provisions		Other liabilities	
	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Final-salary-dependent plans	**2,185**	2,302	**-**	-
Germany	2,100	2,215	-	-
Other countries	85	88	-	-
Defined benefit contributory plans	**1,077**	1,026	**1,530**	1,573
Germany	842	798	1,528	1,570
Other countries	235	228	2	2
Accessorial plans	**85**	87	**-**	-
Germany	85	87	-	-
Total	**3,347**	3,416	**1,530**	1,573

The level of market interest rates for investment-grade fixed-income corporate bonds is a significant risk factor for all plans because the discount rate determined from these rates significantly affects the amount of the obligations.

Final-salary-dependent plans are pension obligations to employees, the amount of which depends on the employee's final salary before the pension trigger event occurs and that, for the most part, can be assumed to constitute a lifelong payment obligation. Section 16 (1) of the German Occupational Pensions Act (BetrAVG) requires employers in Germany to review every 3 years whether the pension amount needs to be adjusted to reflect the change in consumer prices or net wages (adjustment review obligation). The main risk factors in the measurement of final-salary-dependent pension plans are longevity, changes in salary, inflation risk, and the discount rate. Longevity, changes in salary, and inflation risk affect the amount of benefits.

The majority of defined benefit contributory plans comprise obligations to pay fixed capital amounts or amounts at fixed interest rates. An annuitization option exists for around half of the obligations. As a result, there may be lifelong payment obligations as well as lump-sum payments and installments. With the exception of the obligations managed through R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G., the contributions for most obligations are linked to remuneration. The majority of these plans are closed.

A considerable share of the volume is attributable to obligations managed through R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G., which have been treated as defined benefit pension plans since December 31, 2021. The phase of low interest rates, which prevailed until part way through 2022, and the related granting of initial fund loans by companies in the DZ BANK Group to R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G. in 2021 had necessitated a reassessment of the probability of drawdown by the pension providers on the basis of their subsidiary liability. Furthermore, a change to the accounting treatment had been required due to the rules of IDW AcP HFA 50 – IAS 19 – M1. If the value of the plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the notional surplus is not recognized as an asset and instead reduces the plan assets to the present value of the defined benefit obligations via the asset ceiling mechanism. This is because the plan assets cannot flow back to the extended initial fund's sponsor entities.

Accessorial plans are when the employer commits to a benefit that essentially corresponds to the benefit that is provided when an insured event occurs if the contributions are invested in a financial product of a third-party pension provider or insurer. The amount of the pension benefits therefore depends on the pension plan of the third-party pension provider, which is directly exposed to the risk factors longevity, changes in salary, and market interest-rate risk. Provided that economic conditions remain favorable, accessorial plans are almost risk free for the employer.

The pension plans agreed in Germany are not subject to minimum funding requirements. Minimum funding is required for some pension plans outside Germany owing to local regulations.

Actuarial assumptions

The 2018 G mortality tables published by Professor Dr. Klaus Heubeck are used to estimate average life expectancy in the context of measuring defined benefit obligations in Germany. Outside Germany, the measurement of defined benefit obligations is based on the Pri-2012 Private Retirement Plans Mortality Table in the United States, the S3PMA LT for males and S3PFA LT for females in the United Kingdom, the mortality tables pursuant to BVG 2020 GT in Switzerland, and the Dutch Prognosis Table AG2022 in the Netherlands. The following actuarial assumptions are also used:

	Provisions		Other liabilities	
Percent	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Weighted salary increases	**2.11**	2.12	**2.25**	2.50
Weighted pension increases	**1.95**	2.04	**2.20**	2.30

The uniform discount rate used for the defined benefit obligations in the eurozone was 3.40 percent (December 31, 2023: 3.20 percent).

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the sensitivity of the present value of the defined benefit obligations to changes in the actuarial parameters. The effects shown are based on an isolated change to one parameter, with the other parameters remaining constant. Correlation effects between individual parameters are not considered.

	Provisions		Other liabilities	
€ million	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Change in the present value of defined benefit obligations as at balance sheet date if				
the discount rate were 50 basis points higher	**-175**	-189	**-92**	-97
the discount rate were 50 basis points lower	**192**	209	**102**	109
the future salary increase were 50 basis points higher	**15**	21	**-**	1
the future salary increase were 50 basis points lower	**-15**	-21	**-**	-1
the future pension increase were 25 basis points higher	**59**	61	**7**	7
the future pension increase were 25 basis points lower	**-56**	-59	**-7**	-7
the life expectancy of a 65-year-old man were 1 year higher	**118**	116	**40**	43
the life expectancy of a 65-year-old man were 1 year lower	**-121**	-118	**-44**	-45

The duration of the defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2024 was 11.89 years under provisions (December 31, 2023: 12.45 years) and 12.69 years under other liabilities (December 31, 2023: 13.34 years).

Plan assets

Defined benefit obligations are offset by plan assets. The changes in the funded status of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	Provisions		Other liabilities	
€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligations funded by plan assets	2,776	2,835	1,477	1,517
Present value of defined benefit obligations not funded by plan assets	571	580	53	56
Present value of defined benefit obligations	**3,347**	**3,416**	**1,530**	**1,573**
less fair value of plan assets	-2,730	-2,440	-1,713	-1,715
Asset ceiling	58	51	286	267
Defined benefit obligations (net)	675	1,027	103	125
Recognized surplus	54	18	-	-
Provisions for defined benefit obligations	**729**	**1,045**	**103**	**125**
Reimbursement rights recognized as assets	6	4	3	3

Of the plan assets under provisions, assets of €1,731 million (December 31, 2023: €1,490 million) are attributable to contractual trust arrangements (CTAs) at DZ BANK and BSH. DZ BANK AG provided additional funding of €206 million in the year under review (2023: €5 million). The two CTAs are managed as trust assets by DZ BANK Pension Trust e.V., Frankfurt am Main. The investment committee for each CTA defines the investment policy and strategy for the asset management company. Plan assets in the United States and United Kingdom are also managed by independent trusts. In Luxembourg, the assets are transferred to a pension fund and, in Switzerland, to a foundation. Trustees/administrators are responsible for the administration and management of the pension plans and for compliance with regulatory requirements.

The plan assets under other liabilities consist of assets at pension providers and in reinsured pension schemes.

The asset ceiling equates almost entirely to the amount of the notional surplus, i.e. the amount by which the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligations resulting from the pension obligations managed through R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G.

The fair value of the plan assets is broken down by asset class as follows:

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Provisions		Other liabilities	
€ million	With quoted market price in an active market	Without quoted market price in an active market	With quoted market price in an active market	Without quoted market price in an active market
Cash and money market investments	-	45	-	-
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,326	-	-	-
Shares	201	-	-	-
Investment fund units	332	233	-	-
Other shareholdings	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-6	-	-	-
Land and buildings	-	5	-	-
Entitlements arising from insurance policies	-	167	-	234
Investments of R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G.	-	290	-	1,479
Other assets	-	136	-	-
Total	**1,854**	**877**	**-**	**1,713**

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

€ million	Provisions: With quoted market price in an active market	Provisions: Without quoted market price in an active market	Other liabilities: With quoted market price in an active market	Other liabilities: Without quoted market price in an active market
Cash and money market investments	-	49	-	-
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,139	-	-	-
Shares	167	-	-	-
Investment fund units	222	271	-	-
Other shareholdings	-	3	-	-
Derivatives	2	1	-	-
Land and buildings	-	5	-	-
Entitlements arising from insurance policies	-	157	-	229
Investments of R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G.	-	289	-	1,486
Other assets	-	135	-	-
Total	**1,530**	**910**	**-**	**1,715**

The plan assets included under bonds and other fixed-income securities and under investments of R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G. continue to be predominantly invested in bonds and other fixed-income securities. If market interest rates fall, the prices of the fixed-income assets rise. However, if market interest rates rise (as occurred in the year under review), the prices of the fixed-income assets fall. This reflects the direction of interest-rate sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations and – as is increasingly happening as a result of the additional funding provided by DZ BANK AG during the year – reduces risk to a certain extent. The fixed-income investments in the form of Pfandbriefe, government bonds, and corporate bonds are generally of high quality. A small proportion of non-investment-grade corporate bonds are held. The bulk of the investments (particularly Pfandbriefe and government bonds) are of prime quality (AAA to AA). The defined benefit obligations and the plan assets are largely in the euro, US dollar, and pound sterling currency areas. If the defined benefit obligations and the plan assets are in different currencies, derivative hedges are entered into in order to hedge the currency risk. As at December 31, 2024, the plan assets included €145 million of the group’s own, transferable financial instruments (December 31, 2023: €121 million). The real estate and other assets contained in the plan assets are not used by the companies themselves. The other investments are predominantly floating-rate securities (equities and investment fund units) from around the world, entitlements arising from insurance contracts, short-term investments, other shareholdings, and real estate assets.

Contributions to plan assets of €26 million under provisions (2024: €37 million) and €28 million under other liabilities (2024: €27 million) are expected for 2025.

Defined benefit obligations (net)

The following table shows the changes in the defined benefit obligations (net), comprising the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the fair value of the plan assets, and the change in the asset ceiling:

PROVISIONS

€ million	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Asset ceiling	**Defined benefit obligations (net)**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	3,199	-2,352	55	903
Current service cost	44	-	-	**44**
Interest income/expense	115	-85	2	**32**
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	-57	-	**-57**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) due to changes in demographic assumptions	-1	-	-	**-1**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) due to changes in financial assumptions	162	-	-	**162**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) arising from experience adjustments	25	-	-	**25**
Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest income/expense)	-	-	-6	**-6**
Contributions from employers	-	-25	-	**-25**
Contributions from beneficiaries (employees)	6	-7	-	**-**
Pension benefits paid including plan settlements	-142	89	-	**-52**
of which ongoing	-138	87	-	**-51**
of which as part of plan settlements	-3	2	-	**-1**
Plan takeovers	1	-1	-	**1**
Changes attributable to currency translation	6	-4	-	**1**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	3,416	-2,440	51	1,027
Current service cost	49	-	-	**49**
Interest income/expense	107	-78	2	**31**
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	-22	-	**-22**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) due to changes in financial assumptions	-113	-	-	**-113**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) arising from experience adjustments	54	-	-	**54**
Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest income/expense)	-	-	5	**5**
Past service cost	-21	-	-	**-21**
Contributions from employers	-	-224	-	**-224**
Contributions from beneficiaries (employees)	6	-6	-	**-**
Pension benefits paid including plan settlements	-159	44	-	**-115**
of which ongoing	-155	41	-	**-114**
of which as part of plan settlements	-4	3	-	**-1**
Plan takeovers	2	-1	-	**1**
Changes attributable to currency translation	5	-4	-	**1**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**3,347**	**-2,730**	**58**	**675**

OTHER LIABILITIES

€ million	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Asset ceiling	**Defined benefit obligations (net)**
Balance as at Jan. 1, 2023	1,497	-1,653	275	119
Current service cost	25	-	-	**25**
Interest income/expense	54	-61	11	**4**
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	-24	-	**-24**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) due to changes in financial assumptions	97	-	-	**97**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) arising from experience adjustments	-33	-	-	**-33**
Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest income/expense)	-	-	-19	**-19**
Contributions from beneficiaries (employees)	-	-36	-	**-36**
Pension benefits paid including plan settlements	-68	59	-	**-9**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2023	1,573	-1,715	267	125
Current service cost	26	-	-	**26**
Interest income/expense	49	-54	9	**4**
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	31	-	**31**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) due to changes in financial assumptions	-43	-	-	**-43**
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) arising from experience adjustments	-4	-	-	**-4**
Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding interest income/expense)	-	-	11	**11**
Contributions from beneficiaries (employees)	-	-36	-	**-36**
Pension benefits paid including plan settlements	-70	61	-	**-9**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2024	**1,530**	**-1,713**	**286**	**103**

The transactions to be recognized in profit or loss are included in staff expenses.

