ISS-CORPORATE

Deutsche Bank AG

Commercial Banks & Capital Markets | Germany

2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report

3 July 2026

Assessment summary

Part I: Alignment with commitments set out in the Sustainable Financing Instruments Framework	✓ ALIGNED
Part II: Alignment with the Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting & Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds	✓ ALIGNED
Part III: Disclosure of allocation of proceeds and soundness of reporting indicators [i]	✓ POSITIVE
Limited assurance conclusion	Based on ISS-Corporate's limited assurance methodology,[ii] Parts I, II, and the sampling procedures performed, nothing has come to ISS-Corporate's attention to indicate that the information reported by Deutsche Bank does not fairly present, in all material respects, the allocation of bond proceeds to eligible green and social projects described in Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Instruments Framework.

Assessment overview

ISS-Corporate has partnered with Deutsche Bank to provide an independent assessment on its 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report, evaluating its alignment with the commitments set forth in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework (dated January 2024), with the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting, and the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds, and to assess whether the selected impact metrics align with best market practice and are relevant to the sustainable financing instruments issued.

Verification parameters

Type of reporting	» Allocation and Impact Report
Relevant standards	» Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting, ICMA, June 2024 » Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds, ICMA, June 2025
Scope of verification	» Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report (dated 3 July 2026) » Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework (dated January 2024) » Bond details are set out in Appendix.
Lifecycle	» Post-issuance verification » Sixth year of reporting on sustainable financing instruments[iii]
Validity	Valid as long as no changes are undertaken by the Issuer to its 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report (dated 3 July 2026)

If you have any questions about this report, contact **sposales@iss-corporate.com**

[i] The assessment is based on the information provided in the Issuer's report. The Issuer is responsible for the preparation of the report, including the application of methods and procedures designed to ensure that the subject matter is free from material misstatement.

[ii] ISS-Corporate's limited assurance procedure is based on common market practices and voluntary guidelines such as ISAE 3000. It solely relies on the analysis of the information provided by the issue which remains the responsibility of the issuer,

including data on the allocation of proceeds, project descriptions, sample portfolios and impacts of projects. The External Review was conducted through desk-based analysis, and no on-site visits were conducted. However, limited assurance reviews have inherent limitations and may not be able to detect all instances of non-compliance in the matters being reviewed, including fraud, error or non-compliance. We prepared this External Review for the issuer, and we do not assume any responsibility for any reliance on this report by any persons or users other than the party for whom it was prepared.

[iii] The previous year's Report Review delivered by ISS-Corporate, see weblink.

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Scope of work

Deutsche Bank AG ("the Issuer", "the Company", "the Bank" or "Deutsche Bank") commissioned ISS-Corporate to provide a Report Review[1] on its 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report by assessing:

- The alignment of Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report (dated 3 July 2026) with the commitments set out in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework (dated January 2024).[2]
- Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report, benchmarked against the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting and the ICMA Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds.
- The disclosure of proceeds allocation and soundness of reporting indicators – whether the impact metrics align with best market practice and are relevant to the sustainable financing instruments issued.

Deutsche Bank overview

Deutsche Bank AG engages in the provision of Corporate Banking, Investment Services, Private Banking and Asset Management. It operates through the following segments: Corporate Bank, Investment Bank, Private Bank, and Asset Management. The Corporate Bank segment includes corporate and commercial clients as well as financial institutions, small corporate and entrepreneur clients. The Corporate Bank Segment provides several services, including Cash Management, Trade Finance and Lending, Foreign Exchange, Optimization of working capital & liquidity, Securing global supply chains and distribution channels to Corporates and Commercial clients. The segment also provides services related to Correspondent Banking, Trust and Agency and Securities Services to financial institutions, and business Banking services to small corporate and entrepreneur clients. The Investment Bank segment is involved in origination and advisory businesses as well as fixed-income, currency, sales, and trading. The Investment Bank segment provides these services to corporate and institutional clients. The Private Bank segment focuses on Private Bank Germany, private and commercial business international, and wealth management business units. This segment also includes the International Private Bank, which also caters to commercial clients. The Asset Management segment provides investment solutions to individual investors and institutions through the DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA brand. The Bank was founded on March 10, 1870, and is headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany.

[1] A limited assurance is provided on the information presented in Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report and Green and Social Asset Pool. A review of the post-issuance disclosure practices is conducted against ICMA's Standards (Green Bond/Social Bond Principles), core principles and recommendations where applicable, and the criteria outlined in the underlying Framework. The assessment is solely based on the information provided in the annual report, and the scope of work of the limited assurance is limited solely to the eligibility criteria of assets in the Issuer's Green and Social Asset Pool. The Issuer (Deutsche Bank) is responsible for the preparation of the report, including the application of methods and internal control procedures designed to ensure that the subject matter information is free from material misstatement.

[2] The Framework was assessed as aligned with the Green Bond Principles dated June 2021, with June 2022 Appendix 1 and Social Bond Principles dated June 2023.

Report Review Assessment

Part I: Alignment with commitments set forth in the Sustainable Instruments Framework[3]

The following table evaluates the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report against the commitments set forth in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework, which reflect the core requirements of the ICMA Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Social Bond Principles (SBP), and best market practice.

Section	Opinion
Process for project evaluation and selection ✓ ALIGNED	Deutsche Bank confirms to follow the process for project evaluation and selection described in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework. The Issuer applied the eligibility criteria set in the Framework in the selection of projects. Sustainability risks associated with the project categories are identified and managed in accordance with the processes defined in the Framework.
Management of proceeds ✓ ALIGNED	Deutsche Bank confirms to follow the management of proceeds described in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework. The proceeds collected are equal to the amount allocated to eligible projects, with no exceptions. The proceeds are tracked appropriately and attested through a formal internal process. Moreover, the Issuer discloses that the proceeds are 100% allocated.
Reporting ✓ ALIGNED	The report is aligned with the initial commitments set out in Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework. *Further analysis of this section is available in Part III.*

[3] Deutsche Bank's Sustainable Instruments Framework was assessed as aligned with the ICMA GBP (June 2021 with June 2022 Appendix 1) and SBP (June 2023), dated January 2024.

