

DB USA Corporation

U.S. NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO DISCLOSURES

For the period ended June 30, 2026

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Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The NSFR is intended to promote the resilience of banks by requiring them to fund their activities with stable, longer-term funding sources rather than relying heavily on short-term funding, which is prone to increased withdrawals in times of liquidity stress. By encouraging banks to maintain a more balanced and sustainable funding structure, the NSFR seeks to enhance the overall stability and safety of the banking system. The ratio is defined as the amount of Available Stable Funding (ASF) divided by the amount of Required Stable Funding (RSF). ASF includes funding sources that are considered less sensitive to changes in market conditions and are less likely to be withdrawn or reduced quickly, even in times of financial turbulence. These funding sources often have a defined medium- or long-term tenor. Examples of funding sources that contribute to ASF include retail deposits from individuals, long-term wholesale funding and equity capital. As set forth in the regulation, funding type, tenor and counterparty classification are the main considerations in determining the weighted value of funding sources. RSF represents the amount of stable funding that a bank is required to maintain to support its balance sheet assets and its off-balance sheet exposures. Assets or exposures that are perceived to be less liquid or more susceptible to funding risk would require a higher amount of stable funding and, therefore, will be assigned a higher percentage weighting in determining the RSF amount. Conversely, assets and / or exposures that are more liquid and more easily funded or converted to cash would require a lower amount of stable funding and receive a lower percentage weighting for determining RSF. As set forth in the regulation, asset tenor, encumbrance, counterparty classification, credit quality and market characteristics are the main factors considered in determining the weighted amount required to fund as asset or exposure. A bank is required to maintain an NSFR of 100% or higher, meaning that its ASF is higher than its RSF. If a bank's NSFR falls below the regulatory minimum, it may be required to take corrective actions to improve its funding profile and overall stability.

Deutsche Bank (DB), a banking group domiciled in Germany¹, is currently required to be compliant with the NSFR as outlined in the "Capital Requirements Regulations II (CRR II)" which was published in the European Union (EU) Official Journal on June 7, 2019. CRR II was entered into force on June 27, 2019, and became a binding minimum regulatory metric two years later on June 27, 2021.

The history of the NSFR requirement for Foreign Banking Operations (FBOs) in the United States can be traced to the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The crisis exposed vulnerabilities in the global financial system, particularly around liquidity risk management practices of banks. To address these concerns and strengthen the regulatory framework, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision developed Basel III, a comprehensive set of reforms aimed at enhancing the resilience of banks and the global banking system. The NSFR was introduced alongside the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). While the LCR focuses on short-term liquidity, the NSFR is designed to measure the longer-term stability of the bank's funding sources.

In the United States, the NSFR requirement was adopted by the Federal Reserve as part of its implementation of the Basel III framework. The Enhanced Prudential Standards for FBOs required FBOs, including DB, with non-branch assets of \$50 billion or more to form a U.S. Intermediate Holding Company (IHC) by July 01, 2016, to serve as the top-tier holding company for their non-branch U.S. subsidiaries. DB's U.S. IHC, namely DB USA Corporation (the Firm), became subject to the full NSFR requirements effective July 1, 2021. Further to that, the Federal Reserve

¹ Deutsche Bank (DB) AG is a financial conglomerate as designated by the BaFin

expanded the scope of the FR2052a Report to include products and data required for calculating the NSFR. The expanded FR2052a, or “6G,” went live for qualifying FBOs operating in the U.S. on October 3, 2022. DB USA Corporation employs the FR2052a and the entirety of the prescribed rules in Appendix VIII of the Instructions to calculate NSFR daily.

Subsequently to the Enhanced Prudential Standards, the Federal Reserve adopted the Tailoring Rule that introduced risk-based categories for determining the scope, nature, and applicability of requirements under the Federal Reserve’s Liquidity Risk Management Standards, which resulted in a modification of the NSFR requirements based on the category of the banking organizations. Under the Tailoring Rule, the stringency of requirements increases based on measures of size, cross-jurisdictional activity, weighted short-term wholesale funding, nonbank assets, and off-balance sheet exposures, with Category I banks required to adhere to the most stringent standards. Based on the Tailoring Rule guidelines, which became effective December 31, 2019, the Firm is categorized as a Category III bank and therefore is currently required to adhere to an effectively reduced NSFR minimum requirement of 85% by virtue of applying an 85% factor to its RSF denominator.