The actuarial gains to be recognized in other comprehensive income that were due to changes in the financial assumptions used to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligations under provisions and other liabilities primarily resulted from the increase in the underlying discount rate to 3.40 percent as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: decrease to 3.20 percent). Moreover, in-year adjustments to current pension entitlements of employees at a number of group entities caused the markup calculated for inflation-driven higher pension adjustments to decrease to 1.0 percent (2023: increase from 4.0 percent to 6.4 percent), while the lowering of the annuity trend actuarial parameter from 2.3 percent to 2.2 percent resulted in further actuarial gains that had to be recognized in other comprehensive income.

A subsidiary carried out a plan amendment in which it introduced a capitalization option. This amendment caused the present value of the defined benefit obligation to decrease, resulting in a past service cost of €21 million within provisions.

DZ BANK AG provided additional funding for the CTA plan assets of €206 million in the year under review (2023: €5 million) (provisions).

The change in the carrying amounts is largely attributable to the accounting treatment of the pension obligations managed through R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G. The asset ceiling almost exclusively affects plan assets resulting from the initial recognition of the pension obligations managed through R+V Pensionsversicherung a.G. as defined benefit pension plans.

Multi-employer plans

Along with other financial institutions in Germany, entities of the DZ BANK Group are members of organizations such as BVV Versicherungsverein des Bankgewerbes a.G., Berlin, (BVV) and BVV Versorgungskasse des Bankgewerbes e.V., Berlin, (BVVeV). These pension providers provide retirement benefits to eligible employees in Germany. These include plans into which both employers and employees make regular contributions that are usually calculated by applying a contribution rate (as a percentage) to the monthly gross income of the current employees and adding the employer contribution. The tariffs of the pension providers cover both fixed annuity payments with policyholder participation and capital payments. The member entities participate in a settlement class containing the actuarial risk of all pension beneficiaries. There are no agreements about the distribution of deficits or surpluses if the plan is wound up or if a member entity withdraws from the plan. As at December 31, 2024, the two BVV pension providers did not disclose any deficit or asset shortfall. Each member entity is liable only for its own employment-law obligations in accordance with the insurance terms and conditions, benefit plans, and articles of association. The pension provider cannot allocate the assets in question and the defined benefit obligations relating to current and former employees to the individual member entities. The multi-employer defined benefit plans are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution plans in accordance with IAS 19.34. Of the 759 entities (December 31, 2023: 784) that are members of the BVV, 5 are DZ BANK Group entities (December 31, 2023: 4). As had also been the case a year earlier, under 1 percent of the policyholders and pensioners covered by the BVV and BVVeV are attributable to pension entitlements for current or former employees or to recipients of current benefits provided by the DZ BANK Group.

Obligations with minimum funding requirements outside Germany

Measured using the present value of the defined benefit obligations, a volume of €305 million was attributable to plans outside Germany that are subject to minimum funding requirements (December 31, 2023: €302 million). Occupational pension provision in Luxembourg is governed by the Luxembourg Occupational Pensions Act of June 8, 1999 in its most recent version dated January 1, 2019. DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. and IPC Luxemburg have decided to manage occupational pension provision through a pension fund. The legally independent pension fund is subject to the Luxembourg Pension Fund Act of July 13, 2005. The pension plan at DZ BANK's London branch is bound by the funding rules of the United Kingdom's Pensions Regulator. The pension obligations for employees of DZ BANK's New York branch are governed by the minimum funding requirements pursuant to the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). The rules laid down by the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (Swiss BVG) apply to DZ PRIVATBANK Schweiz and IPC Schweiz.

» 107 Auditor fees

The total fees charged for 2024 by the independent auditors of the consolidated financial statements, PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (PwC), Frankfurt am Main, its affiliates, and other firms in the international PwC network are broken down by type of service as follows:

	2024		2023	
€ million	Total	of which Germany	Total	of which Germany
Auditing services	21.3	18.6	13.2	11.3
Other attestation services	5.7	5.0	1.5	1.2
Other services	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	**27.5**	**24.0**	**15.1**	**12.8**

The fees for auditing services comprise expenses relating to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and group management report of DZ BANK as well as the audits of the annual financial statements and management reports of DZ BANK and consolidated subsidiaries carried out by the auditors of the consolidated financial statements. The fees for auditing services also comprise expenses relating to the review by the auditor of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and interim group management report. The fees for other attestation services comprise the fees charged for the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) in respect of the non-financial statement pursuant to sections 315b to 315c HGB, the audit in accordance with section 89 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG), and for other audits for which the auditors' professional seal must or can be applied, mainly in connection with regulatory requirements. The fees for other services predominantly include fees for consultancy services.

» 108 Remuneration for the Board of Managing Directors and Supervisory Board of DZ BANK

In 2024, overall remuneration for DZ BANK's Board of Managing Directors from the group in accordance with IAS 24.17 amounted to €14.3 million (2023: €13.3 million). This total is broken down into short-term employee benefits of €10.3 million (2023: €9.7 million), post-employment benefits of €2.1 million (2023: €1.9 million), and share-based payments of €1.9 million (2023: €1.7 million). The remuneration for the Board of Managing Directors in 2024 and 2023 included the total bonus awarded to the Board of Managing Directors for the year in question. Supervisory Board remuneration amounted to €1.0 million (2023: €1.0 million) and consisted of payments due in the short term.

The remuneration for the Board of Managing Directors included contributions of €0.6 million (2023: €0.4 million) to defined contribution pension plans. DZ BANK has defined benefit obligations for the members of the Board of Managing Directors amounting to €27.3 million (December 31, 2023: €30.1 million).

In 2024, the total remuneration for the Board of Managing Directors of DZ BANK for the performance of their duties at DZ BANK and its subsidiaries pursuant to section 314 (1) no. 6a HGB was €12.8 million (2023: €11.8 million), while the total remuneration for the Supervisory Board for the performance of these duties amounted to €1.0 million (2023: €1.0 million).

The total remuneration paid to former members of the Board of Managing Directors or their surviving dependants pursuant to section 314 (1) no. 6b HGB amounted to €9.4 million in 2024 (2023: €9.3 million). DZ BANK has defined benefit obligations for former members of the Board of Managing Directors or their surviving dependants amounting to €129.2 million (December 31, 2023: €134.3 million).

» 109 Share-based payment transactions

The entities in the DZ BANK Group have entered into share-based payment agreements with the members of the Board of Managing Directors and with certain other salaried employees.

BSH has entered into agreements governing share-based variable remuneration with the members of its Board of Managing Directors, the managing directors of Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice GmbH, the heads of division, and a group of selected managers (risk takers). The amount of variable remuneration depends on the achievement of agreed targets. The parameters factored into the remuneration are management-related KPIs that are important to a building society. If the variable remuneration amounts to €50,000 or more, 20 percent of it is paid immediately in the following year and 20 percent after a one-year retention period. 60 percent of the bonus is deferred over a period of up to 5 years, with each payment made after a subsequent retention period of one year. All amounts earmarked for deferred payment are pegged to the change in the enterprise value of the building society. The enterprise value is determined each year by means of a business valuation. If the enterprise value falls, then the retained variable remuneration components are reduced according to specified bands. A rise in the value does not lead to an increase in the deferred remuneration. Negative contributions to profits are taken into account when setting bonuses and setting pro rata deferred bonuses and at the end of the retention period, which may cause the variable remuneration to be reduced or not be paid.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at BSH:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	1.9	0.5
Remuneration granted	0.7	0.3
Payment of remuneration granted in 2022	-0.2	-0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.3	-
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	2.1	0.7
Remuneration granted	0.8	0.3
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.2	-0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.4	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**2.3**	**0.8**

R+V has entered into agreements governing variable remuneration paid over several years with the members of its Board of Managing Directors and a group of selected salaried employees (risk takers). The amount of variable remuneration depends on the achievement of agreed targets. A proportion of 60 percent of the variable remuneration for members of the Board of Managing Directors, and 40 percent of that for the selected salaried employees, depends on the change in value of the shares in R+V Versicherung AG. In these arrangements, the share value equates to the fair market value of the unlisted shares in R+V Versicherung AG as at December 31 of the year in question. The portion of the bonus subject to payout restrictions will be paid out after 3 years without any reduction if the share value equates to more than 85 percent of the value at the end of the baseline year. If the share value is between 75 percent and 85 percent of this figure, the bonus portion subject to payout restrictions is reduced by half. If the share value falls below 75 percent, payment of the part of the bonus subject to payout restrictions is canceled in full.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at R+V:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	2.9	0.3
Remuneration granted	1.0	0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.9	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	3.0	0.3
Remuneration granted	1.3	0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.9	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**3.3**	**0.3**

TeamBank has entered into agreements governing variable remuneration paid over several years with the members of its Board of Managing Directors and risk takers. The amount of variable remuneration depends on the achievement of agreed targets. 20 percent of the variable remuneration is paid immediately in the following year after it has been set. Another 20 percent is subject to a retention period of one calendar year. The remaining 60 percent is paid in 5 tranches, each of 12 percent, within 5 calendar years. The variable remuneration is dependent on the long-term changes in the enterprise value of TeamBank. The value is determined using the income capitalization approach.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at TeamBank:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	1.4	0.2
Remuneration granted	0.5	0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in 2022	-0.1	-
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.2	-
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	1.5	0.3
Remuneration granted	0.4	0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.1	-
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.3	-
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**1.5**	**0.3**