Part II: Assessment against the Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting

FOR GREEN BONDS

Reporting is a core component of the ICMA GBP, and transparency is essential to communicating the expected and/or achieved impact of financed projects. Green bond issuers are encouraged to report at least annually on the allocation of proceeds and the environmental impacts of financed projects until full allocation, or maturity of the bond. For the purpose of this analysis, the HFIR has been used as a reference standard, given its broad adoption in the market.

The table below evaluates Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report against the HFIR.

Core Principles	Opinion
Annual reporting ✓ ALIGNED	Deutsche Bank reported within one year of issuance and thereafter annually. The Issuer commits to making the report available on its website. The environmental impact of projects is evidenced through quantitative performance measures.
Formal internal process for allocation of proceeds ✓ ALIGNED	As of the date of the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report, the proceeds allocated to green projects have been allocated exclusively to projects that meet the Framework's eligibility criteria. The Issuer confirms that verification of green project eligibility for proceeds allocation is integrated into its regular lending/investment operations. The Issuer describes in the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report its approach to determining the eligibility of proceeds allocation.
Disclosure of currency ✓ ALIGNED	Allocated proceeds have been reported in a single currency (EUR).
Sustainability risk management ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer has a system to identify and manage sustainability risks associated with financed projects. The method used to assess such risks is described in the Issuer's Sustainable Instruments Framework. The Issuer confirms that no material risks or negative effects have been identified in relation to the financed projects based on the Issuer's process defined in the Sustainable Instruments Framework.
Illustration of expected environmental impacts or outcomes	The Impact Report illustrates the expected environmental impacts and/or outcomes of financed projects. It is based on ex-ante estimates (developed prior to project implementation) of the expected annual results for a

Core Principles	Opinion
ALIGNED	representative year once the project is completed and operating at normal capacity. The methodology for estimating the impacts is transparently disclosed. Additional information is provided in Part III.

Recommendations	Opinion
Reporting at project or portfolio level REPORTED	Reporting was conducted on a portfolio basis, with proceeds from all of Deutsche Bank's outstanding green bonds allocated to a portfolio of projects.
Defined and disclosed period and process for including/removing projects in the report REPORTED	All proceeds have been allocated to eligible green assets. The 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report includes only project financing disbursed and confirmed as eligible by the Committee up to 31 December 2025. As part of its due diligence, the Issuer monitors the projects included in its green bond programme and reports transparently on the process for adding and removing projects from the reported portfolio.
Signed amount and amount of green bond proceeds allocated to eligible disbursements REPORTED	Deutsche Bank discloses the amount of green bond proceeds allocated to eligible disbursements. Allocated amount: EUR 6,358 million Signed amount: EUR 16,984 million
Approach to Impact Reporting REPORTED	The Issuer reports on the overall impact of the portfolio and discloses the prorated share of the overall results.
Report on sector-specific core indicators REPORTED	To facilitate comparability and benchmarking of project results, Deutsche Bank reports against the sector-specific core indicators and selected additional indicators set out in the HFIR.

Recommendations	Opinion
	The core indicators are as follows: » Expected avoided carbon emissions (in metric tons of CO_2e) » Expected or actual renewable energy produced (in MWh) » Installed capacity of renewable energy constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Installed capacity of grid energy storage solutions constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Expected or achieved energy savings for Green Buildings and Efficient Lighting (in MWh) » Average annual Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) for data centers
Disclosure of proprietary methodologies, where relevant REPORTED	Where no single commonly used standard exists, the Issuer discloses the methodologies applied. **Renewable Energy** DB uses the indicator "(Expected) avoided CO_2e emissions" calculated in metric tons of CO_2e to determine the impact of renewable energy projects contained in the Bank's Green Asset Portfolio. For the impact calculation, the Issuer used the annual average carbon intensity (grams of CO_2 per kWh) of the electricity mix of the country where the asset is located and the expected or actual electricity production of the asset. The annual average carbon intensity for a given country for the period January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, was derived from data provided by Enerdata, an energy intelligence and consulting company. For this impact reporting, Deutsche Bank assumed that renewable energy has zero or negligible direct CO_2 emissions, except in the case of biomass projects. To calculate avoided emissions from renewable energy projects, the Bank compares the project's emissions (assumed to be negligible for all except biomass) with a baseline "no action" scenario. This baseline reflects electricity generation at the annual average carbon intensity (gCO_2/kWh) of the national grid in the country where the project is located. **Energy Efficiency** DB used impact indicators tailored to specific asset types, as this category encompasses various sub-categories ranging from grid energy storage assets to energy-efficient lighting. For energy-efficient lighting projects, the Bank used the indicators "(Expected) avoided CO_2e emissions" in metric tons of CO_2e and

Recommendations	Opinion
	"Expected or achieved energy savings" in MWh per year to determine their impact. The following formula is applied to calculate avoided emissions: Avoided emissions (tCO_2e p.a.) = (Baseline energy use in MWh p.a. − Post-measure energy use in MWh p.a.) × Grid emissions factor (in tCO_2e/MWh) For grid energy storage assets, such as battery energy storage systems (BESS), the Bank reports on the indicator "Installed capacity" in MW to illustrate their impact. Information on expected or actual energy savings, avoided emissions, and installed capacity was taken from technical reports as well as publicly available information on the projects. **Green Buildings** For evaluating the impact of the Commercial Real Estate assets in the Bank's Green Asset Pool, DB used a methodology developed with industry experts. To determine the impact of this category, the Bank used the indicator "Expected or achieved energy savings" calculated in MWh per year. The associated "expected avoided carbon emissions" were calculated in metric tons CO_2e. Respective reductions in energy consumption and avoided carbon emissions were calculated by comparison with national reference benchmarks for energy and carbon intensity. To calculate avoided emissions, the following formula is applied: CO_2 avoidance in tCO_2e p.a. = (Emissions factor of reference building ($kgCO_2e$/m2 p.a.) - Emissions factor of the asset (actual or top 15% threshold value) ($kgCO_2e$/m2 p.a.)) x Total floor area (in sqm) x Length of stay in asset pool x DB share of project finance / total capital invested (if available) / 1,000 The following data sources were used: Building Performance Database 2023 (USA), National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings 2020 (Canada), Energy Star® Portfolio Manager® (USA, Canada), Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) database (Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Spain, United Kingdom), Central Statistics Office (Ireland) as well as country-specific studies from the engineering consultancy Drees & Sommers. For Commercial Real Estate assets, where the expected building-specific energy savings and avoided carbon emissions are available based on technical information on the project, actual values were used for reporting.