U.S. Disclosure Requirements

As part of the NSFR Final Rule issued October 20, 2020, with an effective date of July 1, 2021, the Federal Reserve implemented public disclosure requirements (PDR) for the NSFR. Under PDR, a BHC with \$50 billion or more in consolidated assets or \$10 billion or more in foreign exposure is required to disclose publicly, on a semi-annual basis, quantitative information about its average NSFR calculation for the prior two quarters and to discuss the factors that have significantly impacted its NSFR. Presently, the Firm is the only DB U.S. entity that is subject to these disclosure requirements.

The information presented in this document is calculated in accordance with the U.S. NSFR Rule, which was subsequently renamed the Liquidity Risk Management Standards for NSFR, and presented in accordance with the NSFR PDR, unless otherwise stated. Table 6 presents the Firm’s NSFR in the format provided in the NSFR PDR. Tables 1 through 5 present a supplemental breakdown of the Firm’s NSFR components.

U.S. Qualitative Disclosures

Main drivers of NSFR

The table below summarizes the Firm's average weighted NSFR for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (1Q 2026) and the three months ended June 30, 2026 (2Q 2026).

Table 1: Net Stable Funding Ratio

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	<u>1Q 2026</u>	<u>2Q 2026</u>
ASF ¹	28,454	28,721
RSF ²	21,313	21,892
NSFR	134%	131%
Excess ASF ¹	7,141	6,828

(1) Excludes excess ASF held at subsidiaries that is not transferable.

(2) After application of the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule. Before application of the 85% factor, total average RSF for 1Q 2026 was 25,074 and for 2Q 2026 was 25,756.

(3) Unadjusted for the 85% factor under the Tailoring Rule, the 1Q 2026 NSFR was 113%. For 2Q 2026 NSFR was 112%.

In the table above, the Firm calculates its ASF and RSF amounts by applying the standardized set of regulatory weightings to various asset and liability balances, including off-balance-sheet exposures, as prescribed in the NSFR rule.

The firm's average daily NSFR for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (1Q 2026) was 134%, and for the three months ended June 30, 2026 (2Q 2026) was 131%. The firm's NSFR is primarily driven by:

- ASF is comprised primarily of the firm's equity capital, long-term intercompany borrowings and wholesale funding, primarily operational deposits.
- RSF is comprised primarily of loans and other assets. The main components of the Firm's other assets are receivables from other DB Group entities and deferred tax assets.

Changes in NSFR

The Firm's average NSFR decreased by 3 percentage points between 1Q 2026 and 2Q 2026, primarily driven by a \$0.3 billion increase in ASF, and a \$0.6 billion increase in RSF, after the application of the 85% factor per the Tailoring Rule. The drivers for the change in ASF were a \$0.3 billion increase in Wholesale Funding, along with a \$0.2 billion increase in Capital offset by a \$0.2 billion decrease in Retail Funding. The drivers for the change in RSF were a \$0.3 billion increase in loans and securities, a \$0.2 billion increase in total HQLA, and a \$0.1 billion increase in other assets. The details for the changes in ASF can be found in Tables 2 and 3 below. The details for the changes in RSF can be found in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 2: Available Stable Funding (ASF)

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	<u>1Q 2026</u>	<u>2Q 2026</u>
Capital	13,379	13,565
Retail Funding	1,313	1,108
Wholesale Funding	13,762	14,048
Other Liabilities	0	0
Less: ASF trapped at subsidiaries	0	0
Total Available Stable Funding	28,454	28,721

Table 3: ASF, of which Retail and Wholesale Funding

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	<u>1Q 2026</u>	<u>2Q 2026</u>
Retail Funding:	1,313	1,108
Stable Deposits	32	30
Less Stable Deposits	746	810
Brokered Deposits and Sweeps	0	13
Other Retail Funding	535	256
Wholesale Funding:	13,762	14,048
Operational Deposits	4,813	4,883
Other Wholesale Funding ¹	8,949	9,166
Total Retail and Wholesale Funding	15,076	15,156

(1) Primarily comprising long-term funding from Deutsche Bank related parties.