DZ BANK has entered into agreements governing variable remuneration paid over several years with the members of its Board of Managing Directors, heads of division, and a group of selected salaried employees (risk takers). The amount of variable remuneration depends on the achievement of agreed targets. In the case of members of the Board of Managing Directors and heads of division, 80 percent of the total variable remuneration is deferred over a period of up to 6 years from when the bonus is determined. For risk takers below the level of head of division with variable remuneration of more than €130,000, 80 percent of the total variable remuneration is deferred over a period of up to 5 years from when the bonus is determined. For risk takers below the level of head of division with variable remuneration of more than €50,000 and up to €130,000, 70 percent of the total variable remuneration is deferred over a period of up to 5 years from when the bonus is determined. Amounts are paid out after taking into account deferral or retention periods. The deferred portion of the variable remuneration may be reduced or even fully withdrawn if there is an adverse change in the value of DZ BANK shares or if there are negative contributions to profits from DZ BANK, individual divisions, or individual activities. A rise in the value of DZ BANK shares does not lead to an increase in the deferred remuneration. The value of the shares is determined each year by means of an independent business valuation. The deferred portion of the variable remuneration for members of the Board of Managing Directors is reduced by 50 percent if the share price falls by between 7.5 percent and 12.5 percent. If the share price drops by more than 12.5 percent, the deferred portion of the variable remuneration is canceled. In the case of heads of division and risk takers below the level of head of division, the deferred portion of the variable remuneration is reduced by 25 percent if the share price falls by between 15 percent and 20 percent. If the share price drops by between 20 percent and 25 percent, the deferred portion of the variable remuneration is reduced by 50 percent. If the share price drops by more than 25 percent, the deferred portion of the variable remuneration is canceled. If the change in the share price does not reach the specified threshold values, the deferred portion of the variable remuneration is not reduced as a result of the change in the share price. Based on a value per DZ BANK share of €8.35 as at December 31, 2019, a value per share of €8.05 as at December 31, 2020, a value per share of €8.80 as at December 31, 2021, a value per share of €9.05 as at December 31, 2022, a value per share of €10.45 as at December 31, 2023, and a value per share of €11.70 as at December 31, 2024, it can currently be assumed that the deferred remuneration will be paid in full. No options have been granted for these groups of employees. Share-based payments are granted in the year after they have been earned.

The following summary shows the change in unpaid share-based payment components at DZ BANK:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	3.6	12.4
Remuneration granted	1.9	3.9
Payment of remuneration granted in 2022	-0.4	-2.2
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-1.7	-3.9
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	3.4	10.1
Remuneration granted	1.7	3.9
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.5	-1.9
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-1.0	-4.3
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**3.7**	**7.9**

DZ HYP has entered into agreements governing variable remuneration paid over several years with the members of its Board of Managing Directors and a group of selected salaried employees (risk takers). The level of variable performance-based remuneration is based on the achievement of quantitative and qualitative targets derived from the corporate strategy in the form of group, bank, area of board responsibility, and individual targets. 20 percent of the variable remuneration is paid immediately in the following year after the annual financial statements have been adopted and the variable remuneration has been set by the Supervisory Board. Payment of the remaining 80 percent of the bonus set for the previous year is spread out over a period of up to 6 years in total, taking into account deferral and retention periods. All amounts earmarked for deferred payment are linked to the long-term performance of DZ HYP because they are pegged to the value of its shares. Negative contributions to profits are taken into account when setting bonuses and pro rata deferrals, which may cause the variable remuneration to be reduced or cancelled.

The heads of division are classified as risk takers. Individual contractual agreements on variable performance-based remuneration have been reached with the heads of division. The variable performance-based remuneration is set with reference to a contractually agreed target bonus. Quantitative and qualitative targets derived from the corporate strategy in the form of group, overall bank, divisional, and individual targets are assessed and used to determine the actual bonus level. If the variable performance-based remuneration amounts to €50,000 or more, 20 percent of it is paid immediately in the following year. The other 80 percent of the calculated bonus is deferred over a period of up to 6 years. Of this deferred amount, 50 percent is pegged to the long-term performance of DZ HYP, which is calculated on the basis of the enterprise value. Negative contributions to profits are taken into account when setting bonuses and pro rata deferrals.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at DZ HYP:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	1.1	0.4
Remuneration granted	0.4	0.2
Payment of remuneration granted in 2022	-0.1	-0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.3	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	1.0	0.5
Remuneration granted	0.4	0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.1	-0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.1	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**1.3**	**0.4**

DZ PRIVATBANK has entered into arrangements about the payment of variable remuneration components with the members of its Board of Managing Directors and a group of selected salaried employees (risk takers).

The amount of variable remuneration depends on the achievement of agreed targets. 80 percent of the total variable remuneration is deferred over a period of up to 6 years from when the bonus is determined. Amounts are paid out after taking into account deferral or retention periods. All deferred payouts are linked to the long-term change in the enterprise value of DZ PRIVATBANK. The enterprise value is determined each year by means of a business valuation. Negative contributions to profits are taken into account when setting bonuses, when setting each pro rata deferred bonus, and when setting the pro rata deferred bonus at the end of the retention period, which may cause the variable remuneration to be reduced or not be paid.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at DZ PRIVATBANK:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors	Risk takers
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	2.6	0.4
Remuneration granted	1.3	0.2
Payment of remuneration granted in 2022	-0.1	-
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.3	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	3.5	0.5
Remuneration granted	1.1	-
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.1	-
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.3	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**4.1**	**0.4**

In addition to a basic salary, the remuneration system for the Board of Managing Directors of VR Smart Finanz includes a variable remuneration component. It is determined on the basis of quantitative and qualitative targets derived from the corporate strategy in the form of group, entity, area of board responsibility, and individual targets. A three-year period is applied as the basis for calculating target achievement. The maximum variable remuneration is set in the event of full achievement of each individual target. 20 percent of the bonus achieved is paid immediately in the following year after the annual financial statements have been adopted and the bonus has been set by the Supervisory Board. Another 20 percent is subject to a retention period of one calendar year. Payment of the remaining 60 percent of the bonus set by the Supervisory Board for the previous financial year is spread over a period of 5 calendar years in 5 tranches, each of 12 percent, taking into account deferral and retention periods. All amounts earmarked for deferred payment are linked to the long-term performance of VR Smart Finanz because they are pegged to its enterprise value. Negative contributions to profits are taken into account when setting the amount of variable remuneration and pro rata deferrals, which may cause the variable remuneration to be reduced or cancelled.

The following table shows the changes in unpaid remuneration components at VR Smart Finanz:

€ million	Board of Managing Directors
Unpaid share-based payments as at Jan. 1, 2023	1.1
Remuneration granted	0.4
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.2
Reduction of share-based payments	-0.2
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2023	1.1
Remuneration granted	0.4
Payment of remuneration granted in 2023	-0.1
Payment of remuneration granted in previous years	-0.2
Reduction of share-based payments	-0.1
Unpaid share-based payments as at Dec. 31, 2024	**1.0**

In 2024, the agreements described above gave rise to expenses for share-based payment transactions in the DZ BANK Group of €14.6 million (2023: €18.6 million) and income from the reversal of provisions for share-based payments of €2.3 million (2023: €0.2 million). As at December 31, 2024, the provisions recognized for share-based payment transactions in the DZ BANK Group amounted to €63.1 million (December 31, 2023: €61.8 million).

» 110 Related party disclosures

DZ BANK enters into transactions with related parties (persons or entities) as part of its ordinary business activities. All of this business is transacted on an arm's length basis. Most of these transactions involve typical banking products and financial services.

Transactions with related parties (entities)

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Loans and advances to banks	**34**	**53**
to joint ventures	34	53
Loans and advances to customers	**155**	**160**
to subsidiaries	40	53
to joint ventures	14	13
to associates	73	75
to pension plans for the benefit of employees	28	19
Financial assets held for trading	**1**	**2**
of other related parties (entities)	1	1
Investments	**5**	**16**
of subsidiaries	-	11
of joint ventures	5	5
Investments held by insurance companies	**406**	**246**
of subsidiaries	251	144
of pension plans for the benefit of employees	155	102
Property, plant and equipment, and investment property	**2**	**-**
of subsidiaries	2	-
Other assets	**42**	**32**
of subsidiaries	39	30
of joint ventures	2	-
of associates	-	1
of pension plans for the benefit of employees	1	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	**-**	**6**
of associates	-	6
Deposits from banks	**67**	**49**
owed to subsidiaries	-	5
owed to joint ventures	67	44
Deposits from customers	**282**	**254**
owed to subsidiaries	151	166
owed to associates	15	6
owed to other related parties (entities)	116	82
Financial liabilities held for trading	**5**	**4**
of other related parties (entities)	5	4
Insurance contract liabilities	**5**	**1**
of subsidiaries	5	1
Other liabilities	**19**	**17**
of subsidiaries	9	8
of joint ventures	1	1
of pension plans for the benefit of employees	9	8
Subordinated capital	**28**	**34**
of pension plans for the benefit of employees	28	34
Contingent liabilities	**2**	**-**
of subsidiaries	2	-

€ million	Dec. 31, 2024	Dec. 31, 2023
Financial guarantee contracts	**23**	**44**
for subsidiaries	22	42
for associates	-	1
Loan commitments	**962**	**998**
to subsidiaries	64	59
to joint ventures	350	350
to associates	2	1
to pension plans for the benefit of employees	546	588

Income of €5 million (2023: income of €3 million) in the total reported net interest income and income of €25 million (2023: expenses of €22 million) in the total reported net income from insurance business was attributable to transactions with related parties (entities). The balance of income and expenses included in the total reported net fee and commission income amounted to income of €3 million (2023: balance of €0 million).

Transactions with related parties (persons)

Related parties (persons) are key management personnel who are directly or indirectly responsible for the planning, management, and supervision of the activities of DZ BANK, as well as their close family members. For the purposes of IAS 24, the DZ BANK Group considers the members of the Board of Managing Directors and the members of the Supervisory Board to be key management personnel. As at December 31, 2024, the DZ BANK Group's loans and loan commitments to related parties (persons) amounted to €0.6 million (December 31, 2023: €0.4 million).

Like unrelated parties, key management personnel and their close family members also have the option of obtaining further financial services from the DZ BANK Group, for example in the form of insurance contracts, home savings contracts, and leases. Where they make use of this option, the transactions are carried out on an arm's-length basis.