Recommendations	Opinion
	For the Residential Real Estate assets, Deutsche Bank used a mixed approach to calculate the two core indicators, "Expected avoided carbon emissions" in metric tons of CO_2e and "Expected or achieved energy savings" in MWh. Actual energy consumption and emissions values were used in cases where Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) data were available for the assets, while an estimation approach was used for the remaining assets. "Expected GHG emissions avoided" were calculated through a comparison of available / estimated carbon emissions of the Residential Real Estate assets with average national carbon emissions taken from the PCAF database. Based on this calculation, "Expected or achieved energy savings" were calculated using a conversion factor between energy consumption and carbon emissions that is based on available EPC data. **Information and Communications Technology (ICT)** DB reports on the impact indicator "average annual power usage effectiveness (PUE)". The average annual PUE reflects the ratio of the total amount of power needed to operate the data center (which includes cooling and lights), divided by the power used to run computer equipment. The average annual PUE of the financed data centers reported in the impact reporting table represents the weighted average value of the design PUEs for data centers under construction and of the operating PUEs for data centers in operation. Weighting is based on the respective data center capacities (in MW): Weighted Average Annual PUE = ∑[(Asset-specific Data Center Capacity (MW) / Total Data Centre Capacity (MW)) × Average Annual PUE] For a data center under construction, Deutsche Bank expects that an average annual design PUE is calculated with an assumed 25% customer load factor or below to account for the risk of underutilization. Exceptions to this calculation method for design PUEs are only acceptable where the risk of underutilization is limited, e.g., due to pre-known tenants. **Clean Transportation** DB used impact indicators tailored to specific asset types, as this category encompasses various sub-categories ranging from electric vehicles (EVs), the production of required dedicated components such as EV batteries, to ships. Electric vehicles and the manufacturing of dedicated components

Recommendations	Opinion
	For assets related to the financing of electric vehicles (EVs), Deutsche Bank uses the indicator "(Expected) avoided CO_2e emissions" in metric tons of $CO2_e$ to determine the impact. To calculate expected avoided emissions, the Bank compares the emissions of EVs to those of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. This involves determining the baseline emissions from ICE vehicles and the indirect emissions from EVs based on their energy consumption and the carbon intensity of the electricity mix. Since EVs have zero tailpipe (direct) emissions, use-phase emissions are estimated as indirect emissions from electricity consumed for charging, based on the electricity mix of the relevant country or region and the assumed annual distance travelled. The difference between the baseline emissions from ICE vehicles and the indirect emissions from EVs provides the expected annual CO_2e avoidance, offering a measure of the environmental impact of the financed EVs: CO_2 avoidance in tCO_2e p.a. = Estimated baseline emissions (in tCO_2e p.a.) - Estimated indirect emissions (in tCO_2e p.a.) The impact calculation for electric motorbikes follows the same steps and data inputs. Data from the following sources was used: Kraftfahrt Bundesamt (Germany), EV-Database, and Enerdata. Shipping and Rail Transport Due to the current unavailability of data for the reference scenario setting, no estimated impact was reported at this point in time. Additional information is provided in Part III.
Disclosure of conversion approach REPORTED	The Issuer converts units reported for individual projects using a standard conversion factor and provides appropriate disclosure of the conversion approach in the report.
Financings with partial eligibility REPORTED	The Issuer accepts financings with partial eligibility and reports only on the proportion and impact of financings that are eligible. The Issuer comments on the risk assessment performed and any mitigation measures taken.
Use (and disclosure) of attribution approach	The Issuer reports on the expected impact of different project components separately.

Recommendations	Opinion
NOT APPLICABLE	
Ex-post impact information REPORTED	The Issuer discloses the process used to monitor and, where applicable, verify ex-ante assessments.
Report the estimated lifetime results and/or project's economic life NOT REPORTED	The Issuer does not report on the estimated lifetime results and/or the project's economic life (in years).

Opinion
Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that Deutsche Bank has not followed the core principles and most key recommendations of the Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting. Deutsche Bank reported within the fiscal year following issuance and yearly thereafter, disclosed the expected environmental impacts of financed projects, its approach to sustainability risk management, and the currency used for reporting.

FOR SOCIAL BONDS

Reporting is a core component of the Social Bond Principles (SBP), and transparency is essential to communicating the expected and/or achieved impacts of financed projects through annual reporting. Social bond issuers are encouraged to report at least annually on the allocation of proceeds and the social impacts of financed projects. For the purposes of this analysis, the HFIRSB has been used as the reference standard, given its broad adoption in the market.

The table below assesses Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report against the HFIRSB.

Core Principles	Opinion
Annual reporting ✓ ALIGNED	Deutsche Bank reported within one year of issuance and thereafter annually. Deutsche Bank commits to making the report available on its website. The social impact of the projects is evidenced through quantitative performance measures.
Formal internal process for allocation of proceeds ✓ ALIGNED	As of the date of the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report, the proceeds allocated to social projects have been allocated exclusively to projects that meet the Framework's eligibility criteria. The Issuer confirms that verification of social project eligibility for proceeds allocation is integrated into its regular lending/investment operations. The Issuer describes in the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report its approach to determining the eligibility of proceeds.
Allocation of proceeds to social project categories ✓ ALIGNED	In accordance with the criteria set out in the Framework and in compliance with the SBP, Deutsche Bank has allocated the net proceeds of the bond issued under this Framework to new and/or existing eligible assets within the following categories: » Affordable Housing » Access to Essential Services The Issuer also discloses (e.g., the sector of operation) for each project category. The Issuer identifies the alignment of the project categories with market-wide social or development objectives.
Identified target population(s) ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer defined targeted populations for the respective project categories, Affordable Housing and Access to Essential Services. The Issuer explains the rationale for targeting these groups and refers to definitions and/or thresholds for targeted populations.