Changes in ASF

Average ASF increased from 3Q 2025 to 4Q 2025 by \$0.3 billion. The drivers for the change in ASF were a \$0.3 billion increase in Wholesale Funding, along with a \$0.2 billion increase in Capital offset by a \$0.2 billion decrease in Retail Funding.

Table 4: Required Stable Funding (RSF)

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	<u>1Q 2026</u>	<u>2Q 2026</u>
Total High-quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	421	592
0% RSF Assets that are not HQLA	0	0
Operation deposits places at financial sector entities	404	467
Loans and securities	15,095	15,403
Other assets	8,831	8,961
Undrawn commitments	322	333
Total Required Stable Funding	25,074	25,756
85% RSF per Tailoring Rule	21,313	21,892

Table 5: RSF, of which Loans and Securities:

Average Weighted Amounts (\$ in millions)	<u>1Q 2026</u>	<u>2Q 2026</u>
Loans to financial sector entities secured by level 1 liquid assets	13	40
Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 or unsecured	3,861	4,167
Loans to wholesale non-financial sector counterparties and retail customers	9,572	9,549
Retail mortgages	1,266	1,232
Non-HQLA securities	384	416
Total Loans and Securities	15,095	15,403

Composition of eligible HQLA

HQLA represents the sum of eligible Level 1 liquid assets, Level 2A liquid assets, and Level 2B liquid assets, eligible for inclusion in the NSFR based on the specific operational and general requirements, as prescribed under the LRM Standards for NSFR. Certain components of HQLA are included for consideration of RSF under NSFR but are excluded from the LCR numerator. These include restricted reserve balances at central banks and certain encumbered securities positions.

Changes in RSF

Prior to the application of the 85% factor per the Tailoring Rule, average RSF increased \$0.7 billion from 1Q 2026 to 2Q 2026. This was mainly driven by a \$0.3 billion increase in loans and securities, a \$0.2 billion increase in total HQLA, and a \$0.1 billion increase in other assets. Most of the increase in loans was to financial sector counterparties.

Liquidity Management

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due. The Americas Liquidity Management (LM) function of the Firm is responsible for ensuring that the Firm can fulfill its payment obligations at all times and can manage liquidity and funding risks within its risk appetite. The framework considers relevant drivers of liquidity risk, whether on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet.

To meet the stated objectives, the Firm executes upon its liquidity risk management framework. The framework is composed of six work streams – risk appetite & supporting metrics, risk identification, risk measurement, risk reporting & monitoring, risk management, and governance and oversight. These six work streams of the liquidity management framework provide LM the processes, tools, and oversight to effectively manage the liquidity position of the Firm to meet its day-to-day payment obligations.

Treasury manages its funding and liquidity risk through the implementation of risk appetite limits, legal entity thresholds and early warning indicators. In addition, Treasury works closely with Liquidity Risk Management (LRM), and the business, to identify the relevant inherent liquidity risks and look to ensure that they are measured and managed through the liquidity risk management

framework. These parties are continuously engaged in understanding changes in the Firm's liquidity risk position arising from business activities and market conditions.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

LRM is an independent oversight function operating as part of the second line of defense within the context of liquidity risk and is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the liquidity management activities performed by Treasury and the lines of business. LRM directly supports the Americas Chief Risk Officer in overseeing the liquidity risk management framework for the Americas region.

Treasury is responsible for proactive management of liquidity risks within the Firm. At least annually, LRM reviews and evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of DB's liquidity risk management practices.

As part of ongoing monitoring of liquidity risk, LRM reviews liquidity metrics such as the Internal Liquidity Stress Test results, LCR, NSFR, and the Firm's aggregate liquidity buffer. Commentary is provided, to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), as part of the Weekly Risk Report that is sent to members of the DB USA Risk Committee.