» 111 Board of Managing Directors

Dr. Cornelius Riese
(Chief Executive Officer since July 1, 2024,
Co-Chief Executive Officer until June 30, 2024)
Responsibilities: Cooperative Banks/Verbund;
Communications & Marketing; Group Audit;
Legal; Strategy & Group Development
(including Sustainability Coordination)

Uwe Fröhlich
(Co-Chief Executive Officer until June 30, 2024)

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

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

Dr. Christian Brauckmann
Responsibilities: IT; Services & Organisation

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

Johannes Koch
(Member of the Board of Managing Directors since
January 1, 2024)
Responsibilities: Group Human Resources; Research
and Economics; Strategy & Group Development
(including Sustainability Coordination)

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

Thomas Ullrich
Responsibilities: Operations & Depository Bank;
Payments & Accounts; Transaction Management

» 112 General Executive Manager

Stefan Beismann
(since January 1, 2025)

Dr. Imke Jacob
(since October 1, 2024)

» 113 Supervisory Board

Henning Deneke-Jöhrens
(Chairman of the Supervisory Board)
Chief Executive Officer
Volksbank eG Hildesheim-Lehrte-Pattensen

Ulrich Birkenstock
(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board)
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Ingo Stockhausen
(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board)
Chief Executive Officer
Volksbank Oberberg eG
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 16, 2024)

Dr. Gerhard Walther
(Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
since May 16, 2024)
Chief Executive Officer
VR-Bank Mittelfranken Mitte eG

Uwe Barth
Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors (ret.)
Volksbank Freiburg eG

Heiner Beckmann
Senior manager
Sales Director South-West
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board until May 16, 2024)

Pia Erning
Employee
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

Timm Häberle
Chief Executive Officer
VR-Bank Ludwigsburg eG

Dr. Peter Hanker
Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors
Volksbank Mittelhessen eG

Andrea Hartmann
Employee
Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG

Pilar Herrero Lerma
Employee
DZ BANK AG
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank

Dr. Dierk Hirschel
Head of the Economic Policy Division
ver.di Bundesverwaltung

Josef Hodrus
Spokesman of the Board of Managing Directors
Volksbank Allgäu-Oberschwaben eG

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

Sascha Monschauer
Chief Executive Officer
VR Bank RheinAhrEifel eG

Dr. Florian Müller
Member of the Board of Managing Directors
Volksbank Sauerland eG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 16, 2024)

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

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

Rolf Dieter Pogacar
Employee
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG

Michael Sauer
Customer and Sales Director North
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG
(Member of the Supervisory Board since May 16, 2024)

Stephan Schack
Member of the Board of Managing Directors
Volksbank Raiffeisenbank eG, Itzehoe

Sigrid Stenzel
Freelance employee
ver.di Niedersachsen-Bremen

Kevin Voß
Labor union secretary
Banking industry group
ver.di Bundesverwaltung
(Member of the Supervisory Board until December 31, 2024)

Stefan Wittmann
Labor union secretary
Banking industry expert group
ver.di Bundesverwaltung
(Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 2025)

Supervisory Board committees

Nominations Committee
Henning Deneke-Jöhrens, Chairman
Ulrich Birkenstock*, Deputy Chairman
Pia Erning*
Timm Häberle
Andrea Hartmann*, member since March 1, 2025
Wolfgang Nett*, member until February 28, 2025
Ingo Stockhausen, member until May 16, 2024
Dr. Gerhard Walther, member since May 16, 2024

Audit Committee
Timm Häberle, Chairman
Henning Deneke-Jöhrens
Pia Erning*
Dr. Peter Hanker
Andrea Hartmann*
Marija Kolak
Rolf Dieter Pogacar*
Stephan Schack
Ingo Stockhausen, member until May 16, 2024
Dr. Gerhard Walther, member since May 16, 2024

Remuneration Control Committee
Henning Deneke-Jöhrens, Chairman
Ulrich Birkenstock*, Deputy Chairman
Pia Erning*
Dr. Peter Hanker
Andrea Hartmann*, member since March 1, 2025
Wolfgang Nett*, member until February 28, 2025
Ingo Stockhausen, member until May 16, 2024
Dr. Gerhard Walther, member since May 16, 2024

Risk Committee
Dr. Peter Hanker, Chairman
Heiner Beckmann*, member until May 16, 2024
Henning Deneke-Jöhrens
Timm Häberle
Andrea Hartmann*
Pilar Herrero Lerma*
Dr. Dierk Hirschel*
Josef Hodrus, member since May 16, 2024
Sascha Monschauer
Michael Sauer*, member since May 16, 2024
Ingo Stockhausen, member until May 16, 2024
Dr. Gerhard Walther

Mediation Committee
Henning Deneke-Jöhrens, Chairman
Ulrich Birkenstock*, Deputy Chairman
Dr. Dierk Hirschel*
Ingo Stockhausen, member until May 16, 2024
Dr. Gerhard Walther, member since May 16, 2024

*Employee representatives.

» 114 Supervisory mandates held by members of the Board of Managing Directors and employees

Within DZ BANK

As at December 31, 2024, members of the Board of Managing Directors and employees also held mandates on the statutory supervisory bodies of major companies. These and other notable mandates are listed below. Companies included in the consolidation are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Members of the Board of Managing Directors

Dr. Cornelius Riese (Chief Executive Officer)	Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Union Asset Management Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Souâd Benkredda	R+V Lebensversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Uwe Berghaus	DZ HYP AG, Hamburg and Münster (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	EDEKABANK AG, Hamburg Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Christian Brauckmann	Atruvia AG, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board
	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Strassen (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Ulrike Brouzi	Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Lebensversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	Salzgitter AG, Salzgitter Member of the Supervisory Board
	Union Asset Management Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Johannes Koch	DZ HYP AG, Hamburg and Münster (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	DZ PRIVATBANK S.A., Strassen (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	VR Smart Finanz AG, Eschborn (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Michael Speth	BAG Bankaktiengesellschaft, Hamm Member of the Supervisory Board
	DZ HYP AG, Hamburg and Münster (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	VR Smart Finanz AG, Eschborn (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Thomas Ullrich	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board
	TeamBank AG Nürnberg, Nuremberg (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	VR Payment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board

DZ BANK employees

Rolf Büscher	Reisebank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Gottfried Finken	AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Imke Jacob	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board Reisebank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Andrea Meier	Reisebank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Jochen Philipp	Banco Cooperativo Español S.A., Madrid Member of the Board of Directors
Claudio Ramsperger	Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo Italiano S.p.A., Trento Member of the Board of Directors
Gregor Roth	Reisebank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board VR Payment GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Peter Tenbohlen	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Ulrich Walter	Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main Member of the Supervisory Board
Dagmar Werner	Banco Cooperativo Español S.A., Madrid Member of the Board of Directors

In the DZ BANK Group

As at December 31, 2024, members of the Boards of Managing Directors and employees also held mandates on the statutory supervisory bodies of the following major companies in Germany. Companies included in the consolidation are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Mike Kammann Chief Executive Officer Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG	Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice GmbH, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Peter Magel Member of the Board of Managing Directors Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG	Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice GmbH, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Claudia Klug General Executive Manager Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG	Schwäbisch Hall Facility Management GmbH, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Dirk Otterbach Senior manager Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall AG	Schwäbisch Hall Facility Management GmbH, Schwäbisch Hall (*) Member of the Supervisory Board

Dr. Norbert Rollinger Chief Executive Officer R+V Versicherung AG	Condor Lebensversicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Raiffeisendruckerei GmbH, Neuwied Member of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Krankenversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Lebensversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Pensionsfonds AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Union Asset Management Holding AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Claudia Andersch Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	CHEMIE Pensionsfonds AG, Munich (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	Condor Lebensversicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Pensionsfonds AG, Wiesbaden (*) Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
	R+V Pensionskasse AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Klaus Endres Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	R+V Direktversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
	Securitas Holding GmbH, Berlin (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
	Sprint Sanierung GmbH, Cologne (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Jens Hasselbächer Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	R+V Direktversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board R+V Krankenversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Christoph Lamby Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	Extremus Versicherungs-AG, Cologne Member of the Supervisory Board KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board R+V Pensionskasse AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Tillmann Lukosch Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board R+V Direktversicherung AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Julia Merkel Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board R+V Pensionskasse AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board Südzucker AG, Mannheim Member of the Supervisory Board

Marc René Michallet Member of the Board of Managing Directors R+V Versicherung AG	CHEMIE Pensionsfonds AG, Munich (*) Member of the Supervisory Board Condor Lebensversicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board GWG Gesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Gewerbebau Baden-Württemberg AG, Stuttgart (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-AG, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board R+V Pensionsfonds AG, Wiesbaden (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Christian Polenz Chief Executive Officer TeamBank AG Nürnberg	SCHUFA Holding AG, Wiesbaden Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Hans Joachim Reinke Chief Executive Officer Union Asset Management Holding AG	Union Investment Institutional GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Real Estate GmbH, Hamburg (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Sonja Albers Member of the Board of Managing Directors Union Asset Management Holding AG	Union Investment Service Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Dr. Frank Engels Member of the Board of Managing Directors Union Asset Management Holding AG	Quoniam Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH, Hamburg (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Service Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
André Haagmann Member of the Board of Managing Directors Union Asset Management Holding AG	Union Investment Institutional GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH, Hamburg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board Union Investment Real Estate GmbH, Hamburg (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Daniel Günnewig Employee Union Asset Management Holding AG	Union Investment Service Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Gunter Haueisen Employee Union Asset Management Holding AG	Quoniam Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Harald Rieger Member of the Board of Managing Directors Union Investment Institutional GmbH	Quoniam Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (*) Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Dr. Michael Bütter Chief Executive Officer Union Investment Real Estate GmbH	Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH, Hamburg (*) Member of the Supervisory Board
Jörg Kotzenbauer Member of the Board of Managing Directors ZBI GmbH	ZBI Fondsmanagement GmbH, Erlangen (*) Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Fabian John Chief Executive Officer ZBI GmbH	ZBI Fondsmanagement GmbH, Erlangen (*) Member of the Supervisory Board