Core Principles	Opinion
Output at project or portfolio level ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer has referred to the existing indicator list set out in Annex III of the HFIRSB (i.e., number of beneficiaries). The selected metrics capture the social changes generated and are supplemented by qualitative information. A detailed analysis of reporting indicators is available in Part III.
Illustration of expected social impacts ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer presents the expected social outcomes of the financed projects using quantitative indicators: Number of beneficiaries. The expected annual outcomes are estimated ex-ante, and/or the Issuer reports annual actual impacts (ex-post). The Issuer also discloses the methodology used to estimate the outcomes. Additional information is provided in Part III.
Disclosure of prorated impacts ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer reports on the prorated share of the overall impact results of the projects or portfolio of projects.
Sustainability risk management ✓ ALIGNED	The Issuer has a system to identify and manage sustainability risks associated with the financed projects. The method used to assess such risks is described in the Issuer's Sustainable Instruments Framework. The Issuer confirms that no material risks or negative effects have been identified in relation to the financed projects based on the Issuer's process defined in the Sustainable Instruments Framework.

Recommendations	Opinion
Project or portfolio level reporting REPORTED	Reporting was conducted on a portfolio basis, with proceeds from all of Deutsche Bank's outstanding social bonds allocated to a portfolio of projects.
Defined and disclosed period and process for including/removing projects in the report	All proceeds have been allocated to eligible social assets. The 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report includes only project financing disbursed and confirmed as eligible by the Committee up to Dec. 31, 2025.

Recommendations	Opinion
REPORTED	As part of its due diligence, the Issuer monitors the projects included in its social bond programme. The Issuer reports transparently on the process for adding and removing projects to the reported portfolio.
Detailed project descriptions REPORTED	The Issuer provides details of the projects (e.g., context, region, target population, applicable regulations, baseline situation and circumstances in the respective country and region where the projects are located).
Disbursement reporting NOT REPORTED	The proceeds of the social bond issuance were used to finance new loans or refinance existing loans. The Issuer does not provide a table indicating the year when the disbursements were made to the reported eligible projects. Deutsche Bank uses an asset pool-based approach with full allocation at issuance; there is no direct tracking of proceeds to individual disbursements.
Signed amount and amount of social bond proceeds allocated to eligible disbursements REPORTED	Deutsche Bank discloses the amount of social bond proceeds allocated to eligible disbursements. Allocated amount: EUR 500 million Signed amount: EUR 4,361 million
Report on sector-specific core indicators REPORTED	For the affordable housing and access to essential services categories, the Issuer reports against the core indicators and selected additional indicators set out in the HFIRSB.
Disclosure of methodology for calculating impact NOT APPLICABLE	The Issuer reports actual absolute output indicators.
Approach to Impact Reporting REPORTED	The Issuer reports on the overall impacts of the portfolio and discloses the prorated share of the overall results.

Recommendations	Opinion
Financings with partial eligibility REPORTED	The Issuer accepts financings with partial eligibility and reports only on the proportion and impact of financings that are eligible. The Issuer comments on the risk assessment performed and any mitigation measures taken.
Disclosure of estimated lifetime impacts and/or project economic life NOT REPORTED	The Issuer does not report the estimated lifetime impacts and/or project economic life in years.

Opinion
Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that Deutsche Bank has not followed the core principles and most key recommendations of the Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds. Deutsche Bank reported within the fiscal year following issuance, and yearly thereafter, disclosed the target population for the financed projects and the expected social impacts, its approach to sustainability risk management, and the currency used for reporting.

Part III: Disclosure of proceeds allocation and soundness of output/impact indicators

Use of proceeds allocation

Use of proceeds allocation reporting contextualizes impacts by presenting the number of investments allocated to the respective use of proceeds categories.

This is the sixth year of allocation reporting, and the allocation was 100% in 2025, compared with 100% in 2024. The use of proceeds allocation reporting occurred within the regular annual cycle after the issuance.

The Issuer transparently disclosed that 100% of the proceeds were allocated and there are no unallocated proceeds.

Proceeds allocated to eligible projects/assets

The allocation of proceeds is presented at the project category level. The Issuer has provided details of the type of projects included in the portfolio.

The report does not provide information on projects removed from the allocation register, but Deutsche Bank confirmed that projects are removed and added to the portfolio on a rolling basis due to maturity and repayment. In the 2025 reporting period, Deutsche Bank added EUR 2.3 billion of eligible assets in its green asset pool and EUR 0.9 billion of eligible assets to its social asset pool.

The allocation reporting section of Deutsche Bank's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report aligns with best market practice by providing information on the following:

- The total amount of proceeds in million euros (divided by green/social assets).
- Total number of liabilities, divided per type of financial instruments
- The total amount of eligible green and social projects in euros and breakdown per project category
- For the renewable energy category, the breakdown of the portfolio based on the type of renewable energy technology
- For the green buildings category, the breakdown of the portfolio based on the relevant certification, and usage
- The geographical regions where the projects are located.

Output and Impact Reporting indicators

The table below presents an independent assessment of the Issuer's reporting and disclosures on the output, outcome, and/or impact of projects/assets, using the relevant indicators.