Liquidity Stress Testing

Within the risk measurement work stream of the liquidity management framework, liquidity stress testing is a core tool for measuring liquidity risk and evaluating the Firm's liquidity position. The Firm uses both regulatory metrics, such as LCR and NSFR, and internal metrics, such as liquidity stress tests and the Long-term Funding Analysis (LTFA) to respectively monitor short-term and long-term liquidity. The liquidity stress test is used to quantify the Firm's liquidity position over a time horizon up to one (1) year, measure and analyze expected cash inflows and outflows in stress, determine whether the current and future stressed net liquidity position is in line with the relevant risk appetite, set the liquidity buffer requirements and efficiently manage the liquidity position of the Firm.

The Internal Liquidity Stress Test measures the net liquidity position of the Firm under different scenarios by applying validated liquidity risk assumptions to the Firm's assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items, which are identified to have liquidity risk. The Internal Liquidity Stress Test is run daily and is produced for a 12-month forward looking time horizon.

Long-Term Funding Analysis

As part of its long-term liquidity management, DB employs an LTFA which was designed as a rigorous approach to assess the adequacy of long-term funding and is complementary to and symmetrical with the Internal Liquidity Stress Test. The LTFA quantitatively sizes the amount of long-term funding required based on the liquidity characteristics/ funding requirements of the assets. For DB USA, this analysis is updated monthly. DB USA consistently maintains a surplus LTFA position.

U.S. NSFR Disclosure Templates

The following tables present the Firm's average NSFR, and the average unweighted and weighted amounts across the prescribed tenor bucketing for 1Q 2026 and 2Q 2026:

\$ in millions		Unweighted and weighted averages for quarter ended March 31, 2026 (1Q 2026)						
		Unspecified Maturity	Open Maturity	< 6 Months	6 months to < 1 year	>= 1 year	Perpetual	Weighted Amount
ASF ITEM								
1	Capital and Securities: ¹	0	0	0	0	0	13,379	13,379
2	NSFR regulatory capital elements	0	0	0	0	0	13,379	13,379
3	Other capital elements and securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Retail Funding:	0	1,862	65	5	0	0	1,313
5	Stable Deposits	0	33	0	0	0	0	32
6	Less stable deposits	0	759	65	5	0	0	746
7	Sweep deposits, brokered reciprocal deposits, and brokered deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Other retail funding	0	1,070	0	0	0	0	535
9	Wholesale funding:	0	34,510	69,613	1,373	5,196	0	13,762
10	Operational deposits	0	9,626	0	0	0	0	4,813
11	Other wholesale funding	0	24,884	69,613	1,373	5,196	0	8,949
12	Other liabilities ^{1,2}	400	1,723	2,525	120	3,849	0	0
13	NSFR derivatives liability amount	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Total derivatives liability amount	284	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	All other liabilities not included in the above categories	0	1,723	2,525	120	3,849	0	0
16	ASF trapped at subsidiaries							0
17	TOTAL ASF							28,454
RSF ITEM								
18	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	0	38,493	4,159	1,150	17,464	0	421
19	Level 1 liquid assets	0	37,562	4,049	1,149	17,420	0	11
20	Level 2A liquid assets	0	272	108	0	1	0	57
21	Level 2B liquid assets	0	659	1	1	44	0	353
22	Zero percent RSF assets that are not level 1 liquid assets	0	46	26	2	210	0	0
23	Operational deposits placed at financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	0	808	0	0	0	0	404
24	Loans and securities:	0	20,908	62,516	1,565	10,924	0	15,095
25	Loans to financial sector entities secured by level 1 liquid assets	0	7,639	57,982	3	0	0	13
26	Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	0	8,114	2,910	371	2,012	0	3,861
27	Loans to wholesale customers or counterparties that are not financial sector entities and loans to retail customers or counterparties	0	5,106	1,462	1,116	6,757	0	9,572
28	Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 20 percent under [AGENCY CAPITAL REGULATION]	0	3	15	211	45	0	151
29	Retail mortgages	0	0	162	74	1,742	0	1,266
30	Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 50 percent under [AGENCY CAPITAL REGULATION]	0	0	0	0	1,665	0	1,082
31	Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	0	49	0	0	413	0	384
32	Other assets: ²	569	17	23	0	8,356	0	8,831
33	Commodities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs' mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	506	0	0	0	0	0	430
35	NSFR derivatives asset amount ¹	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
36	Total derivatives asset amount	204	0	7	0	0	0	166
37	RSF for potential derivatives portfolio valuation changes	52	0	9	0	0	0	3
38	All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming assets	0	17	14	0	8,356	0	8,387
39	Undrawn commitments	0	3,933	2,510	0	0	0	322
40	TOTAL RSF							25,074
41	Required stable funding adjustment percentage							85%
42	TOTAL adjusted RSF							21,313
43	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO							134%