» 115 List of shareholdings

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
Alchemy Parts (Malta) Limited i.L. 3)	Floriana, Malta	-		68	-11	*
APZ Beteiligungs GmbH 1)	Darmstadt	88.50	100.00	5,719	-753	*
APZ CarMotion GmbH 1)	Fischamend, Austria	100.00		586	-76	*
APZ GmbH 1)	Darmstadt	100.00		7,021	-	*
APZ Mobility GmbH 1)	Darmstadt	100.00		-	-41	*
APZ Smart Repair GmbH 1)	Munich	100.00		139	-	*
Assimoco S.p.A. 1)	Milan, Italy	66.77		336,686	-7,976	*
Assimoco Vita S.p.A. 1)	Milan, Italy	100.00		368,836	21,584	*
Attrax Financial Services S.A. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		84,805	22,056	*
Aufbau und Handelsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.90		525	-	*
AXICA Kongress- und Tagungszentrum Pariser Platz 3 GmbH 4)	Berlin	100.00		26	-	*
axytos Finance Holding GmbH 1)	Langen	100.00		4,097	142	*
axytos GmbH 1)	Langen	100.00		-5,454	-2,362	*
axytos Software GmbH 1)	Langen	100.00		1,882	-933	*
axytovento GmbH 1)	Langen	100.00		-71	-100	*
BankingGuide GmbH	Düsseldorf	60.00		1,900	-	*
BAUFINEX GmbH 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	70.00		1,261	477	
BAUFINEX Service GmbH 1)	Berlin	50.00	75.00	25	-	
Bausparkasse Schwäbisch Hall Aktiengesellschaft - Bausparkasse der Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken - 4)	Schwäbisch Hall	97.60		1,812,302	-	
BCC Assicurazioni S.p.A. 1)	Milan, Italy	51.00		19	3	*
Beteiligungsgesellschaft Westend 1 mbH & Co. KG	Frankfurt am Main	94.90		20,560	3,086	
BWG Baugesellschaft Württembergischer Genossenschaften mbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.78		9,965	-	*
carexpert Kfz-Sachverständigen GmbH 1)	Mainz	60.00		2,139	304	
CHEMIE Pensionsfonds AG 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		35,818	3,000	
CI CONDOR Immobilien GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		20,100	-	
compertis Beratungsgesellschaft für betriebliches Vorsorgemanagement mbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		4,271	813	
Condor Dienstleistungs GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		645	27	
Condor Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft 1)	Hamburg	94.98		51,742	-	
Delfco Leasing (Malta) Limited i.L. 3)	Floriana, Malta	-		-	-	*
Deucalion Capital II Limited i.L. 3)	George Town, Cayman Islands	-		204	-39	*
Deucalion Capital X Limited	George Town, Cayman Islands	-		373	39	*
Deucalion Limited 3)	George Town, Cayman Islands	-		747	2,487	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 150 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 2 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 250 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 500 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 528 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
DEVIF-Fonds Nr. 60 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Investmentfonds 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
Dilax Beteiligungs Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Berlin	100.00		24	-	*
Dilax Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG 1)	Berlin	100.00		10,010	-313	*
Dilax Management Investment Reserve GmbH 1)	Berlin	100.00		232	2	*
Dilax Management Investment Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Berlin	100.00		13	-1	*
Dilax Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG 1)	Berlin	49.98	71.45	157	-7	*
DVB Bank America N.V. i.L.	Willemstad, Curaçao	100.00		5,686	1	*
DVB Fontainburg Aviation Capital Services Ltd (Cayman Islands)	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	-		-	-	*
DVB Transport Finance Limited	London, UK	100.00		34,551	-1,204	*
DVG Deutsche Vermögensverwaltungs-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		82	-	
DZ BANK Kunststiftung gGmbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		82	-	*
DZ BANK Sao Paulo Representacao Ltda.	São Paulo, Brazil	100.00		435	45	*
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 11 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		4,220	-	
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 18 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		62,557	-	
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 21 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		25	-	
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 22	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		31	-2	
DZ Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH Nr. 23 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		25	-	
DZ CompliancePartner GmbH 4)	Neu-Isenburg	100.00		2,086	-	
DZ FINANCIAL MARKETS LLC	New York, USA	100.00		8,575	1,488	*
DZ Gesellschaft für Grundstücke und Beteiligungen mbH 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		5,258	-	
DZ HYP AG 3) 4)	Hamburg/Münster	96.42		1,127,331	-	

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
DZ PRIVATBANK (Schweiz) AG 1)	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		203,726	10,266	
DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. 3)	Strassen, Luxembourg	91.84		1,288,099	87,564	
DZ Versicherungsvermittlung Gesellschaft mbH 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		281	-	
easymize GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		761	-1,729	
Englische Strasse 5 GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	90.00		15,456	596	
Evo IT Holding GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	80.00		11,666	1,611	*
Evo.People GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	85.00		n/a	n/a	
Evol.X Customer Experience GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	100.00		-98	-133	*
Evolit Consulting GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	100.00		1,960	1,925	*
Evolit Schweiz AG 1)	Zurich, Switzerland	70.00		n/a	n/a	
Evolit Slovakia s.r.o. 1)	Poprad, Slovakia	75.00		243	134	*
Fischer Privatkunden Makler GmbH 1)	Nagold	90.00		204	172	*
FKS-NAVIGIUM GmbH 1)	Eschborn	100.00		-3,992	390	
FPAC (Malta) Limited i.L. 3)	Floriana, Malta	100.00		1	-48	*
GAF Active Life 1 Renditebeteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG i.L. 1)	Nidderau	96.56		10,810	-4,737	*
GAF Active Life 2 Renditebeteiligungs-GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Nidderau	95.03		76,988	4,640	*
GENO Broker GmbH 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		10,000	-	
Genoflex GmbH 1)	Nuremberg	70.00		630	-337	*
GMS Holding GmbH 1)	Paderborn	88.89	75.00	22,381	423	*
GMS Management und Service GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		239	137	*
GWG 1. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Stuttgart	100.00		2,000	1,000	*
GWG 2. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Stuttgart	100.00		3,000	183	*
GWG 3. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Stuttgart	100.00		7,000	1,507	*
GWG 4. Wohn GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Stuttgart	100.00		9,000	1,477	*
GWG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Stuttgart	100.00		31	-	*
GWG Gesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Gewerbebau Baden-Württemberg AG 1)	Stuttgart	91.62		397,324	12,850	*
GWG Hausbau GmbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.48		2,750	-	*
GWG ImmoInvest GmbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.90		13,171	250	*
GWG Wohnpark Sendling GmbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.00		4,028	-	*
HMV GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		55	-	*
HumanProtect Consulting GmbH 1)	Cologne	100.00		723	138	*
Ihr Autoputzmeister Service GmbH 1)	Graz, Austria	100.00		834	214	*
Immobilien-Verwaltungsgesellschaft 'DG BANK-Turm, Frankfurt am Main, Westend' mbH	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		48	13	*
IMPETUS Bietergesellschaft mbH 4)	Düsseldorf	100.00		38,855	-	
INFINDO Development GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		100,552	-	
IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A. 1)	Strassen, Luxembourg	100.00		21,565	11,485	
IPConcept (Schweiz) AG 1)	Zurich, Switzerland	100.00		7,563	387	
KRAVAG Umweltschutz und Sicherheitstechnik GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		452	11	
KRAVAG-ALLGEMEINE Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft 1)	Hamburg	100.00		155,690	12,739	
KRAVAG-LOGISTIC Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft 1)	Hamburg	51.00		257,507	22,344	
MD Aviation Capital Pte. Ltd. i.L.	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		1,134	-	
MDAC 6 Pte Ltd. i.L.	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		18	-	
MI-Fonds 384 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds 391 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds 392 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds F 57 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds F43 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds F44 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds F47 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds J01 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MI-Fonds J03 Metzler Investment GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
MIRADOR Development GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		115,178	-	
MSU Management-, Service- und Unternehmensberatung GmbH 1)	Landau in der Pfalz	60.00		901	-6	*
NEF-Conservative 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	-		n/a	n/a	
NewVolit GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	100.00		16	-19	*
NTK Immobilien GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		43	1	*
NTK Immobilien GmbH & Co. Management KG 1)	Hamburg	100.00		865	-386	**
Pascon GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		44	-4	
PCAM Issuance II SA Issue RV AVL 001 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	-		n/a	n/a	
PDZ Personaldienste & Zeitarbeit GmbH 4)	Darmstadt	100.00		60	-	
Pension Consult-Beratungsgesellschaft für Altersvorsorge mbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,103	145	
Phoenix Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH 4)	Düsseldorf	100.00		5,849	-	
Quoniam Asset Management GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	97.60	100.00	22,989	1,928	*
Quoniam Funds Selection SICAV - Equities Climate Transformation EUR A dis 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	-		n/a	n/a	
Quoniam Funds Selection SICAV - Equities Climate Transformation EUR I acc 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	-		n/a	n/a	

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
R+V AIFM S.à.r.l. 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	100.00		3,163	1,461	*
R+V Allgemeine Versicherung Aktiengesellschaft 1) 4)	Wiesbaden	95.00		1,065,937	-	
R+V Deutschland Real (RDR) 1)	Hamburg	-		n/a	n/a	
R+V Dienstleistungs GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		791	11	
R+V Direktversicherung AG 1) 4)	Wiesbaden	100.00		13,320	-	
R+V KOMPOSIT Holding GmbH 1) 4)	Wiesbaden	100.00		2,115,763	-	
R+V Krankenversicherung AG 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		173,485	20,000	
R+V Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,206,933	-	
R+V Mannheim P2 GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	94.00		53,763	1,776	
R+V Pensionsfonds AG 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		42,403	2,600	
R+V Pensionskasse AG 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		124,478	900	
R+V Personen Holding GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,273,172	200,316	
R+V Rechtsschutz-Schadenregulierungs-GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		403	126	
R+V Service Center GmbH 1) 4)	Wiesbaden	100.00		2,869	-	
R+V Service Holding GmbH 1) 4)	Wiesbaden	100.00		231,783	-	
R+V Treuhand GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		2,652	1,474	
R+V Versicherung AG 4)	Wiesbaden	92.32		2,397,253	-	
RC II S.a.r.l. 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	90.00		10,149	707	*
REDOS Einzelhandel Deutschland IV 1)	Hamburg	-		n/a	n/a	
Reisebank AG 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		19,267	-	
RUV Agenturberatungs GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		574	306	
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.00		10	-	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF - RV TF 2 Infra Debt 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	97.55		641,176	24,216	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF – RV TF 6 Infra Debt II 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	94.40		460,529	12,710	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF – RV TF 7 Private Equity 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.01		153,694	-3,069	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF - RV TF 8 Acquisition Financing Large Cap 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.00		n/a	n/a	
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF - RV TF Acquisition Financing 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	98.67		374,045	13,807	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF – TF 3 Primaries 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.25		54,584	-3,418	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF – TF 4 Secondaries 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.25		68,673	-817	*
RV AIP S.C.S. SICAV-SIF – TF 5 Co-Investments 1)	Munsbach, Luxembourg	99.25		98,837	-1,047	*
RV Securitisation I S.à.r.l. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		12	-	*
RV Securitisation I S.à.r.l. - Aviation Opportunities I 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	-		12	-	**
RVL Grundstücks GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		361,319	-	
RVL Grundstücksverwaltung GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		26	3	
Schwäbisch Hall Facility Management GmbH - Gebäude und mehr - 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		4,860	1,176	
Schwäbisch Hall Kreditservice GmbH 1) 4)	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		18,775	-	
Schwäbisch Hall Transformation GmbH 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		761	-1,662	
Schwäbisch Hall Wohnen GmbH 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	100.00		1,790	891	
SERVICE 1 GmbH 1)	Paderborn	100.00		6,507	-219	*
Sprint Sanierung GmbH 1)	Cologne	100.00		19,328	-11,259	*
STARTRAIFF GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		1,451	-1,992	
Taiping Fontainburg DVB Aviation Capital L.P. i.L.	Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands	-		81,868	739	*
TeamBank AG Nürnberg 2) 4)	Nuremberg	92.64		439,699	-	
Immobilien-Gesellschaft 'DG Bank-Turm, Frankfurt am Main, Westend' mbH & Co. KG des genossenschaftlichen Verbundes 2)	Frankfurt am Main	95.97		83,345	344,494	*
UI Infrastruktur Management SARL 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		53	8	*
UI Management S.à r.l. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		17	1	*
UI Private Debt Management S.à r.l. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		12	-	*
UI Vario: 2 issued by Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	-		n/a	n/a	
UII Anzinger Strasse 29 Verwaltung LP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		55	14	*
UII Issy 3 Moulins SARL 1)	Paris, France	100.00		-	-	*
UII MS Immobilien GP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		35	5	*
UII MS Immobilien Verwaltung LP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		53	14	*
UII PSD KN ImmoInvest GP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		184	49	*
UII SCE Management GP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		106	15	*
UII Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		25	2	*
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 1039 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 1041 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 1059 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 560 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 578 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 635 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 670 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 772 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 817 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		3,282,176	-2,175	**
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 834 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 839 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	

SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
UIN Union Investment Institutional Fonds Nr. 913 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIN-Fonds Nr. 1086 1)	Frankfurt am Main	-		n/a	n/a	
UIR Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		82	-3	*
UIW Austria Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		23	-	*
UMB Unternehmens-Managementberatungs GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	100.00		5,918	1,665	
Union Asset Management Holding AG 2)	Frankfurt am Main	96.60		1,934,633	490,707	*
Union Investment Austria GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	100.00		18,213	1,223	*
Union Investment Institutional GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		103,970	-	
Union Investment Institutional Property GmbH 1)	Hamburg	90.00		45,451	11,768	*
Union Investment Luxembourg S.A. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	100.00		469,228	124,885	*
Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		980,942	-	
Union Investment Real Estate Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. 1)	Singapore, Singapore	100.00		498	-291	*
Union Investment Real Estate Austria AG 1)	Vienna, Austria	94.50		9,191	2,081	*
Union Investment Real Estate France SAS 1)	Paris, France	100.00		3,132	1,545	*
Union Investment Real Estate GmbH 2)	Hamburg	94.50		203,974	69,485	*
Union Investment Service Bank AG 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		133,115	-	
Union IT-Services GmbH 1) 5)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		8,090	1,119	
Union Service-Gesellschaft mbH 1) 5)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		15,033	2,115	
Unterstützungskasse der Condor Versicherungsgesellschaften GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		26	-	
URA Verwaltung GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	100.00		27	-5	*
VisualVest GmbH 1) 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		28,525	-	
VR Consultingpartner GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		1,078	-	*
VR Equity Gesellschaft für regionale Entwicklung in Bayern mbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		5,217	16	*
VR Equitypartner Beteiligungskapital GmbH & Co. KG UBG 2)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		44,501	5,843	
VR Equitypartner GmbH 4)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		69,070	-	
VR Factoring GmbH 4)	Eschborn	100.00		104,385	-	
VR GbR 2)	Frankfurt am Main	100.00		235,290	90,322	
VR HYP GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		25	-1	
VR Kreditservice GmbH 1) 4)	Hamburg	100.00		25	-	
VR Makler GmbH 1)	Hannover	100.00		554	-983	*
VR Mittelstandskapital Unternehmensbeteiligungs GmbH 2)	Düsseldorf	100.00		3,911	2,521	
VR Payment GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	95.00		69,103	7,224	
VR Real Estate GmbH 1)	Hamburg	100.00		25	-1	
VR Smart Finanz AG 4)	Eschborn	100.00		211,070	-	
VR Smart Finanz Bank GmbH 1) 4)	Eschborn	100.00		250,147	-	
VR Smart Finanz Beteiligungs GmbH 1)	Eschborn	100.00		100,062	2,237	
VR Smart Guide GmbH 1)	Eschborn	100.00		525	-5,511	*
VR WERT Gesellschaft für Immobilienbewertung mbH 1) 4)	Hamburg	100.00		100	-	
WBS Wohnwirtschaftliche Baubetreuungs- und Servicegesellschaft mbH 1)	Stuttgart	94.90		26,030	-278	*
ZBI Beteiligungs GmbH i.L. 1)	Erlangen	100.00		21	-2	*
ZBI Fondsmanagement GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		8,133	-	*
ZBI Fondsverwaltungs GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		247	1	*
ZBI GmbH 1)	Erlangen	94.90		4,877	-9,786	*
ZBI Immobilienmanagement GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		11,913	-	*
ZBI Professional Fondsverwaltungs GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		270	27	*
ZBI Regiofonds Wohnen GF GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		7	-	*
ZBI Regiofonds Wohnen GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		17	-	*
ZBI Vorsorge - Plan Wohnen GF GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		24	1	*
ZBI Vorsorge - Plan Wohnen GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		23	-	*
ZBI Wohnen Plus Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		21	-	*
ZBI WohnWert Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		16	-	*
ZBVV - Zentral Boden Vermietung und Verwaltung GmbH 1)	Erlangen	100.00		6,061	-	*

JOINT VENTURES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
BAU + HAUS Management GmbH 1)	Wiesbaden	50.00		8,584	925	
BEA Union Investment Management Limited 1)	Hong Kong, Hong Kong	49.00		57,454	2,386	*
Blitz 24-216 GmbH 1)	Munich	42.60		n/a	n/a	
Deutsche WertpapierService Bank AG	Frankfurt am Main	50.00		388,036	52,811	
DZ BANK Galerie im Städel Kunstverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt am Main	50.00		25	-2	*
Norafin Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Mildenau	44.72	46.81	29,664	1,829	*
PolarXpress SCS 1)	Wasserbillig, Luxembourg	58.82		90,951	13,095	*
Prvá stavebná sporiteľna, a.s. 1)	Bratislava, Slovakia	32.50		324,483	12,472	
R+V Kureck Immobilien GmbH Grundstücksverwaltung Braunschweig i.L. 1)	Wiesbaden	50.00		631	-8	
Smart Access Holding GmbH 1)	Villingen-Schwenningen	35.00		25	-	*
Trustlog GmbH 1)	Hamburg	50.00		7,601	-1,948	*
VAD Beteiligungen GmbH	Berlin	25.16		39,750	-67	*
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft des Sächsischen Landesbauernverbandes mbH 1)	Dresden	50.00		220	7	*
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Bauernverbandes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V. (VVB) 1)	Neubrandenburg	50.00		374	33	*
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Landesbauernverbandes Brandenburg (VVB) 1)	Teltow	50.00		37	6	*
Versicherungs-Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH des Landesbauernverbandes Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. (VVB) 1)	Magdeburg	50.00		77	4	*
Zhong De Zuh Fang Chu Xu Yin Hang (Sino-German-Bausparkasse) Ltd. 1)	Tianjin, China	24.90		413,231	10,787	

ASSOCIATES

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
Accso - Accelerated Solutions GmbH 1)	Darmstadt	25.19	25.57	n/a	n/a	
adorsys GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Nuremberg	25.89		2,939	1,615	*
adorsys Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Nuremberg	25.90		34	3	*
aku.beteiligung GmbH 1)	Aalen	46.04		6,629	-128	*
Bankenkonsortium der Zenit GmbH, GbR	Düsseldorf	33.30		153	-	*
bbv-service Versicherungsmakler GmbH 1)	Munich	25.20		2,737	675	*
Berlin-AI Management S.à r.l. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	20.00		12	-	*
Blitz SKB GmbH 1)	Giessen	41.76		41,614	4,927	*
Bookwire Holding GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	49.00		2,248	350	*
Copenhagen Energy Islands ApS 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	5.00		50,116	206	
Cygna Labs Group GmbH 1)	Heilbronn	26.03		11,207	-4,634	*
DeSign Verbund GmbH 1)	Hochstadt am Main	49.80		3,073	569	*
DITTRICH + CO Holding GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	49.85		9,917	-15	*
Dr. Förster Holding GmbH i.L. 1)	Neu-Isenburg	20.06		-	-139	*
GBS Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Bayreuth	42.33		12,367	875	*
GHM MPP Reserve GmbH 1)	Remscheid	50.00		959	-24	*
GHM MPP Verwaltungs GmbH 1)	Remscheid	50.00		245	-19	*
Glas Strack Holding GmbH 1)	Bochum	51.06	49.90	9,283	81	*
HERO Group GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	49.45	49.90	n/a	n/a	
Impleco GmbH 1)	Berlin	44.23		7,729	-2,938	
Informatik Consulting Systems Holding GmbH 1)	Stuttgart	49.83	49.43	10,470	1,527	*
Interni Erwerbsgesellschaft mbH 1)	Düsseldorf	49.90		44,105	-1,368	*
Kapitalbeteiligungsgesellschaft für die mittelständische Wirtschaft in Nordrhein-Westfalen mbH - KBG -	Neuss	16.15		6,735	782	*
KTP Holding GmbH 1)	Bous	16.80	24.96	49,224	3,470	*
Kunststoffpartner Verwaltung GmbH 1)	Villingen-Schwenningen	49.00		22,052	2,909	*
paydirekt GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	33.33		17,601	-7,747	*
payfree GmbH 1)	Düsseldorf	60.00		5,454	-1,544	**
Pesca Management GmbH 1)	Munich	49.30		12,966	-409	*
riparo gmbh 1)	Holzerlingen	25.00		3,047	2,004	*
Solectrix Holding GmbH 1)	Fürth	49.90		12,592	643	*
TF H III Technologiefonds Hessen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Wiesbaden	25.00		5,183	-941	*
TF H IV Technologiefonds Hessen GmbH & Co. KG	Wiesbaden	21.74		195	-308	*
Treuhand- und Finanzierungsgesellschaft für Wohnungs- und Bauwirtschaft mit beschränkter Haftung. Treufinanz	Düsseldorf	33.14		1,277	3	*
TRUUCO Beteiligungs GmbH 2)	Frankfurt am Main	49.00		33	-2	*
TRUUCO GmbH 2)	Frankfurt am Main	35.93		14,089	-7,932	*
VR Unternehmerkapital GmbH 1)	Frankfurt am Main	49.00		21	-4	*
Wallee Group AG 1)	Winterthur, Switzerland	20.00		n/a	n/a	
Weisshaar Holding GmbH 1)	Deisslingen	84.94	49.92	n/a	n/a	
Zimmer & Hälbig Holding GmbH 1)	Bielefeld	50.29	49.90	24,685	4,270	*