Element	Opinion
Relevance	The impact indicator(s) chosen by the Issuer for this bond is/are the following: For green projects: » Expected avoided carbon emissions (in metric tons of CO_2e) » Expected or actual renewable energy produced (in MWh) » Installed capacity of renewable energy constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Installed capacity of grid energy storage solutions constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Expected or achieved energy savings for Green Buildings (in MWh) » Average Annual Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) These indicators are quantitative and material to the use of proceeds categories financed through the sustainable financing instruments and in line with the Suggested Impact Reporting metrics for Green Building Projects by the HFIR. This aligns with best market practice. For social projects: » Number of beneficiaries from eligible social asset This indicator is quantitative and material to the use of proceeds categories financed through the sustainable financing instruments and in line with the Suggested Impact Reporting metrics for Affordable Housing and Access to Essential Services Projects by the HFIRSB. This aligns with best market practices.
Sources and methodologies for quantitative assessments	The Issuer makes use of internal and external data, depending on the availability of data and on the project categories. If the availability of data is limited, the Issuer makes use of an estimation approach. For renewable energy projects, the Issuer uses the indicator "Expected avoided CO_2e emissions (in metric tons of CO_2)," using the annual average carbon intensity of the electricity mix of the country where the project is located and the expected or actual electricity production of the project. The annual average carbon intensity for a given country from Jan. 1, 2025, to Dec. 31, 2025, was derived from data provided by Enerdata, an energy intelligence and consulting company. Information on expected or actual electricity generation and capacity of the renewable energy projects was taken from the technical information on the project, as well as publicly available project information. Deutsche Bank assumed that renewable energy has zero or negligible CO_2 emissions, except in the case of biomass projects. To calculate avoided emissions from renewable energy projects, Deutsche Bank compares the project's emissions (assumed to be negligible for all technologies except biomass) with a baseline "no action"

Element	Opinion
	scenario. This baseline reflects electricity generation based on the annual average carbon intensity (gCO_2/kWh) of the national grid in the country where the project is located. For energy efficiency projects, the Bank used impact indicators tailored to specific asset types: » For energy-efficient lighting projects, the Bank used the indicators "(Expected) avoided CO_2e emissions" in metric tons of CO_2e and "Expected or achieved energy savings" in MWh per year to determine their impact. Avoided emissions are calculated using the following formula: Avoided emissions (tCO2e p.a.) = (Baseline energy use in MWh p.a. − Post-measure energy use in MWh p.a.) × Grid emissions factor (in tCO2e/MWh). » For grid energy storage assets, such as battery energy storage systems (BESS), the Bank reports on the indicator "Installed capacity" in MW to illustrate their impact. Information on expected or actual energy savings, avoided emissions as well as installed capacity was taken from technical reports as well as publicly available information on each project. For Commercial Real Estate projects under the Green Buildings category, the Issuer uses a methodology developed with industry experts, using the indicator "Expected or achieved energy savings" (in MWh/year). The associated "expected avoided carbon emissions" were calculated in tCO_2e. Respective reductions in energy consumption and avoided carbon emissions were calculated by comparison with national reference benchmarks for energy and carbon intensity.[4] For Commercial Real Estate assets, where the expected building-specific energy savings and avoided carbon emissions are available based on technical information on the project, actual values were used for reporting. To calculate avoided emissions, the following formula is applied: CO2 avoidance (tCO2e p.a.) = (Emissions factor of reference building (kgCO2e/m^2 p.a.) − Emissions factor of the asset (actual or top 15% threshold value) (kgCO2e/m^2 p.a.)) × total floor area (m^2) × length of stay in the asset pool × Deutsche Bank's share of project financing or total capital invested (if available) / 1,000. The calculation is informed by a range of data sources, including the Building Performance Database (U.S.), National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings, Energy Star, Portfolio Manager, the Partnership for

[4] The following data sources were used: Building Performance Database 2023 (USA), National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings 2020 (Canada), Energy Star® Portfolio Manager® (USA, Canada), Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) database (Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Spain, United Kingdom), Central Statistics Office (Ireland) as well as country-specific studies from the engineering consultancy Drees & Sommers.

Element	Opinion
	Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) database, national statistics, and engineering consultancy studies. For the Residential Real Estate assets, Deutsche Bank used a mixed approach to calculate the two core indicators, “Expected avoided carbon emissions” in tCO_2e and “Expected or achieved energy savings” in MWh. Actual energy consumption and emissions values were used in cases where Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data were available for the assets, while an estimation approach was used for the remaining assets. “Expected GHG emissions avoided” was calculated through a comparison of available/estimated carbon emissions of the Residential Real Estate assets with average national carbon emissions taken from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials database. Based on this calculation, “Expected or achieved energy savings” were calculated using a conversion factor between energy consumption and carbon emissions that is based on available EPC data. For assets financed by Deutsche Bank in the “Information and Communications Technology (ICT)” category, which includes financing and investments related to energy-efficient data centers, the Bank reports on the impact indicator “average annual power usage effectiveness (PUE)”. It reflects the ratio of the total amount of power needed to operate the data center (which includes cooling and lights), divided by the power used to run computer equipment. The reported average annual PUE represents a capacity-weighted average, calculated as follows: Weighted average annual PUE = Σ[(asset-specific data center capacity (MW) / total data center capacity (MW)) × average annual PUE]. The average annual PUE of the financed data centers represents the average value of the design PUEs for data centers under construction and of the operating PUEs for data centers in operation. For a data center under construction, Deutsche Bank expects that an average annual design PUE is calculated with an assumed 25% customer load factor or below to account for the risk of underutilization. Exceptions to this calculation method for design PUEs are only acceptable where the risk of underutilization is limited, e.g., due to pre-known tenants. For assets financed in the “Clean Transportation” category, the Bank only shared the impact generated by the financing of electric vehicles (EVs). For assets related to the financing of EVs, Deutsche Bank uses the indicator “(Expected) avoided CO_2e emissions” in metric tons of CO_2e to determine the impact. To calculate expected avoided emissions, the Bank compares the emissions of EVs to those of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and uses the following formula: CO2 avoidance (tCO2e p.a.) = estimated baseline emissions from internal combustion engine vehicles − estimated indirect emissions from electric vehicles. This involves determining the baseline emissions from ICE vehicles and the indirect emissions from EVs based on their energy consumption and the carbon intensity of the electricity mix. The difference between these values provides the expected annual CO_2 avoidance, offering a