1. NSFR regulatory capital elements are based on monthly ledger balances.

2. Components of "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are updated monthly based on month end ledger balances.

\$ in millions

Unweighted and weighted averages for quarter ended June 30, 2026 (2Q 2026)

	Unspecified Maturity	Open Maturity	< 6 Months	6 months to < 1 year	>= 1 year	Perpetual	Weighted Amount
ASF ITEM							
1 Capital and Securities: ¹	0	0	0	0	0	13,565	13,565
2 NSFR regulatory capital elements	0	0	0	0	0	13,565	13,565
3 Other capital elements and securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Retail Funding:	0	1,353	93	9	1	0	1,108
5 Stable Deposits	0	31	0	0	0	0	30
6 Less stable deposits	0	796	93	9	1	0	810
7 Sweep deposits, brokered reciprocal deposits, and brokered deposits	0	14	0	0	0	0	13
8 Other retail funding	0	511	0	0	0	0	256
9 Wholesale funding:	0	35,353	67,192	1,929	5,838	0	14,048
10 Operational deposits	0	9,765	0	0	0	0	4,883
11 Other wholesale funding	0	25,588	67,192	1,929	5,838	0	9,166
12 Other liabilities ^{1, 2}	1,274	1,279	2,634	132	3,611	0	0
13 NSFR derivatives liability amount	585	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Total derivatives liability amount	689	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 All other liabilities not included in the above categories	0	1,279	2,634	132	3,611	0	0
ASF trapped at subsidiaries							0
TOTAL ASF							28,721
RSF ITEM							
16 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	0	40,532	4,191	921	12,717	0	592
17 Level 1 liquid assets	0	39,419	4,035	919	12,673	0	53
18 Level 2A liquid assets	0	220	156	1	5	0	57
19 Level 2B liquid assets	0	893	0	0	38	0	481
20 Zero percent RSF assets that are not level 1 liquid assets	0	34	65	3	208	0	0
21 Operational deposits placed at financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	0	934	0	0	0	0	467
22 Loans and securities:	0	21,588	62,900	2,405	10,701	0	15,403
23 Loans to financial sector entities secured by level 1 liquid assets	0	8,723	57,810	19	55	0	40
24 Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	0	7,941	3,216	484	2,233	0	4,167
25 Loans to wholesale customers or counterparties that are not financial sector entities and loans to retail customers or counterparties	0	4,819	1,827	1,719	6,326	0	9,549
26 Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 20 percent under [AGENCY CAPITAL REGULATION]	0	1	32	711	110	0	437
27 Retail mortgages	0	0	46	183	1,700	0	1,232
28 Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 50 percent under [AGENCY CAPITAL REGULATION]	0	0	0	0	1,639	0	1,065
29 Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	0	104	0	0	386	0	416
30 Other assets: ²	666	26	83	0	8,450	0	8,961
31 Commodities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs' mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	551	0	0	0	0	0	468
33 NSFR derivatives asset amount ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Total derivatives asset amount	144	0	0	0	0	0	103
35 RSF for potential derivatives portfolio valuation changes	116	0	75	0	0	0	10
36 All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming assets	0	26	8	0	8,450	0	8,484
37 Undrawn commitments	0	4,196	2,457	0	0	0	333
TOTAL RSF							25,756
Required stable funding adjustment percentage							
TOTAL adjusted RSF							21,892
NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO							131%

1. NSFR regulatory capital elements are based on monthly ledger balances.

2. Components of "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are updated monthly based on month end ledger balances.