SHAREHOLDINGS OF 20% OR MORE

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
amberra GmbH 2)	Berlin	20.00		13,604	-2,394	*
Ares Infrastructure Debt Fund IV (EUR), L.P. 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	39.84		385,091	-6,637	*
Ares Infrastructure Debt Fund V (EUR), L.P. 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	68.14		390,855	21,786	*
Assiconf S.r.l. 1)	Turin, Italy	20.00		92	1	*
BREDS IV Aggregator SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	90.91		203,470	16,576	*
Burghofspiele GmbH 1)	Eltville	20.00		-	-21	**
Bürgschaftsbank Brandenburg GmbH	Potsdam	25.31		40,663	3,894	*
Bürgschaftsbank Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Schwerin	30.67		17,792	288	*
Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH	Magdeburg	29.73		17,557	341	*
Bürgschaftsbank Thüringen GmbH	Erfurt	22.13		28,710	1,014	*
Cheyne Real Estate Credit (CRECH) Fund IV Loans SCS SICAV-SIF 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	20.83		227,925	5,756	*
Cheyne Real Estate Credit Holdings VII 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	21.56		1,264,469	66,817	*
Credit Suisse Global Infrastructure SCA SICAR 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	30.09		8,500	-870	**
DigitalBridge II Foreign Feeder-MV, SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	68.10		8,254,299	657,296	*
EIG Global Project Fund V-A, L.P. 1)	Wilmington, USA	51.28		556,511	81,214	*
Finatem II GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Frankfurt am Main	20.20		689	-122	*
FREUNDE DER EINTRACHT FRANKFURT Aktiengesellschaft	Frankfurt am Main	32.05	19.84	7,642	-1	*
GENOPACE GmbH 1) 5)	Berlin	27.49		200	-	*
GIP CAPS II Feeder Fund AIV 2, L.P. 1)	Wilmington, USA	27.99		9,492	1,202	*
Global Energy & Power Infrastructure Fund III E, SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	35.34		237,213	6,928	*
Global Infrastructure Partners III-C2, L.P. 1)	New York, USA	27.97		572,782	28,622	*
GTIS Brazil II S-Feeder LP 1)	Edinburgh, UK	100.00		22,454	1,585	*
ICG Infrastructure Equity Fund I SCSp 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	24.54		811,062	114,951	*
ICG SE V (EUR Feeder) SCSp 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	24.48		13,173	-3,635	*
KKR Global Impact Fund II EEA Feeder SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	95.33		44,030	-6,443	*
KKR North America Fund XIII EEA Feeder SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	95.43		80,810	5,431	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft in Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	20.00		1,023	-	*
Macquarie Asia Infrastructure Fund 2 SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	50.48		418,090	71,850	*
Macquarie Asia Infrastructure Fund EU Feeder L.P. 1)	London, UK	100.00		71,752	6,795	*
MB Asia Real Estate Feeder (Scot.) L.P. 1)	Edinburgh, UK	34.80		497	-76	*
Medico 12 GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Frankfurt am Main	99.98		-28	-39	*
RV-CVIII Holdings, LLC 1)	Camden, USA	100.00		89,561	-29,790	*
Schroder Property Services B.V. S.à.r.l. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	30.00		264	-18	*
Swiss Life ESG Health Care Germany V S.C.S., SICAV-SIF 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	41.33		616,257	9,357	*
Swiss Life Health Care III SICAV-FIS 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	33.33		295,911	8,752	*
Swiss Life Health Care IV SICAV-FIS 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	46.51		204,935	6,424	*
Technology DZ Venture Capital Fund I GmbH & Co. KG i.L. 1)	Munich	34.33		7,975	-80	*
TF H Technologie-Finanzierungsfonds Hessen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (TF H GmbH) i.L.	Wiesbaden	33.33		481	-25	*
Tishman Speyer Brazil Feeder (Scots/D), L.P. 1)	Edinburgh, UK	100.00		14,201	-4,083	*
Tishman Speyer European Real Estate Venture VIII Parallel SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	55.88		57,043	-22,308	*
VBI Beteiligungs GmbH 1)	Vienna, Austria	24.50		752	-47	*
VR-NetWorld GmbH 2)	Bonn	43.48		7,991	736	*

SHAREHOLDINGS OF LESS THAN 20%

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
ABE Clearing S.A.S a Capital Variable	Paris, France	2.08		52,300	5,661	*
AERS Consortio AG i.L. 1)	Stuttgart	16.50		86	-9	*
AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Frankfurt am Main	0.31		291,821	8,025	*
amberra Fonds GmbH & Co. KG	Berlin	1.92		n/a	n/a	
Architrave GmbH 1)	Berlin	10.42		-	-	*
ARDIAN Infrastructure Fund V B S.C.S., SICAV-RAIF 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	13.58		1,357,742	147,988	*
Assicoop-Assicurazioni Cooperative S.r.l. 1)	Catania, Italy	0.41		n/a	n/a	
assistance partner GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Munich	5.01		1,782	632	*
Atruvia AG 2)	Frankfurt am Main	0.35		467,275	27,764	*
Atruvia Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG Nord 2)	Münster	2.48		119,597	3,016	*
Banco Cooperativo Español S.A.	Madrid, Spain	12.03		718,300	47,213	*
Bank Polskiej Spoldzielczosci Spolka Akcyjna	Warsaw, Poland	0.91		194,945	-8,881	**
BayBG Bayerische Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH	Munich	9.38		269,260	5,132	*
Bayerische Raiffeisen-Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft 2)	Beilngries	1.93		871,391	42,237	*
Berliner Volksbank eG 1)	Berlin	-	0.10	1,200,349	38,621	*
Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft der bayerischen Volksbanken 1)	Pöcking	1.15		233,359	8,644	**
BGG Bayerische Garantiegesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung für mittelständische Beteiligungen	Munich	13.15		62,971	429	*
Blackrock Renewable Income Europe Fund 1)	Dublin, Ireland	7.69		590,279	-87,048	*
Blackstone Real Estate Partners Europe III L.P. 1)	New York, USA	1.62		159,067	-83,001	*
BLHV Versicherungs-Service GmbH 1)	Freiburg	9.00		400	212	*
Bürgschaftsbank Bremen GmbH	Bremen	4.86		10,175	646	*
Bürgschaftsbank Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg	6.36		27,682	257	*
Bürgschaftsbank Hessen GmbH	Wiesbaden	15.87		24,716	967	*
Bürgschaftsbank Niedersachsen GmbH	Hannover	17.68		36,968	1,947	*
Bürgschaftsbank Nordrhein-Westfalen GmbH Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft	Neuss	15.75		42,915	1,425	*
Bürgschaftsbank Rheinland-Pfalz GmbH	Mainz	14.31		17,692	66	*
Bürgschaftsbank Sachsen GmbH	Dresden	14.66	16.59	45,065	129	*
Bürgschaftsbank Schleswig-Holstein Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Kiel	11.79		42,671	393	*
Cash Logistik Security AG	Düsseldorf	4.10		6,850	3,165	*
CASSA CENTRALE BANCA - CREDITO COOPERATIVO ITALIANO S.P.A.	Trento, Italy	3.69		1,187,345	31,123	*
CI IV US AIV Non-QFPF K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	15.24		417,083	-109,089	*
CLS Group Holdings AG	Lucerne, Switzerland	0.68		387,652	-8,734	*
CMMT Partners L.P. 1)	Camden, USA	18.58		1,130,712	30,878	*
Copenhagen Infrastructure Energy Transition Fund I DK B K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	16.71		8,788	-329	*
Copenhagen Infrastructure Energy Transition Fund I K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	8.81		56,304	-19,666	*
Copenhagen Infrastructure Energy Transition Fund I US Non-QFPF K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	17.09		3,722	-713	*
Copenhagen Infrastructure III K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	5.94		348,416	34,464	**
Copenhagen Infrastructure III US AIV Non-QFPF Blocker K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	13.20		n/a	n/a	
Copenhagen Infrastructure III-A K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	6.17		669,872	269,439	**
Copenhagen Infrastructure IV K/S 1)	Copenhagen, Denmark	7.15		1,150,531	-119,669	*
Crown Secondaries Special Opportunities II S.C.S. 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	7.66		1,476,148	124,792	*
Crown Secondaries Special Opportunities III Feeder SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	9.78		258,406	42,033	*
Curzon Capital Partners III LP 1)	London, UK	11.99		4,990	-25,044	*
Curzon Capital Partners IV LP 1)	London, UK	10.73		131,789	-9,985	*
Deutsche Bauernsiedlung - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Landentwicklung (DGL) mbH i.L. 1)	Frankfurt am Main	16.26		5,642	-222	**
Deutsche Börse Commodities GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	16.20	14.48	12,921	7,645	*
DG IMMOBILIEN MANAGEMENT Gesellschaft mbH	Frankfurt am Main	5.01		22,577	4,690	*
DG Nexolution eG 2)	Wiesbaden	1.59		10,251	3,298	*
DI Rathaus-Center Pankow Nr.35 KG i.L. 1)	Düren	3.86		35,335	2,297	**
Die Familiengenossenschaft eG 1)	Mannheim	4.71		20	-8	**
Domus Beteiligungsgesellschaft der Privaten Bausparkassen mbH Berlin 1)	Berlin	14.13		5	-6,021	*
DUCAH - Digital Urban Center for Aging and Health eG i.Gr. 1)	Berlin	1.66		68	-589	*
EDEKABANK Aktiengesellschaft	Hamburg	8.35		239,689	11,906	*
EIG Energy Fund XVI (Scotland) L.P. 1)	Edinburgh, UK	14.02		349,825	-25,958	*
EIG Energy Fund XVII (Scotland) L.P. 1)	Edinburgh, UK	15.61		666,923	90,427	*
EPI Company SE	Brussels, Belgium	6.49		265,938	-27,676	*
Euro Capital S.A.S. 1)	Metz, France	4.44		32,577	1,116	*
EURO Kartensysteme GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	19.60		12,918	277	*
European Property Investors Special Opportunities, L.P. 1)	London, UK	6.35		4,494	162	*
EXTREMUS Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft 1)	Cologne	5.00		62,760	1,013	*
FIDUCIA Mailing Services eG 2)	Karlsruhe	0.14		73	-	*
GBK Holding GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Kassel	0.02		454,910	-	*