Element	Opinion
	measure of the environmental impact of the financed EVs.[5] For other assets financed under the "Clean Transportation" category, no impact indicators are reported at this stage due to the current unavailability of data required to establish an appropriate reference (baseline) scenario. The above is in line with the core indicator proposed by HFIR. For assets financed in the "Affordable Housing" category, the Issuer uses the indicator "number of beneficiaries[6]" to quantify the impact of its supported affordable housing and conservatively equates one apartment unit to one beneficiary. The data is sourced from project-related documents, including credit facility agreements. For assets financed under the "Access to Essential Services" category, the Issuer uses the indicator "number of beneficiaries" to quantify the impact of its supported assets related to essential services, which in most cases relates to the number of beds provided. The data is sourced from project-related documents, including credit facility agreements. The general calculation approach for social assets is as follows: Impact attributable to Deutsche Bank = Gross impact of the asset × Deutsche Bank financing share. All reported expected or achieved impacts represent estimates. Where actual data is not available (e.g., construction-stage assets), ex-ante values are derived using counterparty-provided projections (where available) or conservative assumptions.
Baseline selection	Impact data is compared with the following baselines: » For renewable energy and energy efficiency, data is compared to the average carbon intensity of the country in the most recent year, based on Enerdata » For EVs, data is compared to the emissions from ICE vehicles

[5] Data from the following sources was used: Enerdata, Kraftfahrt Bundesamt (Germany), EV-Database.

[6] Deutsche Bank uses "number of beneficiaries" as the main impact indicator to ensure comparability and aggregation across different asset categories and project types; for assets related to the eligible social category "Access to Essential Services," such as senior care homes, the most common indicator is the number of beds provided. In these cases, one bed is considered equivalent to one beneficiary; for the eligible social category "Affordable Housing," the standard indicator is the number of apartments.

Element	Opinion
	» For green buildings, the Issuer uses internationally recognized certification standards for green buildings, such as Energy Performance Certificates. This aligns with the suggestion of HFIR. With regard to the social portfolio, there is no baseline as the impact is provided in absolute numbers.
Scale and granularity	The impact data is presented at the use of proceeds category level for the relevant indicator(s).

High-level mapping of the impact indicators to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Based on the project categories financed and refinanced by the bonds, as disclosed in the Issuer's 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report, the impact indicator(s) adopted by Deutsche Bank for its sustainable financing instruments can be mapped to the following SDGs, in line with ISS STOXX SDG Solutions Assessment, a proprietary methodology for assessing the impact of an Issuer's product and services on the UN SDGs.

Impact indicators	Sustainable Development Goals
» Expected avoided carbon emissions (in metric tons of CO2e) » Expected or actual renewable energy produced (in MWh) » Installed capacity of renewable energy constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Installed capacity of grid energy storage solutions constructed or rehabilitated (in MW) » Expected or achieved energy savings for Green Buildings and efficient lighting (in MWh)	7 Affordable and clean energy 13 Climate action
» Average Annual Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)	13 Climate action

» Number of beneficiaries from the eligible social asset (affordable housing)	
» Number of beneficiaries from the eligible social asset (access to essential services)	

Opinion

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the allocation of bond proceeds has not been disclosed, with a breakdown by eligible project or asset category, as set out in the Framework. Nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report has not applied an appropriate methodology to report the impacts generated, supported by disclosure of data sources, calculation methodologies, and granularity, in line with prevailing market practice. In addition, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the impact indicators used are not aligned with the metrics recommended in the HFIR and HFIRSB.

Annex 1: Methodology

High-level mapping to the SDGs

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, provide a benchmark for key opportunities and challenges in the transition to a more sustainable future. Using a proprietary methodology based on ICMA's Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds: A High-Level Mapping to the Sustainable Development Goals, the extent to which the Issuer's reporting and project categories contribute to the relevant SDGs is identified.

Annex 2: Quality management processes

Issuer's responsibility

The Issuer's responsibility was to provide information and documentation on:

- 2025 Sustainable Financing Instruments Report
- Sustainable Instruments Framework
- Proceeds allocation
- Reporting impact indicators
- Methodologies and assumptions for data gathering and calculation
- Sustainability risk management

ISS-Corporate's verification process

Since 2014, ISS STOXX, of which ISS-Corporate forms part, has built a reputation as a thought leader in the green and social bond market and was among the verifiers approved by the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI).

This independent Report Review was conducted in accordance with ICMA's Guidelines for Green, Social, Sustainability and Sustainability-Linked Bonds External Reviews, with consideration, where relevant, of ISAE 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.

The engagement with Deutsche Bank took place from April to July 2026.

ISS-Corporate's business practices

ISS-Corporate conducted this verification in strict compliance with the ISS STOXX Code of Ethics, which lays out detailed requirements in integrity, transparency, professional competence and due care, professional behaviour and objectivity for the ISS business and team members. It is designed to ensure that the verification is conducted independently and without any conflicts of interest with other parts of the ISS STOXX.

Appendix: Instruments identification

ISIN	START DATE	MATURITY DATE	VOLUME (IN EUR M)[7]
DE000DB9VWE6	10/4/2024	10/4/2029	37.5
DE000DB9VWK3	10/24/2024	10/24/2029	35.4
DE000DB9VWM9	11/7/2024	11/7/2029	18.0
DE000DB9VWR8	11/28/2024	11/28/2029	22.1
DE000DB9VWV0	11/28/2024	11/28/2031	42.0
DE000DB9VWX6	12/12/2024	12/12/2031	23.0
DE000DB9VXA2	1/9/2025	1/9/2030	13.6
DE000DB9VXC8	1/9/2025	1/9/2032	70.6
DE000DB9VYD4	2/27/2025	2/27/2030	10.0
DE000DB9VYJ1	3/13/2025	3/13/2030	16.2
DE000DB9VYP8	3/27/2025	3/27/2030	17.9
DE000DB9VYQ6	11/28/2024	11/28/2044	57.0
DE000DB9WCK3	4/10/2025	4/10/2030	16.5
DE000DB9WDF1	4/24/2025	4/24/2030	16.2
DE000DB9WDT2	5/8/2025	5/8/2030	16.2
DE000DB9WDZ9	5/22/2025	5/22/2030	23.3
DE000DB9WEK9	6/5/2025	6/5/2030	27.5

[7] Foreign currencies were converted to Euro based on the conversion rate as of December 31, 2025.

DE000DB9WEW4	6/26/2025	6/26/2030	21.2
DE000DB9WFE9	7/10/2025	7/10/2030	15.2
DE000DB9WFN0	7/24/2025	7/24/2030	13.5
DE000DB9WFY7	8/7/2025	8/7/2030	16.0
DE000DB9WGN8	8/21/2025	8/21/2030	12.0
DE000DB9WGS7	9/4/2025	9/4/2030	11.8
DE000DB9WHB1	9/18/2025	9/18/2030	10.6
DE000DB9WHL0	10/2/2025	10/2/2030	13.2
DE000DB9WHX5	10/30/2025	10/30/2030	11.5
DE000DB9WJE1	11/13/2025	11/13/2030	9.8
DE000DB9WJN2	11/27/2025	11/27/2030	10.2
DE000DB9WJZ6	12/11/2025	12/11/2030	5.7
DE000DM34G47	11/10/2022	11/10/2038	50.0
DE000DM34G54	11/10/2022	11/10/2038	5.0
DE000DM34G62	11/10/2022	11/10/2038	1.0
DE000DM34JC0	8/1/2024	8/1/2034	25.0
XS3049354999	4/11/2025	4/11/2035	50.0
XS2371228870	8/17/2021	8/17/2055	170.3
XS2394051002	10/20/2021	10/20/2055	170.3
XS2437849214	2/18/2022	2/18/2056	391.6

XS2461251048	3/30/2022	3/30/2056	42.6
XS2496313458	6/28/2022	6/28/2056	25.5
XS2011165979	6/4/2021	6/3/2031	24.7
XS2011170979	9/17/2021	9/16/2031	4.2
XS2011171274	9/29/2021	9/29/2026	1.7
XS2011171944	10/29/2021	10/28/2031	8.5
XS0459862842	12/2/2021	12/2/2027	0.6
XS0459870357	1/6/2022	1/6/2027	2.5
DE000DB9U5S4	1/6/2022	1/6/2028	2.1
XS0459871165	1/20/2022	1/20/2027	4.3
DE000DB9U5Y2	2/10/2022	2/10/2028	2.3
XS0459872486	2/10/2022	2/10/2027	4.7
DE000DL19WL7	2/23/2022	2/23/2028	1,077.4
XS0459874698	2/24/2022	2/24/2026	1.7
DE000DB9U6S2	3/17/2022	3/17/2026	3.5
XS0459877790	3/24/2022	3/24/2026	1.9
XS0459876719	3/17/2022	3/17/2026	0.9
XS0459883921	2/8/2022	2/8/2029	14.5
DE000DB9U6T0	4/1/2022	4/1/2027	6.7
DE000DB9U6W4	4/14/2022	4/14/2027	5.3

DE000DB9U6Z7	5/5/2022	5/5/2026	8.1
DE000DB9U7A8	5/19/2022	5/19/2026	13.5
XS0459919386	7/20/2022	1/20/2026	26.9
DE000DL19WU8	5/24/2022	5/24/2028	494.6
DE000DB9U7H3	7/1/2022	7/1/2027	13.6
XS0460005365	6/15/2022	6/15/2027	4.0
XS0460007577	7/29/2022	7/29/2030	9.7
DE000DB9U7N1	7/14/2022	7/14/2027	8.0
DE000DB9U7U6	8/4/2022	8/4/2027	12.0
DE000DB9U7X0	9/1/2027	9/1/2027	3.5
DE000DB9U9G1	1/5/2023	1/5/2026	43.0
DE000DB9U9H9	1/5/2023	1/5/2028	14.2
DE000DB9U9Q0	1/20/2023	1/20/2026	73.3
DE000DB9U9R8	1/19/2023	1/19/2028	26.8
DE000DB9VML2	1/4/2024	1/4/2029	25.0
DE000DB9VMR9	1/4/2024	1/4/2029	25.0
DE000DB9VPM3	3/7/2024	3/7/2029	20.2
DE000DB9VWD8	10/4/2024	10/4/2029	17.0
XS2911217300	10/8/2024	10/8/2035	30.0
DE000DB9VWJ5	10/24/2024	10/24/2029	19.1

DE000DB9VWL1	11/7/2024	11/7/2029	13.9
DE000DB9VWQ0	11/28/2024	11/28/2029	13.1
DE000DB9VWZ1	1/9/2025	1/9/2030	6.6
XS0460099244	1/10/2025	1/10/2028	3.4
DE000DB9VXE4	1/24/2025	1/24/2028	9.1
DE000DB9VXP0	2/10/2025	2/10/2027	16.4
DE000DB9VXZ9	2/24/2025	2/24/2027	8.8
DE000DB9VYG7	3/6/2025	3/6/2028	13.4
DE000DB9VYL7	3/20/2025	3/20/2028	17.6
DE000DB9WCD8	3/20/2025	4/3/2028	21.6
DE000DB9WCG1	4/3/2025	4/3/2031	7.3
DE000DB9WCX6	4/24/2025	4/24/2028	12.1
DE000DB9WDM7	5/2/2025	5/2/2028	17.0
XS3032929930	5/30/2025	5/31/2033	44.4
DE000DB9WDW6	5/15/2025	5/15/2028	16.3
DE000DB9WED4	5/29/2025	5/29/2028	12.8
DE000DB9WER4	6/20/2025	6/20/2028	16.3
DE000DB9WFB5	7/3/2025	7/3/2028	11.8
DE000DB9WFH2	7/17/2025	7/17/2028	9.5
DE000DB9WFU5	8/1/2025	8/1/2028	7.6