SHAREHOLDINGS OF LESS THAN 20%

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
GDV Dienstleistungs-GmbH 1)	Hamburg	2.82		33,341	2,474	*
GenoHotel Karlsruhe Gebäude GmbH 1)	Karlsruhe	0.03		-	-	*
GI Data Infrastructure Fund-A LP 1)	Wilmington, USA	13.60		1,877,839	241,250	**
GIP Capital Solutions Feeder Fund II (EEA) 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	10.97		360,100	21,109	*
GIP CAPS II Feeder Fund AIV 1, L.P. 1)	Wilmington, USA	15.00		177,165	8,954	*
GIP CAPS II Finco, L.P. 1)	Wilmington, USA	11.36		29,942	1,541	*
GLADBACHER BANK Aktiengesellschaft von 1922	Mönchengladbach	17.53		40,578	1,697	*
Global Infrastructure Partners IV-C2, L.P. 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	17.17		2,650,982	103,757	*
Global Renewable Power Infrastructure Fund III (C), SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	6.40		2,206,135	216,883	*
GMB Systems GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Hamburg	10.75		5,950	-	*
GMS Mitarbeiter Beteiligungsgesellschaft UG & Co.KG 1)	Paderborn	4.00		956	-6	*
Grand Hotel Heiligendamm GmbH & Co. KG Fundus Fonds Nr. 34 i.L. 1)	Vettweiss-Disternich	1.90		11,754	-3,546	**
Gründerfonds Ruhr GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Essen	7.25		16,449	11,130	*
heal.capital I GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Berlin	2.33		46,261	-5,248	*
heal.capital II GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Berlin	2.33		-	188	*
Hines European Value Fund SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	13.87		582,463	-99,162	*
Immo Feest en Cultuurpaleis Oostende SA 1)	Brussels, Belgium	-		14,684	-294	*
Interessengemeinschaft Frankfurter Kreditinstitute GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	7.01		24,115	8,433	*
IVS Immobilien GmbH 1)	Schiffweiler	6.00		26	-	*
K in Kortrijk S.A. 1)	Brussels, Belgium	-		99,478	-4,034	*
KLAAS MESSTECHNIK GmbH 1)	Seelze-Harenberg	15.00		76	18	*
KLV BAKO Vermittlungs-GmbH	Karlsruhe	10.00		276	8	*
Konsortium der Absatzfinanzierungsinstitute plettac-assco GbR i.L.	Wuppertal	-	7.08	n/a	n/a	
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft der Freien Berufe Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs GmbH	Stuttgart	4.76		153	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft der Industrie, des Verkehrsgewerbes und des Gastgewerbes Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	15.28		1,300	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des bayerischen Gartenbaues GmbH	Munich	9.07		649	-	*
Kredit-Garantiegemeinschaft des bayerischen Handwerks Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Munich	12.00		4,846	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Gartenbaues Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	12.00		138	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Handels Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	10.05		1,022	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Handwerks Baden-Württemberg Verwaltungs-GmbH	Stuttgart	10.05		1,001	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft des Hotel- und Gaststättengewerbes in Bayern GmbH	Munich	9.66		4,359	-	*
Kreditgarantiegemeinschaft für den Handel in Bayern GmbH	Munich	7.19		6,317	-	*
Kunststiftung Baden-Württemberg GmbH 1)	Stuttgart	0.50		9,954	-75	*
Les Grands Pres S.A. 1)	Brussels-Zaventem, Belgium	-	0.11	20,116	6,300	*
Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 4 L.P. 1)	St. Peter Port, Guernsey	5.70		1,237,198	208,327	
Macquarie European Infrastructure Fund 6 SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	4.15		7,132,750	601,100	
MBG H Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Hessen GmbH	Wiesbaden	16.26		11,788	139	*
MBG Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Stuttgart	9.94	8.33	107,902	8,304	*
MBG Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Hamburg mbH	Hamburg	10.00		5,734	132	*
MBG Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Rheinland-Pfalz mbH	Mainz	9.80	11.11	17,466	193	*
MBG Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Schleswig-Holstein mbH	Kiel	14.59	15.22	51,686	2,387	*
MED Platform II S.L.P. 1)	Lyon, France	3.59		405,034	-106,634	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Berlin-Brandenburg mbH	Potsdam	8.89		27,796	1,389	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mbH	Schwerin	16.00		20,208	594	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Niedersachsen (MBG) mit beschränkter Haftung	Hannover	19.92		17,099	284	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen mbH	Dresden	9.38		49,983	347	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen-Anhalt (MBG) mbH	Magdeburg	19.84		26,295	917	*
Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Thüringen mbH	Erfurt	10.28		30,019	889	*
Münchener Hypothekenbank eG 2)	Munich	0.99	-	1,785,889	102,121	*
Munster S.A. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	0.07		1,037	-636	*
North Haven Infrastructure Partners III Feeder A L.P. 1)	Kitchener, Canada	3.05		966,377	-23,962	*
North Haven Infrastructure Partners III SCSp 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	0.61		1,165,160	62,219	*
Opción Jamantab S. A. DE C. V. 1)	Mexico City, Mexico	-		14,025	-164	*
PANELLINIA BANK SOCIETE ANONYME (under special liquidation)	Athens, Greece	8.42	5.28	n/a	n/a	*
Partners Group Direct Equity IV (EUR) S.C.A., SICAV-RAIF 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	6.84		2,097,246	92,075	*

SHAREHOLDINGS OF LESS THAN 20%

Name	Location	Shareholding	Voting rights, if different	Equity in € '000	Profit/loss in € '000	
Partners Group Direct Infrastructure III (EUR), L.P. S.C.Sp., SICAV-RAIF 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	15.80		958,627	109,105	*
Partners Group Global Mezzanine 2007 S.C.A., SICAR 1)	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	2.24		1,479	-77	*
Prosa Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Frankfurt am Main	15.63		28	-23	**
Protektor Lebensversicherungs-AG 1)	Berlin	5.27		7,950	95	*
Raiffeisen Waren-Zentrale Rhein-Main AG 2)	Cologne	2.23		164,460	30,222	*
Raiffeisendruckerei GmbH 1)	Neuwied	7.88		34,806	932	*
Raiffeisen-Kassel A-Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Kassel	8.22		40,390	296	*
Raiffeisen-Kassel B-Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG	Kassel	8.22		40,390	296	*
Royale 120 S.A. 1)	Brussels-Zaventem, Belgium	0.01		31,510	1,293	*
RPD Real Property Development GmbH 1)	Langenwang, Austria	10.00		1,470	37	*
RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Feeder GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Eschborn	17.70		121,363	-21,939	*
S.W.I.F.T. Society for Worldwide International Financial Telecommunication 2)	La Hulpe, Belgium	0.24		655,357	28,858	*
Saarländische Wagnisfinanzierungsgesellschaft mbH	Saarbrücken	2.59		5,643	-1,960	*
Sana Kliniken AG 1)	Ismaning	0.69		1,318,492	34,075	*
SCHUFA Holding AG 2)	Wiesbaden	19.93		156,067	42,189	*
Schulze-Delitzsch-Haus, eingetragene Genossenschaft 1)	Bonn	0.97		2,627	1,055	*
Société de la Bourse de Luxembourg S.A. 1)	Senningerberg, Luxembourg	0.04		278,288	10,645	*
Société Phocénne de Participations	Marseille, France	1.04	0.01	n/a	n/a	
Splash Investment GmbH 1)	Kerpen	10.98		148,160	-88	*
Strategie Invest SICAV 1)	Zurich, Switzerland	0.07		376,227	-3,723	*
Süddeutsche Zuckerrübenverwertungs-Genossenschaft eG	Ochsenfurt	4.44	4.55	252,195	23,915	*
Target Partners Capital GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Munich	10.00	10.01	267	-8	*
Technologiezentrum Schwäbisch Hall GmbH 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	4.17	5.56	586	-30	*
Teko - Technisches Kontor für Versicherungen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung 1)	Düsseldorf	10.00		145	35	*
True Sale International GmbH	Frankfurt am Main	7.69		4,536	-136	*
Ufficio Centrale Italiano di Assistenza Assicurativa Automobilisti in Circolazione Internazionale -U.C.I. Societe consortie a R.L. 1)	Milan, Italy	0.09		n/a	n/a	
UII Anzinger Strasse 29 GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Hamburg	0.01		n/a	n/a	
UIR Belgique 1 S.A. 1)	Brussels, Belgium	0.13		68,422	2,659	*
UIR Le Président 1 1)	Brussels-Zaventem, Belgium	-	0.06	12,626	-3,086	*
UIR MU III S.A. de C.V. 1)	Mexico City, Mexico	-		10,126	-380	*
Verimi GmbH	Berlin	9.56	10.17	1,208	-10,304	*
Visa Inc.	San Francisco, USA	-		34,189,488	11,676,756	*
VNT Automotive GmbH 1)	Langenwang, Austria	10.00		13,085	4,800	*
VR-Bank Heilbronn Schwäbisch Hall eG 1)	Schwäbisch Hall	-	0.01	288,394	8,560	*
VR-IMMOBILIEN-LEASING GmbH 1)	Eschborn	6.00		8,741	3,449	*
WESTFLEISCH Finanz AG 1)	Münster	0.36		94	2	*
WRW Wohnungswirtschaftliche Treuhand Rheinland-Westfalen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung i.L.	Düsseldorf	2.73		n/a	n/a	
ZBI Vorsorge-Plan Wohnen 1 GmbH & Co. KG 1)	Erlangen	0.76		2,318	112	**
ZG Raiffeisen eG	Karlsruhe	1.01	0.02	83,353	10,329	*

1) Held indirectly.
2) Including shares held indirectly.
3) A letter of comfort exists.
4) Profit-and-loss transfer agreement with DZ BANK (direct or indirect).
5) Section 264 (3) HGB and section 264b HGB have been applied.
n/a = no figures available.
* Prior-year figures.
** Latest available financial statements before 2023