DE000DB9WGK4	8/14/2025	8/14/2028	12.8
DE000DB9WGR9	8/28/2025	8/28/2028	11.0
DE000DB9WGZ2	9/11/2025	9/11/2028	11.5
DE000DB9WHG0	9/25/2025	9/25/2028	12.2
DE000DB9WHN6	10/9/2025	10/9/2028	9.8
DE000DB9WHR7	10/16/2025	10/16/2030	4.7
DE000DB9WHU1	10/23/2025	10/23/2028	12.1
DE000DB9WJA9	11/6/2025	11/6/2028	12.7
DE000A460CU0	10/27/2025	10/27/2034	10.0
DE000DB9WJJ0	11/20/2025	11/20/2028	13.5
DE000DB9WJT9	12/4/2025	12/4/2028	12.7
DE000DB9WKE9	12/18/2025	12/18/2029	2.7
US25160PAF45	3/19/2021	3/19/2026	681.1
XS0460096224	10/4/2024	10/4/2029	5.5
XS0460097032	10/24/2024	10/24/2029	8.5
XS0460097545	11/7/2024	11/7/2029	5.4
XS0460098279	11/28/2024	11/28/2029	11.0
XS0460099160	1/9/2025	1/9/2030	11.4
XS0460099830	1/23/2025	1/23/2030	13.5
XS0460100869	2/20/2025	2/20/2030	13.3

XS0460101321	3/6/2025	3/6/2030	14.3
XS0460102139	3/20/2025	3/20/2030	7.3
XS0460103293	4/3/2025	4/3/2030	9.6
XS0460103889	4/17/2025	4/17/2030	4.9
XS0460104341	5/2/2025	5/2/2030	5.2
XS0461569278	4/12/2024	4/12/2030	63.9
XS0461628389	5/15/2024	5/15/2034	30.0
XS2777600029	12/3/2024	12/3/2029	34.1
XS2777601340	12/6/2024	12/6/2028	34.1
XS2964624899	1/29/2025	1/29/2031	5.0
XS3032919543	5/15/2025	5/15/2030	9.3
XS3032920392	5/29/2025	5/29/2030	10.1
XS3032925516	4/24/2025	4/24/2035	6.0
DE000DB9VAH5	2/9/2023	2/9/2028	6.0
DE000DB9VYR4	10/24/2025	10/24/2035	5.0
XS0459881982	2/9/2022	2/6/2032	20.3
XS0459882105	2/9/2022	2/8/2029	2.0
XS2011154692	9/30/2020	9/30/2026	8.4
XS2011156127	1/29/2021	1/29/2031	16.3
XS2011160152	5/28/2021	12/30/2026	1.9

DE000DB9U4E7	6/7/2021	6/7/2028	7.1
DE000DB9U4G2	6/21/2021	6/21/2028	2.6
XS2011166274	6/15/2021	6/15/2026	2.5
XS2011167918	6/30/2021	6/30/2026	1.2
XS2011162877	6/23/2021	6/23/2026	15.0
DE000DB9U4J6	7/1/2021	7/1/2027	4.2
DE000DB9U4L2	7/19/2021	7/19/2028	1.3
DE000DB9U4M0	8/9/2021	8/9/2028	11.9
XS2011169880	9/30/2021	9/30/2026	1.6
XS2011169534	9/30/2021	9/30/2026	4.6
DE000DB9U4R9	8/23/2021	8/23/2028	1.0
XS2011165037	8/31/2021	8/29/2031	3.2
DE000DB9U4T5	9/6/2021	9/6/2028	0.9
DE000DB9U4V1	9/16/2021	9/16/2031	1.3
XS2011170466	9/23/2021	9/23/2026	0.9
DE000DB9U4X7	10/4/2021	10/4/2028	3.5
DE000DB9U5B0	10/18/2021	10/18/2028	0.6
XS2011171514	10/1/2021	9/30/2031	4.5
XS0459861364	11/4/2021	11/4/2027	1.4
DE000DB9U5F1	11/8/2021	11/8/2028	1.9

DE000DB9U5K1	11/22/2021	11/22/2028	3.7
XS0459862099	11/18/2021	11/18/2027	2.9
XS2011171431	1/31/2022	1/30/2032	7.3
XS2011172595	1/31/2022	1/29/2027	4.1
DE000DB9U5M7	12/6/2021	12/6/2028	0.8
XS2011174294	1/31/2022	1/28/2026	0.6
DE000DB9U5V8	1/24/2022	1/24/2029	1.5
XS2011173130	3/31/2022	3/31/2032	1.6
XS0459915046	8/10/2022	2/11/2026	5.1
XS0460006504	9/30/2022	9/29/2028	4.0
DE000DB9U7Z5	9/15/2022	9/15/2027	5.0
DE000DB9U8C2	9/29/2022	9/29/2027	5.5
DE000DB9U8F5	10/13/2022	10/13/2027	4.8
DE000DB9U8K5	11/3/2022	11/3/2027	7.4
DE000DB9U8P4	11/17/2022	11/17/2027	8.0
DE000DB9U8W0	12/8/2022	12/8/2027	14.0
DE000DB9U9C0	12/8/2022	12/8/2026	3.6
DE000DB9U9J5	1/5/2023	1/5/2028	3.7
DE000DB9U9S6	1/19/2023	1/19/2028	2.2
DE000DB9VAE2	2/9/2023	2/9/2026	35.4

DE000DB9VAG7	2/9/2023	2/9/2026	20.1
XS0460036915	3/31/2023	2/9/2028	77.6
XS0460081622	1/12/2024	1/12/2029	15.0
XS0460081895	4/16/2024	4/16/2027	18.5
XS0461525577	4/9/2024	4/9/2029	20.1
XS0461596677	5/15/2024	5/15/2029	30.6
XS0462070680	11/6/2024	11/6/2034	25.0
XS0462075994	12/23/2024	12/23/2031	5.0
XS2964612969	4/30/2025	4/30/2031	74.3
XS2964625862	1/30/2025	1/30/2035	50.0
XS3032924113	4/25/2025	4/25/2035	10.0
DE000A383J95	12/7/2024	12/7/2028	500

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